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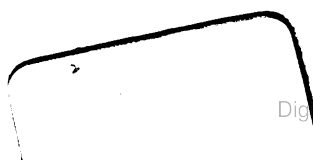
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**ALLEN'S**  
**INDIAN MAIL,**

AND

**Register of Intelligence**

FOR

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,**

AND

**ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.**

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**VOL. XII.**

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news from Burmah is certainly not very stirring, if we except a report which will presently be adverted to. Everything is reported to be quiet in the district of Bassein, where Captain Fychte, the deputy commissioner, has, it is said, for the last two months exerted himself energetically and unceasingly in putting down dacoity, and has succeeded, Bassein being now a model district. The only bit of excitement is furnished by an attempt of the prisoners in the jail to effect their escape from durance. The attempt seems to have been met very coolly, but a few only of the prison-breakers made good their flight. Provisions have become much cheaper, and the same quantity of rice which six months since commanded nine rupees, is now purchasable for one! The people of Exeter will envy these Peguers. Some avocations it appears flourish simultaneously in England and Pegu, for gangs of coiners have been detected at Rangoon.

The "stirring" matter to which allusion has been made, had better be given as it comes to us.

"Reports have reached us, and in fact are quite current among the native population, that the Meng-Dat-Meng, the Fighting Prince, intends to leave Ava with a very large force, on a date corresponding with our 20th of December next; and that on the very same day, a simultaneous movement is concerted, for the different towns and districts in Pegu. Moung Goung Gyee, who is said to be now at Tharawaddy with 10,000 men, is said to have been actually appointed governor of Rangoon, upon the faith of his promise to drive out the English therefrom, and has received the title of the 'Nine Golden Umbrellas.' Ko-mee-Toon has been appointed governor of Bassein; Pya-Poh Paynhen has been appointed to Dallah; Shooay Moung, son of the late governor Yoo-Dza-Na, has been appointed governor of Tonghoo, Shooay Gien, and Martaban; Moung Byo, the robber chief, at present encamped but a few miles from Pegu, has been appointed governor of Pegu and Syriam; and when the plains have become sufficiently dry to admit of his operations, he is to open the ball, with Moung-Goung-Gyee as his *vis-à-vis*. These several desperadoes are to play their respective parts, creating as much mischief and disorder as possible; until the great body under the prince shall have completed its march to Rangoon. We do not pretend to be so much alarmed for the safety of our newly-acquired possessions, as we might be if the resources of our enemy were less known to us; but we are full well assured that quite enough is true of the rumours in question to warrant the adoption of immediate steps for the frustration of the designs of the enemy."

From the North-West there is little or nothing. As the editor of the *Delhi Gazette* observes, "if that people be happy whose annals are silent, India is indeed a fortunate country." The following scrap may be interesting. It is from a Peshawur letter, dated November 26:—

"The most important item of news from this part of the world is that the Afreedies have given in. The pass was to have been forced the day before yesterday, but they came in the evening before."

Particulars of some other "affairs" in this part will be found in the usual place.

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta Dec. 5th, Sand Heads 6th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 13th, Aden 23rd, and arrived at Suez Dec. 29th.

The *Queen*, with a mail, left Bombay Dec. 14th, and arrived at Aden on the 23rd ult.

The *Erin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Nov. 27th, Singapore Dec. 4th, Penang 6th, and arrived at Point de Galle Dec. 11th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta (per *Colombo*) on the 7th inst., and Marseilles on the 9th.

The *Colombo*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 17th inst.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Viâ Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. . . . . 1s.  
" " 1 oz. . . . . 2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Viâ Marseilles*, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
" "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.  
" Newspapers, 3d. each.

\* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 13.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	5 Dec.	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Nov. 20
Madras .. .. .	10	Bombay .. .. .	Dec. 14
Ceylon .. .. .	13	Hong-Kong .. .. .	Nov. 27



The following is somewhat startling. It is one of those passages which we think better to give in the original phraseology.

"The fact of a Russian army having reached Khiva, appears to be unquestioned. The ostensible object avowed is to release from the bondage of the Khivans some subjects of the Czar, but in reality it is supposed that this army will eventually march upon Persia, a supposition which gains probability by the fact mentioned in our last Summary, of the Shah's having marched with his troops by Tabreez. It was at first alleged that the Shah was on his way to aid Turkey, but it is now stated that he has gone to defend his border country, aided by Britain; and it is rumoured that the Indian Government has been advised to have troops in readiness for service both in Persia and Egypt."

It is rumoured as possible that Lord Frederick Fitzclarence will take the command of an army of observation on our north-west frontier.

Jail *émeutes* seem to be popular on both sides of India; we have mentioned one in Pegu. There has been another at Lahore, but it was quickly put down.

A paragraph relating to Oude is sufficiently characteristic; it is just such as we expect from that unhappy country:—

"There has been a very serious engagement in Oude, between Capt. Bunbury's regiment and the followers of a rebellious rajah—more properly described as a dacoit, whose fort was stormed. There were many killed and wounded on the captain's side. Although the fort was taken by a *coup de main*, the rajah contrived to escape: he is said to be an inhuman monster, the terror of travellers and of less-powerful zemindars."

The appointments and removals consequent upon the establishment of a 3rd European regiment at Bengal and Bombay, will be found in their respective places.

In the Madras districts to the northward of the local capital great apprehensions are entertained, on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Ceylon, or part of it, seems to have been thrown into a state of considerable alarm at the suggested change of the calling-place of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from Galle to Trincomalee.

The news from China is of every degree of interest and non-interest.

The re-capture of Amoy is among the most stimulant, perhaps the most important; and we quote an account of this event at length:—

"For some time past, as our readers are aware, we have anticipated the speedy recovery of Amoy from the tumultuous bands dignified with the name of rebels, who must have decamped some time ago, but for the presence of the British men-of-war. At length, however, the city has been evacuated, and a commercial circular, dated Amoy, 12th November, thus begins by announcing the event, in a tone which others, besides the constituents of the firm which issues it, would do well to note:—

"We have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the mandarins are again in possession of this place, and that property here may now be considered as safe as at any former period."

"It would appear that skirmishing had been going on as usual, until the leading insurgents began to remove their families on board their junks on the 9th, during which and the following day the gates of the citadel were kept shut in expectation of an attack. On the night of the 10th, there were evident preparations for the evacuation of the place, and the insurgent leader embarked. Before daybreak, the imperialist forces advanced on the north and east against the citadel with scaling-ladders, and the rebels retreated through the southern gates, and pushed towards the wharfs, in the hope of finding refuge on board the fleet; but in this a great many of them were disappointed, in consequence of the boats which usually ply there for hire, having all kept out of the way. The sampans belonging to their junks hurried backwards and forwards, but it was quite impossible they could accommodate the numbers who crowded the shore, and many betook themselves to the water on planks, &c., in the hopes of reaching the junks. Few were successful in this, the others being either drowned, or driven by the wind upon the island off Kulang-su, where they remained without the slightest prospect of escape, until, with its entire garrison, they were taken by the imperialists. Had the sympathy of the inhabitants been with them, almost every one might have embarked in

safety, as in their retreat they were by no means hard pressed, for their opponents did not try to scale the walls until the defender had fled, and then followed them but slowly through the town; while the imperialist fleet made not the slightest attempt to intercept the rebel junks.

"As might have been expected, dreadful cruelties were perpetrated by the captors upon those unfortunates who fell into their hands; and it is estimated that from 700 to 1,000 were killed, a large proportion of whom were massacred in cold blood, chiefly by the Canton and West-coast junkmen, who are said to have bound and thrown them overboard, and speared those who did not sink. As an act of humanity, the English consul used his influence to stop the butchery on the 11th, and Captains Fishbourne of the *Hermes*, and Vansittart of the *Bittern*, considered themselves called upon to interfere, and consequently landed with a body of men, drove off the imperialists from the wharfs, and rescued about 400 of their prisoners, 200 of whom were less or more injured, some of them mortally, and placed the wounded under medical treatment. But, as will be seen from the following paragraph, which concludes the circular from which the above particulars are chiefly taken, so little sympathy was shown towards them by the inhabitants, that regret was even expressed that the foreigners should have interfered at all:—

"To-day all is quiet, and the inhabitants appear generally much pleased at the defeat of the rebels; they even in some instances express their regret the foreigners should have interrupted the massacre yesterday. We hope confidence will soon spring up and business be resumed; but some little time must elapse ere order is completely restored."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Major John R. Talbot, inv. estab. at Calcutta, aged 53, Nov. 18; Lieut. J. Silver, 2nd Eur. Fus., at Rangoon, Nov. 12.

MADRAS.—Capt. R. L. Reilly, 10th N.I., at Coonoor, aged 37, Nov. 20; Lieut. T. M. Smith, 8th N.I., at Samulcottah, Nov. 23.

#### BURMAH.

##### RANGOON.

We have received a file of the *Rangoon Chronicle* up to the 19th, and of the *Mauhin Advertiser* up to the 18th November. From the former we regret to perceive that Captain Digney, of the Bengal marine, is dead. Cholera, we are sorry to learn, has broken out at Akyah. According to the accounts from Rangoon there seems to be still a chance of the fine old "Clark ka gora," and the gallant 2nd fusiliers, winning more honours, for if the rumours given by the *Chronicle* be only half true, there will be more fighting before the close of the year. M-ng-Dat-Meng, the fighting prince, is to move from Ava with a very large force on the 20th of December, on which day the ball is to be opened simultaneously at several places. Chiefs, with hard names, have been appointed governors of Bassein, Dallah, Tonghoo, Shooay, Gien, and Martaban, and Pegu and Syriam; while the governorship of Rangoon has been conferred upon Moung Young Gye, who has promised to drive out the English, and was said to be at Tharawaddy with a force of 10,000 men, but according to a later account had stockaded himself, together with another Dacoit chief, near Myreaday. The 18th Royal Irish, which went down to Burmah 1,100 strong, leaves it with little more than 450 men.

A letter from Rangoon, dated November 21, says:—

"Reports have just come in that Pegue has been retaken by Moung Brau (or some such name). Captain Nuthall was despatched yesterday evening, about nine o'clock, with ninety of his light Peguers."

These reports are not credited.—*Hurkaru*.

##### PEGU.

We have received further advices from Prome extending in date to the 3rd November. Moung Goung Gye and another dacoit chief was reported to have stockaded themselves near Myreaday with a goodly number of men. The capitation tax was being collected all over the district, and a great deal of it reported to have been paid willingly, and those who are unable to pay, instead of pleading inability, crossed over to the dominions of the Burmese king. A fire broke out in the town of Prome on the 29th ultimo, which Capt. Baird is said to have strenuously exerted himself in putting down, and while his efforts were crowned with complete success, no more than a dozen *huts* being destroyed, he himself suffered from his extraordinary exertions, and is now laid

up with *coup de soleil*.—The former Myothoogyee of the village of Kumah, a few miles above Prome, is said to be threatening the town, in consequence of which it has been found necessary to anchor the *Medusa* off the village as a guardship. H.M.'s 51st K.O.L.I. and the sappers and miners from Myecaday, have been located at *Thayatmyo*, a few miles below Myecaday, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy. This village is said to be a beautiful place, and material for the erection of barracks have been sent up there, and it is rumoured that it will eventually become the army headquarters.

The *Hurkaru* quotes a passage from a private letter from Prome, mentioning a report that 140,000 armed Burmese had been collected for an invasion of Pegu. The writer probably intended to say 40,000. Another letter talks of preparations for retaking the Aeng passes.

The weather at Prome is represented to be pleasant—the mornings delightfully cool, and during the day “not hot.”—*Ibid.*

#### BASSEIN.

(Extract from an Officer's Letter.)

I left Bassein perfectly quiet; nothing had occurred to disturb the harmony which judicious management has produced there, excepting the little excitement caused on the 3rd November, by an attempt made by the whole body of prisoners to escape from jail. At six in the evening, just after their supper, they rose simultaneously (300 of them) on their guards, many of whom they cut down; seized all the dabs and hatchets they could lay their hands on, and made a rush out of the gate. The brave burkundazes bolted to a man, and hid themselves in the sepoy guard-house outside—the jail-guard mounted guard only at night, and remained at their quarters in cantonments during the day—leaving the convicts to themselves; many of whom had ample time to wrench off their irons and walk quietly away; and there seems no doubt that they would all have escaped had it not been for the excellent conduct of the deputy-commissioner's “sheristadhar,” who lives close by: this man collected a few men, and rushed to the jail gate, cutting down the remainder of those who attempted to force their way out.

But for this timely aid every one of the convicts must have effected their escape; as help from the quarter from which it was most expected was not afforded. The outbreak and the escape took place within a hundred yards from the stockade gate, over which there was a guard, looking on all the time; but not only was no assistance afforded, but no notice was taken of the representations of the jail duffadars, and others who were dispatched to inform the military of what was going on. The consequence was that many lives were lost. Those of the runaways who managed to get out of the jail when the general rush took place made at once for the jungle; where, under cover of night, it was not difficult to conceal themselves. Through the excellent management of Captain Fytche, however, very few of them succeeded in making good their escape from the district.

A line of men were posted along the river bank, north and south of the town; and at the outlet of every creek through which a canoe could pass; orders were further despatched to the gongs of the different villages surrounding the town, to be on the alert and to scour the jungles at day-light. By these means, all, with the exception of between twenty and thirty of those who had escaped, were recaptured; those who resisted were cut down; and in some cases only their heads brought in. In some five or six other cases, the wounds received were so severe, that the unfortunate fellows died from them. About twenty men were at large when I left; but I am certain they will not be so much longer, unless they have managed to cross the cordon of Captain Fytche's jurisdiction. Thanks are due to him for the perfect state of tranquillity of the entire district, contrasting strangely with those to the north and east; a state of tranquillity brought about, be it remembered, not by the aid of the military, who, although the country, almost up to the gates of Bassein, was in the hands of Burmese marauders and Dacoits, did not consider themselves at liberty to leave their stockade; but by the extraordinary energy of the deputy commissioner, Captain Fytche, aided by an equally gallant spirit in the person of Captain Rennie, of the *Zenobia*, who, with a body of raw Kareens raised at a moment's warning, and a handful of sailors from the above vessel, marched in triumph through the district from one end to the other, fought two pitched battles, with enormous numerical odds against them; overcame all opposition, and, in short, effected in bringing the district to its present peaceful state, which is looked upon by the natives themselves as miracle.

Our harvest, though, as a natural consequence, not so abundant as it would have been had the ravages of war not rendered paddy for sowing scarce, is still not bad.

To give you an idea of what the district will yield, I may mention that Akyab, the “rice garden of the East,” is said to have

yielded this last season about 120,000 tons of rice, and that this is considered a good season. The Bassein district alone, from the accounts already received, has yielded this year 150,000 tons, and will, it is confidently hoped, yield in future seasons from 200,000 to 250,000 tons. The climate of the place is delightful.

#### THE PUNJAB.

*Camp Adeezace, Nov. 27, 1853.*—We moved to this ground about a fortnight ago, and since then have been marking out the fort and making roads. Some days ago we were in hopes of going at the Afreedees; but they have come to terms, and given in to us with their usual promises of never again troubling us. Our only chance now of any fighting is with the “Borees,” but whether or not we are to be sent against them I cannot tell. The mountain train and guide infantry have joined us, and will, I fancy, remain until everything is quiet. This place is very healthy, and all the Peshawur invalids are recovering. General Roberts has, we hear, been very ill, and obliged to leave Peshawur.

Mr. John Lawrence and Major Edwardes, with their camp, are still with us. I hope in a day or two to see the fort begun, and should anything occur, will let you hear.

Since writing the above, we have received the important intelligence that a gallant and most successful operation had been planned and carried out against the refractory. To render the measures for effectually opening the Kohat pass complete, it became absolutely necessary to prove to these people, that hills and valleys were accessible to well-organized troops, and they were to be beaten on their own ground. Intimation of the necessity of resorting to compulsion having been communicated, by the political authorities, to Colonel Boileau, now commanding the whole “field force” (he had rejoined the 22nd Foot, on Brigadier Breton returning to assume command of the Sind Sagur district), in the course of the 28th of Nov. the following party was directed to hold itself in readiness for active service on the succeeding morning:—

The whole of the mountain (mule) train;

Two guns of Captain Delamain's 9-pounder battery, which it was however found necessary to send back under escort of two hundred Goorkas, whose services were thus lost to the detachment;

400 men of H. M.'s 22nd regiment;

200 men of the 20th N.I.;

400 of the 66th, or Goorka regiment;

Add 450 of the Guides.

The force, which was commanded by Col. Boileau, who had the advantage of being most materially assisted in his operations by Lieut.-Col. Napier, and Maj. Edwardes, marched from the camp at 5 A.M., on the morning of the 29th Nov., and preliminary arrangements having been made, the outer range of hills was penetrated at two points, distant about one and a half mile from each other. Through the first, deriving its name from the village of Kandao, went the gallant Guides with the intention of taking the enemy in flank, and so successful were they in this manoeuvre, that on the main body entering the Ambergush pass, further on, they found it evacuated, though the burning embers and certain heads of maize half roasted, which were found on the heights, clearly proved that they had only just been abandoned by the hill-men, who had no mind to be taken in the rear by the Guides. On deploying from the pass at the foot of the inner side of the outer range, the force was reunited, and found itself on a small plain in a valley much resembling that of Kangra, with the three villages of the Borees before them, at the foot of some precipitous crags; these it at once became apparent must be carried before the villages could be attacked and destroyed. This service devolved on two detachments of the Goorkas and the Guides, commanded by Lieuts. Hodson and Turner, respectively, and the style in which the latter especially, whose party met with the greatest resistance, drove the enemy from crag to rock, and from rock to crag, and finally kept them at bay from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon, was the admiration of the whole force, who could plainly see the onslaught, especially a fierce struggle that lasted a whole hour, for the possession of a breast-work, which appeared inaccessible from below, but which was ultimately carried by the Guides in the face of the determined resistance of the Afreedees, who fought for every inch of ground. During these operations on the hills the three villages were burnt, and it was only the want of powder that prevented the whole of a succession of small towers being blown into the air. The powder was in charge of the sappers, who unfortunately fell into the rear, and having done so, received orders to stand fast at the Shergush pass, where they were joined by the chief commissioner, who had thence a full view of the whole of the operations. The scene, on

the principal village being set on fire, with the clouds of smoke rising up the hills, was grand and solemn. The work for which the force had entered the valley having been thus fully achieved, the retreat commenced at three P.M., and then the difficulties of the detachment commenced, for, as is well known, the Afghans are familiar with the art of following, though they will rarely meet, an enemy. The withdrawal of the Guides and Goorkas from the heights was most exciting, and none but the best officers and the best men could have achieved this duty with such complete success. Lieut. Hodson's tactics were of the most brilliant description, and the whole force, having been once more re-united in the plain, they marched out of the valley by the Turoonnee pass, which, though furthest from the British camp, was the shortest to the outer plains, on emerging into which they were joined by the chief commissioner from the Shergush pass. The force did not return to camp till between ten and eleven at night, having been out nearly eighteen hours, many of the men without food, and almost all without water, the small supply which had been carried out having soon been exhausted, and none being procurable at Boree. Not an officer of the detachment was touched, and only eight men killed and twenty-four wounded. When the force first entered the valley, there were not more than 200 Borees in arms to resist; but before they returned, the number had increased to some three thousand, tens and twenties pouring in all the morning from all the villages and hamlets within many miles, intelligence of the attack being conveyed to them by the firing. The whole of this gallant affair was evidently well planned, and well executed, and the praise earned by the troops most just. The attack will strike terror into the hearts of the recusants, and they, as well as the hill tribes in general, have learnt that to rocks, however inaccessible they may seem, no defiles through which our troops have to pass, and no breast-works the enemy may erect, can, nor will, protect them.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Dec. 3.

**A BRUSH WITH THE AFREEDZES.**—A report reached Rawul Pindie, direct from Kohat, on the morning of the 16th November, that Captain Coke had had a brush on his side of the pass with the Afreedzes, that he had been slightly wounded himself, and lost some men, but succeeded in punishing the enemy considerably. We give this as we receive it, and, knowing the authority whence the report emanated, are inclined to place some reliance on the correctness of the general outline.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 19.

**PESHAWUR.**—We subjoin the following extract of a letter from Peshawur, dated the 21st instant:—"There is little or no news from Cotton's Camp. A false alarm was created some nights since, and the whole force turned out in a few minutes. As yet the field force has done nothing, but more decisive operations have been determined on, that is, if we may judge from the fact of 100 barrels of gunpowder with other requisites for blasting having been sent out. The Mountain Train left this morning with the depot of the 20th N.I. All this looks like work.—The hill tribes, or some of them at all events, are said to be collecting in the Khybur. It is supposed they intend to pay our valley a visit. Chamberlain's irregulars and two horse-artillery guns are ordered to be ready to entertain them at a moment's warning.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 21.

## BENGAL.

### HER MAJESTY'S 70TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

The following letter from our correspondent at Cawnpore explains the causes which produced so much sickness among the men of H.M.'s 70th foot:—

"Almost all the papers in India have noticed the fearful mortality from cholera among the men of H.M.'s 70th regiment. Numerous, of course, were the surmises as to the real cause of the sickness, but not one guessed the true reason. Medical men tried all sorts of experiments; instead of beef only mutton was given to the men; they then got daily rations of vegetables, quarters were changed, port wine was given to their heart's content—in short anything that medical men recommended was at the disposal of the regiment, yet it was impossible to get a clue to the true reason. What experiments and close observation could not find out has been discovered by mere accident, though not until a favourable change in the state of the atmosphere had from itself put a stop to the further progress of the disease. And what would you think was the real cause? The system that obtains of returning to the soldier what is called "difference of cost of rations." Now, in the first instance, let me tell you that this difference paid to the men during the very period that cholera raged among them was about one anna and two pie per day, of which almost every fraction found its way into the liquor-vendors' pockets for stuff which is downright poison. The daily deduction from a soldier's pay for the rations supplied to him by Government is three annas and four pie, hence, after deducting the one anna and two pie returned to

him, he obtained his daily victuals for two annas and two pie. For this payment he was provided daily with the following rations:—

- 1 lb. of bread or biscuit.
- 1 oz. of salt.
- 1 lb. of beef or mutton.
- 4 oz. rice.
- 1½ oz. coffee.
- 1½ oz. sugar, and ½ oz. of green or black tea.

Now I ask anybody on earth what can the quality of rations be that are supplied to the soldier in the aforementioned quantities for two annas two pie per diem? To swallow such stuff, and then to wash it down with one annaworth of a kind of liquor, which may not inappropriately be termed 'diluted prussic acid,' is enough to break down the strongest constitution, and yet with these facts before them, the authorities never dreamed of ascribing the disease among the 70th to the true cause. Is not this a mistaken notion of taking care of the soldier? I will write you by and by on another subject, as soon as I have ascertained all the facts connected with the case."

We hope our correspondent is misinformed, though from what has come to our own knowledge there is ground to believe that his tale is too true. We have all along deprecated the system of returning the difference between the real cost of rations and the amount of monthly deductions from the pay to the soldier, and we have shown on more than one occasion that it would be far better to lay out such difference in improved qualities of the rations. The order lately passed will virtually do away with the practice hitherto existing, and it is only a matter of regret that it is not at once brought into operation.

Presuming the account given by our correspondent to be correct, and we fear it is so, the facts are very apposite to the remarks we made yesterday upon the evils of the Abkarree system; and leaving out of the question all higher considerations, as a mere matter of finance it would be advisable that Government should put down all shops for the sale of native liquor, situated within such distance of the barracks of European troops as to render it easy for the soldiers to obtain the liquid poison, with which they destroy themselves. As every European soldier costs the Government about 100l. sterling, the expense of replacing the men of the 70th, who have fallen victims to their appetite for strong drink, will not be made up to the State by the proceeds of the excise duties from the shops whence they obtained the liquor in a long course of years.—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 24th arrived at Calcutta December 1st (per *Bentinch*).

**DEATH OF LIEUT. J. SILVER.**—We announce with regret the death of 1st Lieut. and Adj. J. Silver, 2nd Bengal fusiliers, which took place at Rangoon on Nov. 12th. Lieut. Silver was ill during the voyage down on board the *Zenobia* last month, but improved after landing at Rangoon. However, the improvement was but temporary, as his illness soon after took an unfavourable turn, and terminated fatally, as above stated.

Of the deceased officer's military qualifications it is unnecessary for us to speak. Their best eulogium is to be found in the splendid state of discipline and efficiency in which he leaves the superb regiment of which he has been adjutant for many years, and in which he was deservedly esteemed and liked by his brother officers and the men under his control. We sincerely hope that the 2nd fusiliers may be so fortunate as to find among its officers a fit and worthy successor to the deceased, whose whole heart and soul was in the regiment, and who left nothing undone that could conduce to its welfare or improvement.—*Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 28.

**DAWK BUNGALOWS.**—Government has decided that military officers travelling on duty must pay the charge for occupancy of dawk bungalows out of their own pockets.

**COMPANY'S FOUR PER CENT. PAPER,** which, owing to some absurd rumours, went down to a few annas within par, in the course of twenty-four hours rose to three per cent. premium.

**THE LATE A. F. DONNELLY, ESQ.**—The native subordinates in the Dacca Abkarree department have subscribed the sum of Rs. 500, the interest on which is to form an annual prize to the best student of the Dacca College. It is to be called the "Donnelly Prize," in token of respect for the memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly, Abkarree commissioner of the Dacca division.

**THE HON. MR. F. J. HALLIDAY** took his seat as third ordinary member of the Supreme Government of India under the usual salute, on the 2nd December.

**EAST-INDIA RAILWAY.**—A notice has been published by the managing director and agent of the East-Indian Railway Company, to the effect that warrants will be issued to the shareholders in London for the payment of the last half-year's interest, upon application to the officers of the company at Calcutta.

up with *coup de soleil*.—The former Myothoogyee of the village of *Kumrah*, a few miles above Prome, is said to be threatening the town, in consequence of which it has been found necessary to anchor the *Medusa* off the village as a guardship. H.M.'s 51st K.O.L.I. and the sappers and miners from Myecaday, have been located at *Thayatmyo*, a few miles below Myecaday, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy. This village is said to be a beautiful place, and material for the erection of barracks have been sent up there, and it is rumoured that it will eventually become the army headquarters.

The *Hurkaru* quotes a passage from a private letter from Prome, mentioning a report that 140,000 armed Burmese had been collected for an invasion of Pegu. The writer probably intended to say 40,000. Another letter talks of preparations for retaking the Aeng passes.

The weather at Prome is represented to be pleasant—the mornings delightfully cool, and during the day “not hot.”—*Ibid.*

#### BASSEIN.

(Extract from an Officer's Letter.)

I left Bassein perfectly quiet; nothing had occurred to disturb the harmony which judicious management has produced there, excepting the little excitement caused on the 3rd November, by an attempt made by the whole body of prisoners to escape from jail. At six in the evening, just after their supper, they rose simultaneously (300 of them) on their guards, many of whom they cut down; seized all the dabs and hatchets they could lay their hands on, and made a rush out of the gate. The brave burkundazes bolted to a man, and hid themselves in the sepoy guard-house outside—(the jail-guard mounted guard only at night, and remained at their quarters in cantonments during the day)—leaving the convicts to themselves; many of whom had ample time to wrench off their irons and walk quietly away; and there seems no doubt that they would all have escaped had it not been for the excellent conduct of the deputy-commissioner's “sheristadhar,” who lives close by: this man collected a few men, and rushed to the jail gate, cutting down the remainder of those who attempted to force their way out.

But for this timely aid every one of the convicts must have effected their escape; as help from the quarter from which it was most expected was not afforded. The outbreak and the escape took place within a hundred yards from the stockade gate, over which there was a guard, looking on all the time; but not only was no assistance afforded, but no notice was taken of the representations of the jail duffadars, and others who were dispatched to inform the military of what was going on. The consequence was that many lives were lost. Those of the runaways who managed to get out of the jail when the general rush took place made at once for the jungle; where, under cover of night, it was not difficult to conceal themselves. Through the excellent management of Captain Fytche, however, very few of them succeeded in making good their escape from the district.

A line of men were posted along the river bank, north and south of the town; and at the outlet of every creek through which a canoe could pass; orders were further despatched to the gongs of the different villages surrounding the town, to be on the alert and to scour the jungles at day-light. By these means, all, with the exception of between twenty and thirty of those who had escaped, were recaptured; those who resisted were cut down; and in some cases only their heads brought in. In some five or six other cases, the wounds received were so severe, that the unfortunate fellows died from them. About twenty men were at large when I left; but I am certain they will not be so much longer, unless they have managed to cross the cordon of Captain Fytche's jurisdiction. Thanks are due to him for the perfect state of tranquillity of the entire district, contrasting strangely with those to the north and east; a state of tranquillity brought about, be it remembered, not by the aid of the military, who, although the country, almost up to the gates of Bassein, was in the hands of Burmese marauders and Dacoits, did not consider themselves at liberty to leave their stockade; but by the extraordinary energy of the deputy commissioner, Captain Fytche, aided by an equally gallant spirit in the person of Captain Rennie, of the *Zenobia*, who, with a body of raw Kareens raised at a moment's warning, and a handful of sailors from the above vessel, marched in triumph through the district from one end to the other, fought two pitched battles, with enormous numerical odds against them; overcame all opposition, and, in short, effected in bringing the district to its present peaceful state, which is looked upon by the natives themselves as a miracle.

Our harvest, though, as a natural consequence, not so abundant as it would have been had the ravages of war not rendered paddy for sowing scarce, is still not bad.

To give you an idea of what the district will yield, I may mention that Akyab, the “rice garden of the East,” is said to have

yielded this last season about 120,000 tons of rice, and that this is considered a good season. The Bassein district alone, from the accounts already received, has yielded this year 150,000 tons, and will, it is confidently hoped, yield in future seasons from 200,000 to 250,000 tons. The climate of the place is delightful.

#### THE PUNJAB.

*Camp Adeezae, Nov. 27, 1853.*—We moved to this ground about a fortnight ago, and since then have been marking out the fort and making roads. Some days ago we were in hopes of going at the Afreedees; but they have come to terms, and given in to us with their usual promises of never again troubling us. Our only chance now of any fighting is with the “Borees,” but whether or not we are to be sent against them I cannot tell. The mountain train and guide infantry have joined us, and will, I fancy, remain until everything is quiet. This place is very healthy, and all the Peshawur invalids are recovering. General Roberts has, we hear, been very ill, and obliged to leave Peshawur.

Mr. John Lawrence and Major Edwardes, with their camp, are still with us. I hope in a day or two to see the fort begun, and should anything occur, will let you hear.

Since writing the above, we have received the important intelligence that a gallant and most successful operation had been planned and carried out against the refractory. To render the measures for effectually opening the Kohat pass complete, it became absolutely necessary to prove to these people, that hills and valleys were accessible to well-organized troops, and they were to be beaten on their own ground. Intimation of the necessity of resorting to compulsion having been communicated, by the political authorities, to Colonel Boileau, now commanding the whole “field force” (he had rejoined the 22nd Foot, on Brigadier Breton returning to assume command of the Sind Sagur district), in the course of the 28th of Nov. the following party was directed to hold itself in readiness for active service on the succeeding morning:—

The whole of the mountain (mule) train;

Two guns of Captain Delamain's 9-pounder battery, which it was however found necessary to send back under escort of two hundred Goorkas, whose services were thus lost to the detachment;

400 men of H. M.'s 22nd regiment;

200 men of the 20th N.I.;

400 of the 66th, or Goorka regiment;

Add 450 of the Guides.

The force, which was commanded by Col. Boileau, who had the advantage of being most materially assisted in his operations by Lieut.-Col. Napier, and Maj. Edwardes, marched from the camp at 5 A.M., on the morning of the 29th Nov., and preliminary arrangements having been made, the outer range of hills was penetrated at two points, distant about one and a half mile from each other. Through the first, deriving its name from the village of Kandao, went the gallant Guides with the intention of taking the enemy in flank, and so successful were they in this manoeuvre, that on the main body entering the Ambergush pass, further on, they found it evacuated, though the burning embers and certain heads of maize half roasted, which were found on the heights, clearly proved that they had only just been abandoned by the hill-men, who had no mind to be taken in the rear by the Guides. On deploying from the pass at the foot of the inner side of the outer range, the force was reunited, and found itself on a small plain in a valley much resembling that of Kangra, with the three villages of the Borees before them, at the foot of some precipitous crags; these it at once became apparent must be carried before the villages could be attacked and destroyed. This service devolved on two detachments of the Goorkas and the Guides, commanded by Lieuts. Hodson and Turner, respectively, and the style in which the latter especially, whose party met with the greatest resistance, drove the enemy from crag to rock, and from rock to crag, and finally kept them at bay from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon, was the admiration of the whole force, who could plainly see the onslaught, especially a fierce struggle that lasted a whole hour, for the possession of a breast-work, which appeared inaccessible from below, but which was ultimately carried by the Guides in the face of the determined resistance of the Afreedees, who fought for every inch of ground. During these operations on the hills the three villages were burnt, and it was only the want of powder that prevented the whole of a succession of small towers being blown into the air. The powder was in charge of the sappers, who unfortunately fell into the rear, and having done so, received orders to stand fast at the Shergush pass, where they were joined by the chief commissioner, who had thence a full view of the whole of the operations. The scene, on

the principal village being set on fire, with the clouds of smoke rising up the hills, was grand and solemn. The work for which the force had entered the valley having been thus fully achieved, the retreat commenced at three P.M., and then the difficulties of the detachment commenced, for, as is well known, the Afghans are familiar with the art of following, though they will rarely meet, an enemy. The withdrawal of the Guides and Goorkas from the heights was most exciting, and none but the best officers and the best men could have achieved this duty with such complete success. Lieut. Hodson's tactics were of the most brilliant description, and the whole force, having been once more re-united in the plain, they marched out of the valley by the Turoonce pass, which, though furthest from the British camp, was the shortest to the outer plains, on emerging into which they were joined by the chief commissioner from the Shergush pass. The force did not return to camp till between ten and eleven at night, having been out nearly eighteen hours, many of the men without food, and almost all without water, the small supply which had been carried out having soon been exhausted, and none being procurable at Boree. Not an officer of the detachment was touched, and only eight men killed and twenty-four wounded. When the force first entered the valley, there were not more than 200 Borees in arms to resist; but before they returned, the number had increased to some three thousand, tens and twenties pouring in all the morning from all the villages and hamlets within many miles, intelligence of the attack being conveyed to them by the firing. The whole of this gallant affair was evidently well planned, and well executed, and the praise earned by the troops most just. The attack will strike terror into the hearts of the recusants, and they, as well as the hill tribes in general, have learnt that to rocks, however inaccessible they may seem, no defiles through which our troops have to pass, and no breast-works the enemy may erect, can, nor will, protect them.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Dec. 3.

**A BRUSH WITH THE AFREEDDEES.**—A report reached Rawul Pindie, direct from Kohat, on the morning of the 16th November, that Captain Coke had had a brush on his side of the pass with the Afreedees, that he had been slightly wounded himself, and lost some men, but succeeded in punishing the enemy considerably. We give this as we receive it, and, knowing the authority whence the report emanated, are inclined to place some reliance on the correctness of the general outline.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 19.

**PESHAWUR.**—We subjoin the following extract of a letter from Peshawur, dated the 21st instant:—"There is little or no news from Cotton's Camp. A false alarm was created some nights since, and the whole force turned out in a few minutes. As yet the field force has done nothing, but more decisive operations have been determined on, that is, if we may judge from the fact of 100 barrels of gunpowder with other requisites for blasting having been sent out. The Mountain Train left this morning with the depot of the 20th N.I. All this looks like work.—The hill tribes, or some of them at all events, are said to be collecting in the Khybur. It is supposed they intend to pay our valley a visit. Chamberlain's irregulars and two horse-artillery guns are ordered to be ready to entertain them at a moment's warning.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 21.

## BENGAL.

### HER MAJESTY'S 70TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

The following letter from our correspondent at Cawnpore explains the causes which produced so much sickness among the men of H.M.'s 70th foot:—

"Almost all the papers in India have noticed the fearful mortality from cholera among the men of H.M.'s 70th regiment. Numerous, of course, were the surmises as to the real cause of the sickness, but not one guessed the true reason. Medical men tried all sorts of experiments; instead of beef only mutton was given to the men; they then got daily rations of vegetables, quarters were changed, port wine was given to their heart's content—in short anything that medical men recommended was at the disposal of the regiment, yet it was impossible to get a clue to the true reason. What experiments and close observation could not find out has been discovered by mere accident, though not until a favourable change in the state of the atmosphere had from itself put a stop to the further progress of the disease. And what would you think was the real cause? The system that obtains of returning to the soldier what is called "difference of cost of rations." Now, in the first instance, let me tell you that this difference paid to the men during the very period that cholera raged among them was about one anna and two pie per day, of which almost every fraction found its way into the liquor-vendors' pockets for stuff which is downright poison. The daily deduction from a soldier's pay for the rations supplied to him by Government is three annas and four pie, hence, after deducting the one anna and two pie returned to

him, he obtained his daily victuals for two annas and two pie. For this payment he was provided daily with the following rations:—

- 1 lb. of bread or biscuit.
- 1 oz. of salt.
- 1 lb. of beef or mutton.
- 4 oz. rice.
- 1½ oz. coffee.
- 1½ oz. sugar, and ½ oz. of green or black tea.

Now I ask anybody on earth what can the quality of rations be that are supplied to the soldier in the aforementioned quantities for two annas two pie per diem? To swallow such stuff, and then to wash it down with one annaworth of a kind of liquor, which may not inappropriately be termed 'diluted prussic acid,' is enough to break down the strongest constitution, and yet with these facts before them, the authorities never dreamed of ascribing the disease among the 70th to the true cause. Is not this a mistaken notion of taking care of the soldier? I will write you by and by on another subject, as soon as I have ascertained all the facts connected with the case."

We hope our correspondent is misinformed, though from what has come to our own knowledge there is ground to believe that his tale is too true. We have all along deprecated the system of returning the difference between the real cost of rations and the amount of monthly deductions from the pay to the soldier, and we have shown on more than one occasion that it would be far better to lay out such difference in improved qualities of the rations. The order lately passed will virtually do away with the practice hitherto existing, and it is only a matter of regret that it is not at once brought into operation.

Presuming the account given by our correspondent to be correct, and we fear it is so, the facts are very apposite to the remarks we made yesterday upon the evils of the Abkarree system; and leaving out of the question all higher considerations, as a mere matter of finance it would be advisable that Government should put down all shops for the sale of native liquor, situated within such distance of the barracks of European troops as to render it easy for the soldiers to obtain the liquid poison, with which they destroy themselves. As every European soldier costs the Government about 100l. sterling, the expense of replacing the men of the 70th, who have fallen victims to their appetite for strong drink, will not be made up to the State by the proceeds of the excise duties from the shops whence they obtained the liquor in a long course of years.—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 24th arrived at Calcutta December 1st (per *Bentinck*).

**DEATH OF LIEUT. J. SILVER.**—We announce with regret the death of 1st Lieut. and Adj. J. Silver, 2nd Bengal fusiliers, which took place at Rangoon on Nov. 12th. Lieut. Silver was ill during the voyage down on board the *Zenobia* last month, but improved after landing at Rangoon. However, the improvement was but temporary, as his illness soon after took an unfavourable turn, and terminated fatally, as above stated.

Of the deceased officer's military qualifications it is unnecessary for us to speak. Their best *eulogium* is to be found in the splendid state of discipline and efficiency in which he leaves the superb regiment of which he has been adjutant for many years, and in which he was deservedly esteemed and liked by his brother officers and the men under his control. We sincerely hope that the 2nd fusiliers may be so fortunate as to find among its officers a fit and worthy successor to the deceased, whose whole heart and soul was in the regiment, and who left nothing undone that could conduce to its welfare or improvement.—*Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 28.

**DAWK BUNGALOWS.**—Government has decided that military officers travelling on duty must pay the charge for occupancy of dawk bungalows out of their own pockets.

**COMPANY'S FOUR PER CENT. PAPER.** which, owing to some absurd rumours, went down to a few annas within par, in the course of twenty-four hours rose to three per cent. premium.

**THE LATE A. F. DONNELLY, Esq.**—The native subordinates in the Dacca Abkarree department have subscribed the sum of Rs. 500, the interest on which is to form an annual prize to the best student of the Dacca College. It is to be called the "Donnelly Prize," in token of respect for the memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly, Abkarree commissioner of the Dacca division.

**THE HON. MR. F. J. HALLIDAY** took his seat as third ordinary member of the Supreme Government of India under the usual salute, on the 2nd December.

**EAST-INDIA RAILWAY.**—A notice has been published by the managing director and agent of the East-Indian Railway Company, to the effect that warrants will be issued to the shareholders in London for the payment of the last half-year's interest, upon application to the officers of the company at Calcutta.

**RAILWAY SURVEY.**—Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 60,000 for the survey of the railway line between Calcutta and Delhi.

**ROADS.**—Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 1,623 for the construction of a new road in the district of Nowgong, in Assam.

**THE CAVALRY STATION OF NAKODA.**—It has been long a matter of report, that the cavalry station of Nakoda would sooner or later be abolished. The rumour was true; for the cantonment in question is virtually abandoned. The 8th L.C. proceeded to Lahore, instead of to Nakoda, as originally directed in the general relief.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 17.

**COL. OUTRAM.**—It is rumoured that Col. Outram is to be appointed Resident at the court of Persia, vice Col. Shiel, who proceeds to England on the score of ill-health.

**BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE.**—A draft Act relating to the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association has been published. The most important points in it are that the qualification for a directorship is reduced to five votes, and that the Governor-General cannot dissolve the corporation without giving five years' previous notice.

**RATIONS TO THE EUROPEAN SOLDIER.**—On the 28th ultimo the Governor-General issued an order relative to the improved quality of rations to the European soldier. In that order it was stated that the commissary-general had directed executive commissariat officers to make a report periodically to their departmental superiors, of their having, at uncertain intervals, personally attended the issue of rations. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in republishing the Governor-General's order, further directs that commanding officers will, on the 1st and 15th of each month, report, for the information of the superior local authority, how many times they have, at uncertain intervals during the fortnight, personally attended at the issue of rations. This shows an earnest desire on the part of the highest authorities to secure to the soldier a supply of really good provisions; and we have no doubt that the measure will be attended with much benefit to all parties. If a further arrangement were made to exercise a control over the liquor sold by licensed grog-shops to the soldier, we venture to say that, comparatively speaking, sickness would be but little known among European troops, and hospital establishments might safely be reduced to one-half their present numerical strength.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 28.

**THE "CITY OF POONAH."**—We understand that the *City of Poonah* is likely to afford considerable employment to the gentlemen of the long robe, a question having been raised how far the circumstance of the vessel not having actually become a wreck, though sold as such, invalidates the contract which the ship, according to maritime laws, was bound to perform. We are told that legal advice has been taken on the matter, and that the opinion given is favourable to the claimants. If such be the case, it will fall particularly heavy upon the late owners of the *City of Poonah*, who, besides the loss they have already sustained by the premature abandonment of the vessel, may thus have to make good further losses sustained by passengers and shippers. We think that if Captain Brass had been the commander of the ship, he would not have abandoned her without first satisfying himself whether he could not do as much as the fortunate purchaser of the supposed wreck has done. The matter is of great importance, as it may involve in lawsuits all parties concerned—the owners, captain, surveyors, passengers, shippers, and the insurance offices, that have undertaken the risk on the cargo. To the lawyers it will be a regular harvest.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 23.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived at Delhi yesterday morning. The camp is pitched at the Lahore gate, and not upon the new encamping-ground near the Cashmere gate of the city. A guard of honour from the 16th Grenadiers, with the regimental colours and band, under command of Lieut.-Col. Graves, was in waiting to receive his Excellency, and was drawn up to the right of the tent. His Excellency and staff arrived about a quarter-past 7 A.M., and were received with the usual salute, fired from the artillery drawn up at the Lahore gate for the purpose. At 1 o'clock P.M. his Excellency held a levee in the durbar tent, which was numerously attended. The camp moves onwards towards Meerut on Tuesday morning.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 19.

**THE 3RD EUROPEAN REGT.**—The 3rd European regt. is to be formed at Chinsurah. The corps is to be armed and clothed precisely as the 2nd European regt. before it was made a fusilier corps; the facings to be white. The 1st and 2nd Fusiliers are to furnish 164 men for the 3rd European regt.; twenty serjeants; twenty corporals for serjeants; twenty lance corporals and twenty privates for corporals; and eighty-four privates, each giving a moiety of these details, as a nucleus on which to form the new corps. The above is the substance of the G.G.O. in Saturday's *Gazette*.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 21.

**OPIMUM.**—The public sale of opium (Nov. 21) realized Rs. 866-2-3 for Behar, and Rs. 873-13-5½ for Benares, being a decrease of Rs. 45 on the former, and Rs. 17 on the latter, in comparison with the average prices of the October sale.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday, Nov. 23, contains the following appointments:—"Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, to be superintendent of electric telegraphs in India; Mr. C. Shepherd, junior, to be deputy-superintendent of electric telegraphs in the Bengal presidency; Mr. R. L. Brunton, to be deputy-superintendent of electric telegraphs in the Madras presidency; Dr. H. Green, to be deputy-superintendent of electric telegraphs in the Bombay presidency."

**NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF AGRA'S FIRST ORDER.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday, the 17th Nov. contains, among other things, the first order issued by the new Lieut.-Governor of Agra. It is ominous of his reign. We suspect that in a very few years a refuge for the destitute will be found elsewhere than on the Bench:—"The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to direct civil and sessions judges to submit their applications for leave of absence through the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; such applications to be always accompanied by a statement of the number of cases remaining undecided at that date on the several civil and criminal files of the judge's office."—*Friend of India*.

**AN EMEUTE IN THE JAIL AT LAHORE.**—We regret to learn that an emeute took place, on Thursday evening, among the prisoners confined in the Central Jail at Lahore. It was put down, happily without any loss of life. A few of the guard were ultimately obliged to fire, when six prisoners were wounded; four others also wounded with swords. The riot took place among the prisoners in No. 4 barrack, who felt much the cessation of out-door labour, to which, previous to the late prohibition, they had been accustomed. When ordered to their wards at sunset, they rushed at the gate of the yard, at which a man was stationed, and got through it into the central space, from which the different yards diverge. They then attempted to release the prisoners in No. 8 barrack, but were opposed by the door-keepers, and when foiled in this, they rushed down the main entrance (which is a narrow passage nearly one hundred yards long); but they found the gate at the end closed, and the guards at their posts. They then retraced their steps, and broke into No. 6 yard, the gate of which was closed after them. They tried then, with the prisoners therein, to climb the outer iron railings: on this the sentries fired, and they all retreated. Sixty-three of the ringleaders were at once secured, and flogged the following morning. We understand they will be placed in solitary confinement. The deputy inspector, Mr. Bryan, who was on the spot, behaved with great decision, and deserves great credit; but for him, there would have been considerable loss of life. The guards, too, were well prepared, and all would appear to have done their duty.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 19.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

**Fort William, Nov. 30.**—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, in pursuance of the Government General Orders of the 20th Oct. 1853, directing a regiment of European infantry to be added to the establishment, is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers, and postings of European officers, to take effect from the 15th Nov. 1853:—

#### Colonel.

George Huish, C.B.

#### Lieutenant-Colonels.

P. Goldney,	..	from 4th N.I.
B. Bygrave,	..	5th N.I.
W. F. Beatson,	..	54th N.I.

#### Majors.

C. J. Lewes,	..	from 50th N.I.
W. C. Ormsby,	..	63rd N.I.

#### Captains.

W. B. Thompson,	..	from 67th N.I.
J. H. Wakefield,	..	17th N.I.
W. Jervis,	..	42nd N.I.
J. Graham,	..	5th N.I.
G. P. Thomas,	..	64th N.I.
A. H. Duncan,	..	43rd N.I.
R. Matheson,	..	54th N.I.
H. M. Nation,	..	23rd N.I.
F. B. Wardroper,	..	25th N.I.
J. C. Phillips,	..	60th N.I.
B. T. Dalton,	..	9th N.I.
R. Paton,	..	17th N.I.



*Lieutenants.*

R. C. Stevenson,	..	from 5th N.I.
E. Thomas,	..	" 70th N.I.
J. N. Young,	..	" 35th N.I.
J. S. R. Barclay,	..	" 57th N.I.
N. M. Stover,	..	" 25th N.I.
C. B. G. Bacon,	..	" 3rd N.I.
B. T. Reid,	..	" 34th N.I.
T. H. Chamberlain,	..	" 9th N.I.
A. G. Forsyth,	..	" 22nd N.I.
E. D. R. Ross,	..	" 73rd N.I.
A. Pond,	..	" 30th N.I.
R. Thompson,	..	" 30th N.I.
R. F. Webster,	..	" 21st N.I.
C. M. N. Fellowes,	..	" 55th N.I.
W. Carnell,	..	" 13th N.I.
W. Heberden,	..	" 27th N.I.
R. E. Anderson,	..	" 15th N.I.
H. A. Prinsep,	..	" 39th N.I.
J. O. Penson,	..	" 19th N.I.
S. D. White,	..	" 42nd N.I.

*Ensigns.*

F. J. Stephenson,	..	from 44th N.I.
E. L'Estrange,	..	" 38th N.I.
H. B. Blake,	..	" 60th N.I.
J. F. Templar,	..	" 29th N.I.
R. O. H. Forbes,	..	" 2nd N.I.
T. H. Maddock,	..	" 58th N.I.
M. A. D. Orchard,	..	" 26th N.I.
W. E. R. Roberts,	..	" 53rd N.I.
* .....	..	"
* .....	..	"

## NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

*Fort William, Home Department, December 2nd, 1853.*—A vacancy having occurred in the council of India by the resignation of the Hon. John Lewis, Frederick James Halliday, Esq. has this day, by virtue of his appointment by the Hon. Court of Directors, taken the oaths and his seat as third ordinary member of council under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Meerut, Nov. 17.  
 ALEXANDER, H. A. R. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in West Burdwan dist. Nov. 16.  
 BOILEAU, C. E. to exerc. pow. of jt. mag. and dept. coll. at Etah.  
 COURT, M. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, Nov. 17.  
 DAMPIER, H. L. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Bograh dur. Russell's abs.  
 DUNLOP, R. H. W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Rohtuck.  
 FRASER, S. to be ag. to lieut. gov. at Delhi and commissr. of Delhi div. Nov. 17.  
 GRANT, C. to be asst. to supt. of Dehra Dhoon.  
 GRAY, J. J. vested with special powers in Hooghly dist. Nov. 16.  
 GREATHED, H. H. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jounpore, Nov. 17.  
 GREY, E. rec. app. in the civ. serv. rep. his arr. at pres. Nov. 13.  
 GUTHRIE, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Delhi.  
 HENDERSON, W. H. vested with special powers in Noacolly dist. Nov. 16.  
 JACKSON, C. C. to be commissr. of Meerut div. Nov. 17.  
 JACKSON, A. J. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Jessore dist. Nov. 16.  
 JENKINS, C. vested with special powers in Backergunge dist.  
 LAWFOORD, H. B. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Nuddea dist. Nov. 16.  
 LANE, T. B. vested with special powers in Cuttack dist. Nov. 16.  
 LOWIS, J. M. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in 24 Pergunnahs.  
 LOWIS, the Hon. J. perm. to resign fr. Dec. 1.  
 MACKENZIE, C. W. to be mem. of local com. for management of charitable dispensary at Cuttack, Nov. 22.  
 MACWHIRTER, J. P. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Paneeput.  
 MANGLES, J. H. vested with special powers in Bancoorah dist.  
 MELVILLE, S. S. to be an asst. in Meerut div.  
 OWEN, C. to be dept. coll. in zillah Azimgurh.  
 PALMER, S. G. res. E.I.C.'s civ. serv.  
 PORTER, W. dept. mag. in ch. of subdiv. of Dekhin Thabuzpore, vested with powers of dept. coll.  
 RICHARDSON, C. J. H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Paneeput, Nov. 17.  
 RICHARDSON, H. C. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Shahabad dist. Nov. 16.  
 ROBINSON, W. L. vested with special powers in Dinagepore dist.  
 SHORE, R. N. reattached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.  
 SMITH, M. to offic. as judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, v. Harington, to be civ. and sess. jud. of Meerut, Nov. 17.  
 TAYLOR, R. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Jounpore, to offic. as ditto of Scharanpore, Nov. 17.  
 THOMAS, E. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Saugor, Nov. 17.

THOMASON, J. G. to be an asst. in Rohilcund div. and to exerc. pow. of a jt. mag. and dept. coll. at Moradabad.  
 TRITTON, J. M. to be an asst. to pol. ag. in Bhopal for ch. of dist. of Bairesea, and vested with pow. of an asst. mag. and dept. coll. assu. ch. Feb. 16, 1853.  
 WINGFIELD, C. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra, Nov. 17.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, G. leave cancelled.  
 CURRIE, C. 15 days, fr. Nov. 15.  
 DRUMMOND, F. B. 1 mo. in ext.  
 EGERTON, P. H. 1 mo.  
 FRENCH, P. C. 2 years, m.c.  
 HUDSON, W. S. 6 mos.  
 JACKSON, L. S. 1 year, in ext. on m.c.  
 MARTIN, G. L. six weeks.  
 METCALFE, H. C. six weeks.  
 MONEY, W. G. 1 mo.  
 MONEY, G. P. 2 days, in ext.  
 MORGAN, R. B. leave cancelled.  
 PROBYN, W. G. leave cancelled.  
 READ, F. E. 2 mo.  
 RICKETTS, M. 1 mo.  
 ROBINSON, W. L. 10 days' in ext.  
 RUSSELL, R. H. 2 mo.  
 STAUNTON, R. S. 4 mo.  
 TOTTENHAM, C. 1 mo.  
 TUCKER, W. T. 3 weeks.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

CARSHORE, Dr. J. J. chapl. of Jhelumand and Murree, pl. at disp. of lieut.-gov. of the N.W. provs.  
 FISHER, Rev. F. leave of 1 mo.  
 HINDE, Rev. F. 2 years' leave on m.c. to Cape of Good Hope.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

AITKEN, Ens. R. H. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Carnell, transferred.  
 ALLAN, Ens. H. J. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Dalton, transferred.  
 ANDERSON, Lieut. R. E. 15th N.I. to be 17th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
 ANSON, Maj. gen. the Hon. G. staff, posted to Meerut div. Nov. 15.  
 ASKE, 2nd Lieut. St. G. art. fr. 3rd to the 4th co. 5th batt. Nov. 11.  
 BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. 3rd N.I. to be 6th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
 BAGOT, Lieut. A. 15th N.I. to be comdt. of 2nd or hill regt. of Seik inf. v. Ferres, dec.  
 BAILLIE, Lieut. G. art. to contin. studies at Roorkee coll. till Nov. 1, 1854.  
 BAILY, Ens. C. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Patton, transferred.  
 BARCHARD, Lieut. C. H. 20th N.I. to be adjt. v. Lieut. Earle, perm. to resign the app.  
 BARCLAY, Lieut. J. S. R. 57th N.I. to be 4th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
 BEAN, Ens. C. C. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Stover, transferred.  
 BEATSON, Maj. W. F. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 15, v. Huish, pro.  
 BIRCH, Brev. maj. W. C. 5th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Bygrave, prom.  
 BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 4th troop 3rd brig. to rem. at Dacca until relieved, Nov. 11.  
 BLAKE, Ens. H. B. 60th N.I. to be 3rd ens. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. Nov. 15.  
 BOGLE, 1st Lieut. A. H. art. to rank fr. April 28, 1853, v. Vanrenen, prom.  
 BOILEAU, Lieut. col. A. H. E. engr. to be executive engr. Jullundur Doosab div.  
 BOSCAWEN, Brev. maj. H. A. 54th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Beatson, prom.  
 BOWIE, Lieut. C. V. art. to be a.-d.-c. on Gov. Gen.'s personal staff.  
 BRISTOW, Capt. G. W. G. 71st N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 25.  
 BROOKE, Brev. capt. J. C. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Ormsby, transferred.  
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. R. art. to offic. as interp. to 96th foot (temp.)  
 BRUCE, Ens. A. W. B. 43rd L.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 15, in succ. to Duncan, transferred.  
 BURLTON, Ens. P. H. C. 67th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Thomson, transferred.  
 BYGRAVE, Maj. P. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 15, v. Huish, pro.  
 CAMPBELL, Ens. J. G. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
 CAMPBELL, Ens. H. 63rd N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. Nov. 1.  
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to be 15th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
 CARTER, Brev. capt. J. W. 54th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Beatson, pro.  
 CARTHAW, Lieut. M. to offic. as extra asst. to the com. of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, Nov. 15.

- CAUNTER, Ens. J. E. 15th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 15, v. Anderson, transferred.
- CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Heberden, transferred.
- CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. to be 8th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- CLARK, Ens. E. G. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Webster, transferred.
- CLOGSTON, Ens. E. T. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Reid, transferred.
- CLUTTERBUCK, Maj. to be postm. of Kamptee.
- COOPER, Maj. J. C. 49th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 19.
- CRASTER, Lieut. G. A. engra. to be an assist. for constructing road across Toungoop pass.
- CREIGHTON, Ens. R. 55th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Fellowes, transferred.
- CROSS, Ens. R. C. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Wakefield, transferred.
- DALTON, Brev. capt. E. T. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 11th capt. fr. Nov. 15.
- DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 25.
- DARRAH, Lieut. H. Z. 41st N.I. to continue study at Roorkee coll. till Nov. 1. 1854.
- DAVIES, Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Wardroper, transferred.
- DEPREZ, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.
- DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L. C. ret. to duty Nov. 19.
- DUNCAN, Brev. maj. A. H. 43rd L.I. to be 6th capt. 3rd. Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. perm. to res. app. as adj.
- EARLE, Lieut. E. L. art. to contin. studies at Roorkee col. until Nov. 1, 1854.
- EDWARDES, Maj. H. B. c.b. assu. ch. of the office of commr. of the Peshawar div. Oct. 19.
- EDWARDS, Capt. G. R. asst. gen. supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee, rec. ch. of Ellichpore thuggee and dacoitee office fr. Capt. Thornhill.
- FARRINGTON, 1st Lieut. John J. 2nd Eur. Fus. ret. to du.
- FELLOWES, Lieut. C. M. N. 55th N.I. to be 14th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- FITZGERALD, 1st Lieut. W. R. art. fr. 3rd co. 3rd to 4th co. 8th batt. Nov. 11.
- FITZROY, 2nd Lieut. F. art. fr. 4th to the 3rd co. 5th batt. Nov. 11.
- FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. 2nd N.I. to be 5th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. fr. 1st to 2nd co. 3rd batt. Nov. 11.
- FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Prinsep, transferred.
- FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. 22nd N.I. to be 9th Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- FRASER, Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Goldney, prom.
- FULLER, 1st Lieut. A. R. art. posted to 1st co. 8th batt. Nov. 11.
- GARSTIN, Lieut. E. S. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Bygrave, prom.
- GIBB, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. fr. 3rd co. 7th batt. to be interp. and qr. mr. of the 8th batt. v. Lieut. Fuller, to rem. as adjt. of the detach. of recruits until his services can be dispensed with, Nov. 11.
- GODBY, Ens. R. F. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Young, transferred.
- GOLDNEY, Maj. P. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 15, v. Huish, prom.
- GRAHAM, Brev. maj. J. 5th N.I. to be 4th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- GRANT, Corn. A. C. 8th L.C. pl. at disp. of for. dept. to be adj. of 2nd cav. Gwalior Contingent, Nov. 29.
- GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. fr. 1st co. 5th, to 1st co. 6th batt. to proc. to Dacca and relieve Lieut. Bishop, Nov. 11.
- GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 70th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Thomas, transferred.
- GULLIVER, 2nd Lieut. H. W. engs. executive eng. of 8th, transferred to 6th or Delhi div. grand trunk road, Nov. 18.
- HALE, Ens. G. H. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Barclay, transferred.
- HALL, Ens. C. H. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Thomas, transferred.
- HALL, Lieut. G. W. M. 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav. to act as adj.
- HALLETT, Lieut. C. T. 72nd N.I. qual. in Hindoostance, Oct. 3, to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Shaw, com. pres. div.
- HAMILTON, 1st Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Sept. 15, 1853, v. Fagan, prom.
- HAMILTON, Lieut. W. C. 2nd Eur. fus. to be supervisor of Ganges works, fr. July 21.
- HARWARD, 1st Lieut. T. N. art. to rank fr. March 6, 1853, v. Olpherts, prom.
- HAUGHTON, Brev. capt. J. C. 54th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Mathison, transferred.
- HAWTREY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Lewes, transferred.
- HEBERDEN, Lieut. W. 27th N.I. to be 16th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- HEWITT, Col. W. H. 27th N.I. app. to the div. staff of the army, with the rank of brig. gen. in suc. to Roberts.
- HOLROYD, Brev. capt. G. 43rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Duncan, transferred.
- HUISH, Brev. col. G. c.b. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. art. to be adjt. of 5th batt. v. Lieut. Newall.
- HUNTER, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. to be adjt. of the 6th regt. of inf. Gwalior contin. v. Lieut. A. G. Forsyth, Nov. 17.
- IMPREY, Ens. E. C. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Stevenson, transferred.
- INGRAM, Lieut. J. S. 1st Eur. fus. to be an asst. for constructing road across Toungoop pass.
- JERVIS, Brev. maj. W. 42nd L.I. to be 3rd capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- KEER, Ens. J. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Phillips, transferred.
- KEMP, Ens. G. R. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Graham, transferred.
- KITSON, Capt. C. A. 10th L.C. to act as adj. (temp.) v. Adj. T. B. Harrison, on leave.
- LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 17; to rank fr. Nov. 1, 1852, v. Bruce, dec.
- LATTER, Brev. capt. T. 67th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Thomson, transferred.
- LEICESTER, Ens. W. F. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Pond, transferred.
- L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 38th L.I. to be 2nd Ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- LEWES, Brev. maj. C. J. 50th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- LINDSAY, Capt. W. 10th N.I. to be asst. adjt. genl. Pegu div. fr. date of dep. of Capt. W. T. Bruce, Nov. 15.
- MACDONALD, Capt. D. 20th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Mackenzie.
- MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. 58th N.I. to be 6th Ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- MARSH, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. to ch. of stat. st. off. v. Ferris.
- MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. W. B. art. passed to 1st co. 4th batt. Nov. 11.
- MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 3rd co. 4th to the 1st co. 3rd batt. Nov. 11.
- MATHISON, Capt. R. 54th N.I. to be 7th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. fr. 39th to 45th N.I.
- MCLEOD, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. to rank fr. July 7, 1853, v. Vibert, prom.
- McMULLEN, Brev. capt. J. R. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Lewes, transferred.
- McMULLEN, Ens. C. N. 73rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Ross, transferred.
- MEW, Ens. A. P. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.
- MOIR, Capt. J. De W. C. J. 28th N.I. to act as detach. staff to troops, Nov. 15.
- MUNRO, Lieut. A. A. 50th N.I. to ch. of commissariat office in add. to other duties.
- NATION, Capt. H. M. 23rd N.I. to be 8th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. posted to 4th comp. 6th batt. to join 4th comp. 3rd batt. when it reaches Mooltan, Nov. 11.
- NICOLSON, Brev. capt. C. A. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Wardroper, transferred.
- ORCHARD, Ens. J. F. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Goldney, prom.
- ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. 26th L.I. to be 7th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- ORMSBY, Brev. maj. W. C. 63rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- PAGET, Ens. W. H. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Beatson, prom.
- PALLISER, Ens. C. H. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Ormsby, transferred.
- PARSON, Ens. J. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Bygrave, prom.
- PATTON, Brev. capt. R. 17th N.I. to be capt. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 12th capt. fr. Nov. 15.
- PENSON, Ens. J. O. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 19th lieut. from Nov. 15.
- PHILLIPS, Capt. J. C. 60th N.I. to be 10th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- PIXLEY, 1st Lieut. A. W. art. to rank from 25th Feb. 1853, v. Eliot, prom.
- POGSON, Lieut. J. F. inv. estab. to be an assist. to the supt. of the Hindostan and Thibet road, Nov. 18.
- POND, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. to be 11th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- PRESENT, 1st Lieut. T. art. to rank fr. March 3, 1853, for the augmentation.
- PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 39th N.I. to be 18th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.
- RAWSTORNE, Ens. E. C. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Chamberlain, transferred.
- REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. to be 7th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.



RENNY, 1st Lieut. G. A. art. fr. 4th co. 8th to the 4th co. 7th batt. Nov. 11.

ROBBINS, Brev. maj. W. P. com. Ramgurh L.I. to rec. ch. adjs. off. fr. Capt. E. M. Ryan, struck off str. of batt. Nov. 3.

ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. 53rd N.I. to be 8th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. 73rd N.I. to be 10th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

ROSS, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. to be brigade major to the Bengal brigade at or near Meeday, fr. date of dep. of Capt. Call, H.M.'s 18th.

ROSS, Brev. capt. A. H. 42nd L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Jervis, transferred.

SALKELD, 2nd Lieut. P. engs. transferred as executive eng. to 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, Nov. 18.

SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. v. Adams proc. on leave.

SHUCKBURN, Brev. maj. H. A. 40th N.I. to act as adj. (temp.) v. Adj. H. R. Wroughton, m.c. Nov. 15.

SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. at Umballah, dur. abs. of Maj. M. E. Sherwill, Nov. 4.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. O. C. com. of art. United Walwa Contingent, to be act. com. of 2nd comp. art. Hyderabad Contingency.

SINCLAIR, Ens. H. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Thompson, transferred.

SLATER, Lieut. M. J. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Graham, transferred.

SMALLEY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. to contin. study at Roorkee Coll. till Nov. 1, 1854.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. F. G. 61st N.I. to contin. study at Roorkee Coll. till Nov. 1, 1854.

STANSBURY, Brev. capt. D. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Phillips, transferred.

STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. 44th N.I. to be 1st ens. 3rd Eur. regt.

STEVENSON, Brev. capt. R. C. 5th N.I. to be 1st lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 1st co. 6th batt.

STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Forsyth, transferred.

STROVER, Lieut. N. M. 25th N.I. to be 5th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

SUTHERLAND, Brev. capt. A. G. C. 25th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. Arracan loc. batt. v. Nuthall.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. S. engs. to ch. of mil. buildings under construction at Nowshera, on staff salary of 2nd class div. Nov. 18.

TEMPLE, Ens. J. F. 29th N.I. to be 4th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMAS, Brev. maj. G. P. 64th N.I. to be 5th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMAS, Lieut. E. 70th N.I. to be 2nd lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMAS, Ens. C. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Mathison.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. 30th N.I. to be 12th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMSON, Brev. maj. W. B. 67th N.I. to be 1st capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

TREVOR, Lieut. W. S. engr. to be asst. for conducting topog. surv. of Pegu, Nov. 28.

TROWER, Brev. capt. C. P. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Nation, transferred.

TULLOH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. 5th troop 1st brig. to be adjt. of the 4th batt. to join, v. 1st Lieut. W. B. Marshall, Nov. 11.

TULLOCH, Brev. capt. J. T. D. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Wakefield, transferred.

TURNBULL, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1853, v. Twinhoe, prom.

TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Jervis, transferred.

WAKEFIELD, Brev. maj. J. H. 17th N.I. to be 2nd capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WARDROPER, Capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to be 9th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WEBSTER, Lieut. R. F. 21st N.I. to be 13th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WESTERN, Maj. J. R. engs. transferred to 11th or Meerut div. retaining com. of Sappers and Miners, Nov. 18.

WESTMACOTT, Ens. G. R. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Nation, transferred.

WHITE, Ens. S. D. 42nd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15; posted to 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WILKIE, Brev. maj. D. 4th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, v. Goldney, prom.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. C. S. engs. to be superint. for conducting topographical survey of Pegu, Nov. 28.

WINTLE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 43th to 39th N.I.

WOODCOCK, 1st Lieut. S. C. art. to be adjt. to Umballa div. in suc. to Tombs.

YORKE, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Bacon, transferred.

YOUNG, Lieut. H. E. 64th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Thomas, transferred.

YOUNG, Lieut. J. N. 35th L.I. to be 3rd lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

## ENGINEERS.

BASEVI, James P. Nov. 18.  
TUCKER, W. R. Nov. 24.

## CAVALRY.

GOUGH, H. H.  
WARNER, A. C. Nov. 18.

## INFANTRY.

CUBITT, W. G. Nov. 23.  
EDWARDS, W. F. Nov. 24.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, Major S. R. leave cancelled.

BARWELL, Lieut. C. A. 71st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

BROWN, Lieut. W. T. h. art. to Jan. 31, in ext. and to Eur. m.c.

BUTT, 2nd Lieut. F. B. art. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Nynee Tal Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. to Dec. 25, Agra.

CAREY, Lieut. T. A. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. Y. 65th N.I. to Jan. 15, in ext.

COURT, Major H. leave cancelled.

CUMBERLAND, Capt. R. R. 73rd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. S. art. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. inv. estab. to March 15, 1854, prep. to sea, m.c.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. 4 mo. to Agra.

FOQUETT, Maj. H. 56th N.I. leave cancelled.

GASTRELL, Capt. J. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext.

GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 7th N.I. to Mar. 15, 1854, in ex. prep. to Eur. m.c.

GURDON, Ens. E. P. 33rd N.I. furl. to Europe on m.c.

HAGART, Capt. C. 52nd N.I. to May 15, 1854, prep. to Eur.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 29, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to sea.

HOGG, Ens. W. D. 41st N.I. to Dec. 24, 1853, in ext. on m.c. to remain at Bombay.

HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. prev. leave commuted prep. to Australia, m.c.

KEMPLAND, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to Mussoorie, on m.c.

KEY, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

LAMB, Lieut. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. to Oct. 15, 1855, Darjeeling, m.c.

LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. to Europe on furl.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. D. 18th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Pegu to Bengal on m.c. fr. date of emb. at Rangoon.

NICHOLSON, Brev. capt. A. 25th N.I. to Eur. on furl.

ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. 26th L.I. to Nov. 5, 1854, in ext. hills n. of Deyrah.

PILKINGTON, Lieut. R. W. 20th N.I. to March 15, prep. to Europe.

RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. jun. asst. to commissr. of Mysore, leave cancelled.

REEVES, Lieut. G. I. 50th N.I. fr. Dec. 27 to Nov. 20, in ext. to remain at Almorah, or hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.

RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.

ROBERTS, Brig. gen. A. to April 15, prep. to Eur.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. A. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 1, 1853, to March 1, 1854, prep. to sea, m.c.

RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. Oct. 15, 1853, to April 20, 1854, in ext. Mussoorie, m.c.

SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. to Feb. 15, 1854, in ext.

SHAW, Ens. W. B. 60th N.I. to Nov. 30, 1854, in ext. Almorah, m.c.

SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. regt. of Ferozepore, Dec. 15, to Jan. 15, 1854, prep. to Eur.

SIBBALD, Lieut. col. H. 70th N.I. fr. Nov. 30, to Nov. 15, 1854, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. to Europe, on furl.

STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. to Europe on furl.

STONE, Lieut. U. 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 19 to Feb. 18, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. to Jan. 1, 1854, in ext.

WARDEN, Lieut. A. D. 2nd N.I. to March 1st prep. to Eur. m.c.

WATSON, Ens. G. T. 12th N.I. to Apl. 1, 1854, prep. to Eur. m.c.

WHITING, Lieut. K. C. 70th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEDFORD, Asst. surg. J. R. to be 1st asst. pres. gen. hospital with med. ch. of Calcutta jail, v. Lantor, prom. to discharge duties of supt. eye infirmary dur. abs. of Martin.

BRATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. 6th irr. cav. to assu. med. ch. 3rd N.I. pro tem.

CLARK, Surg. H. returned fr. Jhelum to Sealkote, to rel. Surg. J. S. Toke, 4th L.C. fr. med. ch. of 2nd brig. h. art. &c.

COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. ret. to duty Oct. 23.

CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to do duty with 2nd brig. h. art. until the march of the 1st troop, which he will accompany to Peshawur.

DAVIS, Asst. surg. H. M. to be med. officer of Noacolly, Nov. 18.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to rel. sur. H. Clark fr. med. ch. 1st comp. 1st batt. art. at Jhelum and proc. with it to Rawul Pindee.

MACHER, Asst. surg. W. F. to proc. and take joint med. charge at Simla v. Thorp.

MACKINNON, Surg. C. Dum-Dum art. div. to ch. of supt. surgs. off. Barrackpore; to aff. med. aid to left wing 2nd batt. art. on dept. of head qrs. and right wing fr. Lahore.

MCDONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to proc. to Nahodah, and ass. med. ch. of 8th L.C.

MORISON, Surg. A. C. 21st N.I. to aff. temp. med. aid to 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and to civ. estab. and jail at Jhelum.

MURRAY, Surg. J. M.D. to offic. as supt. of Agra central prison dur. abs. of Walker.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. W. B. M.D. to be supt. of electric telegraphs in India.

REID, Surg. A. art. div. Jullundur to rel. Surg. W. Shillito, 51st N.I.

SCRIVEN, Asst. surg. J. B. 1st Eur. fus. to be 2nd asst. pres. gen. hospital, v. Bedford.

TUCKER, Asst. surg. H. G. W. M.D. 14th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. on dept. of Nesbett.

### MEDICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

SPRY, H. W. Nov. 18.  
TIERNEY, J. F. Nov. 24.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Dr. A. surg. at Nagpore, 3 mos.

CHRISTIE, Surg. R. 3rd L.C. to aff. med. aid to 5th comp. 8th batt. art. and r. wing of 60th N.I.

COLE, Asst. Surg. G. art. to Eur. m.c.

CURLING, Supt. Surg. C. S. rem. fr. Peshawur to Lahore circ. Nov. 14.

DAVIDSON, Supt. Surg. A. new prom. posted to Peshawur circ. v. Corbyn dec.

FAYRER, Asst. Surg. J. res. surg. Lucknow qual. in Hindoostanee, KIRK, Surg. K. W. art. div. to assu. med. c. of 87th R. Irish and accomp. corps on march dur. abs. of Staunton m.c.

MARTIN, Surg. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and New S. Wales on m.c.

MCCOSH, Surg. J. fr. 5th batt. foot art. to 10th L.C. at Peshawur.

PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. 30th N.I. fr. Feb. 23 to Aug. 20, 1854, prep. to ret.

TURNER, Vet. surg. C. art. to Europe on furl.

WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to assu. med. ch. of convalescents at Subathor.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. F. two years to Australia and the Cape on m.c.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

#### CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. F. Ellis, Dec. 20 to Mar. 31; Asst. surg. Tuson to be attach. to 14th Lt. drag. at Meerut.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. Dudgeon, 3 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.

#### INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. J. Hinde, 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Capt. G. Hamilton, fr. 75th v. Chancellor, who exch.—22nd. Lieut. J. Burke, to Feb. 14 to Kurrachee, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—32nd. Asst. surg. Moorhead, to rel. Asst. surg. Jephson of ch. of 87th, at Rawul Pindee.—64th. Asst. surg. Caney, 1 yr. to England; Lieut. C. Thompson to be capt. fr. Oct. 28, v. Twining, dec.; Ens. W. Sheehy, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28.—70th. Asst. surg. Eaton, 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—75th. Capt. A. Chancellor, fr. 10th v. Hamilton, who exch.—83rd. Capt. W. Bray, passed in Hindustani.—86th. Capt. J. H. Kirby, to Jan. 31, to pres.—87th. Qr. mr. Thomas, to Nov. 7, in ext.; Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon, passed in Hindustani; Lieut. Goddard, to Jan. 1.—96th. Capt. E. W. Scovell, to Dec. 10, to Bombay, on m.c.—98th. Lieut. col. W. Roberts, 3 mo.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Surg. F. M.D. 72nd N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Nov. 20.

BAILEY, Mrs. B. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

BAILEY, wife of Lieut. F. P. s. at Meerut, Dec. 2.

BOCKMAN, wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

BOWLER, wife of R. D. C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

BUNNY, wife of Lieut. A. h. art. s. at Hooslyarpore, Nov. 19.

CHAMBERS, Mrs. R. J. s. at Chinsurah, Nov. 25.

COCKBURN, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

D'SANTOS, wife of T. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

FAGAN, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

GORDON, wife of J. M. s. at Agra, Nov. 18.

HALL, wife of J. s. at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 4.

HARVEY, wife of G. F. c.s. s. still-born, at Cawnpore, Dec. 5.

JEFFREY, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 32nd, d. at Murree, Nov. 22.

JENKINS, wife of Lieut. C. F. 47th N.I. s. at Meerut, Nov. 22.

JONES, widow of the late Rev. D. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.

KEENE, wife of H. G. c.s. s. at Hissar, Dec. 20.

LORD, wife of Lieut. W. C. H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. s. at Meerut, Nov. 24.

MACKENZIE, Mrs. James, s. at Howrah, Nov. 20.

MACKENZIE, wife of H. s. at Jessore, Nov. 25.

MAWE, wife of assist. surg. 52nd N.I. d. at Meerut, Nov. 15.

MCCALLUM, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

MORRIESEN, wife of Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. s. at Sealcode, Nov. 20.

OGLIVIE, wife of Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Nov. 23.

PENHEARON, wife of D. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 23.

ROBERTSON, wife of A. D. c.s. s. at Tanna, Nov. 12.

ROWLATE, wife of Capt. 21st N.I. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

STEEER, wife of C. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

SWARIES, Mrs. P. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

TUCKER, wife of Maj. T. 8th L.C. s. at Futtcheghur, Dec. 3.

UNWIN, the lady of Lieut. R. 16th N.I. d. at Delhi, Dec. 1.

WATSON, wife of W. C. c.s. d. at Agra, Nov. 26.

### MARRIAGES.

ADAM, John, to Henrietta, d. of the late T. Auld, at Umballah, Nov. 7.

ALLEN, J. II., to Miss Ellen Brown, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

BIRKERS, John, to M. M. d. of the late Capt. J. Nicholson, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.

CORNELIUS, II., to Miss Rosalind Bolst, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

FITZPATRICK, P., to Miss Margaret O'Connor, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

SMITH, W., to Sarah E. d. of T. Hashman, at Muttra, Nov. 22.

TODD, Charles, to Caroline M. d. of the late J. G. Ricketts, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

WARD, Lieut. C. Y., to Emily d. of T. Hunter, at Calcutta, Nov. 22.

ZEMIN, D. J., to Julia V. d. of S. J. Benbow, at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

### DEATHS.

BRYANT, Arthur T. inf. s. of G. at Orai, Nov. 17.

BODRI, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 30, Nov. 22.

CHARLES, H. at Calcutta, aged 45, Nov. 15.

DRIBERG, C. F. D. s. of the Rev. C. E. at Calcutta, aged 11, Nov. 23.

FRASER, Margaretta, inf. d. of Capt. J. E. at Loodiana, Nov. 15.

GRANTHAM, Fanny, wife of Capt. E. H.M.'s 39th at Meerut, aged 29, Nov. 21.

GREENFIELD, H. at Calcutta, aged 58, Nov. 17.

LA VALETTE ROSE, widow of the late Jean L. at Calcutta, aged 44, Nov. 23.

LAWRENCE, Elizabeth, widow of the late John, at Barsilly, aged 69.

NICHOLSON, Ellen S. C. d. of Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I.

ORDE, J. E. at Lahore, aged 34, Nov. 16.

PALMER, G. at Calcutta, Nov. 29.

PHILIPPE, wife of W. at Simla, aged 38, Nov. 30.

PITTAR, Mrs. R. II. at Assam, Nov. 13.

PORTER, Rev. J. at Loodiana, Nov. 22.

REYNOLDS, Sophie A. wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 27, Nov. 25.

RICHARDSON, J. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

ROBERTS, F. M. s. of Browne, at Delhi, aged 31, Nov. 27.

SILVER, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. Fus. at Pangoon, Nov. 12.

STERLING, D. J. at Calcutta, aged Nov. 20.

SWARIES, inf. s. of P. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.

TALBOT, Maj. John R. Inv. Estab. at Calcutta, aged 53, Nov. 18.

THOMAS, Mrs. Rosa Ann, widow of the late P. at Calcutta, aged 75, Nov. 28.

TREVELYAN, Eliza H. d. of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 16, Nov. 26.

VANDENBURGH, Rose Anna, d. of John, at Sealdah, aged 29, Nov. 27.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. Melanie, Bird, Coringa; Mary Harrington, Heron, Maulmein; Swarthmore, Ladbetter, Bombay and Cochín; Anathas, Robinson, Liverpool; Delhi, Barnes, Bombay.—23. Monarch, Wiltshire, London; Paragon, Duncan, San Francisco; Cossipore, Dunlop, Pinang; Ayrshire, Miller, Singapore and Pinang.—28. Ramloo, Nacoda, Maulmein and Arracan.—27. Lahore, Tesseymann, Rangoon; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon; steamer Tenasserim, Simpson, Maulmein and Rangoon.—23. Martha, Sampson, Melbourne; Lancaster, Jones, Liverpool; Berkshire, William, San Francisco and Singapore; Shoe-Gong, Mendham, Rangoon; Futtay Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat and Alleppe; Susan, Woodward, Akyab.—29. Land o' Cakes, Watson, Whampoa and Singapore.—30. Erin, McPherson, Madras; Aleyon, Marguin, Reunion and Kavikal.—Dec. 1. Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Maulmein; steamer Bentinck, Bourchier, Suez.—2. Golconda, Miller, Rangoon.—3. Brutus, Meacon, San Francisco and Singapore; Fatel Rayman, Nacoda, Singapore and Prince of Wales Island; Zetus, Malcolm, Whampoa and China and Kong-Kong.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lahore (Nov. 27), from Rangoon.—Lieut.-Col. Grattan, C. B. Com. 18th Royal Irish; Capt. Campbell, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Wilkinson, Lieut. Swaby, Ens. Taylor, Ens. Meurant, Surg. Stewart, Q. M. Carney, Assist. Surg. Reatton.

Per Berenice (Nov. 27), from Rangoon.—Lieut. Col. Hutchinson; Maj. Montgomery; Capt. Hardinge, Holditch, and Dupierier; Lieuts. Amiel,

RENNY, 1st Lieut. G. A. art. fr. 4th co. 8th to the 4th co. 7th batt. Nov. 11.

ROBBINS, Brev. maj. W. P. com. Ramgurh L.I. to rec. ch. ads. off. fr. Capt. E. M. Ryan, struck off str. of batt. Nov. 3.

ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. 53rd N.I. to be 8th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. 73rd N.I. to be 10th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

ROSS, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. to be brigade major to the Bengal brigade at or near Meeaday, fr. date of dep. of Capt. Call, H.M.'s 18th.

ROSS, Brev. capt. A. H. 42nd L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Jervis, transferred.

SALKELD, 2nd Lieut. P. engs. transferred as executive eng. to 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, Nov. 18.

SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. v. Adams proc. on leave.

SHUCKBURN, Brev. maj. H. A. 40th N.I. to act as adj. (temp.) v. Adj. H. R. Wroughton, m.c. Nov. 15.

SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. at Umballah, dur. abs. of Maj. M. E. Sherwill, Nov. 4.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. O. C. com. of art. United Walwa Contingent, to be act. com. of 2nd comp. art. Hyderabad Contingency.

SINCLAIR, Ens. H. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Thompson, transferred.

SLATER, Lieut. M. J. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Graham, transferred.

SMALLEY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. to contin. study at Roorkee Coll. till Nov. 1, 1854.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. F. G. 61st N.I. to contin. study at Roorkee Coll. till Nov. 1, 1854.

STANSBURY, Brev. capt. D. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Phillips, transferred.

STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. 41th N.I. to be 1st ens. 3rd Eur. regt.

STEVENSON, Brev. capt. R. C. 5th N.I. to be 1st lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 1st co. 6th batt.

STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Forsyth, transferred.

STROVER, Lieut. N. M. 25th N.I. to be 5th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

SUTHERLAND, Brev. capt. A. G. C. 25th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. Arracan loc. batt. v. Nuthall.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. S. engs. to ch. of mil. buildings under construction at Nowshera, on staff salary of 2nd class div. Nov. 18.

TEMLER, Ens. J. F. 29th N.I. to be 4th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMAS, Brev. maj. G. P. 64th N.I. to be 5th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMAS, Lieut. E. 70th N.I. to be 2nd lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMAS, Ens. C. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Mathison.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. 30th N.I. to be 12th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

THOMSON, Brev. maj. W. B. 67th N.I. to be 1st capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

TREVOR, Lieut. W. S. engs. to be asst. for conducting topog. surv. of Pegu, Nov. 28.

TROWER, Brev. capt. C. P. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Nation, transferred.

TULLOH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. 5th troop 1st brig. to be adjt. of the 4th batt. to join, v. 1st Lieut. W. B. Marshall, Nov. 11.

TULLOCH, Brev. capt. J. T. D. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Wakefield, transferred.

TURNBULL, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1853, v. Twinhoe, prom.

TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Jervis, transferred.

WAKEFIELD, Brev. maj. J. H. 17th N.I. to be 2nd capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WARDROPER, Capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to be 9th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WEBSTER, Lieut. R. F. 21st N.I. to be 13th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WESTERN, Maj. J. R. engs. transferred to 11th or Meerut div. retaining com. of Sappers and Miners, Nov. 18.

WESTMACOTT, Ens. G. R. 22rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Nation, transferred.

WHITE, Ens. S. D. 42nd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15; posted to 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

WILKIE, Brev. maj. D. 4th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, v. Goldney, prom.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. C. S. engs. to be superint. for conducting topographical survey of Pegu, Nov. 28.

WINTLE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 45th to 39th N.I.

WOODCOCK, 1st Lieut. S. C. art. to be adjt. to Umballa div. in suc. to Tombs.

YORKE, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Bacon, transferred.

YOUNG, Lieut. H. E. 64th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Thomas, transferred.

YOUNG, Lieut. J. N. 35th L.I. to be 3rd lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

## ENGINEERS.

BASEVI, James P. Nov. 18.

TUCKER, W. R. Nov. 24.

## CAVALRY.

GOUGH, H. H.

WARNER, A. C. Nov. 18.

## INFANTRY.

CUBITT, W. G. Nov. 23.

EDWARDS, W. F. Nov. 24.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, Major S. R. leave cancelled.

BARWELL, Lieut. C. A. 71st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

BROWN, Lieut. W. T. h. art. to Jan. 31, in ext. and to Eur. m.c.

BUTT, 2nd Lieut. F. B. art. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Nynce Tal Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. to Dec. 25, Agra.

CAREY, Lieut. T. A. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. Y. 65th N.I. to Jan. 15, in ext.

COURT, Major H. leave cancelled.

CUMBERLAND, Capt. R. R. 73rd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. S. art. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. inv. estab. to March 15, 1854, prep. to sea, m.c.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. 4 mo. to Agra.

FOQUETT, Maj. H. 56th N.I. leave cancelled.

GASTRELL, Capt. J. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext.

GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 7th N.I. to Mar. 15, 1854, in ex. prep. to Eur. m.c.

GURDON, Ens. E. P. 33rd N.I. furl. to Europe on m.c.

HAGART, Capt. C. 52nd N.I. to May 15, 1854, prep. to Eur.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 29, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to sea.

HOGG, Ens. W. D. 41st N.I. to Dec. 24, 1853, in ext. on m.c. to remain at Bombay.

HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. prev. leave commuted prep. to Australia, m.c.

KEMPLAND, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to Mussoorie, on m.c.

KEY, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

LAMB, Lieut. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. to Oct. 15, 1855, Darjeeling, m.c.

LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. to Eur. on furl.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. D. 18th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Pegu to Bengal on m.c. fr. date of emb. at Rangoon.

NICHOLSON, Brev. capt. A. 25th N.I. to Eur. on furl.

ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. 26th L.I. to Nov. 5, 1854, in ext. hills n. of Deyrah.

PILKINGTON, Lieut. R. W. 20th N.I. to March 15, prep. to Europe.

RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. jun. asst. to commissr. of Mysore, leave cancelled.

REEVES, Lieut. G. I. 50th N.I. fr. Dec. 27 to Nov. 20, in ext. to remain at Almorah, or hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.

RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.

ROBERTS, Brig. gen. A. to April 15, prep. to Eur.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. A. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 1, 1853, to March 1, 1854, prep. to sea, m.c.

RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. Oct. 15, 1853, to April 20, 1854, in ext. Mussoorie, m.c.

SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. to Feb. 15, 1854, in ext.

SHAW, Ens. W. B. 60th N.I. to Nov. 30, 1854, in ext. Almorah, m.c.

SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. regt. of Ferozepore, Dec. 15, to Jan. 15, 1854, prep. to Eur.

SIBBALD, Lieut. col. H. 70th N.I. fr. Nov. 30, to Nov. 15, 1854, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. to Europe, on furl.

STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. to Europe on furl.

STONE, Lieut. U. 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 19 to Feb. 18, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. to Jan. 1, 1854, in ext.

WARDEN, Lieut. A. D. 2nd N.I. to March 1st prep. to Eur. m.c.

WATSON, Ens. G. T. 12th N.I. to Apl. 1, 1854, prep. to Eur. m.c.

WHITING, Lieut. K. C. 70th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEDFORD, Asst. surg. J. R. to be 1st asst. pres. gen. hospital with med. ch. of Calcutta jail, v. Lantor, prom. to discharge duties of supt. eye infirmary dur. abs. of Martin.

BRATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. 6th irr. cav. to assu. med. ch. 3rd N.I. pro tem.

CLARK, Surg. H. returned fr. Jhelum to Sealkote, to rel. Surg. J. S. Toke, 4th L.C. fr. med. ch. of 2nd brig. h. art. &c.

COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. ret. to duty Oct. 23.

**CUNNINGHAM**, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to do duty with 2nd brig. h. art. until the march of the 1st troop, which he will accompany to Peshawur.

**DAVIS**, Asst. surg. H. M. to be med. officer of Noacolly, Nov. 18.

**JOHNSON**, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to rel. sur. H. Clark fr. med. ch. 1st comp. 1st batt. art. at Jhelum and proc. with it to Rawul Pindee.

**MACHER**, Asst. surg. W. F. to proc. and take joint med. charge at Simla v. Thorp.

**MACKINNON**, Surg. C. Dum-Dum art. div. to ch. of supt. surgs. off. Barrackpore; to aff. med. aid to left wing 2nd batt. art. on dept. of head qrs. and right wing fr. Lahore.

**MCDONALD**, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to proc. to Nahodah, and ass. med. ch. of 8th L.C.

**MORISON**, Surg. A. C. 21st N.I. to aff. temp. med. aid to 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and to civ. estab. and jail at Jhelum.

**MURRAY**, Surg. J. M.D. to offic. as supt. of Agra central prison dur. abs. of Walker.

**O'SHAUGHNESSY**, Surg. W. B. M.D. to be supt. of electric telegraphs in India.

**REID**, Surg. A. art. div. Jullundur to rel. Surg. W. Shillito, 51st N.I.

**SCRIVEN**, Asst. surg. J. B. 1st Eur. fus. to be 2nd asst. pres. gen. hospital, v. Bedford.

**TUCKER**, Asst. surg. H. G. W. M.D. 14th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. on dept. of Nesbett.

## MEDICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

SPRY, H. W. Nov. 18.  
TIERNEY, J. F. Nov. 24.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**BELL**, Dr. A. surg. at Nagpore, 3 mos.

**CHRISTIE**, Surg. R. 3rd L.C. to aff. med. aid to 5th comp. 8th batt. art. and r. wing of 60th N.I.

**COLE**, Asst. Surg. G. art. to Eur. m.c.

**CURLING**, Supt. Surg. C. S. rem. fr. Peshawur to Lahore circ. Nov. 14.

**DAVIDSON**, Supt. Surg. A. new prom. posted to Peshawur circ. v. Corby dec.

**FAYRER**, Asst. Surg. J. res. surg. Lucknow qual. in Hindoostanee.

**KIRK**, Surg. K. W. art. div. to assu. med. c. of 87th R. Irish and accomp. corps on march dur. abs. of Staunton m.c.

**MARTIN**, Surg. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and New S. Wales on m.c.

**MCCOSH**, Surg. J. fr. 5th batt. foot art. to 10th L.C. at Peshawur.

**PHILLIPSON**, Surg. R. 30th N.I. fr. Feb. 23 to Aug. 20, 1854, prep. to ret.

**TURNER**, Vet. surg. C. art. to Europe on furl.

**WARNEFORD**, Asst. surg. C. F. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to assu. med. ch. of convalescents at Subathor.

**WILLIAMS**, Asst. surg. H. F. 2 years to Australia and the Cape on m.c.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. F. Ellis, Dec. 20 to Mar. 31; Asst. surg. Tuson to be attach. to 14th Lt. drag. at Meerut.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. Dudgeon, 3 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.

## INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. J. Hinde, 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Capt. G. Hamilton, fr. 75th, v. Chancellor, who exch.—22nd. Lieut. J. Burke, to Feb. 11 to Kurrachee, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—32nd. Asst. surg. Moorhead, to rel. Asst. surg. Jephson of ch. of 87th, at Rawul Pindee.—64th. Asst. surg. Caney, 1 yr. to England; Lieut. C. Thompson to be capt. fr. Oct. 28, v. Twining, dec.; Ens. W. Sheehy, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28.—70th. Asst. surg. Eaton, 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—75th. Capt. A. Chancellor, fr. 10th v. Hamilton, who exch.—83rd. Capt. W. Bray, passed in Hindustani.—86th. Capt. J. H. Kirby, to Jan. 31, to pres.—87th. Qr. mr. Thomas, to Nov. 7, in ext.; Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon, passed in Hindustani; Lieut. Goddard, to Jan. 1.—96th. Capt. E. W. Scovell, to Dec. 10, to Bombay, on m.c.—98th. Lieut. col. W. Roberts, 3 mo.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

**ANDERSON**, wife of Surg. F. M.D. 72nd N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Nov. 20.

**BAILEY**, Mrs. B. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

**BAILEY**, wife of Lieut. F. P. s. at Meerut, Dec. 2.

**BOCKMAN**, wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

**BOWLER**, wife of R. D. C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

**BUNNY**, wife of Lieut. A. h. art. s. at Hooslyarpore, Nov. 19.

**CHAMBERS**, Mrs. R. J. s. at Chinsurah, Nov. 25.

**COCKBURN**, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

**D'SANTOS**, wife of T. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

**FAGAN**, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

**GORDON**, wife of J. M. s. at Agra, Nov. 18.

**HALL**, wife of J. s. at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 4.

**HARVEY**, wife of G. F. c.s. s. still-born, at Cawnpore, Dec. 5.

**JEFFREY**, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 32nd, d. at Murree, Nov. 22.

**JENKINS**, wife of Lieut. C. F. 47th N.I. s. at Meerut, Nov. 22.

**JONES**, widow of the late Rev. D. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.

**KEENE**, wife of H. G. c.s. s. at Hissar, Dec. 20.

**LORD**, wife of Lieut. W. C. H.M.'s 11th Lt. drag. s. at Meerut, Nov. 24.

**MACKENZIE**, Mrs. James, s. at Howrah, Nov. 20.

**MACKENZIE**, wife of H. s. at Jessore, Nov. 25.

**MAWE**, wife of assist. surg. 52nd N.I. d. at Meerut, Nov. 15.

**MCALLUM**, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

**MORRISSON**, wife of Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. s. at Sealcode, Nov. 20.

**OGLIVIE**, wife of Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Nov. 23.

**PENHEARON**, wife of D. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 23.

**ROBERTSON**, wife of A. D. c.s. s. at Tanna, Nov. 12.

**ROWLATE**, wife of Capt. 21st N.I. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

**STEER**, wife of C. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

**SWARIES**, Mrs. P. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

**TUCKER**, wife of Maj. T. 8th L.C. s. at Futtehgur, Dec. 3.

**UNWIN**, the lady of Lieut. R. 16th N.I. d. at Delhi, Dec. 1.

**WATSON**, wife of W. C. c.s. d. at Agra, Nov. 26.

## MARRIAGES.

**ADAM**, John, to Henrietta, d. of the late T. Auld, at Umballah, Nov. 7.

**ALLEN**, J. H., to Miss Ellen Brown, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

**BIRKERS**, John, to M. M. d. of the late Capt. J. Nicholson, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.

**CORNELIUS**, H., to Miss Rosalind Bolst, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

**FITZPATRICK**, P., to Miss Margaret O'Connor, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

**SMITH**, W., to Sarah E. d. of T. Hashman, at Muttra, Nov. 22.

**TODD**, Charles, to Caroline M. d. of the late J. G. Ricketts, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

**WARD**, Lieut. C. Y., to Emily d. of T. Hunter, at Calcutta, Nov. 22.

**ZEMIN**, D. J., to Julia V. d. of S. J. Benbow, at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

## DEATHS.

**BRYANT**, Arthur T. inf. s. of G. at Orai, Nov. 17.

**BODRI**, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 30, Nov. 22.

**CHARLES**, H. at Calcutta, aged 45, Nov. 15.

**DRIBERG**, C. F. D. s. of the Rev. C. E. at Calcutta, aged 11, Nov. 23.

**FRASER**, Margaretta, inf. d. of Capt. J. E. at Loodiana, Nov. 15.

**GRANTHAM**, Fanny, wife of Capt. E. H.M.'s 35th at Meerut, aged 29, Nov. 21.

**GREENFIELD**, H. at Calcutta, aged 58, Nov. 17.

**LA VALETTE ROSE**, widow of the late Jean L. at Calcutta, aged 41, Nov. 23.

**LAWRENCE**, Elizabeth, widow of the late John, at Bareilly, aged 69.

**NICHOLSON**, Ellen S. C. d. of Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I.

**ORDE**, J. E. at Lahore, aged 31, Nov. 16.

**PALMER**, G. at Calcutta, Nov. 29.

**PHILIPPE**, wife of W. at Simla, aged 38, Nov. 30.

**PITTAR**, Mrs. R. H. at Assam, Nov. 13.

**PORTER**, Rev. J. at Loodiana, Nov. 22.

**REYNOLDS**, Sophie A. wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 27, Nov. 25.

**RICHARDSON**, J. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

**ROBERTS**, F. M. s. of Browne, at Delhi, aged 31, Nov. 27.

**SILVER**, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. Fus. at Bangalore, Nov. 12.

**SERLING**, D. J. at Calcutta, aged Nov. 20.

**SWARIES**, inf. s. of P. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.

**TALBOT**, Maj. John R. Inv. Estab. at Calcutta, aged 53, Nov. 18.

**THOMAS**, Mrs. Rosa Ann, widow of the late P. at Calcutta, aged 75, Nov. 28.

**TREVELYAN**, Eliza H. d. of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 16, Nov. 26.

**VANDENBURGH**, Rose Anna, d. of John, at Scaldah, aged 29, Nov. 27.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. Melanie, Bird, Coringa; Mary Harrington, Heron, Maulmein; Swarthmore, Lidbetter, Bombay and Cochin; Amatic, Robinson, Liverpool; Delhi, Barnes, Bombay.—23. Mouncher, Wiltshire, London; Paragon, Duncan, San Francisco; Cossipore, Dunbar, Phang; Ayrshire, Miller, Singapore and Pinang.—26. Ramloo, Nacoda, Maulmein and Arracan.—27. Lahore, Tesseymann, Rangoon; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon; steamer Tenasserim, Simpson, Maulmein and Rangoon.—28. Martha, Sampson, Melbourne; Lancaster, Jones, Liverpool; Berkshire, William, San Francisco and Singapore; Shoe-Gong, Mendham, Rangoon; Futay Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat and Alleppe; Susan, Woodward, Akyah.—29. Land o' Cakes, Watson, Whampoa and Singapore.—30. Erin, McPherson, Madras; Aleyon, Marguin, Reunion and Kavikal.—31. Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Maulmein; steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez.—2. Golconda, Miller, Rangoon.—3. Brutus, Meacon, San Francisco and Singapore; Patel Rayman, Nacoda, Singapore and Prince of Wales Island; Zetus, Malcolm, Whampoa and China and Kong-Kong.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lahore (Nov. 27), from Rangoon.—Lieut.-Col. Grattan, C. B. Com. 18th Royal Irish; Capt. Campbell, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Wilkinson, Lieut. Swaby, Ens. Taylor, Ens. Meurant, Surg. Stewart, Q. M. Carney, Assist. Surg. Rentton.

Per Berenice (Nov. 27), from Rangoon.—Lieut. Col. Hutchinson; Maj. Montgomery; Capt. Hardinge, Holditch, and Duperie; Lieuts. Amiel,

Sullivan, Blundell, and Burrows; Surg. Taylor, Assist. Surg. Murphy, Ens. Crawford; Major Ramsay, Surg. Grant, and Mr. Carter.

Per Tensasierim (Nov. 27), from MOULMAIN.—Mrs. Bennett, and 3 children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and 8 children; Rev. Mr. Nisbett; Capt. C. Scott; Lieut. McMahon; Lieut. Col. T. R. Reynolds, Capt. W. T. Bruce, and Lieut. Nunn, H. M. 18th Royal Irish; Ens. J. Hopkins, Dr. Montgomery; Ens. Smith, 67th N.I.; Col. Sturt; Capt. Thomson and King; Messrs. Manuel, Low, Kiernan, Campbell, Whitenbury, Davidson, and Thomson.

Per Susan.—Rev. J. Stevens, Bishop of Syria, and Mr. James, his Deacon.

Per Golconda.—Lieut. Nicholson, and Capt. Box.

Per Monarch (Nov. 23), from LONDON.—Mrs. Watford, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Beckett, Mrs. Bristowe, and child; Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Darnell, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Flyter, Mrs. O'Brien, and Mrs. Holmes; 2 Misses Smith; 2 Misses Beckett, Misses Ilbery, Drake, Bristowe, Thompson, and Holmes; 2 Misses Flyter; Misses Harmer, Hare, Milner, and Fames; Capt. Bristowe, 71st B. N. I.; Lieuts. Darnell, 51st B. N. I., and T. Tucker, B. E.; Mr. Tierney, B. M.; Ens. Edwards, 45th B. N. I.; Mr. Cubitt; Messrs. J. R. Smith, A. Smith, Goldsworth, Hunt, Rogers, Rigby, Scott, Fames, Beckett, Bristowe, and children; 2 Misses Woodford; Miss J. Flyter; Master W. Smith; Master and Miss Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Robsch, and 3 children; Mr. W. Heyde, and Mr. E. Paget; Sergeant and Mrs. Pope, and 4 children; Mrs. Peaceall, and child; Mr. Brown, and nephew; Sergeant Armrod.

Per Ayrshire.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and child.

Per Swarthmore.—Mrs. Ladbetter, and 2 children.

Per steamer Bombay, from SUVA.—Mr. D. Smith, Mr. Basevi, Mr. Warner, Mr. Montgomerie, Mrs. Kinlaid, Miss Carter, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Bishop and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Miss Brookling, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Doucett, Mr. Spoy, Mr. Battersby, Mr. Wise, Mr. Plumb, Maj. Drummond, Miss Charlotte Bell, Mr. James Remfry, Mr. Morgan, Maj. Cooper, Rev. J. Jackson, Mr. Perren, Mr. Grey, Mr. Kelburn, Mr. Geigy, Mr. Moyné, Maj. Rainey, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Shore. From PORT DE GALLE.—Maj. Tyler, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. Robertson, Mr. D. Assier, and Mrs. Ritchie. From MADRAS.—Lieut. McHutchin, Mr. Chubbeer, Dr. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss James, and Mr. Cuppage. From ADEN.—Beldar Khan and 2 friends.

Per steamer Bentinck (Dec. 1), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Colvin, Capt. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and child. Capt. Bouchier, Mrs. Bouchier, Mr. E. Colvin, Mrs. Colvin, Miss Reed, Mrs. Dicken, Miss Dicken, Miss Watton, Miss Sandemhn, Col. Taylor, Miss Hunter, Capt. St. George, Mr. B. Simpson, Mrs. Best, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Nasmith, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Clifford, Miss Hillman, Capt. Bowie, Miss Kerson, Mr. Wake, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Bokford, Mr. C. K. Mylne, Mr. Halliday, Mrs. Halliday, Mr. Alexander, Mr. N. W. Smith, Mr. Cockburne, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Larpent, Lieut. Maynard, Mr. McKenzie, and Thomas Clevering. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. J. Griffith, Mr. Thomas, Capt. James, Lady Buller and infant, Mr. R. Saunders, Dr. and Mrs. Begg, Miss McFarlan, 3 Misses McKinnon, Mr. W. M. Whitney, Capt. Tronson, and Mr. Daverinne. From ADEN.—Mr. Cumberland. From GALLE.—Mr. Stalkart, and Mr. and Mrs. Babington. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Rustonjee Ruttonjee, 4 ladies, and 2 children; Mr. F. Pestonjee, and lady; Mr. Simpson. From MADRAS.—Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Campbell, Maj. Burn, Mrs. Burn, and infant; Miss Hickey, Dr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Mr. Morehead, Miss Morehead, Lieut. Walton, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Emerson, Mrs. Emerson.

#### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Emperor, Young, London; Gwalior, Taylor, London; Eliza, Adamson, Mauritius; Marcellus, Bartlett, Boston.—17. Steamer Propontia, Maude, Mauritius, Cape, and London; Akhar, Graham, Havre; Arrow, Dando, Singapore and China.—18. Robert Burton, Dick, London; Fatty Sultan, McQueen, Pinang and Singapore.—20. Thorwaldson, Burnie, London; Mary Anne, Parker, Liverpool; Hermione, Howard, Sydney.—21. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.—22. Wild Flower, Hewett, Havre; Aristide, Feldhusen, Singapore and China; Mariquita, Belmont, Bordeaux; Robert Barbour, Candlesh, Liverpool; Stanislas, Durand, Marseilles.—25. Orissa, Sears, Boston; Amelia, Mellard, Maulmein and Rangoon; Linnet, Hart, Akayab and Rangoon.—27. John Hepburne, Galastaun, Maulmein and Rangoon; Harriet, De Smit, Port Phillip; Hebrides, Ferguson, Mauritius.—28. William Penn, Folger, Boston; steamer Formosa, Christian, Pinang, Singapore, and China.—29. Akhar.—30. Shah Jehan, Johns, Mauritius; Tigris, Selkerk, Liverpool; Futtay Mobarruck, Day, Alleppe and Bombay.—Dec. 5. Steamer Bengal, —, Suva.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bengal, to BOMBAY.—Dr. Hunter, Mr. Cama, R. Dodabhy, and C. Hornumjee. To MALTA.—Mrs. Broddons and infant. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis; 2 Misses Ricketts, Lieut. Simons, Capt. McVillie, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Blacker, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Pain, Mr. Scott, Mr. Turner, Miss Stuart, Capt. Stephen, Miss Clark, 2 Misses Grant, 1 child; Mr. Luckie, and Mr. Robinson.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 4, 1853.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8	to 7 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	2 0	.. 2 8
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	0 4	.. 0 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. prem.	1 8	.. 1 12

#### BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2350 to 2375
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	660 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	3 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 per cent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 8	.. 16 4	
Gold Dust .....	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	223 12	.. 224 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	232 0	.. 232 8	
Sovereigns .....	10 2	.. 10 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs ....	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 7	.. 20 9	

#### EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d.

#### FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l. 5s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 3, 1853).—The slackness which appeared in our market for cotton goods, a little before the departure of the last mail, has not been removed, the inquiry from the Agra presidency being still moderate. Scotch fabrics are more buoyant. In mule twist, ordinary low and middling 20's, 30's and 40's are in less request, while 50's to 100's are in demand with somewhat better rates. Turkey red yarns are only in limited demand, but prices are well supported. During the last few days, copper has declined, in consequence of the inquiry from the Upper Provinces having fallen off. Iron maintains its position, and holders of the metal are very firm. Spelter, lead, and tin plates are without report of sale.

#### MADRAS.

CAPTAIN COOKE.—We learn that Captain Cooke, of the commissariat department, will be appointed assistant adjutant-general of the army.—*Madras Spectator*.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN R. L. REILLY.—We regret to record the death of Captain R. L. Reilly, of the 10th N.I., which took place after a very short illness at Ootacamund on the 20th inst. Captain Reilly had been employed for some time past as executive engineer on the Neilgherries, and was very popular with all classes of the community, no less for his ability than for the amiable character of his disposition. His decease promotes Lieutenant G. J. Stapleton and Ensign W. R. Round to the higher grades.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 26.

SECUNDRABAD.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* notices that a committee has been ordered to assemble at Secunderabad to report upon the healthiness of the barracks in that cantonment. A lakh of rupees, it is said, was expended in improving these barracks in 1837, and they are still among the most unhealthy in India. In the five years, during which H.M.'s 30th foot remained in the station, 1,000 men and women were laid in the regimental burying-ground. The journalist records this fact on his own authority, as he was stationed at Secunderabad during the whole of that period. The cause of the unhealthiness is a drain under the barrack windows, into which the graveyard filters. The burying-ground itself is only a few yards off, and on a higher level, and it has continued thus for some twenty years. The fact is simply disgraceful.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### OFF RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 29, 1853.—In consequence of the demise of Colonel Thomas George Newell, and of the augmentation of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings are authorized:—

Colonel Thomas Littleton Green, to half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund, from the 12th October, 1853, vice Newell, deceased.

Colonel John Yaldwyn, to half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund, from the 15th November, 1853, in consequence of the augmentation.

##### DRESS OF 3RD EUROPEANS.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 24, 1853.—Under the authority of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to establish the following dress for the 3rd Madras European regiment:—

Clothing—Red: Facings, pale yellow; lace, white with black worm.

Officers' uniform—As prescribed for officers of infantry of the line.

##### THE BURMAH RELIEF.

Fort St. George, November, 1853.—B. Co. 1st Bn. Arty. from Secunderabad to Burmah, to embark at Masulipatam. This cancels removal to Mount in G. O. G. 23th June, 1853.

B. Co. 2nd Bn. Arty. fr. Trichinopoly to Burmah, to embark from Negapatnam.

H.M.'s 84th Regt. fr. Trichinopoly to Burmah, to embark fr. Negapatnam.

7th N.I. fr. Vizianagrum to Burmah, to embark at Vizagapatnam.

18th N.I. fr. Berhampore to Burmah, to embark at Munsoorcottah.

25th N.I. fr. Kurnool to Burmah, to embark from Madras. This cancels removal to Madras in G. O. G. 28th June, 1853.

26th Regt. N.I. fr. Russellcondah to Burmah, to embark at Munsoorcottah.

C. Troop Horse Arty. fr. Burmah to Bangalore.

A. Co. 2nd battn. arty. fr. Burmah to Trichinopoly.

H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I. fr. Burmah to Poonamallee, prep. to embarkation for England.

Head Quarters sappers and miners fr. Burmah to Mercara.

1st N.I. fr. Burmah to Vizianagrum.

5th N.I. fr. Burmah to Berhampore.

26th N.I. fr. Burmah to Russellcondah.

35th N.I. fr. Burmah to Madras.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, E. W. acting asst. judge of zillah of Combaconum, ass. ch. of court fr. S. Scott, Dec. 2.

BRUERE, J. G. T. perm. to res. fr. Jan. 1.

BUSHBY, G. A. ass. ch. of residency of Hyderabad fr. Maj. Davidson, Dec. 1.

THOMAS, E. B. coll. and maj. of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of district to W.M. Motte, Nov. 20.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

LONGLEY, C. T. Dec. 2.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CATOR, F. S. W. 4 months.

FORBES, L. 1 mo. to pres.

GOLDIE, J. H. 15 days, to pres.

MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. 1 mo.

MOREHEAD, W. A. 1 mo.

PUCKLE, R. T. E. 1 mo.

SANDERMAN, A. S. 1 week in ext.

WOOD, H. 15 days to pres.

### ECCLIESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FENNELL, Rev. A. to continue to offic. as chaplain at Cannanore, Dec. 5.

KINLOCH, Rev. H. 1 mo. leave.

ROGERS, Rev. A. J. to offic. as chaplain of Cannanore, Dec. 6.

SHORTLAND, Rev. Archdeacon N. 1 mo. leave.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. ARCHER, Capt. D. 3rd Eur. reg. placed temp. at the disp. of the C. in C. for regimental duty, Nov. 25; to join hd. qrs. on arr. at Bellary, Nov. 26.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. 51st N.I. to act as fort adjt. at Vellore.

APTHORP, Lieut. col. E. fr. 35th N.I. to 1st Fus. Nov. 26.

BABINGTON, Lieut. col. D. posted to 17th N.I. Nov. 26.

BALDOCH, Capt. G. 28th N.I. to be fort adj. of Fort St. George, fr. date of Col. Armstrong's dept.

BAILLIE, Ens. J. E. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, v. Smith, dec.

BAYLEY, Brev. maj. J. W. 20th N.I. returned to duty.

BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty with the detach. of 3rd Eur. reg. on its march to Bellary, to join their corps at Secunderabad, Dec. 2.

BIDDLE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 36th to 50th N.I. Nov. 26.

BIRD, Lieut. col. J. F. fr. 22nd to 28th N.I. Nov. 26.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. to act as dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. Mysore div. to continue to act as dept. asst. qr. mr. of army, until return of dept. qr. mr. gen. of army, Nov. 25.

BROOKING, Capt. F. A. 13th N.I. ret. to duty.

BREMNER, Lieut. col. W. fr. 15th to 41st N.I. Nov. 26.

CARRUTHERS, Brev. capt. F. J. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 24, in succ. to North, ret.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. D. 17th N.I. qual. in Hindostanee as interp. Dec. 2.

CHURCH, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. to be sec. and A.D.C. to govr. of Prince of Wales' Island, Dec. 6.

CREWS, Lieut. R. P. M. 14th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 26; to act as qr. mr. and interp. 45th N.I. to join.

DUFF, Lieut. A. G. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 11.

FARWELL, Lieut. W. T. F. 3rd Eur. regt. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for regimental duty, on being relieved, to join at Bellary.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. C. J. 45th N.I. to be adj.

FORSTER, Brev. col. T. B. fr. 1st fus. to 3rd L. I. Nov. 26.

GAHAGAN, Lieut. A. 10th N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee for gen. staff, Dec. 2.

GIBB, Capt. C. 3rd Eur. regt. pl. temp. at disp. of C. in C. for regimental du. to join at Bellary on being relieved.

GIBSON, Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to assume ch. of the infantry depôt at Arcot, and to march with it to St. Thomas's Mount.

GLOVER, Ens. F. B. G. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Richardson, prom.

GOUGH, Corn. P. B. P. rec. arr. to do du. with 7th L. C. to join.

GREEN, Col. T. L. posted to 45th N.I. Nov. 26, to rank fr. Oct. 11, v. Newell, dec.

GROVE, Lieut. H. L. 3rd Eur. reg. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. du. on being rel. to join at Bellary.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. 3rd Eur. reg. placed temp. at the disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty, Nov. 25.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to join hd. qrs. on arr. at Bellary, Nov. 26.

HAYNE, Major J. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 11.

HILLS, Capt. C. T. 29th M.N.I. res. appt. of 1st assist. great trigon. survey, from Dec. 15, m. c. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt.

HODGSON, Cornet S. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. from Nov. 24, in succ. to North, ret.

HUDDLESTON, Ens. E. R. 14th N.I. fr. 50th N.I. to join his corps.

JOYCE, Capt. A. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 11.

KENNY, Brev. maj. T. G. E. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Richardson, prom.; pl. at disp. of C. in C.

KNYVETT, Capt. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to be asst. adj. gen. Hyderabad subsid. force, v. Major Kenny.

LASCELLES, Capt. F. G. J. 4th L.C. to June 1, to Mahabeshwur Hills, on m. c.

LAWDEN, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to act as barrack mr. and supt. of govt. roads.

LEADER, Maj. W. 1st N.V.B. res. appt. as offir. in ch. of pensioners at Masulipatam, Nov. 30.

LETHBRIDGE, Lieut. C. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join, Dec. 2.

LEWIN, Lieut. G. E. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty with the detach. of 3rd Eur. regt. on its march to Bellary, to join their corps at Secunderabad, Dec. 2.

LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. fr. 28th to 22nd N.I. Nov. 26.

MACLEOD, Col. D. 3rd L.C. ret. to du. Nov. 1.

MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. 8th N.I. to offic. as polit. agent.

MAINWARING, Lieut. R. Q. 2nd N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp.

METCALFE, Lieut. E. 48th N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee as interp.

MILLAR, Lieut. col. J. fr. 41st to 15th N.I. Nov. 26.

MUSGROVE, Lieut. col. J. F. posted to 36th N.I. Nov. 25; to rank from Oct. 11, v. Green, prom.

OTTLEY, Capt. C. G. 3rd Eur. reg. placed temp. at the disp. of the C. in C. for regimental duty, Nov. 25, to join details at Arcot, Nov. 26.

OGILVIE, Lieut. A. J. art. qual. in Hindoostanee for gen. staff.

PINSON, Lieut. col. A. fr. 17th to 2nd N.I. Nov. 26.

PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. R. L. art. fr. 1st batt. to 4th batt.

PULLY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. Mysore div.

RICHARDSON, Maj. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 15, v. Yaldwin, prom.

RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. Moonshee allow. to be disbursed to him.

ROUND, Ens. W. R. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 20, in suc. to Reilly, dec.

SCOTT, Lieut. gen. Sir H. S. fr. 45th to 3rd Eur. regt. Nov. 26.

SHOWERS, Capt. E. S. G. art. perm. to retire on pens. of maj. fr. Jan. 15.

SIMPSON, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee for gen. staff, Dec. 2.

SNOW, Capt. W. S. 20th N.I. to be fort adj. at Cannanore, Nov. 29.

STAPLETON, Capt. G. J. 10th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 26.

STAPLETON, Lieut. G. J. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 20, in suc. to Reilly, dec.

STEVENS, Lieut. A. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Teloogoo, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.

STEVENSON, Lieut. col. D. H. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. Nov. 26.

SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. to be asst. to superint. engr. pres. div. v. Reilly, dec.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. 40th N.I. to act as asst. adj. gen. Hyderabad subs. force, dur. abs. of Knyvett.

THOMPSON, Capt. T. 34th L.I. to be town maj. of gar. of Fort St. George, on dept. of Armstrong.

THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. qual. as interp. moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him, Nov. 30.

TRAYERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. Ceded Districts, Nov. 29.

TRIST, Capt. J. H. G. fr. 2nd N.V.B. to 1st N.V.B. to join detach. at Poonamallee.

WADE, Lieut. H. C. art. to be dep. commy. of ordnance, Tenasserim prov. fr. Dec. 15.

WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. perm. to res. app. of 2nd asst. civ. eng. Kistna div. fr. Dec. 16.

WHITE, Lieut. col. W. G. fr. 2nd to 35th N.I. Nov. 25; ret. to duty.

WHITLOCK, Lieut. col. G. C. fr. 3rd L.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. Nov. 26.

WOOD, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, in succ. to Richardson, prom.

YALDWIN, Brev. col. J. to be col. fr. Nov. 15.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED  
CAVALRY.

GOUGH, P. B. P. Nov. 26.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. E. 38th N.I. to Europe on m.c.  
AYNSLEY, Lieut. G. H.M.'s 6th L.C. to June 21, to Poona and Western coast on m.c.

BOUDIER, Capt. E. W. 51st N.I. to Dec. 31, to Bangalore.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. L. 23rd L.I. fr. Nov. 21 to Mar. 31, 1854, to Rajahmundry.

CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. to Europe on m.c. (resigning his appt.)

CLOUGH, Lieut. col. J. 44th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.

COOKE, Capt. C. J. art. to Europe on m.c.

CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. leave canc.

GAGE, Capt. E. 15th N.I. 2 years from Dec. 12, to Neilgherries and Bangalore.

GAHAGAN, Lieut. A. 10th N.I. to May 31 next, to Vizagapatam, and E. coast, on m.c.

HALPIN, Major G. 25th N.I. to June 30, in ext. to Neilgherries on m.c.

HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries.

HALSTED, Maj. W. A. 2nd nat. vet. batt. to Nov. 25, in ext.

HUNTER, Capt. R. 7th L.C. from Dec. 20 to Dec. 1, 1853, to sea and Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

JUSTICE, Brig. W. leave canc.

LEADER, Maj. W. 1st N.V. batt. to Eur. on m.c.

LEYCESTER, Capt. R. W. H. 19th N.I. fr. Nov. 18, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta until the sailing of the ship Nile.

MALLOCH, Lieut. G. A. 25th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

MAUDE, Ens. C. H. 14th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to March 1, in ext. to Bangalore, on the E. coast.

McMAHON, Lieut. C. N. 39th N.I. 10 days, fr. Dec. 7.

MEYFAIR, Lieut. F. L. art. to Eur. m.c.

POWER, Capt. E. H. 7th L.C. Sept. 17 to 25, in ext.

PRESCOTT, Brig. W. 30 days, fr. Dec. 1.

ROBSON, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. to Eur. on furl.

SMITH, Ens. C. G. 8th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 22, to Rajahmundry.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. 40th N.I. Dec. 10 to Jan. 31, to Madras.

WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to Eur. on furl.

WRIGHT, Maj. G. 10th N.I. to Jan. 15, in ext. to Madras.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUCHAMP, Surg. W. fr. 5th batt. art. to 52nd N.I. Nov. 26.  
BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. rec'd. to duty, Nov. 26; to do duty with 45th N.I. to join.

DAVIDSON, Surg. W. G. 2nd batt. art. to ch. of nat. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 26.

DREYER, Surg. J. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. Nov. 26.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. fr. 1st L.C. to 51st N.I. Nov. 26.

FORLONG, Lieut. J. G. R. 1st N.I. to be supt. for making road across Tougou Pass.

FORRESTER, Asst. surg. W. fr. doing duty, 5th N.I. to 15th N.I.

FOULIS, Asst. surg. D. D. m.d. to be surg. fr. Nov. 24, in succ. to O'Neill, ret.; posted to 26th N.I.

HEUDE, Asst. surg. W. W. 10th M.N.I. at Seetabuldee, to take ch. of med. du. of residency, dur. abs. of Dr. Bell.

MAYER, Surg. J. E. to be med. storekeeper at the pres. on dep. of Surg. Neill to Eur. Nov. 25.

NEILL, Asst. surg. A. C. B. m.d. posted to 12th N.I. fr. Jan. 1.

OAKES, Lieut. R. F. engr. to be an asst. for conducting topog. surv. of Pegu, Nov. 28.

PRITCHARD, Asst. surg. W. G. returned to duty, posted to 46th N.I. to join.

SUPPLE, Surg. J. fr. 12th N.I. to 7th L.C. fr. Jan. 1.

WILKINSON, Surg. J. 7th L.C. perm. to retire on the pens. of 250l. per annum fr. Jan. 1, 1854.

YOUNG, Surg. S. A. G. ret. to duty, Nov. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.  
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. A. Nov. 26.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. h. art. leave canc.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BRUCE, Mrs. G. B. s. at Madras, Nov. 19.

CRICHTON, wife of Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. s. at Kamptee, Nov. 16.

FRANCOIS, wife of Capt. P.M. engr. d. at Jackatallah, Nov. 21.

GLASS, wife of E. B. d. at Madras, Nov. 29.

HASLAM, wife of W. B. s. at Madura, Nov. 24.

HUNTER, wife of Capt. 7th L.C. s. at Saugor, Nov. 7.

JOHNSTON, wife of Asst. surg. W. d. at Madras, Nov. 27.

JOHNSON, wife of T. W. d. at Madras, Nov. 24.

LOCKE, wife of S. R. s. at Nellore, Nov. 18.

MASON, wife of Lieut. s. at Waltair, Nov. 17.

MOORE, wife of Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. s. at Octacumund, Nov. 20.

POLLETT, wife of J. d. at Bellary, Nov. 15.

TRUTWEIN, wife of C. d. at Rayapettah, Nov. 13.

WILLIAMS, wife of Conductor J. H. s. at Saugor, Nov. 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

BIGGS, F. M. to Eliza Julia, d. of the late Major C. F. Tolfrey, at Madras, Dec. 1.

GABBETT, Major W. M. art. to Ellen, d. of John Lander, at Madras, Nov. 22.

PASSINGHAM, Lieut. A. R. T. 29th N.I. to Maria Moore, d. of the late J. H. Gunthorpe, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 1.

RITCHIE, Alex. McD. to Frances P. G. d. of the late Major Franklyn, at Madras, Dec. 1.

SAGE, G. S. to Miss P. Jane Clarke, at Guntoor, Nov. 21.

#### DEATHS.

CORNER, Jane G. d. of Charles S. at Kilpauk, Nov. 12.

DUDLEY, Benjamin, at Bellary, aged 30, Nov. 16.

GARDNER, inf. d. of Capt. R. O. at Saugor, Nov. 19.

HALL, R. F. d. of the late Capt. E. J. 3rd L.C. at Black Town, aged 8, Nov. 27.

JOHNSON, Ellen C. wife of J. at Madura, aged 17, Nov. 25.

LEWIN, Ada C. C. inf. d. of R. C. at Vellore, Nov. 17.

REILLY, Capt. R. L. 10th N.I. at Coonoor, aged 37, Nov. 20.

SMITH, Lieut. T. M. 8th N.I. at Samulcottah, Nov. 23.

WEBBER, J. A. at Tuticoreen, aged 29, Nov. 18.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25. Orator, James, London.—28. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez; Devonshire, Dixon, Swan River.—Dec. 1. Packenham, Ransom, London and Madeira.—2. Steamer Hydaspes, Benson, Plymouth.—3. Nene Valley, Baldwin, Melbourne.—7. Mehmet Ali, Gallilee, London.—9. Steamer Bengal, —, Calcutta.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Nov. 26), from SUZ.—SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Dr. Burton, Lieut. Stapleton, Mr. Young, Mr. Gough, Mr. Crews, and Dr. Anderson.—From GALLI to MADRAS.—Lieut. Walton.—From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. Hobbhouse.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Colvin, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, and child; Capt. and Mrs. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Miss Read, Mrs. Dicken, Miss Dicken, Miss Walton, Miss Sandeman, Col. Taylor, Miss Hutton, Capt. St. George, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Best, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Nasmyth, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Clifford, Miss Hillman, Capt. Bowie, Miss Kerson, Mr. Wake, Miss Thompson, European female servant; Mrs. Eckford, Mr. Chauncey, Mr. Mylne, Mr. Halliday, Mrs. Halliday, Mr. Alexander, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Larpent, Lieut. Maynard, Mr. McKenzie, and Thomas Clevering. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Griffith, Mr. Devenine, Mr. Thomas, Capt. James, Lady Buller and infant, Mr. Saunders, Dr. Begg, Mrs. Begg, Miss McFarlan, Miss McKinnon, Miss J. McKinnon, Miss T. McKinnon, Mr. Whitney, and Capt. Tronson. From ADE.—Lieut. Cumberland, From GALLI.—Mr. Stalkart, Mr. Babington, Mrs. Babington. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Rustonjee Pestonjee, 4 ladies, 2 children, Mr. F. Pestonjee and lady, Mr. Simpson.

Per Steamer Hydaspes (Dec. 2), from SOUTHAMPTON, PLYMOUTH, ST. VINCENT, ASCENSION, CAPE, MAURITIUS, and CEYLON.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lecot, Miss Lecot, Mr. Neil, Mr. Pritchard, Mrs. Brecks, Mr. Longley, Mr. Lyte, and Mrs. Carter. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dekantzon, Lieut. Smallpage, Jevanjee Pestonjee, Col. and Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Campbell. From CAPE to CALCUTTA.—Col. Coventry, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, and Mr. Dick. From MAURITIUS to MADRAS.—Capt. Gray. From MAURITIUS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Storm, Capt. Dorin, Mr. Mathien, Lieut. Cumberland, and Mr. Boulderson. From CEYLON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs. From CEYLON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wortly and Mr. Lock.

Per Nene Valley (Dec. 3), from MELBOURNE.—Lieut. Thomson, 62nd Regt. N.I., and Mrs. Baldwin.

Per Steamer Bengal (Dec. 9), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ouchterlony, Mr. Lundgren, Mr. Williams, Lieut. Davidson.

##### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Calcutta.—28. Victor Emile, Roturier, Pondicherry.—29. Seringapatam, Hillman, Bimlipatam and London.—Dec. 3. Screw steamer Hydaspes, Benson, Calcutta.—4. Albion, Adams, London via Pondicherry.—7. Mehmet Ali, Gallilee, London.—10. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Nov. 27), to CALCUTTA.—R. O. Campbell, Esq. Maj. Burn, Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Hickey, Surg. L. C. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. W. A. Morehead, Esq. Miss Morehead, Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, and Mr. Montgomery.

Per screw steamer Hydaspes (Dec. 7), to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Slaiden, Dr. G. M. Govan.

Per steamer Bengal (Dec. 10), to SUZ.—To BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. R. W. James and J. F. Phillips, Esq.—To PANANG.—Rev. L. A. Malhain.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. E. Cannon.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 8, 1853.

##### BANK OF MADRAS.

##### Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.



## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	100 per ct.
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	98 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sicca and Co.'s .....	88 "
On Tanjore do. ....	88 "
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances .....	3 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days .....	6 "
Ditto above 30 days .....	7 "
Investments .....	Rs. 29,03,937 5 9
Circulation and Deposits .....	36,60,408 15 4
Specie in the Bank .....	37,38,660 10 2

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 prem.
1829-30	1½ to 2 prem.
1841	2 to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	1 to 1½ prem.
1835-36	1½ to 2½ prem.
1843	2 to 2½ prem.
5 per cent. transferable	6 to 7
book debt .. ..	
Tanjore Bonds .. ..	1½ to 2 prem.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	22 to 23 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10.4 to 10.5 each
Bank of England Notes .....	10.2 to 10.4 each
Spanish Dollars .....	220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, ..	do.
Bank of England Post Bills, ..	do.
Mauritius Government Bills, ..	do.
Ceylon do. ....	do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.	
" Sell, par	
Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.	
" Sell, par.	

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 15s. to 4l. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 8th arrived at Bombay December 8th (per *Achar*).

**EXAMINATION OF SUBALTERN OFFICERS.**—From the General Orders published in another column, it will be seen that the Commander-in-Chief has laid down the test of qualifications necessary for the command of a troop or company, in which an examination must be passed before any subaltern officer shall be in future considered eligible for such appointment.

**THE EX-AMIEERS OF SCINDE.**—The *Englishman* states that Government have offered the Ex-Amieers of Scinde to return and take up their residences at Hyderabad, provided they agree to do so permanently.

**SHIP BURNING.**—The *Bombay Times* records another instance of an attempt at ship burning in the harbour. The *British Queen*, of Liverpool, laden with cotton, left the harbour of Bombay on the 16th November. Shortly after it was discovered that she was on fire. The flames were suppressed by the exertions of the officers, and the captain returned to the port. Five hours afterwards, the vessel was again on fire. The promptitude of the officers again saved the ship; three hundred bales of cotton were removed, and hot cinders found below them. The fire therefore was the work of an incendiary. We need not say the crew are lascars, or add that they will escape.

**MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.**—The *Bombay Gazette* informs us, on the authority of a report from the Medical Board, that the deaths in that island during 1852 were 13,511. The proportion of mortality to inhabitants is about equal to that of London. The male deaths are to the female as 118 to 100. The greatest cause of mortality in Bombay is fever, which destroyed 5,847 persons. Then follow diarrhoea and dysentery, which slew nearly 3,000, then respiratory diseases (deaths 1,415), and lastly cholera (deaths 1,135). This, however, refers only to natives. Among Europeans, the number of deaths from disease of the alimentary organs are three times the deaths from fever. One-fifth of the deaths of European males spring from nervous disorders.

LORD FALKLAND was at the presidency; it was understood that he would leave India on the 28th Dec.

LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE was at Poona, where he daily manœuvred the military camp which he has formed at the station.

THE NEW MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China, which has been lately established in Bombay, held a meeting on the 30th Nov., when the report of the provincial committee was read, the deed of settlement approved of, and the directors and some of the officials of the new bank appointed. Mr. A. Anderson, formerly manager of the Commercial Bank, has been selected as London manager on a salary of 1,000*l*.

MR. KIGHT, an aeronaut, made an ascent in Bombay on the afternoon of the 10th Dec., and had not since been heard of. Mr. Kight had about twelve months ago notified his determination of making an ascent, but failed to carry out his intention; the indignation which at that time was expressed, no doubt urged him to retrieve his reputation, and he went up on the above date, loudly cheered by the spectators, the balloon rising to a great height, so that it appeared a mere speck in the atmosphere. At about five o'clock the balloon was seen descending in the direction of Malabar Point, and the aeronaut was observed to be throwing out ballast to check the rapidity of the descent, but it fell into the sea, about three miles distant from the land, descending as it approached the ocean with fearful velocity, into which it plunged with great force, and neither man or balloon have since been heard of, although no exertions that humanity could prompt have been spared to recover him.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 17, 1853.*—With reference to the General Order by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council published in G.G.O. of 20th Oct. 1853, authorising the addition of one regiment of European infantry to the establishment from Nov. 15,—

The following officers are posted to the 3rd Bombay European regiment:—

Lieut.-Col. Commandant H. Cracklow, promoted from the Line.

## Lieutenant-Colonels.

J. G. Hume, promoted from 10th N.I.	
G. Le G. Jacob, ..	2nd Gren. N.I.

## Majors.

J. Liddell, promoted from the 27th N.I.	
W. S. Adams, ..	28th N.I.

## Captains.

G. C. Stochley, transferred from the 7th N.I.	
T. Landon, ..	16th N.I.
J. B. Ramsay, ..	28th N.L.I.
T. Stock, ..	23rd N.L.I.
C. Maunger, ..	17th N.I.
A. Crawford, ..	3rd N.I.
C. S. Whitehill, ..	2nd Eur. L.I.
J. W. F. Sandwith, ..	do.
G. W. Price, ..	1st Gren. N.I.
J. Rose, ..	15th N.I.
E. Campbell, promoted from the 28th N.I.	
H. B. Hodgson, ..	17th N.I.

## Lieutenants.

J. Dann, transferred from the 12th N.I.	
W. L. Merewether, ..	21st N.I.
A. T. Etheridge, ..	23rd N.L.I.
F. T. Schneider, ..	10th N.I.
J. O'B. Forrest, ..	12th N.I.
W. N. Dyett, ..	3rd N.I.
H. G. Robison, ..	7th N.I.
J. A. M. Macdonald, ..	15th N.I.
J. W. Henry, ..	19th N.I.
John Miles, ..	16th N.I.
T. J. Thorp, ..	28th N.I.
G. G. Murray, ..	17th N.I.
J. McNeill, ..	8th N.I.
H. G. G. Shaw, ..	3rd N.I.
C. G. Anderson, ..	1st Gren. N.I.
W. A. Armstrong, ..	1st Eur. Fus. regt.
T. Ryder, ..	4th N.I.
W. Buchanan, ..	29th N.I.
Hon. W. A. Hobart, promoted from the 26th N.I.	
D. Milford, ..	12th N.I.

## Ensigns.

A. P. Davis, promoted from the 22nd N.I.	
R. Baigrie, ..	8th N.I.
A. St. J. Mildmay, ..	2nd Eur. L.I.
J. Barnes, ..	1st Gren. N.I.
W. A. Park, ..	1st Eur. reg. fus.
T. E. Britten, ..	do.
A. G. Stanley, ..	14th N.I.
G. G. Leathes, ..	18th N.I.



## PROMOTION.

*Bombay Castle.*—Agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, published in G. O. by the ~~Supreme Government~~, dated June 3, 1842, the majors promoted by the augmentation will rank in the line for promotion to lieutenant-colonels, according to the dates of their respective commissions as captains, and in the following order:—

Major Watkins, 23rd N.L.I.  
Major Morton, 10th N.I.  
Major Liddell, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Major Adams, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Major Grimes, 2nd gren. regt. N.I.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

GRANT, A. R. 1st asst. to mag. of Ahmednugger, vested with full pow. of a mag. Dec. 5.  
PELLEY, J. H. sup. 1st asst. to coll. of Dharwar, ph. in ch. of Bunkoor Talooka. Dec. 1.  
ROBERTSON, J. W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.  
YOUNG, H. coll. of customs, res. ch. of his div. Dec. 1.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, A. K. 1 month.  
MITCHELL, J. leave cancelled.  
NEAVE, E. D. 10 days.  
SANDWITH, W. to Jan. 5.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

WODEHOUSE, Rev. C. to Eur. 3 yrs. m.c.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. 28th N.I. to be maj. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ANDERSON, Lieut. C. G. 1st N.I. to be 15th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ANDERSON, Ens. H. T. 23rd L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Bowles, prom.  
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. regt. fus. to be 16th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. Mc L. 20th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
BAIGRIE, Ens. R. 8th N.I. to be 2nd ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. H. C. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind.  
BANNERMAN, Ens. P. W. 10th N.I. to rem. att. to 3rd N.I.; qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
BARNES, Ens. J. 1st N.I. to be 4th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Anderson, transferred.  
BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Shaw, trans. transferred.  
BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Henry, transferred.  
BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Daun, transferred.  
BOULTON, Ens. C. F. 27th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd L.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15 v. Stock, transferred.  
BOWLES, Ens. A. A. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee, Nov. 26.  
BOWEN, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
BRITTEN, Ens. T. E. 1st Eur. regt. fus. to be 6th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. f. Nov. 15.  
BRUCE, Ens. M. R. 23rd L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Whitehill, prom.  
BUCHANAN, Lieut. W. 29th N.I. to be 18th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov.  
BURNES, 2nd Lieut. G. J. H. right wing 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Armstrong, transferred.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. 28th N.I. to be 11th captain. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
CLAY, Ens. C. H. 21st N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. N. 15 v. Merewether transferred.  
CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Dyett, transferred.  
CLOSE, Ens. H. 27th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Laing, prom.  
COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. MacDonald, transferred.  
COLEY, Lieut. J. C. 10th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Morton, prom.  
COLLIER, Lieut. C. A. 26th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. to be lieutenant. col. comdt. on the augmentation, to be col. comdt. 3rd. Eur. regt. from Nov. 15.  
CRAWFORD, Capt. A. 3rd N.I. to be 6th captain. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee, Nov. 26; to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Hodgson, transferred.  
DAUN, Lieut. G. 12th N.I. to be 1st lieutenant. 3rd. Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. to join his regt.

DAVIS, Ens. A. P. 22nd N.I. to be 1st. ens. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. Nov. 15.  
DAVIS, Ens. L. M. 26th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. v. Thorp, transferred.  
DICKINSON, Ens. W. 8th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
DOBREE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th. N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Schneider, transferred.  
DODD, Ens. 8th N.I. to rec. ch. of the detach. 1st co. sappers and miners, proc. to Bombay, and accompany the same to Poona.  
DOUGLAS, Ens. Hon. E. W. 17th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Pogson, prom.  
DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. McN. 28th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Campbell, transferred.  
DYETT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. to be 6th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd L.I. to be 3rd lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
EVANS, Lieut. J. L. 16th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Landon, transferred.  
FERGUSON, Ens. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Tyache, prom.  
FINCH, Lieut. A. U. H. Eng. att. to do du. with corps sap. and min. at Poona to join Dec. 6.  
FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. to be 5th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Kane, prom.  
GOODFELLOW, Lieut. W. W. sap. and mins. rep. fit for du. to join hd. qu. at Poona.  
GRANT, Lieut. C. F. 3rd N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Crawford, transferred.  
GREEN, Lieut. F. G. 7th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Stockley, transferred.  
GRIFFITH, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Murray, transferred.  
GRIMES, Capt. G. R. 2nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, v. Jacob, prom.  
HAILES, Lieut. J. C. H., H. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
HALL, 2nd Lieut. J. D. 4th N.I. to be 1st lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Ryder, transferred.  
HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Grimes, prom.  
HARDY, 2nd Lieut. to vet. ch. of horses of battery at Nusseerabad.  
HAWKINS, Ens. C. Al. 23rd L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Etheridge, transferred.  
HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. to be 9th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
HOBART, Ens. Hon. W. A. to be 19th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Ramsay, transferred.  
HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. to be 12th captain. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th batt. to 2nd batt. to com the 2nd co. with No. 5 lt. field batt. to join.  
HUME, Maj. J. G. 10th N.I. to be lieutenant. col. on the augmentation, to be lieutenant. col. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
INNES, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
JACOB, Maj. G. Le G. 2nd N.I. to be lieutenant. col. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. N. M. 1st N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Price, transferred.  
KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Rose, transferred.  
KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. 2nd L.C. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.  
KERR, Ens. W. A. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
KNIGHT, Ens. G. 16th N.I. to be lieutenant. from Nov. 15, v. Miles, transferred, qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
LAING, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Liddell, transferred.  
LANDON, Brev. Maj. 16th N.I. to be 2nd captain. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
LAWRENCE, Ens. T. H. P. 12th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Forrest, transferred.  
LEATHES, Ens. G. G. 18th N.I. to be 8th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
LEWIS, Ens. C. M. 1st N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Johnstone, prom.  
LIDDELL, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. to be maj. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
LYE, Lieut. G. L. 28th N.I. to be captain. fr. Nov. 15, v. Adams, transferred.  
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. 15th N.I. to be 8th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. Eng. att. to do du. with corps sap. and min. at Poona, to join Dec. 6.  
MALDEN, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Grant, prom.  
MAUSEN, Capt. C. 17th N.I. to be 5th captain. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

MAUGHAN, Lieut. col. resu. ch. of mil. and marine dept. Dec. 3.  
McNEILL, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to be 13th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
MECKREDY, Ens. R. 12th N.I. to join.  
MEREWETHER, Lieut. W. L. 21st N.I. to be 2nd lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
MILDMAY, Ens. A. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be 3rd ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. to be 20th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
MILES, Lieut. J. 16th N.I. to be 10th lieut. 3rd Eur. inf. fr. Nov. 15.  
MORTON, Brev. maj. G. B. 10th N.I. to be maj. from Nov. 15, v. Hume, prom.  
MURRAY, Lieut. G. G. 17th N.I. to be 12th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
NIMMO, Ens. T. R. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Hodgkinson.  
OUTRAM, Maj. J. C.B. to be lieut. col. v. Cracklow, prom.  
PARK, Ens. W. A. 1st Eur. reg. fus. to be 5th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
PELLY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. to rejoin his station.  
PELLY, Capt. J. H. Brig. maj. Kurrachee, to act as asst. adj. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Follet, Dec. 6.  
PHILLIPS, Ens. A. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Buchanan, transferred.  
PIERCE, Ens. T. W. W. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Coley, prom.  
PIERS, Lieut. T. T. 29th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
POGSON, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Mauger, transferred.  
PRICE, Capt. G. U. 1st N.I. to be 9th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
PRICE, Capt. to rem. att. to 3rd Eur. L.I. till Dec. 15.  
REES, Ens. T. H. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Evans, prom.  
RAMSAY, Capt. J. B. 28th N.I. to be 3rd capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
RICHARDSON, Ens. C. J. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. McNeill, transferred.  
ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind.  
ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. to be 7th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ROSE, Capt. J. 15th N.I. to be 10th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
RYDER, Lieut. T. 4th N.I. to be 17th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
SANDWITH, Capt. J. W. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be 8th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15, to rem. att. to 2nd Eur. L.I.  
SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. to be 4th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee, Nov. 26.  
SAW, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. to be 14th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
STANLEY, Ens. A. G. 14th N.I. to be 7th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
STOCK, Capt. T. 23rd L.I. to be 4th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
STOCKLEY, Brev. maj. G. C. 7th N.I. to be 1st capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. art. F. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
TAIT, Maj. J. resu. ch. as com. of S. Mahratta irr. horse.  
THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
THORP, Lieut. S. J. 26th N.I. to be 11th lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
TWYFORD, Ens. D. C. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Winsfield, prom.  
TRACRE, Lieut. F. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Sandwith, transferred.  
WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Green, prom.  
WALLACE, Ens. R. R. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Harding, prom.  
WATKINS, Brev. maj. J. 23rd L.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, v. Outram, prom.  
WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Lye, pro.  
WHITEHILL, Brev. capt. T. J. K. 23rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Watkins, prom.  
WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be 7th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15; to rem. att. to 2nd Eur. L.I.  
WINSFIELD, Lieut. J. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Whitehill, transferred.  
WOOD, Lieut. 4th N.I. to join det. of regt. at Poona.  
WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Robinson, transferred.  
YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. D. 17th N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on m.c.  
DOWN, Lieut. col. J. S. 27th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Dec. 1.  
FENNING, Capt. H. act. coll. of Hyderabad, 1 mo. m.c.  
GOBLE, Lieut. E. G. 14th N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
HAMMOND, Lieut. R. M. 20th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay.

HOBART, Lieut. the Hon. C. E. line adjt. Ahmednuggur, fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.  
HUNTER, Capt. F. 2nd L.C. fr. Jan. 15 to Mar. 1, to Bombay.  
JAMESON, Ens. C. 25th N.I. Dec. 15 to Jan. 20, 1854.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. act. dep. coll. Hyderabad, 1 mo.  
JONES, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. to Dec. 31, m.c.  
LUCAS, 2nd lieut. C. N. de N. art. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 18, to Bombay.  
PHILLIPSON, Lieut. F. R. B. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.  
POPE, Maj. G. dept. com. gen. leave cancelled.  
PYNE, Corn. J. A. 2nd L.C. to Dec. 31, in ext.  
ROWAN, Capt. A. F. art. to Dec. 11, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.  
THOMAS, Capt. A. line adj. Sattara, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 10.  
WHITELOCK, Capt. C. E. 11th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 24th, to Bombay.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. 24th N.I. exc. appt. with Surg. J. E. Batho, 16th N.I. Dec. 7.  
BATHO, Asst. surg. J. E. 16th N.I. exc. appt. with Surg. J. J. Atkinson, 24th N.I.  
BURN, Surg. A. 22nd N.I. to med. ch. of 3rd Eur. regt.  
HARRIS, Asst. surg. 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd Eur. L.I. remaining at Belgum, and details on march to Vingorla.  
LEIBERG, Asst. surg. J. A. Z. Von, to do du. with horse brigade at Poona.  
MOORE, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 2nd. batt. art. with No. 3 lt. field battery.  
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. M.D. to do du. with 3rd L.C.  
TURNER, Asst. surg. horse brig. to assu. med. ch. 1st comp. 1st batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Foley.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BRIGGS, Act. mast. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Hastings*, Dec. 9.  
KENNELLY, Act. mast. fr. the *Queen* to the *Acbar*, Dec. 9.  
KING, Lieut. to rejoin the *Mahi*, Dec. 9.  
LECHFIELD, Clerk of the *Zenobia* to be act. purser fr. Dec. 1.  
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. of the *Falkland*, lent to the mil. dep.  
MITCHESON, Lieut. B. W. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.c.  
MORRISON, Act. mast. D. to join the *Queen*, Dec. 9.  
SHEPHERD, Asst. surg. W. A. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I.N.  
WILLIAMS, Act. mast. to join the *Queen*, Dec. 10.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BYRNES, wife of S. s. at U. Colaba, Dec. 2.  
DEAS, wife of Surg. John. 18th N.I. d. at Rajpote, Nov. 21.  
GRAY, Mrs. W. H. d. at Bombay, Dec. 7.  
HARRISON, wife of Lieut. J. 17th N.I. d. at Baroda, Nov. 25.  
JACKSON, Lady, s. at Malabar Hill, Nov. 28.  
PAUL, wife of James, s. at Bombay, Dec. 3.  
PRICE, wife of Capt. G. U. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Poona, Dec. 10.  
VIEGAS, Mrs. S. s. at Massagon, Dec. 1.

## MARRIAGES.

CULLUM, Wm. to Fanny Bute, d. of the Ven. Arch. Keays, Dec. 8.  
M'AFEE, H. J. to Jane, d. of the late J. Pinnock, at Sholapoor, Nov. 24.  
SCHNEIDER, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. to Louisa, d. of W. Fuller, at Belgum, Dec. 5.  
SCORELL, Fielding, to Hannah, d. of John Bashby, Dec. 5.  
TARLTON, B. T. G. to F. Martha, d. of the late Lieut. col. Reece, at Bombay, Dec. 6.

## DEATHS.

GIBSON, Edgar P. inf. s. of the Rev. J. D. at Bombay, Dec. 3.  
GREEN, s. of Capt. at U. Colaba, aged 2, Dec. 2.  
MARGARY, C. L. inf. s. of Capt. St. J. engs. at Poona, Dec. 1.  
THORN, Maria Jane, inf. d. of Asst. surg. W. 1st Eur. Fus. at Colaba, Dec. 12.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29.—Tinto, Rodgers, Liverpool.—Dec. 1. Earl of Balcarras, Morris, London; steamer Ganges, Barker, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—2. Digby, Hilton, Melbourne and Point de Galle; Owen Glen-dower, London.—3. Prince Arthur, Sutherland, Melbourne; Margaret, Barker, Liverpool; Argam, Fitzmaurice, Port Phillip.—4. Fazel Currim, McGregor, Calcutta; John Cooper, Girkison, tiam.—5. Regulus Nantais, Soreau, Pondicherry.—6. Buphemus, Banden, Port Phillip; Casubelaunus, Armstrong, Kurrachee; Hosannah, Downs, Singapore and Galle.—6. Burlington, Gambia, and Cressy, Bell, Kurrachee.—8. Steamer Anbar, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Earl of Balcarras (Dec. 1), from LONDON.—Capt. Hahburton, Lieut. Douglas, Ensign Barker, Welch, Walker, and Gr. mr. Carol, 79th regt.; Capt. Wilman and Ens. Fraser, 98th regt.; Cornets Richmond and Clarke, and Asst. Surg. Macbeth, 10th Hussars; Kns. Hamilton, 8th regt.; Lieut. Diokens, 64th regt.; Ens. Richardson, B.N.I.; Mr. Worsley, Ben. Art.; Mrs. Hahburton, Mrs. Searle, Mr. Wilman, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Morris, Miss Smith, Miss Portell, 2 Misses Boswell; Lieuts. Dick and Blake, Ensign Fraser, Lewis, and Shaflo, 35th regt.

## PROMOTION.

*Bombay Castle.*—Agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, published in G. O. by the Supreme Government, dated June 3, 1842, the majors promoted by the augmentation will rank in the line for promotion to lieutenant-colonels, according to the dates of their respective commissions as captains, and in the following order:—

Major Watkins, 23rd N.L.I.  
Major Morton, 10th N.I.  
Major Liddell, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Major Adams, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Major Grimes, 2nd gren. regt. N.I.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

GRANT, A. R. 1st asst. to mag. of Ahmednugger, vested with full pow. of a mag. Dec. 5.  
PELLEY, J. H. sup. 1st asst. to coll. of Dharwar, pl. in ch. of Bunkoor Talooka, Dec. 1.  
ROBERTSON, J. W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.  
YOUNG, H. coll. of customs, res. ch. of his div. Dec. 1.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, A. K. 1 month.  
MITCHELL, J. leave cancelled.  
NEAVE, E. D. 10 days.  
SANDWITH, W. to Jan. 5.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

WODEHOUSE, Rev. C. to Eur. 3 yrs. m.c.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. 28th N.I. to be maj. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ANDERSON, Lieut. C. G. 1st N.I. to be 15th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ANDERSON, Ens. H. T. 23rd L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Bowles, prom.  
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. regt. fus. to be 16th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. Mc L. 20th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
BAIGRIE, Ens. R. 8th N.I. to be 2nd ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. H. C. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind.  
BANNERMAN, Ens. P. W. 10th N.I. to rem. att. to 3rd N.I.; qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
BARNES, Ens. J. 1st N.I. to be 4th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Anderson, transferred.  
BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Shaw, trans.  
BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Henry, transferred.  
BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Daun, transferred.  
BOULTON, Ens. C. F. 27th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15 v. Stock, transferred.  
BOWLES, Ens. A. A. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee, Nov. 26.  
BOWEN, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
BRITTEN, Ens. T. E. 1st Eur. regt. fus. to be 6th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. f. Nov. 15.  
BRUCE, Ens. M. R. 23rd L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Whitehill, prom.  
BUCHANAN, Lieut. W. 29th N.I. to be 18th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov.  
BURNES, 2nd Lieut. G. J. H. right wing 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Armstrong, transferred.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. 28th N.I. to be 11th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
CLAY, Ens. C. H. 21st N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. N. 15 v. Merewether transferred.  
CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Dyett, transferred.  
CLOSE, Ens. H. 27th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15 v. Laing, prom.  
COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. MacDonald, transferred.  
COLEY, Lieut. J. C. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Morton, prom.  
COLLIER, Lieut. C. A. 26th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Nov. 26.  
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. to be lieutenant. col. comdt. on the augmentation, to be col. comdt. 3rd Eur. regt. from Nov. 15.  
CRAWFORD, Capt. A. 3rd N.I. to be 6th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee, Nov. 26; to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Hodgson, transferred.  
DAUN, Lieut. G. 12th N.I. to be 1st lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. to join his regt.

DAVIS, Ens. A. P. 22nd N.I. to be 1st. ens. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. Nov. 15.  
DAVIS, Ens. L. M. 26th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. v. Thorp, transferred.  
DICKINSON, Ens. W. 8th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
DOBREE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Schneider, transferred.  
DODD, Ens. 8th N.I. to rec. ch. of the detach. 1st co. sappers and miners, proc. to Bombay, and accompany the same to Poona.  
DOUGLAS, Ens. Hon. E. W. 17th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Pogson, prom.  
DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. McN. 28th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Campbell, transferred.  
DYETT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. to be 6th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd L.I. to be 3rd lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
EVANS, Lieut. J. L. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Landon, transferred.  
FERGUSON, Ens. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Tyache, prom.  
FINCH, Lieut. A. U. H. Eng. att. to do du. with corps sap. and min. at Poona to join Dec. 6.  
FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. to be 5th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Kane, prom.  
GOODFELLOW, Lieut. W. W. sap. and min. rep. fit for du. to join hd. qu. at Poona.  
GRANT, Lieut. C. F. 3rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Crawford, transferred.  
GREEN, Lieut. F. G. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Stockley, transferred.  
GRIFFITH, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Murray, transferred.  
GRIMES, Capt. G. R. 2nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, v. Jacob, prom.  
HAILES, Lieut. J. C. H., H. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
HALL, 2nd Lieut. J. D. 4th N.I. to be 1st lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Ryder, transferred.  
HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Grimes, prom.  
HARDY, 2nd Lieut. to vet. ch. of horses of battery at Nusseerabab.  
HAWKINS, Ens. C. Al. 23rd L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Etheridge, transferred.  
HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. to be 9th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
HOBART, Ens. Hon. W. A. to be 19th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Ramsay, transferred.  
HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. to be 12th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th batt. to 2nd batt. to com. the 2d co. with No. 5 lt. field batt. to join.  
HUME, Maj. J. G. 10th N.I. to be lieutenant. col. on the augmentation, to be lieutenant. col. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
INNES, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
JACOB, Maj. G. Le G. 2nd N.I. to be lieutenant. col. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. N. M. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Price, transferred.  
KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Rose, transferred.  
KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. 2nd L.C. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.  
KERR, Ens. W. A. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
KNIGHT, Ens. G. 16th N.I. to be lieutenant. from Nov. 15, v. Miles, transferred, qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
LAING, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Liddell, transferred.  
LANDON, Brev. Maj. 16th N.I. to be 2nd capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
LAWRENCE, Ens. T. H. P. 12th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Forrest, transferred.  
LEATHES, Ens. G. G. 18th N.I. to be 8th ens. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
LEWIS, Ens. C. M. 1st N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Johnstone, prom.  
LIDDELL, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. to be maj. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
LYE, Lieut. G. L. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Adams, transferred.  
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. 15th N.I. to be 8th lieutenant. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.  
MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. Eng., att. to do du. with corps sap. and min. at Poona, to join Dec. 6.  
MALDEN, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. qual. as interp. in Hind. Nov. 26.  
MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Nov. 15, v. Grant, prom.  
MAUSER, Capt. C. 17th N.I. to be 5th capt. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, January 13, 1854.

### COLONEL COTTON ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

ALL who have paid any attention to Indian matters during the last few years, must have become almost sickened by the clamour about Public Works. But, as the subject is most important, the feeling of disgust must not be encouraged, although the subject, with many others of like nature, has for the most part fallen into the hands of persons alike incompetent and malignant. A work conceived and written in a better spirit, though not entirely free from one-sidedness, and the production certainly of a man well acquainted with that which he discusses, has lately made its appearance and has attracted, as it deserves, considerable attention.\* The chief public works required in India naturally divide themselves into works of irrigation, and works for intercommunication. With regard to the former, there is scarcely room for any great difference of opinion, although it has been apprehended that such works would engender *malaria*, and it was, we presume, inferred that people should be sentenced to death from starvation, lest they should encounter death from disease. Colonel Cotton is an ardent, and we must add, a powerful advocate for extended irrigation, in which course we think all judicious persons must be disposed to concur with and applaud him. Whether his calculations be not over sanguine when he estimates the profit of such works at 70 per cent. upon the outlay, or more than that, is another question, on which we should say he has not furnished sufficient data to enable us to arrive at a fair judgment. But that extended irrigation is perhaps first among the great wants of India, is a point upon which few dissentients will be found. But then arises the question of questions, whence is the money to come? Colonel Cotton says, Borrow it;—and if the return be that which he estimates it to be, or one-tenth of such amount, we should say so too. That man, however, would be a bold one—that Government would be a bold one, who should act upon this recommendation in the face of the clamour which such a proceeding could not fail to raise. Here, it would be said, is a Government borrowing money in a time of peace; it must be on the very verge of insolvency. We do not affirm that it would be unwise to disregard such clamour, we think it ought to be disregarded; but so sensible and well-informed a writer as Colonel Cotton must be well aware that Manchester would be in an uproar if such improvements were made with borrowed capital, although the men of that town have been bawling themselves hoarse because they are not made, or rather because these same Manchester men choose to say that nothing of the kind has been attempted. Colonel Cotton is of a different stamp. We have no doubt he writes

with perfect honesty of purpose, and we sincerely wish that the object which he so zealously presses may be carried out to an extent which may satisfy all his aspirations, and meet all the wants of India.

On the other point, the multiplication and improvement of the means of transit, it is equally impossible not to agree with him generally; but in descending to details his views will not command equal unanimity. Thus, while he would subject the enjoyment of the advantages of irrigation to the payment of toll, he is favourable to the exemption of those using roads and canals from such charge. We cannot see why. Roads and canals in England are not free. They cannot be made or maintained without expense; and nothing can be fairer, as it appears to us, than that those who use them should pay for the advantage. They increase the value of the land, and thus indirectly assist the funds of Government; but works of irrigation effect this object less circuitously; and if one class of works should be free, why not the other? Then, too, we are not sure that Col. Allen's opinions on the comparative value of different modes of transit are altogether sound. We cannot but agree in what he says as to the importance of improving and extending river navigation, but we are not at all convinced that in any case a canal is preferable to a natural river; nor that it can, to any great extent, adequately supply the place of railroads. The writer seems to think that canals in this country are still very flourishing concerns; but we suspect, that if he inquired, he would find that the dividends of canal proprietors have suffered greatly from the competition of railways. On this point, and indeed on some others, we must say that Colonel Cotton manifests a deference almost ridiculous for the authority of a person who some years since pronounced the passage by steam across the Atlantic absolutely impracticable,—a sentence too memorable to have been forgotten, had not its author subsequently attained a notoriety of a still less enviable character. Colonel Cotton seems almost to prefer common roads to railways. We regard the "iron road" as the great instrument for the renovation of India, and hope that it may be extended there far and wide. On the subject, too, of the kind of railway to be adopted, if any, we fear the author is heterodox. He is opposed to the railway as we have it here, and has a substitute in a sort of "post and rail" mode of transit, of the practicability of which we have some doubts, and of its safety still more. But enough has been said in the way of disparagement, and much might be urged in praise of the work. It is highly suggestive, and this is much. He who can set people thinking performs good service to society. On the subject of irrigation we go with Colonel Cotton heart and soul; even as to borrowing the money, not having much fear of Manchester. The bugbear of India debt is truly ridiculous, seeing how contemptible is its amount compared with the revenue of the country. While differing from some of the views advanced in this book, on the means of extending and improving intercommunication in India, the expediency of such extension and improvement cannot be questioned. In regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Godavery, the author enumerates several classes and bodies who are interested in the matter—the Company's Government, the Governments of Nagpore and Hyderabad, the *manufacturers of Great Britain, the anti-slavery body*, and the shipping interest. How comes it that

\* "Public Works in India; their Importance, with Suggestions for their Extension and Improvement." By Lieut.-Col. A. Cotton, Chief Engineer, Madras. London, 1854. Allen & Co.

Per steamer *Ganges* (Nov. 28), from HONG KONG, &c.—Messrs. Field, Blair, Malcolm, and Cornforth; Maj. Lloyd, Lieut. Paul, Maj. Aston and servant; H. Young, Esq. and servant; Mr. Luard, Mr. Boid, Lieut. Peavor, I.N.; Messrs. Brockwell, Hackett, and Coslett; A. Tamojier, Pestonjee Jamsetjee and servant; Framjee Eduljee and servant. 2nd class—Mr. Pereira, Mr. Masters, 2 natives, and 18 Lascars.

Per Owen Glendower (Dec. 2), from LONDON.—Mrs. Dickenson and child, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Vining and child, Miss Miller, Miss Rainsford, Miss Crozier, Lieut. W. N. Dyett, 3rd regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. C. C. G. Cowper, 8th regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. T. L. S. Aldersey, H.M.'s 10th regt; 2nd Lieut. Alex. Finch, Bombay eng.; W. N. Bruce, I.N.; Mrs. Cook and 3 children, Mrs. Bayley and child, Miss M. Bayley, Miss F. R. Bayley, Miss K. Linton, and Maj. T. W. Bayley, 20th regt. M.N.I.

Per steamer *Acbar* (Dec. 8), from Suez.—Miss Antonette, Miss Louise, Mrs. Selby, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Skinner, Miss Birch, Miss Elphinstone, Miss Leitner, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Price, Miss Ross, Mr. Winteringham, Mr. Baddington, Mr. Nasserwanjee Ardaseer, Capt. Jones, Mr. Shingleton, Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Bennett, Capt. Harvey, Mr. Preston, Mr. F. Hawkes, Mr. C. J. Hawkes, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Kleinbenacht, Mr. Kawman, and Mr. Veutle.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.—Steamer *Pottinger*, Stead, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Pestonjee Bomanjee, Montgomery, London; Lord Auckland, Thomson, London.—6. Delhi, Martin, Calcutta.—7. Violet, Gooding, London; John Knox, Kelly, Liverpool.—8. Jamsetjee Cussetjee, Withycombe, Liverpool.—9. Bolton, Darby, London.—14. Steamer *Queen*, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Jamsetjee Cussetjee.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian, and three children; and Lieut. Grierson, H.M.'s 8th Foot.

Per steamer *Queen* (Dec. 14), to Suez.—Maj. and Mrs. H. M. Darand, and three children; Capt. H. Gordon, 38th regt. M.N.I.; Rev. and Mrs. Woodhouse; Capt. Ogilvy; F. L. Playfair, Esq.; Lieut. R. W. Hatfield, 10th Hussars; B. F. Da Costa, Esq.; and Edward Hindley, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 14, 1853.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 104 to 104½ p.100Sa
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 109 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 109 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104 to 104½ Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 108½ Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 101½ Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 101½ do

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd.up	39 p.ct. pm.sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	83 pm. sales
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	34½ p.ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	40 p.ct.
Bank of Madras .....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	21 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,000 do.	20,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	6,000
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each	10,000 do.	9,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do.	58 p.ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	26 Rs. prein.	each share.—Sales.	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10 3-16th noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 3-16th noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	234
German Crowns .....	228
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	16

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 .. .. 2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	100
On Madras at 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	100
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 drs. ....	235 nominal.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £3. 5s.; and Liverpool, £3. £3. 2s. 6d.; China, per candy, Rs. 6.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 13).—Sales have been effected to a considerable amount, but they have been mostly forced, and at unremunerative prices. The goods chiefly in request are *grey shirtings*, under 7 lbs., *grey jacanets* and *madapollams*. *Copper* has improved in value 1 to 1½ rupees, and is in fair demand. *Iron*, Swedish bar, Rs. 52 to 54 per candy; *Steel*, in tubs, Rs. 12½; *Faggot*, 10 to 11 rs.; *English bar*, Rs. 38 to Rs. 40; *Square Nail Rod*, Rs. 35; *Round Nailrod*, Rs. 50 to 51; *Sheet*, Rs. 7½ to 8; *Hoop*, 7 to 8 rupees. *Lead*, per 100 lbs., Sheet, 14 to 15 rupees; *Spelter*, Rs. 14 to 14½; *Tinplates*, 14; *Quicksilver* has declined to Rs. 49 to 50.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 8th arrived at Point de Galle, December 13th (per *Oriental*). The *Pottinger* left on the same day with the Mails for Hong Kong.

## BIRTHS.

DALZIEL, wife of John, s. at Colpetty, June 12.  
HARRIDGE, Mrs. P. s. at Colpetty, Nov. 30.  
MOTTAN, wife of A. W. d. at Colombo, Dec. 4.  
OHLBUS, wife of G. J. d. at Colombo, Nov. 30.

## MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT, G. to Miss Jane Jacobs, at Ceylon, Nov. 30.

## DEATHS.

ERFSON, P. W. at Colombo, aged 71, Dec. 3.  
OORLOFF, J. C. at Colombo, aged 50, Dec. 4.  
WILLIAMS, T. at Colombo, aged 44, Dec. 2.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of September 24th arrived at Hong Kong November 12th (per *Erin*).

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

PEDDER, Lieut. R. R.N. harbour master and marine mag. at Victoria, leave to Europe, m.c.  
MICHELL, E. R. to act as harbour master at Victoria, v. Pedder, to Eur. Nov. 8.  
HILLIER, C. B. to perform du. of marine mag. at Victoria, v. Pedder, to Eur. Nov. 8.

## BIRTHS.

BLACKHEAD, Mrs. F. J. s. at Victoria, Nov. 22.  
MAGGOWAN, Mrs. d. J. d. at Ningbo, Nov. 1.  
URMSOM, Mrs. G. s. at Macao, Nov. 17.

## DEATHS.

RYAN, J. C. at Hong-Kong, Nov. 12.  
WARDLEY, W. H. at Shanghai, Sept. 29.  
WILEY, wife of the Rev. J. W. at Hong-Kong, Nov. 3.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12. *Erin*, Roberts, Bombay.—15. *Highflyer*, Waterman, San Francisco.—18. *George Avery*, Bell, Labuan.—21. *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta.—22. *Kate Kearney*, Rowland, Port Raffles, Veronica.—21. *Deane*, Tinley, Port Phillip.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*.—Messrs. Whitney, Peterson, and Weidman.  
Per steamer *Erin*.—Lieut. Stuart, Rev. Mr. Schwabe, Messrs. Chandler, Gibbs, Johnstone, White, Banjee, Thompson, and Lopez.  
Per *Highflyer*.—Mr. Edwards.  
Per *Pekin*.—Messrs. Williams, Gibson, White, and Jones.  
Per *Mazeppa*.—Mr. James Tait.  
Per *Island Queen*.—Capt. Mann.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12. *Mary Ann*, Davison, San Francisco.—13. *Maria Sophia*, Van Gysel, Melbourne; *Living Age*, Holmes, New York.—27. Steamer *Erin*, —, Point de Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mrs. and Miss Baylis and child; Lieut. Stokes, R.N.; Messrs. D. H. Johnson, J. Bowman, T. A. Mudge, R. C. Antrobus, E. H. Samson, G. Barnett, A. Head, Mugford, A. Burnes, W. Crampton, P. S. Burn, E. Marsh, Ladhakhahe.  
Per steamer *Erin* (Nov. 27), to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Aspinall, and Lieut. J. A. Wilson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Baron Waldemar de Bodesco. For BOMBAY.—Mr. K. R. Camajee, and Messrs. B. R. Moly, R. Pestonjee Cupanuch, M. N. Pochajee, and D. Byranjee. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. E. Mackay.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Nov. 26, 1853.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On London, Bills, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 245 to 246 doll.  
Sycee, ½ per cent. pm.  
Gold, 21 to 60 doll. per tacl.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, £2. 10s. to £3. To America, 10 dollars (nominal).

IMPORTS (Canton, Nov. 24, 1853).—The import market is reported upon favourably. *Longcloths* alone falling twenty cents. a piece in one day; there has however been a temporarily favourable reaction.

HOW IS INDIA RUINED?—The decay of our Indian manufactures is a subject frequently discoursed upon by Indian reformers. There is but one answer to be given to it. "Settle that with Mr. Bright." It is the rapacity of Manchester, not the rapacity of the East-India Company that impoverishes the Indian Artizan.—*Calcutta Review*.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, January 13, 1854.

### COLONEL COTTON ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

ALL who have paid any attention to Indian matters during the last few years, must have become almost sickened by the clamour about Public Works. But, as the subject is most important, the feeling of disgust must not be encouraged, although the subject, with many others of like nature, has for the most part fallen into the hands of persons alike incompetent and malignant. A work conceived and written in a better spirit, though not entirely free from one-sidedness, and the production certainly of a man well acquainted with that which he discusses, has lately made its appearance and has attracted, as it deserves, considerable attention.\* The chief public works required in India naturally divide themselves into works of irrigation, and works for intercommunication. With regard to the former, there is scarcely room for any great difference of opinion, although it has been apprehended that such works would engender *malaria*, and it was, we presume, inferred that people should be sentenced to death from starvation, lest they should encounter death from disease. Colonel Cotton is an ardent, and we must add, a powerful advocate for extended irrigation, in which course we think all judicious persons must be disposed to concur with and applaud him. Whether his calculations be not over sanguine when he estimates the profit of such works at 70 per cent. upon the outlay, or more than that, is another question, on which we should say he has not furnished sufficient data to enable us to arrive at a fair judgment. But that extended irrigation is perhaps first among the great wants of India, is a point upon which few dissentients will be found. But then arises the question of questions, whence is the money to come? Colonel Cotton says, Borrow it;—and if the return be that which he estimates it to be, or one-tenth of such amount, we should say so too. That man, however, would be a bold one—that Government would be a bold one, who should act upon this recommendation in the face of the clamour which such a proceeding could not fail to raise. Here, it would be said, is a Government borrowing money in a time of peace; it must be on the very verge of insolvency. We do not affirm that it would be unwise to disregard such clamour, we think it ought to be disregarded; but so sensible and well-informed a writer as Colonel Cotton must be well aware that Manchester would be in an uproar if such improvements were made with borrowed capital, although the men of that town have been bawling themselves hoarse because they are not made, or rather because these same Manchester men choose to say that nothing of the kind has been attempted. Colonel Cotton is of a different stamp. We have no doubt he writes

with perfect honesty of purpose, and we sincerely wish that the object which he so zealously presses may be carried out to an extent which may satisfy all his aspirations, and meet all the wants of India.

On the other point, the multiplication and improvement of the means of transit, it is equally impossible not to agree with him generally; but in descending to details his views will not command equal unanimity. Thus, while he would subject the enjoyment of the advantages of irrigation to the payment of toll, he is favourable to the exemption of those using roads and canals from such charge. We cannot see why. Roads and canals in England are not free. They cannot be made or maintained without expense; and nothing can be fairer, as it appears to us, than that those who use them should pay for the advantage. They increase the value of the land, and thus indirectly assist the funds of Government; but works of irrigation effect this object less circuitously; and if one class of works should be free, why not the other? Then, too, we are not sure that Col. Allen's opinions on the comparative value of different modes of transit are altogether sound. We cannot but agree in what he says as to the importance of improving and extending river navigation, but we are not at all convinced that in any case a canal is preferable to a natural river; nor that it can, to any great extent, adequately supply the place of railroads. The writer seems to think that canals in this country are still very flourishing concerns; but we suspect, that if he inquired, he would find that the dividends of canal proprietors have suffered greatly from the competition of railways. On this point, and indeed on some others, we must say that Colonel Cotton manifests a deference almost ridiculous for the authority of a person who some years since pronounced the passage by steam across the Atlantic absolutely impracticable,—a sentence too memorable to have been forgotten, had not its author subsequently attained a notoriety of a still less enviable character. Colonel Cotton seems almost to prefer common roads to railways. We regard the "iron road" as the great instrument for the renovation of India, and hope that it may be extended there far and wide. On the subject, too, of the kind of railway to be adopted, if any, we fear the author is heterodox. He is opposed to the railway as we have it here, and has a substitute in a sort of "post and rail" mode of transit, of the practicability of which we have some doubts, and of its safety still more. But enough has been said in the way of disparagement, and much might be urged in praise of the work. It is highly suggestive, and this is much. He who can set people thinking performs good service to society. On the subject of irrigation we go with Colonel Cotton heart and soul; even as to borrowing the money, not having much fear of Manchester. The bugbear of India debt is truly ridiculous, seeing how contemptible is its amount compared with the revenue of the country. While differing from some of the views advanced in this book, on the means of extending and improving intercommunication in India, the expediency of such extension and improvement cannot be questioned. In regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Godavery, the author enumerates several classes and bodies who are interested in the matter—the Company's Government, the Governments of Nagpore and Hyderabad, the *manufacturers of Great Britain, the anti-slavery body*, and the shipping interest. How comes it that

\* "Public Works in India; their Importance, with Suggestions for their Extension and Improvement." By Lieut.-Col. A. Cotton, Chief Engineer, Madras. London, 1854. Allen & Co.

the manufacturing brawlers will do nothing but brawt and will not themselves either venture personal toil, or risk the smallest pecuniary stake for advancing their own interests? "At present," says the author before us, "the purchasing of the cotton from the cultivators is in the hands of ignorant, short-sighted, and oppressive native merchants;" and the Manchester men appear determined that it shall so remain. Why is this? We suppose these persons feel that if the system were improved, the occupation of some of them would be gone, and they would have no field for abuse and scurrility.

And now, having no further space at liberty, we must take leave of a subject on which volumes might be written, and of a book which presents materials almost inexhaustible for interesting reflection and inquiry. No one connected with India, either by circumstances or taste, should neglect to read Colonel Cotton's work.

#### INDIAN RUMOURS.

THE Indian papers not unfrequently get hold of news, so considered, of which no one else in the world knows anything. These fantastic articles of intelligence generally relate to military matters. The papers just received contain the following two paragraphs. The first is from a Mofussil journal, and runs thus:—

"A NEW RETIRED LIST FOR GENERAL OFFICERS AND COLONELS.—We were the first to announce to the Indian Army that a new Retired List for General Officers and Colonels (having served their time on the Staff, and declining a return to India) would probably be soon established. It is now confidently stated, in various quarters, that the fact is beyond all doubt."

A Calcutta editor quotes this, and attaches the following:—

"Is our contemporary certain upon this point? We were early in the field with this announcement, and gave it upon good authority, which subsequent private advices have only served to assure us may be relied upon."

We beg to assure our readers, in the fewest possible words, that there is no truth whatever in the statement.

#### SIR RICHARD JENKINS, G.C.B.

THE hand of death has removed from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company the very able and highly-respected member whose name stands at the head of this article.

He was the son of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Bicton, Salop, a county which gave to India, at a period long antecedent to the birth of the deceased Director, the great founder of the British empire in the East, Clive, and more recently Major Edwardes. Mr. Richard Jenkins was appointed a writer for Bombay in the season of 1798, and he arrived at that presidency in 1800. Thence he proceeded to Calcutta, to partake of the advantages of the College established there. At this establishment he was highly distinguished, and on the 27th July, 1803, at the public examination held before the Governor-General, he defended the following position in the Persian language,—"The natives of India under the British government enjoy a greater degree of tranquillity, security, and happiness than under any former government." The duty, it is said, was ably performed by Mr. Jenkins, and it is certain that he maintained the right side. On the same occasion he pronounced a declamation in Arabic, and manifested great proficiency in Hindostanee. He stood first on the list of servants entered for the public service of Bombay for that year (1803), receiving a degree of honour in three lan-

guages (Persian, Hindostanee, and Arabic), in the first and third of which he was first, while he occupied the second place in the remaining one. He also received an honorary present of books in recognition of his proficiency in the Greek and Latin classics. Mr. Jenkins did not immediately return to Bombay, but passed a short time in the office of the Governor-General, whence he proceeded to Hyderabad. On the 17th May, 1804, he was appointed assistant to Mr. J. Webbe, then Resident at the court of Scindia. The death of Mr. Webbe in November of the same year, gave Mr. Jenkins temporary charge of the residency. The period was stormy, and with Scindia, who scarcely deserved to be called even a semi-civilized barbarian, it was hard to deal. Mr. Jenkins continued, however, to discharge the duties of Resident with energy and ability, but was exposed to constant vexation and serious loss, the whole of his baggage having been captured by Scindia's Pindarrie followers. His services were, however, duly appreciated by the Marquis Wellesley, and he would in all probability have been appointed the permanent successor of Mr. Webbe but for his want of years and standing. Mr. Jenkins continued his services as assistant, until in August, 1806, he was appointed acting Resident at Nagpore, during the absence of Mr. Elphinstone. This appointment was notified at home in terms very flattering to Mr. Jenkins, who had then not quite completed six years of residence in India. On a second absence of Mr. Elphinstone, commencing in 1808, Mr. Jenkins again became acting Resident, and continued in the discharge of his duties in that capacity until 1810, in the month of October of which year he was appointed Resident in the place of the distinguished officer whose office he had temporarily supplied. His career continued to be as honourable to himself and as useful to the State as heretofore. So early as 1812 he prepared an elaborate paper on the Pindarries, so long a terror to India, and a disgrace to its governments. In 1816 he had the opportunity of striking a blow of a different kind at this lawless force, by directing Colonel Walker to attack a body of them, which movement was attended by success. The step was taken in anticipation of orders from the Government, but received official approval, conveyed in very marked terms of satisfaction. In June, 1816, Mr. Jenkins succeeded in the delicate task of concluding a subsidiary treaty with Nagpore, an object which the British Government had long desired, but had previously been unable to accomplish. Little more than twelve months after he is found employed in duties of a different kind. Mr. Jenkins had long perceived that the Rajah of Nagpore was engaged in intrigues with the Peishwa, and took his measures accordingly, by urging the march of troops in the direction of Nagpore, where he expected their services would soon be wanted. Nor was the expectation vain. On the 26th November, 1817, a conference between the Resident and the Rajah's ministers was abruptly terminated by the sound of fire-arms. The expected reinforcements had not arrived, and the entire British force at Nagpore did not amount to fourteen hundred men. But in this small band were hearts ready to brave all danger at the call of duty, and it was at the disposal of a man who, albeit unbred in camps, possessed a measure of courage which would have conferred honour on the most dashing aspirant to military distinction, combined with a coolness worthy of a veteran warrior. The British took post on two hills,



but it was not until the evening that the enemy opened fire. The struggle was fearful, for the British force, reaching only the inconsiderable strength already mentioned, had to contend with not less than twenty thousand men supported by thirty-five guns, of which instruments of destruction the British had only four. The contest lasted till the morning was considerably advanced, when it was triumphantly ended by the daring bravery of Captain Fitzgerald, commanding a detachment of Bengal cavalry, with which, aided by a few Madras troopers, he charged an immense body of the enemy's horse, captured their guns, and turned them upon the flying force, who were speedily scattered in every direction where flight was practicable. The day was now won; and though there was subsequently some fighting, its object was merely to clear the ground of the enemy. By mid-day on the 27th all was quiet. Throughout the action, Mr. Jenkins was on the field; and his presence and conduct, as testified by the highest military authority on the spot, Colonel Hope-toun Scott, tended greatly to animate the men in the discharge of their duties. Another civilian, Mr. Sotheby, the Resident assistant, manifested equal courage, but unhappily with less good fortune,—the field on which he exerted himself was the bed on which he drew his last breath. Civil and military thus combined to render memorable the conflict of Sectabuldee, the name of the principal eminence which was the scene of it.

The rajah shortly afterwards made his peace, and proceeded to the Residency, but some time and some military operations were required to restore order. The Resident continued active and assiduous as ever; and well it was that such was the case. The rajah persisted in his course of intrigue with the enemies of the British Government; evidences of his treachery multiplied, and it was now proved, as it had long been suspected, that he was the murderer of his kinsman who had preceded him in the sovereignty of Nagpore. He was accordingly arrested, and despatched to the British provinces under an escort. A child only ten years of age, who claimed descent, through the female line, from a former rajah, was his successor, and, from the consequent long minority, the entire administration of affairs in Nagpore devolved on the British Resident, who thus became the virtual ruler of the state. The difficulties of Mr. Jenkins's position were enhanced by an unlooked-for occurrence. The deposed rajah contrived to make his escape, and succeeded in collecting a body of adherents within his former dominions, who supplied him with the "sinews of war." This rendered him for some time a cause of apprehension and a source of trouble. But amidst all difficulties Mr. Jenkins performed his onerous duties in a manner that reflected the highest credit on himself, and conferred the greatest benefit on the country; which, under his management, steadily increased in wealth, tranquillity, and all the elements of peaceful and happy progress, and which, in 1826, he transferred to the rajah in a state of prosperity which it had never before attained. The negotiation of the treaty under which the new ruler was admitted to the actual exercise of power was the last act of Mr. Jenkins's Indian life; and it received the following graceful acknowledgment:—

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 1st instant, forwarding for ratification the treaty concluded by you with his highness the Rajah of Nagpore, under the instructions of Government, dated the 8th September last, and

to return to you that instrument herewith, duly signed, sealed, and ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

"Lord Amherst gladly avails himself of this opportunity to express to you his high sense of the zeal, judgment, and ability which have marked your proceedings in carrying into effect the orders of the Supreme Government regarding the transfer of the Nagpore territory to the government of its native sovereign; and his Lordship desires me to add that the service which you have rendered to the state in the completion of the above arrangement, forms an auspicious and appropriate termination at once of your brilliant, energetic, and successful administration of Nagpore affairs, and of your eminently honourable and distinguished career of public employment in India.

"It remains only to express his Lordship's cordial regret that the state of your health compels you to return to Europe at the moment of so important and interesting a change in the government of Nagpore, when the continued application of your enlightened superintending care and experienced guidance and advice would have proved of incalculable benefit to the interests, welfare, and prospects both of the rajah and his subjects.

(Signed) J. A. STIRLING, Deputy Secretary to the Government, in attendance on the Governor-General."

"Camp at Kahjehanpore,  
"18th December, 1826.

On Mr. Jenkins's return to England, he met with the reception that he so well deserved. Honours and distinctions awaited him; and in due time he received them from the Crown, from the Proprietors of the East-India Company, and from those among whom his earlier years had been passed. In June, 1832, he was elected a Director of the East-India Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. E. Prescott. The flattering approbation of the Crown was indicated by his being selected for the honour of G.C.B., a distinction the more marked when it is considered that from the limited number of civilians admitted to this dignity, the number even of meritorious men who can attain it, is very small. The advisers of the Crown undoubtedly manifested great tact, judgment, and good feeling, in recommending Sir Richard Jenkins for this mark of royal grace and favour, and that part of the public acquainted with India, fully appreciated the wisdom of the recommendation. There is reason to believe that such a feeling was entertained by the illustrious Marquis Wellesley, under whose administration the dawning of Sir Richard Jenkins's talents and energy was displayed, to be more fully developed under future governments. The sense which his colleagues in the East-India direction had of his abilities as a man of business, was shown by his appointment as Deputy-Chairman for the year 1838-39, followed as it was by his being chosen Chairman for the succeeding year. For some years, Sir Richard Jenkins sat in Parliament for the borough of Shrewsbury, and it is certain that his selection by the townsmen of the Salopian capital as their representative, conferred, at least, as much honour on themselves as on the object of their choice.

Little remains but to advert to the close of the earthly existence of one of India's really great men. Sir Richard Jenkins died on the 30th of December last, at the age of sixty-eight.

**DEATH OF DR. MILL.**—It is with regret we announce the decease of Dr. William Hodge Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Brasted, who died at Ely on Christmas-day, after less than a week's illness. Dr. Mill took a very high degree in 1813, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College. In 1820 he went out as first principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, the noble foundation of Bishop Middleton. On his return in 1838, he received the honourable and important appointment of domestic and examining chaplain to the late Archbishop Howley. Subsequently he was appointed Christian advocate. In 1843, his patron and friend Archbishop Howley presented him to the living of Brasted, Kent, and in 1848 he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which a canonry at Ely is attached. As



a mathematician and scholar, Dr. Mill's attainments were of the very highest order; and the pursuits of his youth he continued as the relaxation of his maturer years. His acquirements in Sanscrit have won him an European reputation; and, as a contribution to the evangelization of India, as well as a classical production in that great language, his "Christa Sangrita" is a work unparalleled in modern literature. Dr. Mill leaves behind him a widow and surviving daughter, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, of Sheen.

**EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.**—The examination of the candidates for admission into the East-India College next term (which will commence on the 19th inst.), took place at the East-India House, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, when, of forty-two candidates who were examined, the following were reported duly qualified, viz.:—H. W. Alexander, S. G. Bayley, H. M. Caulfeild, F. H. Conolly, R. G. Currie, T. C. Graham, H. Hankey, G. L. T. Harris, Lord Frederick Hay, O. B. Irvine, Sir M. G. Jackson, Bart., E. G. Jenkinson, C. Clarke Jervoise, A. A. Clarke Jervoise, W. H. Kerr, E. D. Lockwood, E. C. Lewis, W. McPherson, A. R. Macdonald, A. R. D. Mackenzie, F. Macnaghten, E. Macnaghten, C. W. Moore, F. B. Outram, E. H. Percival, C. G. Plumer, H. J. M. Præd, W. H. Propert, H. G. Ross, W. H. Salmon, R. W. Sparks, A. L. Spens, L. R. Tottenham, W. S. Wells, D. Williams.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The *London Gazette* of December 14th contains the following appointments by the Queen:—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. G. Cathcart, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Maj.-Gen. Henry Somerset, C.B., to be ordinary members of the military division of the second class of Knights commanders of the most honourable order of the Bath; and Col. W. Eyre, Lieut.-Col. 73rd foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Michell, 6th foot, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Yarborough, 91st foot, Lieut.-Col. G. T. C. Napier, late lieut.-col. of the regt. of Cape Mounted riflemen, and Lieut.-Col. John Maxwell Perceval, 12th foot, to be ordinary members of the military division of the third class of companions of the said most honourable order.—Dec. 24. The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Bowring, Esq., now H.M.'s consul at Canton, to be H.M.'s plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China.—Jan. 10. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Dr. Bowring to be governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of Hong-Kong and its dependencies.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.—Aden, Fletcher, Whampoa; Tamarac, Turner, Bombay (to Hull); Scandia, —, Whampoa (to Hamburg).—29. Albatross (American), Knowles, Bengal.—30. The Duke, Atkinson, Bengal; Domitia, M'Dowell, Madras.—31. Familien, Gyllenspetz, Bengal; Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, Batavia.—Jan. 2, 1854. Bosphorus (steamer), Maynard, Bengal and Cape; Oost Indien, Mos, William Carey, Emmet, Athlon, Davey, and Baltimore, Poestnake, Bengal; Sea Nymph, Ward, Mauritius; Catherine, Moodie, Bombay; Resolute, Lewis, Madras; Corinna, Bray, Maulmain; Chandernagore, Edwards, Ceylon; Fleetwood and Francis, Le Faune, Sydney.—3. Countess of Elgin, Patterson, Bombay; Albert Edward, Partridge, Bombay; Sir Henry Pottinger, Cragg, Shanghai; Ipswich, Galie, Mauritius; Palestine, Greig, Java; Princess Louise, Kehlman, Maulmain; Foam Carey, Ascension; St. Hilda, Kirby, Manila; Mercy, Harvey, Maulmain—4. Wilhelmine Marie, Boyesen, Munsoroottah; Hudson, Fish, Mauritius.—6. Meteor, Brodie, Ina, Farr, and Lord Haddo, Smith, Mauritius; Champion, Huntley, Madras; Robert Stephenson, Pearce, Algoa Bay; Kossuth, Markham, Madras; Francely Hunt, Cairncross, Melbourne.—7. Walter Hood, Sproat, Sydney; Dolphin, Trundy, Bengal; Countess of Leicester, Sturley, Sydney; Amazon, Coot, Calicut; Eclipse, Laing, Shanghai; British Empire, Allen, Madras.—9. H.M. steamer Simoom, Smith, Cape; John Henry, Wilson, and Eleanor, Blomquist, Mauritius; Cruiser, Porret, Maulmain; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, and Gloriosa, Luggar, Bengal; Tweeling, Zuster, Carst, Akyab; Ambrosine, Turner, Geelong; Pyrenees, Freeman, Madras and Pondicherry; Aunt Mary, Paul, and James Carson, Agnew, Bombay; Lady Fitzherbert, Cumming, Maulmain.—10. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Madras and Cuddalore; John Bunyan, Thomson, Shanghai; Trafalgar, Richardson, Ceylon.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer Bosphorus at Plymouth, JAN. 2.—Lieut. J. Bean, Lieut. and Mrs. Bate and 2 children, Lieut. Holhow, Lieut. O'Grady, Capt. James, Mr. Carruthers, Capt. Hunlell, Mrs. H. Hooper.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

JAN. 16. Per steamer Colombo.—Lieut. Wilcox, M. Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Moss, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Weaver and infant, Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, and Miss Louis; 2 Miss Ricketts, Capt. Melville, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Blackey, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Nain, Mr. Scott, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Stewart, Capt. Steven, Miss Clark, 2 Misses Grant, 6 children, Mr. Leckie, Capt. Cannon, Mr. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Franklin and 7 children, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Broughton, Mrs. Power, Lieut. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Wodehouse, Lieut. Playfair, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieut. Simons.

##### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs (Jan. 10).—Zingari (s.) Keys, Melbourne; Royal George, Loutitt, Hobart Town; Antoinette Cezard, Marin, Melbourne; Duddbrook, Innes, Bombay; Henry Reed, Fowler, Launceston; Corsair's Bride, Williams, Colombo; Alfred, Fladernund, Mauritius; Cyclone, Hossack, Sydney.

From LIVERPOOL (Jan. 3).—Martin Frederick, Peters, Bombay; Kerelaw, Easdale, Mauritius.—S. Salata, Bezier, Batavia.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON (Jan. 4), to proceed per steamer Bentinck, from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Le Marchant, Miss Simpson, Lieut. Porter, Mrs. Porter, and 2 children; Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Eden, Mr. and Miss Nicholson, Mr. Godwin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Pread, Mr. Lawley, Mrs. Cremer, Rev. A. Joseph, Rev. G. Taswell, Mr. Revell, Mr. Winterbottom. For SEZ.—Mr. Swanson, Mr. J. F. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Collum, Mr. Mattley, Capt. and Mrs. Lye, Lieut. E. Fraser, Mrs. O. De Lancey, Mr. Moorhead, Miss Noble, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. W. Mayne, Lieut. Briggs, Mrs. Hynes, Mrs. S. Bell, Mr. McLeod, Mr. G. Hogg, Dr. and Mrs. Thorp, Miss Thorp, Mr. Cookworthy, Mr. Wauchope, Mr. Mc Laren, Mr. Dallas, Mr. W. Hawkins, Capt. J. Forbes, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. Strong, Maj. Stewart. For ADEN.—Mrs. Hudson. For CAYLAW.—Miss A. C. Browne, Mr. Harper, Mr. G. H. Berry. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Cowell. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Meers and infant, Mr. C. D. Lee, Miss Walter, Lieut. Walker. For CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. H. Gambier, Dr. Duke, Mr. Watson, Mr. Laforgue, Miss De Costa, Mr. H. Metcalfe, Mr. J. MacKeller, Mr. Cockshott, Mr. J. W. Garrad, Mr. W. L. Galpine, Mr. L. Miller, Miss Blunt, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Prendergast, Mrs. Archer, Mr. D. Henderson, Lieut. Head, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. Stewart. For SINGAPORE.—Lieut.-Gen. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Steers, 2 Miss Steers, Capt. Wertzel, Mr. Lamond. For HONGKONG.—Miss Douglas.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BEVAN, the wife of Charles J. s. in Portland-place, Dec. 28.  
BOYD, the wife of Robert B. 1st royal dragoons, s. at Manchester, Oct. 28.  
DAVIDSON, the wife of Lieut. col. James, 31st Madras N.I. d. at 11, Clarendon-villas, Notting-hill, Jan. 1.  
FARRANT, the wife of Lieut. col. K.L.S. late H.M.'s chargé d'affaires in Persia, s. at 42, Marine-parade, Dover, Jan. 2.  
GRANT, Mrs. wife of Capt. Indian Navy, s. at Castlewigg, near Whithorn, N.B. Jan. 1.  
HORE, the wife of Lieut. G. G., R.N. s. at Malta, Jan. 2.  
LECKIE, Mrs. David, d. at Old Trafford, near Manchester, Dec. 28.  
PHIBBS, the wife of Maj. J. K. Bengal army, s. at 7, Abbey-terrace, St. John's Wood, Jan. 7.

##### MARRIAGES.

AGER, Henry, s. of Capt. Hon. E.I. Co.'s late maritime service, to Sarah N. H. J. niece of Mr. H. N. Hogarth, at St. Edmund's the King, Lombard-street, Jan. 7.  
BATTISCOMBE, R. W. Percival, s. of the Rev. Samuel, vicar of Barkway, Herts, to Eleanor, d. of William Lambard, of Beechmont, Sevenoaks, Kent, at Sevenoaks, Jan. 5.  
BUCKLEY, Rev. William E. Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Classical Professor at the East-India College, Haileybury, to Georgina, third d. of the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, late Principal of the East-India College, Haileybury, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, Dec. 29.  
DEANE, Charles J. A. 42nd Madras N.I. to Ellen F. d. of C. W. Johnson, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 29.  
GRIFFIN, William P. to Mary A. d. of George Linley, and granddaughter of the late Dr. John B. Gilchrist, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, Dec. 31.  
HAILES, Henry W. 44th Bengal N.I. to Fanny E. d. of the late Lieut. J. Frattent, R.N. at Kibworth, Leicestershire, Jan. 4.  
SHADWELL, John E. to Frances H. d. of Benjamin Wood, at St. Peter's, Brighton, Jan. 5.  
SHARPE, Alfred G. to Sophia G. d. of the late Capt. John W. Ingram, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Paddington, Jan. 5.  
VALIANT, Capt. L. M. Bombay cav. to Georgiana B. d. of James Malcolmson, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Jan. 10.

##### DEATHS.

BASNETT, Eleanor, widow of N. W. formerly of the East-India House, at the Terrace, Camberwell-green, aged 80, Dec. 24.  
BROWNRIFF, Charles, Ceylon civil service, at Guernsey, aged 56, Jan. 4.  
CLUNES, Lydia L. L. d. of John, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Woodfield, near Pembroke, aged 6½ years.  
DENNIS, Harriet M. widow of the late Lieut. col. H. M.'s 43rd regt. and barrackmaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope, at 8, Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, Dec. 15.  
HAGUE, Edward B. s. of P. H.M.'s consul Ningpo, China, at Acomb, near York, aged 5 years 7 months, Jan. 1.  
HARDY, Grace, widow of the late Edmund, colonel in the Bombay artillery, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Dec. 20.  
HOLT, Mrs. Elizabeth C. sister of Lieut. gen. Cuyler, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 7.  
JENKINS, Sir Richard, G.C.B. at Blackheath-park, aged 68, Dec. 30.  
MILL, Dr. William H. at Ely, Dec. 25.  
SAUNDERS, Joshua, at East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 85, Dec. 28.  
WARDEN, Mary B. d. of the late Capt. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Peckham, Dec. 22.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

December 30th, 1853, and 4th and 11th January, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. W. Chatfield; Mr. H. D. Phillips; Mr. J. F. Bishop.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. Hunter, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. Charles Carter, 59th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. Alexander, artillery; Surgeon W. Brydon; Surg. D. Woodburn, M.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. H. Harrison, artillery; Lieut. R. F. Molesworth, 5th N.I.; Ens. H. H. Foord, 16th N.I.; Capt. R. Woolley, 28th N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Sandys, 35th N.I.; Lieut. J. Bean, engineers; Capt. Samuel Hay, invalids; Capt. W. O. Pel-  
lowe, invalids; Brev. major W. Gibb, retired.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. M. Murray, artillery; Capt. H. Heyman, 15th N.I.; Capt. R. B. Brett, artillery; Lieut. A. S. Griffiths, 2nd Eur. reg.; Lieut. E. Bate, 7th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Holbrow, 12th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Goble, 14th N.I.; Lieut. col. R. Blood, 22nd N.I.; Assist. surg. M. Style.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. H. Fielder, pilot service.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. T. Lantour; Mr. J. H. Young.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. P. B. Smollett, on the 20th Feb.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft; Mr. A. C. Travers.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. R. Wriford, 1st Fusil.; Capt. T. S. Horsburgh, 32nd N.I.; Capt. G. G. Anderson, 15th N.I.; Major H. H. Lloyd, 72nd N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Forbes, 3rd cav.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. G. Nixon, Indian Navy; Mr. H. A. M'Mullen, Indian Navy; Mr. J. W. Clarkson, Indian Navy; Lieut. Alex. Foulerton, Indian Navy; Lieut. T. S. Tryman, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. P. B. Le Patourel, pilot service, until the end of June next.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. H. Pennington, Indian Navy, until the end of June next.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Arthur Galloway, 3 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. reg., 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Walter Lloyd, 11th N.I., 6 months; Capt. W. J. Birdwood, engineers, 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. Ewen Grant, 3rd N.I., 6 months; Capt. L. M. Valiant, 1st cav., 6 months; Lieut. F. Valiant, 1st cav., 6 months; Major T. Foulerton, 1st N.I., 6 months; Capt. C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I., 2 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. T. L. Kingsbury, assistant chaplain.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. major H. H. Lloyd, 72nd N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. L. M. Valiant, 1st cav.

*Mem.*—The permission to retire granted to Major H. H. Lloyd, 72nd Bengal N.I., has been cancelled, and he is to return to his duty.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Joseph Richard Wells (now in India), admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Charles Edward Beddome, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

No. 1 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—Æneas Perkins, 12th Dec. 1851, quitted Chatham 10th Sept.; Elliot Pakenham Brownlow, 12th Dec. 1851, quitted Chatham 22nd Aug.

**ARTILLERY.**—James Sconce, Henry Archibald Mallock, Richard Currie, Edward Charles William Raynsford, Robert Roche Franks, 9th Dec. 1853.

**CAVALRY.**—Aylmer William John Montgomerie, 4th Oct.; Ashton Cromwell Warner, 4th Dec.; Edward Baldwin Wake, 20th Dec.; John Murray Murray, 4th Dec.

**INFANTRY.**—Charles Adolphus de Kantzow, 14th Sept.; Donald Macdonald, 20th Oct.; Richard Wellesley Down, 4th Nov.; William Arthur Chalmers, Oliver Simpson Bridges, John Skynner Walters, William Edward Cox, William Littleton Powys Drummond, Horatio Nelson Noble, Aldauri Patrick Grant, 9th Dec. 1853; Montague Charles Perreau (abroad), Robert Stanwix Robertson (abroad), George Robinson Hennessy (abroad), William Macdonald, Charles Kinloch Mylne, Thomas Bolders Boileau (abroad), Robert Thornton Smalley, Wynyard Battye (abroad), Francis Frederick Rowcroft, William Rice Morland Holroyd, Harry De Brett, Thomas Edward Lindesay, Philip Ward, 10th Dec. 1853; William Owen, Robert George Armstrong, Charles Smith Maclean, 14th Dec. 1853; Mowbray Thomson, Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham, Robert Durie Osborn, George Nicholson Saunders, Henry Chippendale Plunkett Rice, 20th Dec. 1853; Edward Thomas Kemp, 28th Dec. 1853.

*Mem.*—Mr. James Becher Tudor, having passed his examination on the 31st August last, is to take rank next below Mr. Frederick Reade, agreeably to the principle laid down in Military Letter dated 21st July, 1852, No. 88,—vide List No. 3 of 1853.

No. 1 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ARTILLERY.**—John Charles Taylor, William Farar Grey, John McNeill, Henry Montgomery Finlay, 9th Dec. 1853.

**CAVALRY.**—Percy Bloomfield Patten Gough, 20th Oct.; Edward Ridley Colburne Bradford, 13th Nov.; Denis Carey, 4th Dec.; Frederick Morris Alexander, 14th Dec.

**INFANTRY.**—Thomas Weldon, David Arnot, William Popham Decken, Charles Daniel Inglis Lee, 9th Dec.; Charles Walker Street, Thomas Obbard, Frank Stevenson, Woulfe Hay, Malcolm M'Neill, 10th Dec.; Henry Ibbetson Lugard, Robert Andrews Cole, James Keating Clubley, Andrew Balmer, 14th Dec.; Henry Beresford Podmore, James Arbuthnot Goldingham, William Henry Harington, Dalrymple Mitcalfe, 20th Dec.

*Mem.*—Mr. J. F. T. Sherman and Mr. William Hill having passed their examination on the 29th Oct. last, are to take rank next below Mr. Thomas Moxon, agreeably to the principle laid down in Military Letter to Bengal, dated 21st July, 1852, No. 88,—vide List No. 4 of 1853.

No. 1 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ARTILLERY.**—Thomas Porter Berthon, Henry Marshall Davies, John Tasker, Philip Hanmer Harcourt, 9th Dec. 1853.

**CAVALRY.**—Ashton George Mayne, 20th Sept.; Walter Elliot Le Geyt, 4th Oct.

**INFANTRY.**—Gregory Colquhoun Grant, 4th Oct.; William Melville Lane, Elliot Larkins Robertson, George Lodwick Warden, 9th Dec.; George Shepherd Stevens, Thomas Lyons Fraser, John Germain Watts, 10th Dec.; Henry Evan Wilkinson, 18th Dec.; Edward Hopper Ashe, Arthur Phelps, 20th Dec.

No. 1 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified.

Henry William Spry, 4th Oct.; Alfred James Dales, M.B., Arthur Young (abroad), Benjamin Simpson, 20th Oct.; George

Hickie Daly, M.D., 4th Nov.; Peter O'Brien (abroad), 20th Nov.; George Barnard, 25th Nov.; Robert Hutchinson (abroad), 3rd Dec.; James Allan Currie, M.A., M.D., 4th Dec.; John Pichall, Alfred Godley Crewe, 14th Dec.; Nathaniel James Grant, 18th Dec.; Marcus William Mott, Joseph Ewart, M.D., Robert Moir, M.D., James M'Grigor MacLagan, M.D., 20th Dec.

No. 1 of 1854.

### LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from dates specified.

Paterson Allen, 14th Oct.; Alfred Sanderson, M.B., 20th Oct.;  
Clarence Cooper, M.D., 20th Nov.

No. 1 of 1854.

### LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date specified.

Joseph Henry Sylvester, 4th Dec.

No. 1 of 1854.

### LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 28th Sept., 1853.)

James Brebner, 16th Oct. 1853; Montagu Hornsby Jones, 27th Nov.; John George Du Boulay, 27th Dec.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock ..... 242 to 245.  
India Bonds ..... Par. to 4s. prem.  
East-India Railway, all paid ..... 3 to 3½ prem. ex. int.  
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid ..... ½ to ¾ prem. do.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss. Rs.	—	2 3½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of R. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Dec. 24, 1853, to Jan. 7, 1854.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½d.	81,913 18 6
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	3,266 15 11
Bombay ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	150 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			85,330 14 5

Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England, from  
1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, £3,500,000.

Bank Post Bills ..... 2½  
Madras do. ....  
Bombay do. .... 2s. 0½d.

### ALTERATION IN EXCHANGE.

East-India Company's Bills on Bengal and Madras, from 2s. 0½d.,  
and Bombay 2s. 1d., 2s. 0½d. and 2s. 0½d. respectively.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Ripon*, Jan. 3, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£7,000	—
Ceylon .....	5,200	—
Bombay .....	—	£93,420
Madras .....	210	—
Penang .....	—	350
Batavia .....	3,830	42,000
Hong Kong .....	12,100	15,000
Canton .....	—	56,400
Shanghai .....	—	490
	£28,420	£207,570

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 30th December, 1853.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 11th January, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

75 tons of Measurable Goods.  
10 tons of Oars.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th January, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 25th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

ANKLE BOOTS and SHOES,—also  
DEPOT CLOTHING;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 25th day of January, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF ASIA.**—The Court of Directors have the satisfaction of announcing to the Shareholders and the Public, that the GREAT SEAL has been affixed to the ROYAL CHARTER of incorporation of this Company, and that the same is now in the possession of the Directors. Due notice will be given when the Deed of Settlement is ready for execution. Dated this 30th day of December, 1853.

By order of the Court,

HUGHES, KEARSEY, and MASTERMAN,  
17, Bucklersbury.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, King William Street, City, London.

Established 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. cap. 54.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.  
JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last twelve years to reduce the premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits on an average more than 44 per cent., and during the last three years a reduction of 45 per cent. has been declared.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.  
Committees sit also every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

Agents in India.—Messrs. Braddon and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Madras; Messrs. Leckie and Co., Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

## THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANK.—Paid-up Capital, £100,000. To be incorporated under the Act of Viet. 7 and 8.

### DIRECTORS.

The Hon. JOHN CADWALLADER ERKINE, E.I.C.S., Chairman.  
John Carnac Morris, Esq., F.R.S., E.I.C.S., formerly Superintendent and Treasurer of the Government Bank, and President of the Chartered Bank of Madras, Deputy-Chairman.  
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Chadwick, Bengal Army.  
Lieut.-Colonel J. G. W. Curtis, C.B., Bengal Army.  
Robert John Lattey, Esq., of Calcutta.  
Major Auchmuty Tucker, C.B., Bengal Army.  
John Edward Steinhens, Esq., Manager (late Manager of the Simla Bank, London Branch).

Agent in Calcutta—John Macchellar, Esq.  
Bankers—The Bank of England; the Commercial Bank of London.  
Audit—J. E. Coleman, Esq., Accountant to the Bank of England; George Joseph Lyons, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Oliverston, Lavey, and Peachey.

It has been long seen and felt by mercantile houses connected with India that more extended banking accommodation is required, for, while business with the East is rapidly and steadily increasing, banking accommodation in connection with the commerce of India is principally confined to one large establishment.

A very favourable opportunity of starting a Bank of this nature exists at present, as the Simla Bank, which has for some years been established in India, with branches in Calcutta and in London, has, by mutual arrangement among its shareholders, been separated from its two branches; and on the foundation of these latter the London and Eastern Bank is formed. Thus the new Bank at once secures the existing business connection and establishments of the Simla Bank in London and Calcutta, and the capital of the Bank is provided at starting with an immediate and profitable field for employment, and is at once rendered productive—an object which a new Bank can very rarely present. Nearly all the home and many of the Indian shareholders in the Simla Bank have joined the London and Eastern Bank. It may be mentioned here that the Simla Bank has been established in India for nine years, and during that time has given a regular and steady dividend of 8 and 9 per cent. per annum.

The business of the London and Eastern Bank will be confined for the present to Exchange operations between London and India, the purchase of bills secured by first-class credits and shipping documents, the purchase and the sale of Government paper, and bullion for the Bank and its constituents, realisation of bills and drafts in India, discounts and advances on dock warrants, bills of lading, and other securities of a safe and easy convertible description.

It is intended to commence working the Bank with a Branch at Calcutta only in the first instance, employing the agency of other Banks at Bombay and China until the business is sufficiently large to support separate branches at these places, and for this reason the paid-up capital is limited in the commencement to £100,000, to be increased as may be found advisable, existing shareholders having the preference in every new creation of stock.

The Bank is prepared to transact business with all parties on the following terms:—

1. Drawing or current accounts opened with individuals and firms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the monthly minimum credit balance, if not reduced below £100, interest not being calculated on broken periods of the months of lodgment and withdrawal.
2. Deposit accounts. Interest is allowed on all sums deposited in the branch for fixed periods at current rates, such accounts being generally payable at once, under discount, if required. Large amounts are received for fixed periods under special agreement.
3. East-India Government paper bought and sold, dividends and interest drawn, and investments and sales effected in the British and Foreign Funds, East-India Company's Stock, and other securities.
4. Pay and pensions of the officers of the army and navy, and of the civil and military services of the East-India Company, are realized as they fall due.
5. Commission at one-half per cent. is charged on all accounts opened with the branch (except deposit accounts) unless remitted by special agreement.
6. Bills and letters of credit are granted, and remittances made to India, at the exchange of the day.
7. The Bank is prepared to purchase bills drawn against funds or Government paper in India, or on approved parties there.
8. The Bank will generally be prepared to discount its own acceptances.

Every information with regard to the Bank may be obtained on application to the Manager, and a list of the shareholders seen at the office.

J. E. STEPHENS, Manager.

36, King William Street, City, January 1, 1854.

## CHESS.—THE STAUNTON TERRACE CHESS BOARD, expressly sanctioned and adopted by Mr. Staunton himself.

The amateurs of Chess in India are respectfully invited to give their orders for the magnificent Chess Boards which MECHER has just produced, as an appropriate accompaniment to the far-famed Staunton Chess men. The prices vary, according to the style of embellishment, and they are warranted to stand any climate. N.B.—MECHER, 4, Leadenhall Street, London, is the well-known emporium for dressing cases, writing desks, razors, and all descriptions of cutlery. Orders must be accompanied by a reference for payment to some home in London.

4, Leadenhall Street, near the India House.

## TO LATE RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—TRUE

MADRAS CURRY, and MULLIGATAWNEY PASTE and CHUTNIES.—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents to return home and to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 6d. and upwards, which may be had of CROSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho Square; FORTNUM, MASON, and Co., Piccadilly; and of the principal Sauce Vendors throughout the kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

## THE BEST INDIAN CURRY POWDER, UNQUALIFIED FOR FLAVOUR, in 1 lb. Bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lb., 2s. 3d.; and ¼ lb., 1s. 6d.; or 7 lbs. for 21s.

INDIAN CURRY SAUCE. INDIAN CURRY PASTE.  
HAMPSHIRE SAUCE. MULLIGATAWNEY PASTE.  
MUGEL SAUCE. In Jars, 2s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. each.  
In Bottle, 1s. 6d. each.  
DELHI, ORZLE, and TOMATO CHUTNEY, in Bottles, 1s. 6d. each.  
Just landed, a consignment of the following delicacies:—

Fine Pickled MANGOES, HUMPS, CASHMERE and GREEN MANGO CHUTNEY, TAP SAUCE, &c., to be sold at reduced prices, at  
PAYNE and SONS, 328, ROBERT STREET, and 46, MORTIMER STREET, LONDON.

## The London Mail,

Published on the 8th and 24th of every month, to meet the requirements of the Commercial, Military, Civil, and Naval interests of Australia, India, and the Colonies. The general politics of the LONDON MAIL are conducted on strictly independent principles, advocating liberal views on all public questions, irrespective of party.

The Mercantile Intelligence—including Markets, Shipping, and Exchange—is fully and accurately reported.

The ADVERTISEMENT charge is 3s. 6d. for nine lines, and 6d. for every additional line.

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Agents, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. TURNER and Co., China; Messrs. PHAROAN and Co., Madras; Mr. JAMES CHESSON, Bombay.

Printed and published by JOHN JAMIESON, the Proprietor, at the LONDON MAIL Office, No. 113, Fleet Street.

### GUNS, RIFLES, AND PISTOLS.

JOHN BLISSETT, Gun-Maker, 322, High Holborn, respectfully begs to inform his patrons and the public that he continues to make to order and has the largest and best-assorted stock in the trade of Guns, Rifles, and Pistols, of every bore, weight, length, and description, and of every varied price, made of the very best materials, by all experienced first-class workmen, upon the premises, which may be selected from at once, without uncertainty or delay, and the superior shooting qualities seen.

J. B. begs especial notice to his recent and very important improvements in his Revolving Poly-chambered Pistols and Rifles, each chamber interlocking by insertion with the fore-barrel at the time of discharge, without which no revolving arm is perfect or safe. An inspection will prove its adaptation of the revolving chamber principle to be the most secure, effective, and complete ever invented.

JOHN BLISSETT, GUN-MAKER, 322, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, opposite Gray's Inn.

LACE DRAPERIES—being Elegant and Cool. Lace Curtains, 4s. 9d. per pair. Lace for Best Hangings, 10yd. per yard. Lace for Toilets, Boudoirs, &c. &c. Lace Bed-covers, Table covers, Knitted and Crochet Anti-Maccassar, Toile-covers; D'Oyleys for the Bread-basket, Cheese, Fish, Wine-glasses, &c. &c. Musquito Nets, 6d. per square yard, cut in any width.

A. HISCOCK, Nottingham Laceman, 54, Regent Street.

### WATERPROOF GARMENTS.

E. SPENCER and CO. have the satisfaction to announce that they have received the unsolicited permission of Captain Crookshank, 51st Regt., to state that he has given one of their WATERPROOF GARMENTS a TEST OF FOUR YEARS in the HOTTEST PARTS OF INDIA; and whilst his friends around him (who had purchased "Pocket Syphonias" and other novelties, advertised to "stand all climates") were drenched to the skin, he had not so much as a damp thread about him, and with the exception of his cape being minus a couple of buttons, it is nearly as good as when purchased.

E. S. and Co.'s STOCK comprises every kind of OUTER GARMENT, made in the best style, and suited to all the various circumstances of exposure to weather by sea and land.

All kinds of Floats and Life Buoy. Patent Buoyant Water-tight Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Packing Cases, and all articles of Travelling equipment.

GENERAL WATERPROOF WAREHOUSE,

116, FENCHURCH STREET,

(Opposite Mark Lane.)

## JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE SOLUTION OF OPIUM

and ANTI-SPASMODIC.—This most valuable preparation stands highly recommended by the faculty both in India and England, and also in several large cities on the Continent of Europe, as a safe and efficient remedy in all cases requiring the use of Opium, but more especially in arresting the Diarrhoea and Vomiting which so generally precedes EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

As disgraceful attempts have been made in this country and in India to impose a spurious preparation by counterfeit labels and recensions, it becomes the duty of Messrs. SAVORY and MOORE to caution the public against such impositions, and to inform them that JEREMIE'S SOLUTION OF OPIUM is now prepared (EXCLUSIVELY) in their laboratory in London, by desire of the representative of the late Captain Jeremie, and that every bottle will be surrounded with a Government stamp, without which none can be genuine.

London, December 1, 1853.

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skill of a native doctor. As soon as practicable, Dr. Lyell arrived from Peshawur, and it is said that the recent reports of Lieutenant Godby's situation are favourable. On the motive of the murderer there are speculations, which the rude justice of the bystanders has probably prevented being either verified or refuted.

From Oude, there is only the "old story." We need not say what it is. From Hyderabad (Nizam's country), much the same.

Calcutta is for the present deprived of the light of the Governor-General, who has departed for Pegu, under an Act of the legislature of India, passed at once, the rule of suspension having itself been suspended for the purpose. The Act, as usual, enables the Governor-General alone to exercise all the powers that may be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, excepting such as may by resolution be reserved to the President in Council, and excepting, necessarily, the power of making laws and regulations; the Act to commence from the official announcement of the Governor-General's departure; and its duration is limited to two calendar months from the time of passing the Act. Having adverted to legislation, another measure of that kind may be mentioned. This is an Act empowering every attorney of any of her Majesty's courts to practise in any of the Sudder Courts of the East-India Company, subject to the rules in force therein; and every attorney and barrister in any of the said Supreme Courts to practise in any of the Company's courts subordinate to the Sudder Courts, without obtaining any certificate of good character and qualifications, as previously required from pleaders, and still, it is to be presumed, from all not attorneys or barristers of the Supreme Courts. These functionaries are to be regarded as pure as Cæsar's wife, and as able as Sir Frederic Thesiger, yet perchance they may make strange havoc with Indian law. Whether the people at large are likely to be improved by the European lawyers, or the latter contaminated by their intercourse with the masses, is a nice point of inquiry, into which it were better not to enter.

The absorbing matter at Madras seems to be the acquisition by the British Government of the fertile territory of Nagpore, in consequence of the late ruler leaving no heir. This country is vaunted as the "garden of India," the "great cotton-field of the country," &c. Its power of producing cotton is undeniable; and with the facilities of communication which will, without doubt, now be furnished, it may render us independent of the United States,—a most desirable thing, for various reasons. It is to be wished that the hope of this result might be extended, by adding the words—and satisfy the Manchester cotton-spinners; but as nothing can satisfy them, it would be folly to entertain a hope of effecting such a process.

From Bombay, it is announced that a large body of Persian troops had marched from Shiraz to Bushire, which port was blockaded by the Company's sloop *Clive*, and that the schooner *Constance* and the steam frigate *Auckland* have been despatched to the Persian Gulf. The army of exercise at Poona has been broken up, and has been the subject of a very complimentary order, issued by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. It is reported, that his lordship is about to proceed to Scinde.

China contributes little or nothing; and no information, either new or entitled to credit, is furnished as to the movements of the rebels or insurgents, or patriots, or what-

ever they may be entitled to be called. The army of this body is said to be within sixty miles of Pekin, having advanced after sustaining a defeat, an operation which in Europe usually checks progress, but which, in China, seems to accelerate it. At Shanghae, a man of Chinese descent, but a native of Singapore, consequently a British subject, is said to have been inveigled into the city and there beheaded, on the ground that he was a spy. His countrymen of Chinese origin have memorialized the British Consulate on the subject, and the memorial is under consideration.

The following is by the *China Mail*, considered important:—

"By the portion of the Russian squadron just arrived here from Japan, the demise of the temporal sovereign is reported."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. J. L. S. Lumsdaine, H.M.'s 15th Hussars, near Bangalore, Dec. 15.

BENGAL.—Col. W. H. L. Frith, at Southampton, aged 68, Jan. 23.

MADRAS.—Lieut. E. W. Vaughan, 17th N.I., at Aurangabad, Dec. 9; Col. F. Haleman, at Kensington, aged 58, Jan. 2.

BOMBAY.—Capt. G. Stack, 24th N.I., at Kurrachee, Dec. 9; Lieut. T. B. Jones, 11th N.I., at Asseerghur, Dec. 16; Lieut. S. Dobree, 5th L.I., at Florence, Jan. 7.

#### BURMAH.

CONSPIRACY AT RANGOON.—By the steamer *Fire Queen* we have been apprised of the discovery of a conspiracy at Rangoon, planned, it is supposed, with the connivance of the court of Ava, for the murder of all British, or rather European, residents, on the 23rd Nov. It appears that the plan of operation sketched out was to set fire to the commissariat storehouses, and by taking advantage of the confusion thus created, to attack and regain the Shoay Dagon Pagoda, and after taking possession of the stockade, to burn the town of Rangoon, and annihilate all European residents. One of the conspirators, probably thinking that he might gain more by siding with the British than with his own countrymen, gave secret information to the commissioner of Rangoon, who, after first satisfying himself by all possible means in his power of the correctness of the intelligence thus derived, made his arrangements accordingly. An officer of H.M.'s 80th regt., and a company of the 9th N.I. were ordered to embark on board the *Nemeris* at half-past five on the evening of the 22nd of November. The commissariat is said to have complied with the indent made for provisioning the troops, and it was generally supposed that the force was to start next morning in pursuit of some dacoits, which caused much annoyance to the inhabitants of Pegu. After dark, however, the troops disembarked again, and were stationed near the commissariat godowns. The guards were doubled, and some of the ports were strengthened by artillery. The conspirators, however, probably keeping an equally sharp look-out, after learning of the arrangements, desisted from carrying their designs into effect, and the impending conflict was averted by the timely measures of the commissioner. Numerous arrests are said to have taken place, and it is stated that through the exertions of the authorities not less than twenty-three persons concerned in the conspiracy had been secured.—*Hurkaru*.

On Monday night reports were rife about the town that Pegue had been retaken by Moungh Beau and his followers, but from inquiries we have made we are happy to say that advices from Pegue have been received, dated the 21st, but no allusion has been made upon the subject of the reports, neither was the garrison in any fear of danger.—*Rangoon Chronicle*, Nov. 23.

The Myo-Ouks of Pounling, and other villages on the banks of the creek to which it gives its name, having reported to the deputy commissioner that several gangs of daring dacoits are committing depredations there, a strong party of the Pegu light infantry battalion, under Captain Nuthall, its commandant, proceeded up there on Sunday last.



A party of the Pegu light infantry battalion also proceeded on Sunday noon last to the village of Bhohay, beyond the Poooson-down Creek, where a gang of dacoits have located themselves.

The first fire of the season occurred on Sunday night last in the district of Lambodeh, near the river side, and just at the end of the new strand road. About sixty more houses were burnt.

The H. C. steamer *Tenasserim* returned from Maulmein on Sunday, and started for Calcutta on Monday noon last.

A detachment of H.M.'s 80th, and a detachment of a native regiment, embarked last night on the *Nemesis*, it was said, for the purpose of guarding the river off Kemendine. The commissariat guards were strengthened last night, and detachments under the command of European officers were stationed at Kemendine and Poooson-down.—*Ibid.*

### PROME.

We extract the subjoined letters from Promé, dated 18th November, 1853, 10 P.M.

"The prisoners here broke out of jail this evening at or about six o'clock P.M., heavy firing was kept up for a good hour—and the Ramgurg Irregulars charged in amongst the convicts. A great massacre was the result. I have just heard that about forty prisoners succeeded in making their escape out of jail. Of this number between thirty and thirty-five are returned as killed and wounded, and the remainder got scot free. One sepoy on our side (the sentry at the gate) was wounded rather severely in the rush.

"All sorts of rumours here—one is rather startling, to the effect that an army of Burmans are between this and Meeaday. How they came there no one knows. Another large army is on the advance from Ava towards us. The head-quarters of the 2nd E.B. Fusiliers are to remain in Promé and the 1st will have to go to Meeaday."—*Rangoon Chronicle*, Nov. 26.

Our latest intelligence from Capt. Smith's district is dated the 19th, and represent that part of the country to be perfectly quiet and the river to be entirely free from dacoits. The weather would also appear to be delightful up there, as the average range of the thermometer is said to be 75° at noon, and 70° dawn.—*Ibid.*

In our last issue we noticed that important stations of the town had guards placed there. This was done as secretly as possible in order not to alarm the inhabitants, of that which we have so often croaked upon. But as there was something "i'the wind," we were naturally on the alert.—*Ibid.*

The town was to have been taken on Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock. It was a well-planned scheme, and had not our authorities taken time by the forelock the consequence would have been dreadful.

The head conspirator was seized by the deputy commissioner a little before the time which the insurgents had appointed for their work of massacre, and thus ended the first lesson.—*Ibid.*

### BENGAL.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

"Camp, Adeeazee, Nov. 27th, 1854.

"Since my last letter to you we have scarcely done anything worth writing to you about. We moved to this ground about a fortnight ago, and since then have been marking out the fort and making roads. Some days ago we were in hope of going at the Afreedoes; but they have come to terms, and given in to us, with their usual promises of never again troubling us. Our only chance now of any fighting is with the 'Borees', but whether or not we are to be sent against them, I cannot tell. The camp is becoming dull, and one does nothing but walk about all day long. The mountain train and guide infantry have joined us, and will, I fancy, remain until everything is quiet. I am tired of the dull life, and wish myself back into cantonments again. The nights are dark, and two nights ago we had a couple of shots fired into camp. This place is very healthy, and all the Peshawur invalids are recovering. Gen. Roberts has, we hear, been very ill, and obliged to leave Peshawar.

"Mr. John Lawrence and Major Edwardes, with their camp, are still with us. I hope in a day or two to see the fort begun; and should anything occur will let you hear."

Since writing the above, we have received the important intelligence that a gallant and most successful operation had been planned and carried out against the refractory. To render the measures for effectually opening the Kohat pass complete, it became absolutely necessary to prove to these people, that their hills and valleys were accessible to well-organized troops, and that they were to be beaten on their own ground. Intimation of the necessity of resorting to compulsion having been communicated by the political authorities to Colonel Boileau, now commanding the

whole "field force" (he had rejoined the 22nd foot, on Brigadier Breton returning to assume command of the Sind Sagur district), in the course of Nov. 28th, the following party was directed to hold itself in readiness for active service on the following morning:—

The whole of the mountain mule train.

Two guns of Capt. Delamain's 9-pounder battery, which it was however found necessary to send back under escort of 200 Goorkas, whose services were thus lost to the detachment.

400 men of H.M.'s 22nd regiment;

200 men of the 20th N.I.;

400 of the 66th, or Goorka regiment;

And 450 of the Guides.

The force, which was commanded by Col. Boileau, who had the advantage of being most materially assisted in his operations by Lieut.-Col. Napier and Major Edwardes, marched from camp at 5 A.M. on the morning of the 29th November; and preliminary arrangements having been made, the outer range of hills was penetrated at two points, distant about one and a half mile from each other. Through the first, deriving its name from the village of Kundao, went the gallant Guides, with the intention of taking the enemy in flank, and so successful were they in this manoeuvre, that on the main body entering the Shergush pass farther on, they found it evacuated, though the hanging caubers, and certain heads of maize half roasted, which were found on the heights, clearly proved that they had only just been abandoned by the hill men, who had no mind to be taken in rear by the guides.

On deploying from the pass at the foot of the inner side of the outer range, the force was reunited, and found itself on a small plain, in a valley much resembling that of Kangra, with the three villages of the Borees before them, at the foot of some precipitous crags: these, it at once became apparent, must be carried before the villages could be attacked and destroyed. The service devolved on two detachments of the Goorkas and the Guides, commanded by Lieutenants Hodgson and Turner, respectively; and the style in which the latter, especially, whose party met with the greatest resistance, drove the enemy from crag to rock, and from rock to crag, and finally kept them at bay from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon, was the admiration of the whole force, who could plainly see the onslaught, especially a fierce struggle that lasted a whole hour, for the possession of a breast-work, which appeared inaccessible from below, but was ultimately carried by the Guides in the face of the determined resistance of the Afreedoes, who fought for every inch of ground.

During these operations on the hills the three villages were burnt, and it was only the want of powder that prevented the whole of the succession of small towers being blown into the air. The powder was in charge of the sappers, who unfortunately fell into the rear, and having done so, received orders to stand fast at the Shergush pass, where they were joined by the chief commissioner, who had thence a full view of the whole of the operations. The scene, on the principal village being set on fire, with the clouds of smoke rising up the hills, was grand and solemn.

The work for which the force had entered the valley having been thus fully achieved, the retreat commenced at three P.M., and then the difficulties of the detachment commenced, for, as is well known, the Afghans are familiar with the art of following, though they will rarely meet an enemy. The withdrawal of the Guides and Goorkas from the heights was most exciting, and none but the best officers and the best men could have achieved this duty with such complete success. Lieut. Hodgson's tactics were of the most brilliant description, and the whole force having been once more re-united in the plain, they marched out of the valley by the Turoonee pass, which, though furthest from the British camp, was the shortest to the outer plains, on emerging into which they were joined by the chief commissioner from the Shergush pass. The force did not return to camp till between ten and eleven at night, having been out nearly eighteen hours, many of the men without food, and almost all without water, the small supply which had been carried out having soon been exhausted, and none being procurable at Boree.

Not an officer of the detachment was touched, and only eight men killed and twenty-four wounded. When the force first entered the valley, there were not more than 200 Borees in arms to resist; but before they returned, the number had increased to some three thousand, tens and twenties pouring in all the morning from all the villages and hamlets within many miles, intelligence of the attack being conveyed to them by the firing.

The whole of this gallant affair was evidently well planned and well executed, and the praise earned by the troops most just. The attack will strike terror into the hearts of the recusants, and they, as well as the hill tribes in general, have learnt that no rocks, however inaccessible they may seem, no defiles through which our troops have to pass, and no breastworks the enemy may erect, can, nor will protect them.—*Hurkaru.*

**KUSSOWLIK, Nov. 26.**—A barbarous murder was committed here last night, or rather early this morning, on the person of Pemsr. Sergeant J. Hannan. The murderer or murderers broke open a door in the deceased's house, and cut and stabbed him in several places; one stab below the left ear, apparently with a large knife, must have caused instantaneous death. The deceased lived quite alone, having but one servant, and must have been about fifty-five years of age: he had been for some months suffering from ill-health, which so reduced him that he could have offered but a feeble resistance to any one; but the probability is that he was surprised in bed while asleep. He was possessed of considerable property, and no doubt the motive which influenced his murderers was the hope of finding a large sum of money in the house; several boxes were broken open, but it is not known whether or not they contained any money. A track of blood was found from the deceased's house for a considerable distance, through the Regimental Bazar, to the Kalka-road; but owing to the absence of any civil or military authorities at this station, at present, no trace of the murderers have as yet been discovered.

Nadir Khan, the son of the Maula Jugheerda, who was the originator of the recent attempted outbreak in the vicinity of Murree and Rawul Pindee, suffered the penalty of death, at the latter station, on the morning of the 19th inst. Tali Mahomed, one of the followers, who fired the shot that was nearly proving fatal to the commissioner, Mr. Thornton, was hung at the same time with his master.

Ram Dass, the fuker who personated the late Peshora Sing, was seized in Maharaja Goolab Singh's territories, and sent in a prisoner to Rawul Pindee. He and Nadir Khan's other fellow-conspirator, Jafir Khan Golrah, are now undergoing their trial; and will most probably be transported for life.

**MUTTANEE.**—The following is dated Camp Muttanee, 3rd November:—"Nearly all the available troops in camp started yesterday morning to burn and destroy the villages in the Booree valley. Our force consisted of 450 Guides, the mountain train battery, about 400 H.M.'s 22nd, 450 Goorkhas, and 180 20th N.I.; the whole were under arms at 4 A.M., commanded by Col. Boileau, of H.M.'s 22nd. Our party, after crossing the hills between Kundas and the main Afreedie range, descended into the valley without opposition at half past 10. A snug, peaceful-looking spot it is, with its four prosperous and comfortable villages, each defending the other, and flanked by three or four towers immediately under the hills on the further side of the valley. The two villages to our left were carried and fired by the 22nd boys and a party of Goorkhas, who made uncommonly short work of it, whilst the two on the right were similarly disposed of by Turner's division of the Guides, under cover of the mountain train guns, whose practice was first-rate. Their occupants were soon expelled, closely followed by Turner's men, who eventually drove their adversaries up the hill side to the left and over the crest. Meantime these almost inaccessible heights, which by the way commanded the aforesaid villages, were, in spite of a most determined opposition on the part of the Afreedies, who disputed the ground step by step, carried in to the right in splendid style by Hodgson's division of the Guides and the Goorkhas. No description of mine can give you an idea of the admirable manner in which these gallant fellows, Guides and Goorkhas, did their work; depend on it, this crowning of the Booree heights was one of the finest pieces of light infantry performance on record; it was, moreover, one which Avitable, with 10,000 Seikhs, was unable to accomplish. The skirmishers were recalled at about 3 o'clock. The Goorkhas descending by a gorge in the steep front of the hill, closely followed by the Afreedies, who kept up a galling fire to the last; the steadiness of skirmishers in their descent was the admiration of all.

"The Guides, Goorkhas, and part of the 22nd, were warmly engaged in the rear as the column retired, which it did by a more practicable route than it had entered by, and finally reached camp at 10 P.M., pretty well done up, as you may fancy. Our day's work cost us the lives of five Guides, four Goorkhas, and one private of H.M.'s 22nd, with nine guides, eight Goorkhas, four of H.M.'s 22nd and one artillery man, wounded; not a heavy loss considering what was effected in the face of a determined resistance on the part of our enemies, who are the bravest fellows and the best marksmen of all the Afreedie tribes. Our political arrangements were excellent. Mr. Lawrence, Major Edwards, Colonel Napier, and Captain James, were present, also several amateurs from cantonment."

**PESHAWUR, Nov. 21.**—"Capt. Coke was wounded the other day in the head; he went with a party of villagers who were going to attack a hostile tribe, just to keep them in countenance and show them the way, but they ran off and left him alone, and he was wounded by a matchlock ball, but not seriously."

"A horrible murder was committed here a day or two ago, by a man belonging to the corps of Guides. He cut a woman to

pieces, and wounded two men badly; after which he ran away to an old tower or burj in the lines occupied by the Guides when in cantonment, mounted the summit, and then waving his sword over his head, like a second Horatio Cooley, bid defiance to the army of chowkedars, headed by the gallant cantonment magistrate. The latter, however, got over the hero by force of argument, and induced him at length to throw down his sword, when he was seized. All the men in the Guide corps look pretty nearly as if they were ready for anything from pitch and toss to manslaughter at any hour of the day or night—perhaps they make all the better soldiers for that.

"There was a severe shock of an earthquake felt here last night, Nov. 20th. It occurred exactly as the eight o'clock gun fired, and seemed as if it was the effect of the report; but it was too severe to be mistaken, as it made the houses shake. Another severe shock was felt at Peshawur on Dec. 6th, which it is stated must have caused great destruction in Afghanistan."

"Our general is gone, and the brigadier is soon to follow. Brigadier Salter being promoted to a senior class brigadier, leaves shortly for Agra, it is said."

"The 2nd battalion of artillery arrived yesterday in the course of the general relief."

"4th Dec.—There has been another attempt at assassination committed here or in the neighbourhood. Lieut. Godby, attached to the cavalry of the guide corps (the infantry have been lately employed with the detachment in the Kohat Pass), was stabbed yesterday in the back by a man, who, on some pretence or other, obtained access to him when he was on parade. The guide corps, with the exception of a portion of them at Mattannee, are in the Eusafzye country, where they are building a cantonment. Unfortunately there was no medical officer there at the time, and the wounded officer had no one to attend him but a native doctor. Some accounts say the wound is not mortal, and I trust this is the case. As soon as intelligence of the outrage was brought to Peshawur, Dr. Lyell hastened out to afford medical aid. Little or nothing is known of the motives which led to the commission of the crime. It is surmised that Lieut. Godby was mistaken for Lieut. Hodgson, commandant of the guide corps, and assistant-commissioner in the Eusafzye. Col. Mackeson was murdered while sitting in his verandah reading a note; here is an officer severely wounded, to say the least, while sitting on his horse on parade, with a number of his men about him."

"P.S.—Recent accounts give a more favourable report of Lieut. Godby's wound."

**COL. BOILEAU'S CAMP.**—The subjoined is our latest news from the camp of Colonel Boileau, near Adeezae:—

"Camp Bazeed Khel, Dec. 8, 1853.—Since my last letter we have had a few changes in our camp. The Guides and Mountain Train have left us, and our force now consists of the 22nd regiment, 20th Native Infantry, 66th regiment, 7th Irregular Cavalry, and Captain Delamain's battery. We have not yet succeeded in getting the water from the spring to the fort, and have therefore not begun to build the latter. Our roads are getting on well, and will soon be ready for our patrols. I was sorry to see a few mistakes in your account of the Booree expedition; everything we did is attributed to the Guides, and nothing is said of the Mountain Train, the 22nd regiment, or the 66th. I can assure you, the latter especially did good service, and had some of the hardest fighting of the day; the Mountain Train also was very useful, and did its duty well. The 22nd crowned the heights on our coming out of the valley, and have lost one man since from wounds received that day. The sappers and miners, with the powder, did not 'fall into the rear,' but were ordered back before they got to the top of the hill, over which we passed. I hope you will correct these mistakes, as I like to see justice done to all parties."

#### THE MUTLAH RIVER.

It appears that the vessels despatched on a survey of that river, after returning to Calcutta, have submitted to Government their report, which, it is stated, is more favourable than the most sanguine could have ventured to anticipate. In short, with a little expense, vessels could, by that channel, be brought within fifteen miles from Calcutta; and if the Tolly Nullah Canal be availed of, there is nothing to prevent them from casting anchor in the very harbour of this town. Under these circumstances the idea of a railway from the Mutlah, in preference to a canal, is dying away of itself; and the opinion we have, all along expressed about the advisability of a canal will, *eo ipso*, become practically established. We have frequently argued this important question, and are now the more strengthened in the views we have taken, as from facts and circumstances since elicited, it is clear that, leaving every other matter out of consideration, even in mere point of expense, a canal will in the end be found the more economical of the two. It has been ascertained that, in order to guard against the effects of inundation, it would be necessary to throw up embankments of

more than usual solidity, and that with regard to the peculiarity of the soil, a long time must necessarily elapse before such embankments get properly settled. Considering the extent of the traffic which must ensue between Calcutta and the port in the Mutlah, it is obvious that a double line of rails would be altogether insufficient, in fact, nothing less than a quadruple rail would answer, and hence, the embankments must, at the very least, be made of double the breadth. Moreover, the quantity of soil required must be thrown on the particular line marked out, thereby causing additional outlay.

Taking, therefore, these circumstances into consideration, a railway could not be constructed under at least treble the cost of ordinary Indian lines, and this we have little doubt would bring up the expense fully to that of cutting a canal, which in every other respect has the preference, nor can there be the least question which of the two, a canal or railway, would yield the better return. If a canal is once cut, a railway will soon follow. The very soil that is thrown up on its borders will form the embankments for the rails.

But there is another and very powerful reason for the advocacy of the canal. A railway would be a direct taxation upon the commerce of this country and upon passengers, not so a canal. The train line for the conveyance of both must be paid either by the respective parties, or by the ships conveying goods and passengers to Bengal. In the former case, and especially with regard to goods, the expense must be added to the original cost—in the latter it must be made up by a corresponding increase in the rates of freight, and hence in either case is an indirect tax upon the commerce of the country. Quite the contrary with a canal. The average expense of bringing up a ship of 1,000 tons from the Sandheads to Calcutta, is for pilotage and steam hire about Rs. 1,200. Supposing, then, that tolls at the rate of eight annas per ton were levied on any ship passing through the canal, it would cause an additional outlay of Rs. 500 to the ship, which, we are quite convinced, would not make the least difference in either the rates of freight or passage. Moreover, it must be borne in mind, that such expense will partly be met by a reduction in the charge for pilotage.

If the river Mutlah is once made the channel of access to Calcutta, it follows that the occupation of pilots in the Hooghly ceases, and must be transferred to the Mutlah, and as all vessels, with the exception of native crafts, are compelled to take pilots, all ships must, as a matter of course, come up through the canal. Referring to the last official returns, we observe that the aggregate amount of tonnage, exclusive of native crafts for the year 1852-53, was—

					Tons.
Import tonnage	..	..	..	..	397,453
Export ditto	..	..	..	..	412,914
				Total	810,367
Which, at the assumed rate of 8 annas per ton,					
would give	..	..	..		Ra. 405,183-8
Deducting therefrom the expense of keeping the					
canal clean, repairs, establishment, &c. say					
25 per cent.	..	..	..		101,295-14

We have a net income of .. Ra. 303,887-10

Which to yield a return of 6 per cent. per annum, would constitute a capital of Rs. 50,64,766. Will anybody assert that for such an amount a canal could not be cut? And we may further ask whether, with an almost sure return of six per cent., and with the steadily increasing commerce of the country, any difficulty could be anticipated in the creation of a private company in the event of Government not wishing to undertake the work themselves? We still maintain a canal is the thing, and we believe that our views are shared by all those who have given the subject the attention it deserves.—*Hurkaru.*

#### FACTS FROM TRAVANCORE.

After delays and difficulties which appeared interminable, after every description of intrigue had been employed to frustrate the efforts of the Resident, and after the kingdom had been distracted by a succession of rumours, the rajah of Travancore issued the following proclamation:—

“With a view to the amelioration of the condition of the slave population, without at the same time doing injury to the other inhabitants, the following proclamation is issued.

1st. That the children of Sirkar slaves which are born after the date of this proclamation shall be free.

2nd. That such persons though free must maintain the same regard for caste restrictions as has hitherto been observed.

3rd. That private slaves do not constitute property which can be seized in pursuance of decrees of courts or other orders for arrears of rent or taxes.

4th. That slaves are at liberty to purchase and hold property like the other inhabitants, and that their masters and others are forbidden to appropriate any such property to themselves.

5th. That injustice done to slaves will be regarded as a breach of the 6th regulation of the year 1010, and will be punished accordingly.

6th. That in the case of property falling to the Sirkar through want of heirs, the slaves connected with such property be regarded as free.

7th. That slave parents and children are not, without their consent, to be sold and separated more than fifteen miles from each other.

8th. That the pay of slaves working for the Sirkar is to be the same as that of free labourers.

9th. That both Sirkar and private slaves are to receive a moderate allowance in the time of sickness and of old age.

10th. That children under fourteen years of age are not to be employed in work beyond their years and ability.

11th. That a register is to be kept of all births and deaths among the Sirkar slaves, that notice of births and deaths is to be given to the Proverthycaren within thirty days of their occurrence, and that a fine be imposed in case a proper register be not kept.”

The decree has been carefully prepared. To all outward appearance it really accomplishes the two objects it professes to secure, a gradual emancipation of the slaves, and an immediate amelioration of their condition. In any other country, in the United States or Surinam, in Cuba or the Philippines, it might be received as the act of warm philanthropists, fettered only by the consciousness, that they are dealing with property, however unjustly acquired. It is only those who are acquainted with the infinite intrigue, which can be brought to bear on a native court, and the infinite baseness by which some native tribunals are distinguished, who can thoroughly comprehend the proclamation. It professes to effect all the abolitionists could desire, and is in reality but a hesitating step in advance. The slaves, as we have frequently repeated, are divided into two classes. A large number work for the Government, are legally the property of the rajah, and practically the property of the State. They will become free. The law is distinct, the Rajah will scarcely risk another despatch from the Court of Directors, and no private interests are involved in the act of emancipation. Private slaves are not enfranchised. The slaveholders have been too strong alike for Rajah, Resident, and Court. They are, however, nominally raised from the condition of slaves into that of serfs, are recognised as human beings, may hold property, and are defended like freemen from assault and murder. They must not be overworked until they are of age to bear the infliction without actually perishing, and the aged and the sick must receive a “moderate allowance,” instead of dying of starvation by the wayside. The provisions are humane, but they are ineffectual. They are intended for a state of society where officials do not exist by corruption, where perjury is not a jest, and where public opinion has been humanized by civilization. They succeeded in New York, and they must fail in Travancore. The resident is powerless beyond the limit of his personal observation, and the slaveholder has the support of Rajah, courts, and people. There is no one to see that a venal tribunal shall listen to their complaints, shall protect the property the master is inclined to seize, or save the overworked serf he is inclined to starve. And that he is so inclined, is evident from the simple fact, that these things are done every day, and that it has been necessary to employ a compulsion which amounts to force, to procure even a verbal denunciation of them.

There may be a few among our readers, who have believed us guilty of some exaggeration in describing the condition of these unfortunate outcasts. To all such the proclamation must be conviction, for what must be the condition of a community to which the 9th clause is a boon? By this decree it is acknowledged that in Travancore slaves are chattels liable to seizure by decree of Court. That in Travancore children under fourteen are overworked, torn from their parents, and sold to a distance. That the property of the slave is at the disposal of his master, and that the aged, and the sick, those worn out with labour, and those who have become incapable of further exertion, are left by the master, whose wealth has been swelled by both, without even “a moderate allowance.” These facts are stated, not by missionaries whose feelings have been overwrought by the daily spectacle of misery, not by journalists anxious to terminate at any cost an iniquity so glaring, but by the rajah himself in a grave official decree. Every assertion we have made has been justified out of the rajah's own mouth, and in clause X. he adds a shade of blackness to the picture, from which even our own correspondents have hitherto refrained.

We believe that this effort at amelioration will in practice be almost futile. One hundred thousand slaves will still remain subject

to a bondage, which if once explained in the House of Commons might bring the new Charter Act to a summary termination. The efforts of the Court of Directors have liberated only a portion, and we cannot believe that they will rest satisfied. They have acted hitherto with a philanthropy and a promptitude worthy of every commendation, and their partial success may serve to prove how easily they might achieve complete reform. Emancipation, either present or prospective, is the only means by which it can be accomplished; and the Court, we feel satisfied, will not shrink from enforcing it, even should they be compelled to resort to the last alternative. The nineteenth century is scarcely the time for disquisitions on the proprietary right in human beings.

The whole condition of this territory appears to demand a searching investigation and reform. In none of the tributary kingdoms is so large a revenue so utterly thrown away, in none is so large a population surrendered so absolutely to the misgovernment of a semi-sacred dynasty. In 1839, General Fraser, then resident at Trevandrum, ordered Lieut. Horsley to report upon its condition, capabilities, and prospects. That report, drawn up with a minute carefulness which reminds us of Buchanan, is now before us, and we are informed that it is as accurate now as it was fifteen years ago. On an area of some six thousand six hundred square miles — the size of Yorkshire, — more than half of which is covered with hill and jungle, dwelt at that time a million and two hundred thousand souls. The revenue, raised chiefly by a land tax, but in part from monopolies of arrack, pepper, salt, and timber, amounted to Rs. 37,24,144. The taxation therefore amounted to six shillings a head, considerably more than the rate in British India, and its weight was increased by the oppressive mode of collection found in all purely native states. This great revenue is simply thrown away, in the maintenance of an oppressive religious aristocracy. Travancore has never been conquered by the Mussulmans. It is as Hindoo as it was in the golden age, and like the Papal States displays the inherent vices of sacerdotal dominion in their most exaggerated type. The Brahmins, some 300,000 in number, are maintained in idleness at the expense of the State. In Indore the revenues are wasted on the soldiery, but they at least may at some distant period serve to increase the forces of the empire. In Oude they are wasted by sheer mismanagement, but still they enrich a great territorial aristocracy, who though more oppressive than the barons of Stephen, or the seigneurs of Louis XI. still keep alive the habitual valour of the class, from which the ranks of our army are supplied. In Travancore, even this wretched apology is wanting. The revenues go to mendicants, who give to the State the prayers of the most vicious class of an Oriental population. To three thousand temples planted in every corner, we must add a series of Dharmshalas, or poor houses, which differ from those of England only in this, that their pauper inmates are the masters of the country. Of the total net revenue, eight lacs, or nearly a clear third, was in 1839 wasted on these institutions. The proportion has not, we understand, been diminished. The judicial establishments cost but Rs. 74,000, the troops but Rs. 1,29,000, the police but Rs. 40,000, the public works but Rs. 82,000. The whole of the remainder, with the exception of the cost of the monopolies, is swallowed by the palace and the priests. Governed by an administration like that of Mysore, the province might add to the finances of Madras two hundred thousand pounds.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is now more than six years since one hundred and eighty-four surgeons and assistant-surgeons on the Bengal establishment, with the late Dr. Corbyn at their head, forwarded a petition to the Court of Directors. In that document, all the grievances of the service, their inferior pay, the unjust distinction between themselves and other officers of the army in the matter of leave, and the deficiency of prizes for the able and ambitious, were fairly and temperately set forth. The subject, however, to which the attention of the Court was most earnestly directed, was the extreme tardiness of promotion. It was shown to be impossible, under the present system, for a medical officer to reach the higher grades of his profession, until his frame had been exhausted by battling with disease in a dangerous climate, or until old age had diminished the energies necessary to render those appointments something better than "silver cushions." The senior superintending-surgeon had been forty years in India, the senior-surgeon thirty-eight, the senior assistant-surgeon seventeen, and there appeared but little probability of any improvement in the prospects of the service. The answer to the petition is not before us, but from that day to the present, little or nothing has been done to remedy the evils then brought under the consideration of the Home authorities. Reports have from time to time been

circulated and denied, that the Court of Directors have at length become aware of the real tendency of the present system. Rumours have been regularly received of an alteration in the tenure of staff appointments, of a large increase of the circles of superintendence, of the creation of a new grade of first-class surgeons, and finally of a great addition to the ranks of the service itself.

The last rumour only has proved correct. The enlargement of our territories, the gradual absorption of native states, the increase of the army, and the growing disposition of the service to retire as soon as they are entitled to their pensions, rendered the concession imperatively necessary. Accordingly, the *Calcutta Gazette* of Saturday, the 10th instant, announces that ten surgeons, and forty-one assistant-surgeons have been added to the list. The notification, we fear, will create much bitter disappointment. It is true, it raises the numerical strength of the service almost to an equality with its duties, provides officers for the Punjab, and for Pegu, and removes the necessity for placing native sub-assistant-surgeons in charge of great military stations. It is true also, that it is equivalent to twelve months' promotion to all now who are upon the list, and that it will be felt as a boon by those who count every month which intervenes between them and promotion. But the service, as such, is not benefited. It is in fact rather less worth competing for than it was before, for the addition only increases the disparity between the higher and lower grades, and diminishes the chance of obtaining the annuities when the coveted period of service has expired. In 1836, when Scinde was yet unconquered, and the Sikhs still in possession of the Punjab, when Sambhulpore belonged to its rajah, and Pegu was known only as a place where we had expended millions of treasure, there were three hundred and sixty medical officers on the roll. Of these, one-third, or 120, including the staff, were surgeons. At the commencement of the present year, after we had added 100,000 square miles, and 8,000,000 people to our dominions, the authorized number was 354. It had actually decreased, as the necessity for additional numbers became more palpably evident. Nor was this all. While the grade of "Subordinate Superintendents" had ceased to exist, and the emoluments of the service, as of every other department, had been seriously diminished, the proportion of surgeons to assistants had scarcely varied. It was still 129 to 230 or thirty-five per cent. of the entire number. By the present addition, the disparity between the numbers of the two grades becomes still more conspicuous. The service is increased to four hundred and ten members, but its rate of promotion is diminished two per cent., and the superior grade includes only thirty-three per cent. of the entire number. The effect of such a change upon the prospects of the service requires neither argument nor illustration.

The subject must, however, be considered from a much higher point of view. We contend that by thus reducing the emoluments of their medical servants, the home authorities are weakening their efficiency, and *pro tanto* injuring the State. Not to speak of the fact, that every such increase insures greater age in those departments, where mature vigour is most urgently required; not to mention the deterioration of character caused by the absence of hope and of all motive to exertion, the future efficiency of an important arm is seriously endangered. The standing and the skill of the men to whom the lives of our officers must be often-times entrusted, is no light matter, and every measure which depreciates their position, diminishes also the average ability available.

Men of real ability and high character will not seek to enter a service in which they can hope only for a bare subsistence in a country which with all its advantages is a land of exile, where they lose all opportunity of increasing their scientific acquirements, and where they have little prospect of obtaining reputation. It will doubtless be argued that the pension compensates for every disadvantage, and that to return home in middle life with 500*l.* a year and a profession is, after all, a better prospect than is offered in England or the colonies. We should at once acknowledge the force of the argument, but that it has no real foundation. Every surgeon now desires to return to Europe as speedily as possible. He cannot hope for promotion, except after years of toil in a climate unsuited to the health of his children, and he prefers the chances of English practice to wasting time, energy, and hope in fruitless expectation. The number of annuities which may be obtained is limited, the competition is severe, and instead of seventeen years, the pension frequently cannot be obtained for twenty. The youngest on the list of applicants this year had served for upwards of twenty years. These facts will speedily be known in England. Men about to compete in public will inquire eagerly into every particular of their future career; and unless the evil is speedily remedied, we stand some chance of obtaining the worst instead of the best specimens of the medical profession.—*Friend of India, Dec. 15.*

## SOME FACTS ABOUT COTTON.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce does its duty well. Not to mention its active, and usually beneficial interference in every question connected with commerce which arises in that presidency, it presents us annually with a volume of really valuable information. Instead of joining the Manchester chorus, that Government is the great obstacle to the growth of cotton in India, its members ask for official information, obtain it, and make up their minds as to the facts which those statistics indicate. In their report for 1852-3, just issued, they have filled some 100 pages with returns, old it is true, but containing a complete account of the cotton of Madras, Agra, and Bengal. A similar account of their own presidency, the most important of all in this great field of enterprise, is not as yet forthcoming. Many of the statements published are worthy of attentive consideration. They indicate clearly the real causes which retard the supply of the Manchester mills from Goruckpore, Dacca, and Kurnool, and prove that it is not the Indian Government which is responsible for the deficiency. In fact, the chamber appears anxious to clear away this fallacy, which has long impeded rational and systematic effort, and which could have had its origin only among men whose ideas have been warped by the pressure of an ever present and overwhelming necessity.

To the inhabitants of the north of England, the cotton crop is what the price of bread is to the Frenchman, a thing without which he cannot exist, and which he therefore watches with an anxiety which beclouds his reason. As the Parisian, when his bread increases in price, considers a barricade and a revolution the best remedies for the scarcity, so the Manchester manufacturer seeks by the overthrow of the Court of Directors, to mitigate his losses from the scarcity in Louisiana. The one cry is as unreasonable as the other, if only because human selfishness influences governments and citizens alike. Louis Napoleon has a direct personal motive for making bread cheap, and the Indian Government has a direct motive to extend the cultivation of cotton. It would relieve it of one great difficulty, the superabundance of the article by the production of which the ryot pays his rent. Were India to become the cotton field of Europe, its revenue would admit of almost indefinite expansion. The wealth which now circulates through the Southern States, would then find its way into the Indian Treasury, a great harvest would no longer be regarded with alarm, and the Government with an elastic revenue might launch into undertakings it can at present scarcely contemplate. We should not repeat facts of which every one is aware, but it is only by iteration to the point of weariness, that we can hope to disabuse the public mind of an idea which at present impedes exertion most materially. There is a class in England which is almost monomaniac on two ideas, India can supply our cotton, and the Court of Directors prevent it from so doing.

What then are the causes which prevent the cultivation of cotton? The returns point to two, all of which are removable by only one expedient. The first is the absence of a certain market, the second the absence of European supervision.

First.—The absence of a demand. In the report from Madras, a most concise and able paper drawn up by the secretary to the Board of Revenue; it is admitted at once that the cotton can be grown. In that presidency an area of 860,000 acres is already covered with the native plant, and its produce is disposed of somewhere. The ryots therefore are obviously not indisposed to the cultivation, simply as such. Eight hundred thousand acres are not planted, we may presume, at a loss, more especially by a race who appreciate the culture of different crops, with a nicety beyond anything exhibited by English farmers. This, however, is only the indigenous cotton, which is worth little in England, and the cultivation of which is limited by the limitation of the demand. The instant the latter is increased, the cultivation increases with it. Mr. Bayley, after noticing the increase over the cultivation of last year, says, "it is attributed to the season having been favourable to the cultivation of cotton, and to enhanced prices prevailing in the market, and creating a demand for the same." The collector of Bellary repeats almost the same words, while the agent in Kurnool is even more explicit. He says: "The increase in the extent of cultivation of this article in this year is ascribed to the favourable prospects of the season at the period when the sowing operations commenced, and to the high prices at which the article was at that time selling, owing to the deficient supply of the previous year."

The collector of Madras thinks:—"The season was somewhat less favourable for cotton than other products, as it is a late crop and there was no rain in December. It was, better, however, than that of Feby, 1259, and an increase will be observed of 1442 acres in the extent cultivated."

The collector of Tinnevely reports an increase consequent on "steady demand." The collector of Coimbatore says, the increase is steady, the only two interruptions having arisen from

"bad seasons." Throughout Madras there is but one report. "It is the same in Bengal. In the district of Dacca the cotton cultivation, once so large, has died away, because the demand for the muslin into which it was manufactured has been destroyed by the influx of cheap goods from Manchester. Mr. Dunbar says:—"Nothing disgusts the ryots more readily, than being kept, year after year, to the culture of an unsuccessful crop, even if they are not themselves subjected to loss by the result; they lose heart about it, and become careless; but give them a cultivation which thrives under their hands, and let them see that it only requires to be followed up to pay them well for their labour, and we may rely upon it, it will be taken up with that assiduity which self-interest and the prospect of gain never fail to engender."

Col. Jenkins reports from Assam that the cultivation could be indefinitely extended, "should any circumstance cause a very trifling rise in price." In all these districts native cotton could be grown to any extent if a sufficient paying demand could be obtained. In the North West, 10,02,040 acres are now covered with the plant, and Mr. SW. G. is inclined to believe that increased demand, and consequently increased price, is the one requisite to produce extended cultivation. Mr. Bruce, Deputy Collector at Cawnpore, says:—

"If the associations and manufacturers who have been memorializing and soliciting the authorities in England regarding the increased cultivation of cotton in India actually wish it, and will guarantee that all that may be produced through any exertions in this country, will be taken by them and paid for here, and will send out responsible agents to receive charge of the cotton, either here or at Calcutta, I will engage and undertake to produce for them as much real, good, merchantable cotton as they may require, and not cost them, when landed in England, more than about 3½d. per lb., which I think very moderate, considering the Indian cotton generally realizes from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. in England."

In fact the report is in every instance the same. Cotton can be cultivated in India to any extent, but not at the present prices.

To obtain a better price, it is necessary that the cotton grown should be of a better quality. To effect this object, the American seed must be introduced, and the American seed appears to fail. It requires a peculiar soil, and even if this difficulty could be obviated, there remains another. The ryot will neither cultivate nor clean it properly. The collector of Cuddapah says, it is "a delicate plant," and there is no reason to doubt, that during the process of acclimatization it requires a care and attention which the ryot will not bestow. He will neither watch nor wait, looks only to immediate returns, and does every act in a loose, shambling manner, fatal to careful agriculture.

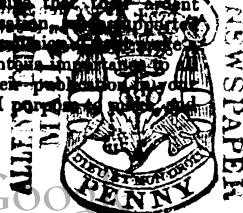
It may be said that if it succeeds with the negro, it may succeed with the native. We deny the first assertion. The cotton is not cultivated in the southern states by the negro at all. It is true there is a machine on every estate composed of negroes, which performs certain manual tasks, but the cultivator, properly so called, is the white man, and the white man of the shrewdest, most energetic, and best-informed class. We have no proof that if we had on every thousand acres an European overseer, directing every effort, the result would not be as favourable in India as it has been in America. The collector of Cuddapah, who failed in his district, succeeded with the same seed in his garden. In short, we need European supervision.

The result of all this, and we have touched as yet only upon a corner of the subject, is sufficiently plain. If Indian cotton is to supersede that grown in the southern states, it must be cultivated as indigo is cultivated. The ryot who grows indigo is sure of his demand, and is instructed by a skilled European. The ryot who grows cotton must have the same advantages. The chances of the market must be borne by the planter, and not by the peasant, the cleaning must be conducted on a great scale, and then with English capital and English energy, the cultivation may succeed. —*Friend of India, Dec. 8.*

## THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—The necessity for the formation of a retired list for the superannuated officers of the army of India, appears to have become admitted as a notorious fact, has been urged by all who have the welfare of the army at heart, and has engaged the attention of eminent statesmen, to whom the destinies of this magnificent empire have been committed. A notification, in a recent number of your journal, has by its extensive circulation in the press raised the hopes of hundreds, who justly conceive that their long and arduous service have given them some good chance of realisation, and has been followed by a dictum of the *Times*, with your permission, and a few remarks upon a subject of such momentous importance in the army, and entreat the favour of their publication in your much-read columns. The remarks which I peruse with interest





very briefly too, apply, generally speaking, to all the three (3) armies of India; but at present I intend to confine my observations to that of Bengal only.

The army list indicates that thirty-nine (39) gentlemen have been honoured with the commission of a lieutenant-general, the senior of whom entered the army twenty-four years after the battle of Plassey, and the junior the year before Nelson died at Trafalgar! Of whom

4	belong to the artillery,	} 39
2	" " engineers,	
6	" " cavalry,	
27	" " infantry.	

Not one of the gentlemen in the abovementioned grades can under any circumstances, unless specially selected on an urgent and extraordinary crisis, command a division of the army, or be employed in camp, or in quarters, even supposing that a residence of a half century in an Asiatic and tropical climate, had not incapacitated one and all, for the efficient discharge of their duties; it must be notorious to all your readers that on the promulgation of the last brevet, some officers who were promoted from the rank of major-general to that of lieutenant-general, were removed from their commands, and retired to private life.

As no officer of the rank of lieutenant-general and general can command a division of the army, it surely would be no hardship to any individual to provide for him an honourable retirement, and to call upon him to retire from the active branch of the army in which he can no longer be employed in the public service, and thus facilitate the advancement of officers younger in years, and with constitutions less impaired to fill the higher grades in our armies? Few can have any idea of the very great length of service of some of our officers: we have officers still on the strength of the army, who in their younger days associated with officers who had fought at Fontenay and Dettingen, and had scoured the Highlands for the fugitive Charles; who themselves entered the army five years after the declaration of independence by the Americans; officers who arrived in India, when Sir Eyre Coote commanded the forces, and whose messmates talked of the punch served out in the mango-groves after the fatigues of Plassey, who told of the thousands and thousands marshalled at Buxar, and of the plains strewn with hundreds trampled down and destroyed in that disastrous retreat and utter rout of the Nawab's forces.

Officers still survive who dined at noon at Government-house with Warren Hastings, and who played whist with Francis, and drank his choice claret; then, again, we have officers who returned to Europe five years before the first Burmese war, and who for a period of thirty years have retained in England their regimental rank, to the entire exclusion of all promotion, to the ruin of the army, and the destruction of its efficiency in its most vital point. In the royal army, brevet is given to dozens of officers, who are advanced periodically to the higher grades of the army, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the army, by retarding the promotion of regimental officers. In the royal army there are at the present moment three (3) field-marsals, fifty (50) generals, one hundred and twenty-six (126) lieutenant-generals, one hundred and sixty (160) major-generals, and three hundred and seventy-nine (379) colonels; making a total of 718. Of the abovementioned numbers (150), only are colonels of regiments, and receive sums from the public purse as colonels of regiments; the rest are unattached, but receive rank, and all its attendant honours and privileges, without any detriment to their regimental subordinates.

In the army of India, on the other hand, no sooner has an officer's tour of duty on the general staff expired, than he can no longer be employed in the public service, but retires into private life, and though as far as the army is concerned he is dead and gone, yet no promotion can take place, until he really deceases. This glaring anomaly cannot be defended in the present day, when the stern hand of reform has swept away so many abuses, and many many institutions are crumbling to decay from the very weight of years, and a speedy downfall is threatened to all systems and measures which are antagonistic to the spirit of the age. The Seniority Services of India have not only all the disadvantages and evils to contend with which are inherent in such systems; but they have far more serious difficulties to combat against, than any other seniority services in the civilized world. The royal artillery, engineers, and marines, are all seniority corps, but they possess this inestimable advantage, of which we are deprived, that the regimental rank of major is unknown in those three distinguished, scientific, and splendid corps, whereas with us, the regimental rank is maintained, and after an average period of service, of twenty-eight years, an officer with shattered health and impaired energy, on promotion to his majority, has to serve for some six or seven years more, before he can obtain his lieutenant-

coloneley, and attain that rank which his brother in the royal army, especially in the cavalry and line, usually succeeds to in half the period, and which the officers of the seniority corps in the royal army attain per saltum from the rank of 1st captain. In a future paper I purpose to explain how promotion can be accelerated, and a retired list maintained, without injustice to any party or loss to the State. The administration of the noble marquis who rules over our eastern possessions, has been already eminently distinguished by important reforms, which manifest the enlightened policy of one so much looked up to by all in England and in this country. It is not too much to expect that the wisdom of the statesman, who has crushed fierce and formidable enemies, and trampled into dust the aggressions of mighty states, will be directed to promote the efficiency of the instruments of his power, and to eradicate by all possible means the incubas which paralyse the energies of the army. CENTURION.

#### THE FUTURE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The steamer which arrived on the 1st inst. brought out the Hon. Frederick James Halliday, who, in accordance with his appointment by the Court of Directors, has been sworn in as third ordinary member of the Supreme Council of India. Under the new arrangements, which are to come into operation on the 1st of May, 1854, Mr. Halliday on that day will become Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and measures are already being taken to secure for the future Lieut.-Governor a suitable residence, Government House remaining, as a matter of course, for the exclusive use of the Governor-General of India.

When matters are done in a hurry, it often happens that very important points are entirely overlooked. This, it appears, has been done in the India Bill with regard to the appointment of the new Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. This functionary will, upon the principle that maintains with the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, be the head of the Bengal Government, but it is nowhere provided that he shall continue either as an ordinary or *ex-officio* member of council. Hence it follows that the old rule with reference to the presidentship of council still remains in force. According to that, the senior member of council, in the absence of the Governor-General, becomes *de facto* the president of the council of India; and as that appointment is the highest office that can be held by any one in the service, the consequence will be that the senior member of council, in his capacity of president of the council of India, will take precedence of the Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal. The anomaly becomes still more apparent on considering their respective emoluments. The salary of the Lieut.-Governor is to be one lakh of rupees, and that of a member of council Rs.80,000. As the office of president of council has no emoluments attached to it, the senior member of council, in the absence of the Governor-General, according to the present rules, will be the higher authority, but draw less pay than the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.—Hurkaru.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 8th had not arrived at the time of the departure of the Calcutta mail, but was hourly expected per *Oriental*, which arrived at Madras Dec. 12th.

ALLAHABAD.—The following is from a correspondent at Allahabad:—The 65th N.I. arrived by boats at Allahabad on the 11th. After leaving Cawnpore cholera broke out, and of some dozen sepoys who had been attacked, more than half had died. A European lady and several camp-followers had had the malady; of the latter several had died, and the lady was in a precarious way. The medical officer in charge recommended that the regiment should disembark; and in this the station medical committee are said to have concurred. At all events, the regiment left their boats on the 11th or 12th, and went across the river to the first halting-place on the road to Benares; for which place they marched on the morning of the 15th. At Benares the regiment will re-embark. By this means it is hoped that the disease may be checked. No cases occurred after the corps left the boats. The first detachment of H.M.'s 52nd regt., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, arrived at Allahabad on the 12th. They wait here the arrival of the rest of the corps in steamers, and then march up-country. The Lieut.-Governor leaves Benares on the 21st for Mirzapore, where he stays five days. He is expected at Allahabad on the 2nd December, and will remain four days.—*Agra Messenger*, Nov. 19.

SIR JOHN CHEAPE.—The *Morning Chronicle* reports, that Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., in addition to ill-health, has met with a severe accident, having fallen from a gallery and broken his collar bone. Our contemporary thinks these two circumstances will render it necessary to appoint an immediate successor to the command at Burmah, as Sir John will have to proceed to a better climate for the restoration of his health.

**DR. W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY** has addressed a letter to the *Bombay Times*, with reference to Dr. Impey's claim of being the inventor of a telegraphic instrument.

**THE LATE MR. THOMASON** bequeathed the whole of his magnificent private library to the Agra College.

**RETIREMENT.**—The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Dampier, Superintendent of Police, will shortly retire from the service.

**MR. THOMAS WYATT.**—A correspondent writing from Rungpore, under date of the 14th instant, says that Mr. Thomas Wyatt, late civil and sessions judge of that district, finding that all his endeavours to obtain employment are fruitless, has at length determined to send in his application for permission to retire from the service. Mr. Wyatt acts prudently we think in retiring from the service. Rs. 400 per mensem in India, and nothing to do, is not so bad a state of things as might be; but if there really be no hope of getting employment, 1,000*l.* per annum in England is so considerably better, that no wise man would hesitate, between the two bundles of hay, which to choose.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 24.

**KUMAON TEA.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* states, that the cultivation of tea in the Kangra district is such as to justify the superintendent in holding a public auction of the produce. In 1851 there were in this district only two small plantations, commenced with seeds from those of Kumaon. The Governor-General, however, was convinced that the project would succeed, and Dr. Jameson was authorized to form a large plantation on a waste plain at the foot of the Chumba Range. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to the cultivation; the tea produced is superior to that of Kumaon; steps have been taken for planting 100,000 trees, and in a short time 500 acres will be covered with the tea-plant.

**FLOATING DOCKS AT HOWRAH.**—Capt. Henderson and Mr. Greaves have submitted to Government a plan for the construction of floating docks at Howrah. An inland dock is to be constructed north of Howrah, with a basin of 2,500 feet by 1,000 feet. Adjoining is to be a large reservoir 700 feet by 400 feet, from which the loss of water caused by the opening of the gates may be supplied. Below this are to be four narrow slips, 2,500 feet long by 150 feet wide, communicating with a large basin at the end, 1,000 feet long by 400 wide. The docks are to be directly connected with the railway by tram-roads to the station. The probable expense is not mentioned.

**THE GAS COMPANY** has offered to light Calcutta, on condition of obtaining a site rent-free, exemption from duty for everything they may import, and a contract for some thirty years. The conservancy commissioners have, however, reduced the term of the contract to fourteen years.

**MAILS BETWEEN BENARES AND BOMBAY.**—The *Benares Recorder* informs us that a change is to be effected in the mode of carrying the mail between Benares and Bombay. It appears that hitherto the mail bags between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, have been carried by runners instead of horsemen. The men were stationed without reference to the rivers and nullahs, which are unbridged, and which occasionally delayed the mails whole days. Horses are now to be placed on this line, and the bags are to be carried across the rivers on ropes. Mr Riddell has started to organise the new arrangements. The improvement is of consequence to every resident in Bengal, as the express from Bombay travels along this route.

**ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. P. STEWART.**—The *Benares Recorder* supplies the particulars of an accident which nearly proved fatal to Lieut. Patrick Stewart, recently acting superintendent of the electric telegraph. He had started with a small party to shoot tigers on foot, in a place in the neighbourhood of Chunar. A tiger was wounded by one of the party, but after a sharp pursuit succeeded in making his escape. On the following morning, the 27th November, the chase was resumed. The party came upon the tiger unawares, and it appears from a somewhat confused account, that the animal sprang on Lieut. Stewart, seized his left leg, and then tried to carry him off. Its strength, however, had been diminished by the wound, and it retreated. Mr. Stewart is doing well. He is not an officer whom the country can afford to lose.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE COL. MACKESON.**—A public meeting was held on the 5th November at Peshawur, to adopt measures for erecting a testimonial to the late Col. Mackeson. It was resolved to place a monument over his grave, and a tablet in the church of his native parish. The epitaph selected is taken from the order of the Governor-General:—"The loss of Colonel Mackeson's life would have dimmed a victory. To lose him thus by the hand of a foul assassin is a misfortune of the heaviest gloom for the Government, which counted him amongst its bravest and best." The idea is an excellent one, and we are happy to perceive that more than two thousand rupees has already been collected.

**THE HON. MR. DORIN** was sworn in as President of the Supreme Council of India on the 9th Dec.

**CUTTACK.**—We have been given to understand, that on the joint recommendation of the commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack division and the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, the local Government has approved of a new plan for the management of the akbarry muhal in Cuttack, and that by that measure a saving of Co.'s Rs. 236 per mensem will be effected.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE MORMONS.**—The *Hurkaru* publishes an interesting letter from the Honourable L. R. Read, Chief Justice of Utah, the Mormon territory. The date is unfortunately omitted, but it appears to be recent, and the writer denies *in toto* the reports of the disaffection of the settlement. He considers Bingham Young, the governor and prophet, a decidedly able man, and that he has been grossly misrepresented. The settlement is flourishing, and the people are industrious and orderly. On the other hand, it is allowed that polygamy is openly practised.

**BEHAR.**—The following is from a correspondent at Shergotty, dated 1st current:—"I have been given to understand that the health of Mr. F. Hogg, the deputy magistrate, is so impaired, that on application to the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie has been so far pleased as to permit him to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian colonies for a twelvemonth for its restoration, but on the distinct understanding that during such absence he will get no pay or any portion thereof. It is believed that Mr. Davies, the postmaster, will be appointed to Mr. Hogg's place during his absence."—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 9.

**COLONEL OUTRAM.**—The Governor-General has nominated Colonel Outram to be one of his honorary A.D.C.'s. This appointment can hardly be regarded as an "empty honour," for although it is attended neither with duties nor emoluments, it is highly significant as evincing the estimation of his Lordship for this gallant soldier.

**MR. R. T. H. GRIFFITH** has been appointed by the Court of Directors to their educational establishments in Bengal, and nominated to the post of Professor of Benares College.

**PURNEAH.**—A correspondent from Purneah, whose letter is also dated the 1st inst., sends us the following:—"Sickness here is as bad as ever; fever, dysentery, and cholera are very prevalent, at least if I may say so from the many cases brought to my notice. There has been a terrible hubbub here in the collectorate, the officiating collector, from an undue degree of confidence in his amiah, having got into an awkward scrape,—the sum of upwards of three thousand rupees was, on examination of the cash, found wanting. He was, of course, obliged to inform the Board of Revenue of the occurrence, who, in the strict discharge of their duty, brought it to the notice of the Governor-General. The result has been that Lord Dalhousie has decided that the collector should make good the loss, and has issued his mandate to the accountant-general, directing that officer to deduct the amount by monthly instalments of Company's Rs. 200, till the whole has been realized. His Lordship is much praised for thus administering justice tempered with mercy."—*Hurkaru*.

**KURTAPORE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the station of Kurtapore is to be abolished, and that the officers of the 7th light cavalry will consequently lose their houses, which they purchased not a year since. This, as our contemporary very justly remarks, is indeed a hard case, and we quite agree with him, that with a little more care these changes, which entail such serious losses upon officers, need not be so frequent as they lately have been. There has been much written about debt in the army, and it would be no very difficult matter to fill a large volume on the subject of the causes and effects of this evil, and we have long thought, and frequently given our opinion, that the army at large is not so greatly to blame as many persons high in power, and some public writers, have thought proper to assert. Our contemporary considers it a hard case that the officers of the 7th light cavalry should lose houses which they have not occupied for a year, and so it is, but how much more so is that of some to whom we could point, who, thrice during the last fifteen years, have purchased or built dwellings, of which they have been deprived by the breaking up of the stations, with the expiry of their tour of duty at them. This fact has never, we think, been sufficiently considered by those who delight to cry down the Bengal army, because its officers are so greatly in debt, neither has due weight been given to the frequent long marches which many corps have had to make, and the expensive campaigns in which others have been engaged. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of such large sums having, in many instances, been paid for steps, are sufficient alone to account for officers being generally in debt, without attributing to a whole body of honourable men, reckless extravagance, which is the fault of only a few, and does not we believe prevail to a greater extent among the officers of the Bengal army, than many other similarly constituted communities.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Dec. 7.



**BANK OF BENGAL.**—Messrs. W. W. Kettlewell and John Deffell have been nominated Directors of the Bank of Bengal, vice Messrs. Jas. J. Mackenzie and J. H. Ferguson, who went out by rotation.

**TROOPS TO ENGLAND.**—The tenders for the conveyance of H.M.'s troops to England have been accepted.—The *Southampton* takes the head-quarters of the 18th Royal Irish at Rs. 300 a head; the *Barham* a draft at Rs. 300; the *Agincourt* and *Holspur* the remaining portion at Rs. 320 and Rs. 350 respectively.

**SURGEON BOYCOTT.** Deputy Assay-master at the Presidency, has been ordered to Pegu for the purpose of establishing a bullion depôt there.

**THE INDIGO SEASON.**—The unfavourable accounts received by the *Bentinck* from England, and especially the uncertainty as to the issue of political affairs in Europe, have retarded the opening of sales beyond the usual period. The valuable dye is now being brought down to Calcutta from the different factories; and it being ascertained that the crop at the utmost will not exceed 107,000 maunds, speculators have at last made up their minds to operations, and consequently the first transaction of the season which we have to record, consists of the produce of the Arrangabad concerns, comprising 210 maunds, which were sold on the 9th instant, at Rs. 180 per maund, which is so far a slight advance on last year's rate, as the quality of that mark is said to be somewhat inferior to the produce of the same factory of the season 1852-53, though realising the same price. The transaction has since been followed by the following sales:—

The Babookhally indigo at ..	Rs. 192 3 0
„ Salmamoodia „ „ „	„ 195 0 0
„ Jorad „ „ „	„ 202 8 0

And a parcel of Jessore native indigo at Rs. 170. The above have changed hands by private sale, but we hope that after the mail now due, the public sales of the season will fairly open. The general disposition on the part of the planters seems to hold back, as considering the reduced stocks in Europe, and the decrease in this year's produce, they confidently look forward to an advance, even should the settlement of the Turko-Russian question be still delayed.

**SCHEME FOR VERNACULAR EDUCATION.**—We understand that the Government has called upon the Council of Education to furnish a scheme for vernacular education, based upon the plan which the late Mr. Thomas adopted with so much success in the North-West Provinces. The purpose of the Governor-General, we understand, is to establish a complete class of vernacular schools, to extend throughout the whole of India, with a view to convey instruction to the masses of the people. We hope to be enabled shortly to give correct information as to the plan upon which the Government is advised to proceed.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 5.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The following extract of a letter is dated Agra, 30th November:—“As any remarks about the electric telegraph will always, I fancy, be interesting to your readers, I beg to pen a few words on the subject. As the writer was travelling along the branch of the Grand Trunk Road, he was questioned by old native travellers as to the object of putting up posts, at a distance of fifty feet for bamboos, and 100 for saul ones, on the side of the road, and a thick wire being put on the top of them. I told them it was for the purpose of communication between Agra and Calcutta, by the effects of lightning within the short space of a *ghurrie* (which is the eighth part of a paur or watch of three hours), both for going and coming. Wah! wah! wah!!! ashib, that is very wonderful. Well, the posts are erected as far as the fifty-fourth milestone out of Agra towards Bhawgong, and the wires had been put on them as far as the 12th milestone. There were eight engineers sent to Agra; four have been clapped on the Bombay line, two on the Allyghar branch, and two on the Mynpoorie road. The telegraph office, I believe, is at either No. 2 or 3 of cantonments, and the engineer resident at the station gets reports daily by the telegraph of the work performed on each line. So it is fancied that the whole arrangements will be soon completed for one wire, and the extra wires will be put up here afterwards for the several branches. The writer saw thousands of posts lying in the compound of the dawk bungalow of Mynpoorie, in charge of the overseer of the road for dispatching to the several stations on the line. As a temporary arrangement, bamboos may answer, but those great destroyers of wood, the white ants, have already commenced their tricks on the posts, notwithstanding the underground part being charred.”

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—A traveller on the branch Agra of the Great Trunk Road says:—“The works of the Ganges canal seem to be getting on apace. The big branch, or the Cawnpore one, cuts the road about the sixty-first or sixtieth milestone, at an acute angle. The road is being altered by a curve over a bridge of three arches of twenty-eight feet span, and the road will now be at right angles with the canal. The bridge and the altered road will soon be

ready, when the present road will be dug up for the canal. There is a very nice pukka house on the upper side of the bridge for the overseer or other canal officer, I fancy, for levying a toll over the bridge. The second, or smaller branch going to Etawah, had a bridge of only two arches, of about the same span and the same curve for the Great Trunk Road as at the other place; this cuts the road between the fifty-sixth and fifty-fifth mile-stone. The report current is, that the canal will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in person, about the 1st of next March; not a day too late; it will take months before it can reach its terminus at Cawnpore. A great number of these bridges over the canal are made of big blocks of kunkur, which has been quarried in the neighbourhood, and said to have charge of bricks, and more lasting; the action of both water and atmosphere not corroding the kunkur so much as bricks, it looks more handsome. Well may the country thank Colonel Cautly, by whose perseverance and energy this noble undertaking has been accomplished. The colonel retires, it is said, or goes on furlough.”—*Englishman*.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* mentions that the command of the 3rd Europeans has been offered to Lieut. Colin Troup.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the station of Kurtpore is to be abolished.—Lieut. Dickens is to proceed to Promé to form a new office there under the orders of the commissary-general. The former officer will be succeeded by Lieut. Dorin, now at the Cape, Lieut. Leven remaining in the mean time in charge of the presidency office.—The Hon'ble General Anson and staff have arrived at Lucknow.—The left wing of H.M.'s 29th Foot arrived off Port William, under the command of Major Wheeler, on the 16th Dec.—Brigadier General Hewitt arrived at Lahore, en route to assume command of the Peshawar division, on the morning of the 12th instant, and left on the 13th by dawk for Jhelum, where he will be met by General Roberts and receive the command.—Colonel Markham, of H.M.'s 82nd regt., is to be the new brigadier in room of Brigadier Salter, removed to Agra.—Captain Watson, of the 33rd N.L., 2nd in command of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, is appointed aide-de-camp to General Hewitt, with permission to retain his permanent appointment in the irregulars.—The 55th reg. Native Infantry were at Ferozepoor on the 15th of December, and to resume their march towards Mooltan this day.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

H.M.'s 15th HUSSARS, 51st L.I., AND 94th REGT.

**Head Quarters, Camp Pancept, Nov. 12, 1853.**—With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the 15th hussars, 51st light infantry, and 94th regiment to be held in readiness to embark for England, and that the soldiers of these regiments desirous of extending their services in India be allowed to volunteer under the rules and restrictions laid down in paras 2 to 6 of General Order, dated Oct. 18, 1853.

The volunteering is to be restricted to fifty men in excess of the regulated establishment of regiments.

The men of the 15th hussars are to be allowed to volunteer into the 10th hussars and 9th and 12th lanciers.—Those of the 51st and 94th regiments into corps of infantry\* serving in the three presidencies, excepting the 22nd, 25th, 96th, and 98th.

Officers commanding corps that are allowed to receive volunteers, are requested immediately upon receipt of this general order to prepare returns showing the number wanting to complete their establishment, after adding the recruits of the season, and deducting the number proceeding home as invalids, for discharge, &c., and transmit them to the deputy adjutant-general her Majesty's forces, Madras, for the purpose of guiding the superintending officers in the completion of the establishments of regiments, with the excess sanctioned.

The lieutenant-general commanding in Madras will be pleased to give the necessary orders for the dates upon which the volunteering of each corps is to begin, and appoint superintending officers and boards of medical officers.

Immediately upon the termination of the volunteering of each corps, a return of the number who have transferred their services into the several corps, is to be forwarded to the adjutant-general her Majesty's forces in India.

The officers commanding the 15th hussars, 51st light infantry, and 94th foot, are to report to the adjutant-general her Majesty's forces in India the date upon which the whole of the transfer documents have been forwarded to the several corps, into which the men have extended their services.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Colonel,  
Adjutant-Genl. H.M.'s forces in India.

\* Inclusive of the 43rd, 52nd, 74th, 81st foot.

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM CUMMING, H.M.'s 32ND FOOT.

*Head Quarters, Camp Gorowda, Nov. 11, 1853.*—At a general court-martial assembled at Peshawur on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1853, Lieut. W. Cumming of H.M.'s 32nd foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For having, at Peshawur, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon of Aug. 18, 1853, been drunk at the mess breakfast table; he being at the time on duty as subaltern officer of the day.

2nd. For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, at Peshawur, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and one o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 18, 1853, made use of offensive and provoking language to Lieut. H. E. King, of the same regiment, imputing that he was "no gentleman," and saying within his hearing, "I will spit him," or "I will spit or pot him like a garden thrush," or made use of words to that effect.

3rd. For highly unbecoming conduct in having, at Peshawur, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 18, 1853, on receiving a letter from Lieut. King, demanding an apology for the offensive language referred to in the 2nd charge, written the words "dirty snob" over Lieut. King's signature, and the word "snob" thrice on the back of the letter, and the words "Hit him hard—he ant got no friends," on the inner fold of the paper, and having shown the letter with such offensive words written upon it, to an officer of the regiment, and left it in the billiard-room of the regiment for public inspection.

*Finding.*—The court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieut. W. Cumming, H.M.'s 32nd regiment, is

On the 1st charge, not guilty, and acquitted thereof.

On the 2nd charge, guilty, with the exception of the word "Aughty," of which he is acquitted.

On the 3rd charge, guilty; but the court find that the note was left in the anti-room and not in the billiard-room, and that it was left accidentally, and not "for public inspection," and of these last words the prisoner is acquitted.

*Sentence.*—To be reprimanded.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C.-in-C., E.I.

*Head-Quarters, Camp Bootiana, Nov. 9, 1853.*

*Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.*—The punishment awarded is very lenient for even the limited offences of which the prisoner has been convicted; but as it is in evidence that Lieut. Cumming offered an apology for his improper conduct towards Lieut. King, with which this officer expressed himself satisfied, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has accorded his approval to the sentence.

Lieut. Cumming will accept the publication of this general order as the reprimand to which he has been sentenced by the court. He is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BACHMAN, J. G. to be a mem. of local agency at Ghazepore.  
BEST, J. K. to be a mem. of local agency at Ghazepore.  
BOND, A. to be a mem. of local comm. of public instruction at Balasore, Dec. 8.  
BOHNEY, G. A. res. at the court of the Nizam, rec. ch. of Hyderabad res. fr. Maj. C. Davidson, Dec. 13.  
CAMERON, C. P. to offic. as asst. sec. to govt. N. W. provinces, and asst. accountant.  
CHAPMAN, B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in that district, Dec. 8.  
CLARKE, R. B. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Dec. 8, to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, Dec. 14.  
COCKERELL, F. R. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, Dec. 14.  
COCKERELL, H. E. qual. for public service, attached to N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, Dec. 8.  
COWLEY, B. J. to offic. as judge of Sudder Court, with powers of a special comm.  
COLVIN, E. T. returned fr. furl. re-attached to N. W. Provinces.  
CUNLIFFE, C. W. qual. for public service, attached to N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, Dec. 8.  
DAVIS, H. to offic. as dept. mag. of Sherghotty, with powers of mag. in districts of Behar and Hazareebaugh.  
DICKY, W. to be 1st asst. to master attendant at Calcutta.  
DODGSON, J. C. to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar in district of Rajshahye, Dec. 8.  
DOWNS, Hon. J. A. 1st ordinary mem. of Council of India, to be dept. govt. of Bengal, president of the Council of India, and dept. govt. of the fort and garrison of Fort William, and of the town of Calcutta, dur. the abs. of the Gov. Gen. fr. Calcutta, Dec. 8.  
GRANT, D. to be memb. of local agency at Ghazepore.

GRANT, J. P. offic. sec. in foreign dept. to accompany the Gov.

Gen. in ch. of all civ. depts. Dec. 8.

HALKETT, H. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah.

HALLIDAY, Hon. F. J. to be a mem. of Council of Education.

HAMPTON, R. to offic. as coll. of Backergunge, Dec. 8.

JENKINS, R. P. asst. comm. if Leiah, to ass. duties of asst. comm. at hill station of Murree dur. hot season of 1854.

LANE, T. B. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Cuttack, Dec. 14.

LEYCESTER, G. P. to offic. as coll. of Backergunge, Dec. 8.

LOCH, T. C. to be inspector of jails in lower provinces.

MYTTON, R. H. perm. to resign fr. Sept. 27.

OWEN, C. to be dept. coll. and dept. mag. of Ghazepore.

RAIKES, R. C. to offic. as coll. of Jessore, Dec. 8.

ROBERTSON, H. D. to be an asst. to Allahabad div. Dec. 1.

ROSS, A. to be mag. and coll. of Delhi, in add. to ditto of Saharunpore.

Ross, J. G. dep. mag. of Rohtuck, to offic. as coll. and mag. of Paneeput dur. abs. of C. T. Le Bas.

SHERER, J. W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Allygurh dur. abs. of Hutchinson.

SHORE, R. N. to be railway commissioner.

SIMSON, F. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Noacolly.

SPANKIE, R. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Boonadashaher, still remaining coll. of Humeerpore, Dec. 1.

TUCKER, H. C. com. of Benares div. to be also agent to Gov. Gen. at Benares, and supt. of ex-Rajah of Oorah and for affairs of late ex-Rajah of Sattara, Dec. 8.

WATSON, W. C. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Agra.

WOODCOCK, E. E. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Balasore, and registrar of deeds at Balasore, Dec. 8.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. H. 1 mo.

BARNES, J. R. leave canc.

BEAUFORT, W. M. 1 mo.

BECHER, S. J. leave canc.

BLOCK, A. H. G. to England, m.c. on junior furl.

BOWRING, Z. 3 mo. fr. Nov. '52, prep. to Europe on furl.

CARMICHAEL, C. P. 15 days.

CHAPMAN, G. C. 1 mo. on m.c.

DONNITHORNE, W. S. 2 mo. 15 days, prep. to retiring.

EDWARDS, R. M. leave canc.

HALKETT, H. C. 15 days in ext.

HAMMOND, H. W. leave canc.

HOGG, S. to Dec. 31, in ext. on m.c.

HOGG, F. J. 13 mo. to Australia.

HUTCHINSON, J. R. 1 mo. and 10 days, prep. to Bar.

LONGMORE, W. J. 1 mo. in ext.

LOWE, W. H. leave canc.

MANGLES, J. H. fr. Dec. 14 to 23, on m.c.

MANSSELL, C. G. 12 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Egypt and Syria, on m.c.

MCDONELL, E. to Jan. 31, in ext.

MONEY, R. 1 mo.

MOORE, W. R. leave canc.

PONTET, J. 10 days, in ext.

PORTER, H. S. 2 mo.

SHERER, J. W. 10 days, fr. Dec. 20.

SIMSON, F. B. 10 days, in ext.

TREGGAR, N. leave canc.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

STRUBB, Rev. W. to England, on furl.  
WHITING, Rev. W. J. chaplain at Dughaile, 3 mo. on m.c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Bar. on m.c.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. F. art. to act as inter. and gr. m. of 6th batt. v. Fuller, placed at disp. of govt. North-West Provinces.  
ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. Hon. C. J. D. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Deyrah Dhoon, and draw his allowance fr. Meerut (pay office).  
ARMSTRONG, Maj. G. C. 47th N.I. perm. to act as pensioner of lieut. col. fr. Dec. 15.  
ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. H. art. to ch. of depot of 1st Eur. fus. at Meerut, in add. to other duties, v. Mercer, pres. to Roorkee.  
AUSTIN, 1st Lieut. A. G. art. fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig, to 6th comp. 7th batt.  
AUSTIN, Brev. maj. E. G. art. fr. 2nd troop 3rd brig, to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.  
BANKS, Maj. J. S. to accompany the Gov. Gen. in his capacity of dept. sec. in mil. dept. Dec. 8.  
BEATSON, Lieut. W. S. 1st L.C. serv. pl. at dept. of foreign dept; to offic. as extra asst. to res. at Lucknow, and asst. supt. of operations for sup. of thuggee and dacoity, and supt. of Gude frontier police, v. Lieut. G. B. Weston.  
BECHER, Capt. J. R. to be dept. commiss. of Huzara, fr. date of Maj. Edwards' app. as com. of Peshawur div.  
BOGLE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 76th to 22nd N.I.  
BOULTON, Brev. maj. C. 47th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 15, in succ. to Armstrong, retired.

**BOUCHER**, Capt. G. art. ret. to du.  
**BOWIE**, Lieut. C. V. art. ret. to du. Dec. 2, 1853.  
**BRETON**, Brig. H. W. com. Sinda Saugor dist. tr. to com. of station Jullundur, Nov. 22.  
**BRIGHT**, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. to act as adj. on dept. of Morgan on leave.  
**BROWN**, 1st Lieut. G. R. art. to be adj. to 1st tr. 2nd brig. pro. to Peshawur.  
**BROWNLOW**, 1st Lieut. H. R. art. to remain a Lahore, and de. du. with 3rd comp. on the march of the former to Peshawur, to act as adj. to left wing of 2nd batt. until its arrival at Peshawur.  
**BURN**, Maj. P. 1st N.I. res. ch. of office of town and fort maj. of Fort William, Dec. 1.  
**CADELL**, 2nd Lieut. A. engrs. placed at disp. of foreign dept. to ch. of pub. works in tip. Derajat dist.  
**CAMPBELL**, Adj. J. P. to rec. ch. of gr. mtr.'s office, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.  
**CAPEL**, Capt. E. T. 53rd N.I. to ch. of Landour depot.  
**CAUTLEY**, Maj. R. 10th L.C. ret. fr. the serv. on pension.  
**CHRISTOPHER**, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. sub-asst. comm. gen. to be a dept. asst. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Simpson, pro.  
**CLARK**, Lieut. Col. 3rd class, Saugor and Nerbudda terr. to be adj. at Mandla, in ch. of Mandla and Sohapor pergunnas.  
**CLARK**, Capt. E. 6th N.I. placed at disp. of C-in-C. for regt. duty.  
**DAVIDSON**, Maj. C. 1st asst. to resident at Hyderabad, res. ch. of district.  
**DE BOURNAY**, Lieut. R. engrs. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt.  
**DE TATSIER**, Capt. R. P. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th to 1st comp. 6th batt.  
**DIXON**, 1st Lieut. T. A. art. fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 1st batt.  
**DUNN**, 1st Lieut. C. T. art. fr. 2nd troop 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 1st batt.  
**ELIOT**, Capt. J. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 8 light field battery.  
**FRANCIS**, 1st Lieut. H. art. fr. 4th troop 3rd brig. to 2nd comp. 4th batt.  
**FRASER**, Capt. J. B. asst. commiss. of Loodianah, pl. at disp. of C-in-C.  
**GOLDNEY**, Lieut. col. P. dep. commiss. of Loodianah, pl. at disp. of C-in-C.  
**GORDON**, Lieut. B. K. to perform duties of 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh local inf. and asst. in add. to duties of offic. comdt. v. Douglas.  
**HAMILTON**, Lieut. W. C. 2nd Eur. fus. serv. pl. temp. at disposal of C-in-C. with a view to his joining his regt. in Burmah.  
**HEWITT**, Brig. W. H. div. staff, posted to Peshawur div. to assu. com. without delay, Nov. 22.  
**HILLIARD**, Lieut. T. H. to act as 2nd in com. Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. det. of Bedford.  
**HOGAN**, Brig. J. C. B. posted to dist. of Oude, to proc. to Lucknow to ass. com. on dept. of Hawkes on leave.  
**HUGHES**, Lieut. T. B. art. res. act. aspt. of asst. exec. engr. in pub. works.  
**IMPEY**, Lieut. H. B. 70th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.  
**JENNINGS**, Comd. A. 10th L.C. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 27, 1853, v. Simeon, prom.  
**KAYE**, Brev. maj. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 4th comp. 1st batt. and to com. No. 916 field battery.  
**KIRBY**, Capt. G. art. rem. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 7th batt. and to com. No. 5 h. fd. batt.  
**LAMBERT**, Lieut. G. C. 1st Eur. fus. to act as staff officer to Brev. maj. Sexton while in com. at Shway Gyeen.  
**LARKINS**, Brev. maj. G. art. rem. fr. 3rd comp. 7th to 3rd comp. 4th batt. and to com. No. 19 h. fd. batt.  
**LUARD**, Comd. F. P. 1st L.C. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 30, in suc. to Ricketts, ret.  
**MACDONELL**, Capt. R. 10th L.C. to be mag. fr. Nov. 27, 1853, v. Cautley, ret.  
**MATHESON**, 2nd Lieut. J. G. S. 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Nov. 12, v. Silver, dec.  
**MATTHEW**, Lieut. col. J. 1st Eur. fus. to com. at Rangoon, on dep. of Dickinson.  
**MAYNARD**, Lieut. C. W. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 1, 1853.  
**MCKENZIE**, Lieut. col. K. F. fr. 45th to 55th N.I.  
**McMULLIN**, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 18.  
**MEADE**, Capt. R. J. 65th N.I. pl. at disp. of C-in-C. for regt. duty.  
**MELVILL**, Lieut. H. 7th L.C. res. adj. of 4th Punjab cav. and his serv. pl. at disp. of C-in-C.  
**MILL**, Capt. J. art. fr. 2nd to 4th comp. 6th batt.  
**MILLIGAN**, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 1st tr. 1st brig. to 4th comp. 1st batt.  
**MONEY**, Capt. E. K. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st batt. to 2nd tr. 3rd brig.  
**MONTAGU**, Lieut. A. W. 68th N.I. to do duty at convalescent depôt at Darjeeling.  
**MONTGOMERY**, Lieut. H. dept. com. 1st class, to permanent ch. of Saugor.  
**NICHOLETTIS**, Lieut. C. H. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 30, in suc. to Ricketts, ret.  
**NICHOLSON**, Maj. J. dept. com. Dera Ismael Khan, ass. com. of Shera Dil batt. of police at Bunno, on Dec. 1.

**NICHOLSON**, Lieut. L. 84th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 4th Sikh regt. v. Capt. C. J. Bean, dec.  
**OSWALD**, Capt. R. 84th N.I. to conduct duties of stationmaster at mag. of Wuzerabad fr. Nov. 14, in add. to regt. duties. stay of his corps at that station.  
**OUSLEY**, Lieut. R. 48th N.I. to be interp. and qu. mr. v. Ogilvie.  
**PEARSON**, Capt. H. E. 18th N.I. to offic. as station staff at Landour, v. Capel.  
**PENNY**, Brig. N. fr. com. of Jullundur, to do du. of Sind-Saugor dist. Nov. 22.  
**PETTINGALL**, Lieut. col. E. fr. 35th, to off. in add. to 45th N.I.  
**PENNY**, Lieut. E. W. dept. com. 1st class to permanent ch. of Nursingpore.  
**POGSON**, Lieut. W. Q. B. 43rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 22.  
**RAMSAI**, Maj. G. resident at Nepal, to offic. as resident at Negropur, abs. of Mansel.  
**RECKENRA**, Brev. maj. G. P. 1st L.C. perm. to retire on pension of a Lieut. col. fr. Nov. 30.  
**ROBERTSON**, Capt. C. C. 11th N.I. dept. asst. com. gen. 1st class, to be an asst. com. gen. 2nd class, v. Davidson, proc. on furl.  
**ROTHNEY**, Capt. V. B. 48th N.I. to be com. of 4th Sikh regt. v. Armstrong, ret.  
**SALTER**, Brig. H. F. transf. fr. com. of stat. of Peshawur to that of Agre and Muttra dist.; to assu. com. of latter without delay.  
**SCOTT**, Capt. E. W. S. art. ret. to duty fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 4th comp. 9th batt. and to com. No. 18 lt. field battery.  
**SEATON**, Brev. maj. D. 1st Eur. fus. to com. at Thway Gyeen dur. abs. of head qrs. of force.  
**SHAKESPEAR**, Lieut. col. Sir R. pol. agent at Joudpore, to offic. as resident at Nepal, v. Ramsey.  
**SHIRREFF**, Capt. F. 60th N.I. placed at disp. of C-in-C. for regt. duty.  
**SIBLEY**, Lieut. T. H. 62nd N.I. sub-asst. comm. gen. to be a dept. asst. comm. gen. of 2nd class, fr. Nov. 18, v. Williamson, prom.  
**SIMMON**, Lieut. R. G. 10th L.C. to be capt. of a troop, fr. Nov. 27, 1853, v. Macdonnell, prom.  
**SIMPSON**, Capt. E. I. 69th N.I. dept. asst. comm. gen. of 2nd class, to be a dept. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, v. Robertson, pro.  
**SMALLEY**, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to offic. as station staff at Hoshayarpore, v. Davies.  
**SMALPAGE**, Lieut. T. H. 31st N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 10.  
**SMITH**, 2nd Lieut. T. P. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to 1st troop 1st brig. to proc. to Meerat.  
**SMYTH**, Capt. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 8th to 4th comp. 3rd batt.  
**SNOW**, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. to be interp. and qu. mr. v. Saunders, proc. on furl.  
**STALLARD**, Lieut. S. art. to act as adj. to Peshawur div. of art. v. Marshall, on leave.  
**STEVENSON**, Ens. J. fr. 65th to 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
**ST. GEORGE**, Capt. T. G. 17th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 1, 1853.  
**STORY**, Lieut. col. P. F. rem. fr. 3rd to 6th L.C.  
**STYERS**, Lieut. col. J. D. fr. 39th to 74th N.I.  
**TAILYOR**, Capt. T. R. engrs. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. fr. Jan. 1.  
**TAYLOR**, Lieut. col. T. M. fr. 6th to 3rd L.C. ret. to duty; to be a brig. 2nd class, in suc. to Brig. W. H. Hewitt.  
**TOMBS**, 1st Lieut. H. art. fr. 2nd brig. to 2nd comp. 1st batt.  
**TROUB**, Lieut. col. C. fr. 22nd to 59th N.I.  
**TYRWHITT**, Lieut. E. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to act as qu. mr. v. Lieut. T. F. O. Scott.  
**WATSON**, Capt. J. 33rd N.I. to act as a Lieut. to Brig. gen. W. H. Hewitt.  
**WEMYSS**, 1st Lieut. H. M. 1st Eur. fus. to act as depôt of 1st corps, fr. Lieut. Atlay, art.  
**WESTON**, Lieut. G. R. 65th N.I. pl. at disp. of C-in-C. for regt. duty.  
**WILLIAMSON**, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. dept. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to be a dept. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, fr. Nov. 18, v. Mainwaring, res. app.  
**YULE**, 1st Lieut. H. engrs. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 11.

MEDICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, SPECIFIED AT THE DATE.

MONTGOMERY, A. W. J. Dec. 1, 1853.  
 WAKE, E. B. Dec. 1, 1853.

INFANTRY.

DEKANTZOW, C. A. Dec. 10, 1853.  
 MACDONALD, D. Dec. 1, 1853.  
 MYLNE, C. K. Dec. 1, 1853.  
 SIMPSON, B. Dec. 1, 1853.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Maj. S. A. 2 days in ext. to enable him to rejoin.  
 ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. J. art. Feb. 26 to May 26.  
 ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. 12th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at Landour, on m.c.  
 BAIRD, Ens. G. W. 35th L.I. to Jan. 23, Cawnpore, m.c.  
 BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Mar. 1, in ext. to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

**BOUTON**, Capt. R. to Nov. 15, in ext.  
**BRADFORD**, Ens. G. S. 62nd N.I. fr. Oct. 28 to Dec. 10, to remain at Allypore, on m.c.  
**BUTLER**, Capt. J. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, 1 mo.  
**CAMPBELL**, Capt. W. 39th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
**CART**, Capt. B. 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 20, 1854, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie and in hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.  
**CLEGGHORN**, Ens. G. 43rd L.I. to Eur. m.c.  
**DUNDAS**, Lieut. C. S. art. to Eur. m.c.  
**GARDEN**, Lieut. W. A. 39th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
**GARFORD**, 1st Lieut. P. engra. 6 mo. fr. July 21, to remain at pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.  
**GILL**, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. 1 year to Cape and colonies.  
**GORDON**, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. to Feb. 10, to Murree and Gbelum.  
**GOUGH**, Lieut. J. S. 8th L.C. fr. Nov. 15 to 30, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.  
**GREENE**, Lieut. P. 36th N.I. to March 15, prep. to Europe, on m.c.  
**HALL**, Capt. J. 2nd in com. Joudpore legion, 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay.  
**HATHORN**, Lieut. H. N. 18th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 14, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.  
**HAWTHORNE**, Capt. S. J. 7th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to Jullundur.  
**HENDERSON**, Capt. G. 20th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to Apr. 15, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.  
**HICKS**, Maj. W. C. 3rd N.I. to March 10, to Europe.  
**IRWIN**, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 22, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.  
**KEY**, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
**LLOYD**, Col. G. W. A. 28th N.I. to May 4.  
**LONGDEN**, Maj. H. E. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
**MAINWARING**, Lieut. G. B. 16th N.I. 8 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
**M'CULOCK**, Capt. W. 10 days to Cherra Poonjee.  
**MOCATTA**, Lieut. D. 26th L.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta.  
**MOORE**, Lieut. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 24, to Benares.  
**PILKINGTON**, Lieut. R. W. 20th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.  
**REAY**, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. to May 1, prep. to Europe.  
**REID**, Brev. maj. C. S. art. fr. Nov. 15 to May 31, in ext. to rem. 8 at Dum-Dum, on m.c.  
**ROBERTSON**, Lieut. C. A. 28th N.I. 1 yr. to sea, on m.c.  
**ROWCROFT**, Lieut. col. F. 2nd N.I. to April 30, on m.c.  
**SHAW**, Ens. W. F. 43rd L.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.  
**SINCLAIR**, Lieut. G. 63rd N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape and Australia, on m.c.  
**SWINTON**, Capt. C. V. to Jan. 1855, in ext.  
**TOMKINSON**, Lieut. F. H. 53rd N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 20, in ext. to remain at Almorah, on m.c.  
**VISART**, Lieut. E. C. 2nd L.C. fr. Oct. 8 to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Nynce Tal, on m.c.  
**WALLACE**, Capt. S. R. inv. estab. to March 25.  
**WHISH**, Capt. M. B. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.  
**WILLIAMSON**, Col. D. 39th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
**WILSON**, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. to Feb. 3, prep. to Europe.  
**WILSON**, Lieut. W. art. to March 15, prep. to Europe, on m.c.  
**WOODHOUSE**, Brev. capt. C. E. 63rd N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape and Australia, on m.c.  
**YOUNG**, Lieut. R. asst. comm. of Mooltan, 3 mo. to Bombay.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

**ADLEY**, Asst. surg. W. H. 4th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 20th N.I.  
**ATKINSON**, Asst. surg. A. F. m.d. fr. 63rd to 39th N.I.  
**BOND**, Surg. H. R. fr. 26th L.I. to 74th N.I.  
**BRADYON**, Surg. W. on furl. rem. 40th to 55th N.I.  
**BUTLER**, Asst. surg. J. H. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**CAMPBELL**, Asst. surg. E. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**CANTOR**, Surg. T. m.d. posted to 3rd Eur. regt.  
**CAPE**, Asst. surg. H. to ass. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 light field battery attached, to proc. with it towards Sealkote, to relieve asst. surg. Johnson, 3rd N.I. of med. ch. of 1st comp. 1st batt. art. and proc. with it towards Peshawur.  
**CATHCART**, Asst. surg. J. E. m.d. 5th N.I. to proc. with and aff. med. aid to 1st troop 2nd and 1st troop 3rd brig. h. art.  
**CHALDECOTT**, Asst. surg. F. J. m.d. to do du. in art. hospital at Dum-Dum.  
**CHEER**, Asst. surg. A. H. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**CLARKE**, Asst. surg. J. J. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of N. W. prov.  
**COLE**, Asst. surg. J. J. ret. fr. furl. to do du. in H.M.'s depôt hosp. at Kurrachee, till req. to proc. with recruits to the Punjab.  
**COX**, Asst. surg. C. L. 16th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to sick of 7th irr. cav.  
**CRADDOCK**, Asst. surg. W. to be civ. assist. surg. of Rajshahye.  
**CRAWFORD**, Asst. surg. J. D. 1st irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to sick of 66th irr. Goorka regt.  
**CROZIER**, Asst. surg. A. W. to be surg. from Dec. 1.  
**CUNNINGHAM**, Asst. surg. J. M. m.d. to med. ch. left wing 2nd batt. art. fr. Surg. Mackinnon.

**FARGUHAN**, Asst. surg. T. m.d. to med. ch. of 5th troop, 1st brig. h. art. staff, civ. jail, hospital, and estates; also of the sick of 4th N.I. and 7th irr. cav. left in hospital.  
**FORBES**, Asst. surg. C. 66th or Goorka regt. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. asp. and min.  
**FRANCIS**, Asst. surg. C. R. 60th N.I. to be surg. to hon. Lieut. Gov. dur. ensuing tour.  
**GARBUTT**, Surg. C. fr. 25th to 11th N.I. at Allahabad, to aff. med. aid to 11th N.I. v. Woodburn, on leave.  
**GERARD**, Asst. surg. W. R. fr. 24th to 25th N.I. at Allahabad.  
**HARPER**, Surg. G. posted to 36th N.I.  
**HENDERSON**, Surg. on furl. rem. fr. 59th to 63rd N.I.  
**HUTCHINSON**, Asst. surg. T. C. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**JOHNSON**, Asst. surg. C. do du. with 30th N.I. posted to do.  
**JONES**, Asst. surg. J. H. to be surg. from Dec. 1.  
**KNIGHT**, Asst. surg. R. C. m.d. to do duty 51st N.I. to join.  
**LEE**, Asst. surg. T. M. 1st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I.  
**MACDONALD**, Surg. J. B. fr. 64th to 41st N.I. and will relieve Surg. H. Irwin.  
**MACPHERSON**, Asst. Surg. J. m.d. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**MANUS**, Surg. G. G. posted to 28th N.I.  
**MAWZ**, Asst. surg. T. 52nd N.I. to med. ch. of depôt of 1st Eur. fus.  
**MCLEAN**, Asst. surg. A. passed exam. in Bengalee and Assam language.  
**MINTO**, Surg. A. M. McK. fr. 26th to 29th N.I.  
**MOORE**, Asst. surg. T. m.d. fr. 39th to 63rd N.I.  
**MOUAT**, Asst. surg. F. J. m.d. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**NEWENHAM**, Asst. comp. A. W. R. civ. comp. at Mandlaizer, to be res. surg. at Indore, v. Dr. Impey.  
**NISBET**, Asst. surg. J. A. m.d. 18th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to jail and civ. estab. at Jhelum, v. Johnson.  
**PARRY**, Vet. surg. R. B. rem. fr. 3rd brig. h. art. to 3rd L.C.  
**PARTRIDGE**, Asst. surg. S. B. aff. to regt. of Loodianah, to rel. asst. surg. J. H. Jones, fr. med. ch. of civ. station at Midnapore.  
**PATON**, Surg. G. m.d. posted to 26th L.I.  
**REID**, Surg. A. art. to offic. as supt. surg. civ. Baree circle, fr. Nov. 16, v. Greig; to ch. of supt. surg. office, v. Corbyn; to assu. med. ch. of 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Stokes.  
**SHURLOCK**, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**SILVER**, Asst. surg. E. D. with 20th foot, to proc. in med. ch. 24th N.I. marching to Wuzerabad, to join.  
**SMITH**, Asst. surg. N.I. fr. 3rd to 6th N.I.  
**STOKES**, Asst. surg. J. McD. to pres. in med. ch. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. to Govindgarh, to assu. med. ch. of 3rd troop, 3rd brig. h. art. and proc. with it to Umballah; to perform civ. and staff med. duties at Jullundur, v. Reid.  
**THOMSON**, Asst. surg. T. m.d. to be surg. fr. Dec. 1.  
**TUCKER**, Asst. surg. S. E. 7th irr. cav. to afford med. aid to No. 10 1st field battery.  
**WATKINS**, Asst. surg. J. 74th N.I. to proc. in med. ch. 59th N.I. marching to Jullundur, thence to repair to Lahore, and join 64th N.I.  
**WILLIS**, Vet. surg. R. 2nd brig. Umballe, to afford profess. aid to horses of 3rd troop, 3rd brig. h. art.  
**WILSON**, Surg. T. W. ret. to duty, Oct. 27, 1853; fr. 15th to 40th N.I. to join.  
**WOODBURN**, Surg. D. on furl. rem. fr. 11th to 20th N.I. at Allahabad.  
**WRENCH**, Asst. surg. T. G. to afford med. aid to wing of 3rd N.I. also to wing of 18th irr. cav. v. Morton.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**MINTO**, Surg. A. M. McK. 28th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 6, to rem. at pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.  
**PLAYFAIR**, Asst. surg. G. R. m.d. 1 mo.  
**SHILLITO**, Surg. W. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres.  
**WILLIAMS**, Asst. surg. H. F. 1 mo. in ext.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## CAVALRY.

9th Light Drag. Assist. surg. J. J. Clifford, fr. 96th v. Jephson, who exch.—10th Hussars, Lieut. B. M. Given, 2 yrs. to England.

## INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. R. S. Baynes, 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Assist. surg. V. Webb, to Jan. 10.—22nd. Lieut. L. S. Cotton, to Feb. 16, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—29th. Lieut. W. D. Chapman, to Jan. 13, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Ens. E. Carter, Feb. 3 to Sept. 30; Lieut. W. Congreve, to be interp. v. Tonnachy.—52nd. Ens. A. Henley, to be lieut. v. Quill, dec.—53rd. Capt. W. Bagenall, 18 mo. to Van Diemen's Land.—60th. Lieut. C. Jones, to Mar. 14, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. col. W. Jones, c.b. Nov. 13 to April 30, 1854; Capt. J. P. Redmond, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Qr. mr. M. Wall, to Jan. 31, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. S. McDonough, to act as qr. mr. v. Wall.—75th. Ens. H. Hurford, fr. 80th, v. Arundell, who exch.—78th. Lieut. A. C. Bogle, 2 yrs. to England.—80th. Maj. S. T. Christie, 3 mo. to Bombay; Ens. T. Arundell, fr. 75th, v. Hurford, who exch.—81st. Capt. J. Flanagan, 3 mo. or until arr. of div. at Meerut.—86th. Lieut. H. E. Jerome, 2 yrs. to England.—96th. Lieut. J. H. Archer, to Nov. 20, 1854, in ext. to remain at Landour and the

Hills north of Deyrah; Capt. E. R. Gregg, to Jan. 15, on m.c.; Asst. surg. W. H. Jephson, fr. 9th lt. drag. v. Clifford, who exch. 98th. Lieut. C. S. Smelt, to do du. at Darjeeling central depôt.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE, wife of Maj. H. art. s. at Mooltan, Dec. 12.  
BENNETT, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.  
BOWHILL, wife of Asst. surg. J. d. at Erinpore, Dec. 4.  
FELL, wife of E. s. at Cuttack, Dec. 5.  
FRANCIS, wife of Capt. P. M. engra. d. at Jackatallab, Nov. 21.  
GOSSETT, wife of Lieut. F. R. M. 38th L.I. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 4.  
JACKSON, wife of Capt. G. d. at Hooshearpore, Dec. 14.  
JOHNSTON, wife of Asst. surg. M. D. d. at Sheraroy Hills, Nov. 27.  
KEELAN, Mrs. T. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.  
KILLWICK, wife of F. A. s. at Purneah, Dec. 11.  
LEWIS, wife of the Rev. C. B. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 3.  
LLOYD, wife of Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. s. at Nynce Tal, Dec. 9.  
M'GUINNESS, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.  
O'SHAUGNESSY, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 12.  
OWEN, Mrs. M. S. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 10.  
REEVE, wife of E. D. A. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 7.  
REYNOLDS, wife of Lieut. W. 53th N.I. d. at Jehangore, Dec. 8.  
RICH, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 5.  
SARVADAR, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 5.  
SEWELL, wife of Capt. A. H. C. s. at Rajpootana, Dec. 4.  
SHORTREDE, wife of Maj. d. at Waucesabad, Dec. 11.  
SNADDEN, the lady of W. d. at Moulsain, Nov. 21.  
SPRY, wife of the Rev. A. B. B.A. s. at Allahabad, Dec. 15.  
THOMSON, wife of Rev. J. 48th N.I. s. at Jhalum, Dec. 2.

## MARRIAGES.

BOWERS, J. F. to Gertrude Maria, d. of the late Maj. gen. T. Newton, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.  
CLEMENTS, John, to L. L. Louisa, d. of T. E. Mallins, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.  
GOLDSWORTHY, Esq. F. 72nd N.I. to M. L. d. of the late John Anderson, at Calcutta, Dec. 6.  
HAMER, Capt. H. P. to Georgiana C. d. of W. J. Bampton, at Calcutta, Dec. 9.  
HIGGINS, J. to Miss Mary Elford, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.  
OGILVIE, Lieut. C. S. W. 6th N.I. to Ellen E. d. of the late T. Hillman, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.  
SHERES, J. W. C.S. to Louisa G. d. of A. B. Hemington, at Agra.  
SWARIS, John T. to Miss Mary Pickers, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

## DEATHS.

ANNON, wife of J. at Baranpore, Dec. 12.  
BURT, James E. wife of Capt. G. H. 6th N.I. at Darjeeling, aged 23, Nov. 28.  
COCKBURN, F. G. inf. of W. at Calcutta, Dec. 4.  
COOPER, Mary, widow of the late Col. W. H. at Deyrah, aged 76, Dec. 3.  
JEFFERIES, wife of Capt. H. at Howrah, aged 29, Dec. 6.  
MASSEY, wife of James, at Jangpore, Nov. 27.  
MCKENZIE, James, at Calcutta, aged 36, Dec. 6.  
MCVITTIE, W. G. at Jessore, aged 23, Nov. 22.  
PLOSSER, Frederick, inf. s. of Mr. at Roorkee, aged 1, Dec. 8.  
RICKETTS, Isabella Victoria, wife of Brev. maj. G. P. 1st L.C. at Deyrah Dhoo, Dec. 15.  
TEMPLETON, J. at Calcutta, aged 36, Nov. 26.  
VALLEY, Mary C. inf. d. of Lieut. D. H.M.'s 29th, at Dinapore, Nov. 30.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5. Roman Emperor, Scott, Singapore.—6. Paon Shan, Burt, Hong Kong and Singapore; Clarissa, Lyter, Maulmein; North Atlantic, Cook, Melbourne.—7. New Margaret, Bovey, Hong Kong; Mooltan, Chivers, Geelong.—8. Atlet Rohoman, Sawyer, China and Singapore; Gallant, Black, Singapore.—9. Oriental, Stobo, Glasgow.—10. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Maulmein, Rangoon, and Arracan; screw-steamer Hydaspes, Benson, Southampton; Herbert, Hallet, San Francisco and Singapore.—11. Cocanada, Graves, Coringa; Dido, Youngerman, Maulmein.—12. Himalaya, Currier, Bordeaux; steam-ship Pekin, Granger, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Pinang.—17. Princess Royal, Mawson, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Paon Shan (Dec. 5), from Hong Kong.—Capt. W. York, B.H. and Mr. B. Wilson.  
Per Gallant (Dec. 8), from SINGAPORE.—Masters C. and N. Hewetson.  
Per Fire Queen (Dec. 10), from Rangoon.—Mrs. and 3 Misses Montgomerie, Capt. Forrest, Skelton, Lick, and Young; Messrs. Baker, Burrow, Carrispiet, Smith, Lewis, Turnbull, Bodroy, and Briscoe; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lowry, Miss Jenkins, C. Wardley.  
Per Herbert (Dec. 10), from SAN FRANCISCO.—Mrs. and Miss Hallet.  
Per Hydaspes (Dec. 10), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. De Kantzon, esq.; Capt. Smallegange, Jernale, Pastouze, Col. and Mrs. Grant and Mr. J. D. Campbell. From CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Col. Coventry, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Dick, C.S. From MAURITIUS.—Mr. W. Storm, Capt. Dorin, Dr. Mathien, and Lieuts. Cumberland and Boulderson. From CEYLON.—The Hon. S. Wortley. From MADRAS.—Dr. Gowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Shaden, Lieut. Thomson.  
Per Cocanada (Dec. 12).—J. E. Johnson.  
Per Himalaya (Dec. 16).—Mr. A. Mosco.  
Per Pekin (Dec. 15), from HONG-KONG to SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Patterson. From Hong-Kong.—Mr. J. Olding and Mr. J. Ferret. From San-

SAPORE.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Franck, Maj. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Gubhoy, and Mr. David, deck.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4.—Lochmond, Bray, Liverpool; Crown, Chandler, Falmouth; British Merchant, Wilkinson, Mauritius; Richard Battersby, Jeffrey, Liverpool; Shah Allum, Wadge, Mauritius.—5. Steamer Shenghai, Patterson, Singapore and China; Maupertius, Rose, Bombay and Martelles; Collingwood, Tanner, London.—7. Borneo, Sutherland, Mauritius; Europa, Wharton, London; William Stewart, Richey, London; steamer Madras, Parfitt, China, and steamer Tenasserim, —, —, —, Canada, Robinson, London, and Navigator, Touchet, Bourbon.—8. Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Maulmein and Rangoon.—10. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. J. Bennis, L.N. Rangoon.—11. Shawel Hamed, Rose, Penang and Singapore; Soubahdar, Day, St. Helena and London; Nile, Nisbet, Madras and London.—12. Sir Robert Sale, Santry, London; Mary Cannon, Rensay, Liverpool, and Clifton, Beazley, Demerara.—17. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Wellesley, CALCUTTA to LONDON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Robert Spankie and children; Mrs. Byng and child, Capt. and Mrs. Tunes and children, Mrs. Davies and child, Mrs. Maples and children, Mrs. Hough and children, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Cunningham and children, Capt. Richardson, Mr. Gurdoo, Mr. and Master McKinnon, two Masters Haldane, and Master Cossett; Maj. and Mrs. Leader and children, Mrs. Harris and children, and Master Bond.  
Per Nile, from CALCUTTA to LONDON, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Gen. Gowan and child, Mrs. Frank Tucker and child, Capt. and Mrs. W. Davidson, Mrs. Archibald Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Lumsden and three children, Mrs. Hodge and two children, Maj. Macdougall, and three Misses Gerrard. To the CAPT.—Capt. and Mrs. Leicester, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. Smith, and two Misses Angelo. To MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sweedland, Misses Sweedland, Dr. Kutsleiber, A. Ainslie, Esq. and A. Grant, Esq.  
Per steamer Bentinck, for MADRAS.—Capt. Hill, Capt. Singleton, Lieut. Davidson, Sir H. Montgomery, Mr. Morehead, c.s.; Miss Morehead, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Swinton, c.s.; and Mrs. St. John. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Gordon, Mr. VonRatzky, Maj. Armstrong, Mr. Young, Capt. Evans and Mrs. Evans.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 19, 1853.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prema.	6 8	6 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 4	3 8
Third Sixes 4 do.	dis.	0 4	0 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	prema.	1 4	1 8

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2425 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	660 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	3 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	6 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 14	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 8 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	223 12 .. 224 9	per 100.
Mexican ditto	232 0 .. 232 8	
Sovereigns	10 2 .. 10 3	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7 .. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 4l. 5s. to 5l.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 17).—The past fortnight has been rather a dull one in the Cotton Piece Goods market, owing in a considerable degree to a tightness of money in the bazar, as well as in the principal up-country marts; and although no decline in prices has been established, yet, to effect sales to any extent, lower rates than those current would have to be submitted to. The business done in Mule Twist has been very moderate, the reported sales not exceeding 391 bales. The finer qualities of Nos. 50 to 100 are chiefly in demand; 20 to 40 are less wanted; 110 to 200 have lately grown into better inquiry at improved prices. Turkey Red and German Yarns are in good request at former value; Orange is more active; the demand for light shade Green has slackened, and the darker shades remain dull. The Metal market is more lively. Copper, Iron, and Spelter are in improved demand.

## MADRAS. 11th Dec.

**THE LONDON MAIL** of November 8th arrived at Madras December 12th, and left 13th for Calcutta (per *Oriental*).

**CURE OF CHOLERA.**—Dr Colin Paterson, surgeon to the rajah of Travancore, has published in the *Madras Spectator* a receipt for the treatment of cholera, which he has found almost invariably successful. It consists of "calomel, opium, camphor, of each one ounce and one scruple; sugar of lead two ounces and two scruples, aromatic powder four ounces and four scruples, acetic acid one drachm. Distilled water sufficient quantity. The acetate of lead is dropped on the acetate of lead until dissolved, when it is to be rubbed up with the opium and camphor (the latter dissolved by means of a little spirits of wine), then the calomel and aromatic powder is to be added with a sufficient quantity of distilled water to form the whole into a mass, which must be beaten up well for some time in a marble mortar, and divided into a thousand pills." During seven years in which the doctor has watched the operation of these pills, only 28½ per cent. of those attacked have been carried off, while in England the average proportion of mortality to seizures has been 43 per cent. Four or eight pills, one every quarter of an hour, are generally sufficient to check the disease's progress.

**MAJOR BALFOUR AND MR. BOURDILLON.**—The *Spectator* states, that the Governor of Madras has offered a deliberate insult to Major Balfour and Mr. Bourdillon. These gentlemen were among those who drew up the able Report on Public Works at Madras, which Sir H. Pottinger considers to reflect upon himself. They presented themselves at the public breakfast-table of the Governor, and afterwards sought an audience. This is the custom of Madras, but "they were told by an aide-de-camp, who must have felt himself humiliated by the transmission of the message, that their presence at the breakfast-table was only owing to a mistake, and that the great man would not see them." We would fain hope that there is another side to this story, and that a Governor himself so sensitive to the slightest discourtesy, has not forgotten so completely the respect due to himself, and those whom he professes to represent.

**SIR JAMES BROOKE.**—The *Madras Examiner* states that Sir Christopher Robinson and the Honourable Daniel Elliott, who have been appointed to the commission for investigating the charges against Sir James Brooke, will proceed to Borneo to commence their labour at the latter end of November.

**PROMOTIONS** consequent upon raising a third European regiment at the Madras presidency have absorbed all brevet captains of infantry.

**PORTO NOVO IRON.**—The *Athenaeum* announces that at last there is some prospect of the "Porto Novo Iron-Works" proving a remunerative speculation, and expects that the Madras iron-works will supply the requirements of this presidency in the matter of rails and machinery, for which the orders will be yearly more extensive. The Porto Novo furnaces have recently executed some large castings, and furnished a considerable amount of wrought iron for the Madras Government, as well as completing orders for the Bengal railway.

**A DETACHMENT OF H.M.'s 43RD REGIMENT**, consisting of 2 Brevet-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 assistant-surgeon, 5 sergeants, 192 rank and file, 31 women, and 4 children, arrived from England on the ship *Earl of Hardwick*, and were disembarked on the evening of Dec. 19, and marched into Fort St. George.

**LIEUT. HORRIDGE.**—A Bombay paper mentions that an accident of a serious nature had happened at Sangor, to Lieutenant Horrridge, the quartermaster of the 24th regiment Madras N.I. It is said that he was infusing gunpowder poured intermittently from a flask on a piece of kindled charcoal, in a somewhat unguarded manner, till a flash accidentally communicated with and exploded the entire contents of the flask, to the serious injury of both hands, especially of the left. Grave apprehensions exist that this hand cannot be preserved, so much being involved in the injury.—*Athenaeum*.

**GOVERNMENT.**—If any man wishes to be convinced of the anxiety of the Indian Government to improve the resources of the country, he may obtain proof to that effect, by perusing the manifest of the bark *Brasilia* on her arrival at this port in April, 1852: At the recommendation of Dr. Wight, 784 bags of New Orleans cotton seed were procured at a great expense, and put on board the ship in question, for distribution in all parts of this presidency; and if the same curious individual alluded to, desired to be convinced as well of the difference between projects and practice, in all matters where our good masters interfere on the public behalf, it would only have been necessary for him to walk down to the beach a few days since, and watch the proceedings of a committee of survey, cited to examine 317 bags of the said shipments. The history of the importation appears to be, that a few

samples were sent here and there to the various collectors, not one in ten of whom had the leisure, the means, or the inclination, to make use of them, whilst the residue was left to be kicked about in the government godowns, as not worth stealing, till, to get rid of the incumbrance, a survey is called, and two-fifths of the whole consignment is found to be utterly useless, the heat and moisture having done their work.—*Athenaeum*.

**THE SHIP "ALFRED."**—We regret to announce that the ship *Alfred*, Captain Voss, with detachments of H.M.'s 81st on board, putting in to Vizagapatam for water, struck on a reef of rocks, and sprung so serious a leak, that all her passengers were obliged to be landed and great part of the cargo. Fortunately no lives were lost. The *Alfred* has been towed up to Calcutta by steamers.

**DEATH OF LIEUT. TOMSDAINE.**—We regret to observe in the *Bangalore Herald* mention of the death of Lieut. Lumsdaine, of the 15th hussars, which took place on the 8th December. The deceased officer had been, for some little time, in a critical state, and was on his way to the presidency, with the view of leaving the country, when death overtook him. He died at the Oospottah bungalow.

**FOUR MURAL TABLES** are about to be erected, in St. Andrew's Church to the memory of the late esteemed physicians-general of this presidency, Drs. Adams and Wyse, and of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, the deceased adjutant-general of the army; and of Captain Fox, a formerly member and communicant of the congregation of the Kirk.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

**LIEUTENANT ALBERT WILLIAM PINSON, 1st N.I.**  
Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 22, 1853.—At an European general court-martial held at Moultmein on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1853, Lieut. A. W. Pinson, 1st N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.—

**Charge.**—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

**First Instance.**—In having, on May 18th, 1853, when proceeding by water from Moultmein to join his regiment at Stang, conducted himself in a highly outrageous manner, by severely beating and kicking his wife, Mrs. Mary Pinson, and threatening to stab her.

**Second Instance.**—In having, on his return to Moultmein, on the 22nd day of the same month and year, violently assaulted and cruelly beaten, with his fists, his wife, the said Mary Pinson, inflicting on her forehead a severe cut on the head.

**Third Instance.**—In having at the same place, on the afternoon of the same day, violently assaulted and intentionally and wilfully pushed or thrown his wife, the said Mary Pinson, out of the boat, on board which they both were, into the Metheun river, to the imminent danger of her life.

**Finding.**—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidences before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. A. W. Pinson, of the 1st regiment of N.I., is not guilty of either the charges.

Moultmein, Wednesday, the 18th day of Oct. 1853.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. SAVILEY, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Madras, 18th Nov. 1853.

Lieut. A. W. Pinson is to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

W. G. WOODS, Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant-General of the army.

## ENSIGN THOMAS HENRY DRURY, 41st N.I.

**Head-Quarters, Madras, Dec. 5, 1853.**—At an European general court-martial held at Kamptee on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1853, Ensign T. J. Drury, 41st N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.—

**1st Charge.**—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Kamptee, on Oct. 5, 1853, struck with his fist, Ens. W. O. Cox, of the same regiment, and repeatedly called him a liar.

**2nd Charge.**—For having at the same time and place been drunk when duty as orderly officer of the day.

Guilty both charges.

**Sentence.**—To be dismissed from the service.

Kamptee, the 22nd day of November, 1853.

**Recommendation.**—The Court having performed its duty in awarding to the prisoner a sentence commensurate with the offences of which he has been found guilty, begs respectfully but very earnestly to recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.



The Court would mention as the grounds of its recommendation, the youth and inexperience of the prisoner; the contrition expressed by him, the character for sobriety given him by his commanding officer, and by an officer with whom he lived, leading to the impression that Ens. Drury was unexpectedly overcome by indulging in an insidious beverage of the strength of which he was ignorant; and to the state so induced, the Court would charitably attribute the conduct of the prisoner as set forth in the first charge.

Approved and confirmed; but at the earnest recommendation of the Court, I remit the sentence of dismissal, so properly awarded for the offences charged, and I trust that the predicament which Ens. Drury placed himself in by his intemperance and violent conduct, will be a warning to him, and to all others, to refrain from a vice now happily of rare occurrence in the army, and to observe, on all occasions, and under ever circumstance, that strict propriety of conduct which characterizes the officer and the gentleman.

(Signed) W. STAVELEY, Lieut. Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Dec. 2, 1853.

Ensign Drury is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, E. W. to be an asst. judge of the zillah of Combaconum.  
BLAIR, J. H. to be asst. to coll. and mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam, Dec. 20.  
BOMDILLON, J. D. coll. and mag. of north div. of Arcot, res. ch.  
BROWN, C. P. res. the serv. fr. May 1.  
CADELL, W. M. to be sub. coll. and int. mag. of Tanjore, Dec. 20.  
CROZIER, F. H. to be civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Nellore, Dec. 20.  
FORBETH, W. A. asst. the serv.  
GOLDIE, J. H. sub. judge of zillah of Shittoor, del. over. ch. of court to A. S. Matheson, Dec. 17.  
HARRIS, G. A. to be civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Calicut.  
INNES, J. C. to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, Dec. 20.  
LECOQ, E. to be consular agent for the French empire at Madras.  
MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. asst. ch. of the off. of chief sec. to Gov.  
MOREHEAD, W. A. res. ch. of the off. of puisne judge of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udut, Dec. 23.  
READE, C. W. sub. judge of zillah of Salem, res. ch. of court.  
WARD, S. N. to be civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Cuddalore.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEEKY, J. W. 1 mo. to pres.  
FORBES, L. 1 mo.  
GREENFELL, St. L. M. 1 mo. to pres.  
MORRIS, G. L. 14 days to pres.  
RATLIFF, J. 15 days  
THOMAS, E. B. 3 weeks.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEALTRY, Rev. T. to offic. as chapl. Poonamlee, Dec. 13.  
NAGLE, Rev. W. asst. chapl. rep. his return to pres. fr. England.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARDEN, Lieut. G. R. P. 36th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to join.  
BENSON, Ens. C. A. 15th N.I. to join.  
BOILEAU, 1st Lieut. A. J. M. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 11.  
BRINE, Lieut. J. J. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 7, v. Powys, retired.  
BROCK, Ens. J. S. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 9, 1853, v. Vaughan, dec.  
BROWN, Lieut. R. 29th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.  
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 50th N.I. to do duty with 19th N.I. until further orders, Dec. 13.  
CLEMONS, Lieut. col. C. 20th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cannanore, v. Brig. Justice, Dec. 13.  
COTTON, Lieut. G. E. 50th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.  
CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to offic. as asst. resident at Nagpore until arr. of Maj. Ramson.  
DOBBIE, Capt. R. T. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
FASKEN, Lieut. E. T. 2nd batt. art. to be adjt. and qr. mr.  
FISHER, Maj. T. J. 4th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mercara, v. Lieut. col. Budd, Dec. 13.  
FORLONG, Lieut. J. G. R. 1st N.I. to be supt. for making road across Toungoop pass.  
FORSTER, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
FOX, Ens. F. R. 14th N.I. to join.  
GOUGH, Cornet P. B. P. app. to do duty with 7th L.C. is cancelled.  
HALHED, Ens. C. M. 52nd N.I. to join with the detach. of that corps at pres. Dec. 12.  
HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. to join.  
HITCHINS, Brev. col. B. R. 47th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 17.  
HOLLAND, Lieut. L. H. H. 37th gren. to be capt. fr. Dec. 15, v. Mayne, inv.

JOHNSON, Ens. W. R. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
JONES, Lieut. R. G. 2nd L.C. to be adjt.  
LIDDERDALE, Ens. J. 38th N.I. doing duty with 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
LOGAN, Lieut. col. A. S. 33rd N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 17.  
LOGAN, Ens. A. G. D. 37th gren. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 15, v. Mayne, inv.  
MAYNE, Capt. R. 37th gren. transf. to inv. est. fr. Dec. 13; posted to Eur. vets. to join at Vizagapatam, Dec. 17.  
M'CALLY, Capt. W. B. 41st N.I. att. to Hyderabad conting. pl. at disp. of Govt.  
M'CALLUM, Capt. C. C. 7th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. to join.  
M'LEOD, Lieut. col. W. C. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 42nd N.I.  
M'MAHON, Lieut. C. A. 39th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp. to continue to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 51st N.I. until rel.  
MOTTET, Ens. H. E. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 25th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to join.  
OBBARD, Ens. T. to do duty with 48th N.I., to join.  
OGILVIE, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
OTTLEY, Lieut. P. F. 48th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.  
POWYS, Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a maj.  
PRIOR, Lieut. G. B. 5th batt. art. to be qu. mr. and interp.  
PUCKLE, Ens. H. G. 28th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. Dec. 12.  
RICHARDSON, Lieut. col. J. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I.  
SALTER, Ens. P. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 7, v. Powys, ret.  
SANDYS, Col. G. 6th L.C. ret. to du. Dec. 17.  
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.  
STAINFORTH, Lieut. C. R. 4th L.C. to be post mr. at Mahow, v. Lieut. Millar.  
SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. asst. to superint. eng. pres. div. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. to join.  
TAYLOR, Lieut. G. E. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.  
TREVOR, Maj. S. S. art. fr. 4th batt. to 3rd batt.  
WALTERS, Ens. R. A. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
WELDON, Lieut. W. 47th N.I. to be adj. Dec. 13.  
WILDE, Lieut. A. F. 19th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.  
YALDWYN, Col. J. posted to 6th N.I.

##### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

OBBARD, T. Dec. 17.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to April 1, to Bixagapatam.  
ABDY, Lieut. C. H. 8th L.C. leave cancelled.  
ALEXANDER, Brev. maj. A. 8th L.C. fr. Dec. 22 to Feb. 6.  
ALVEN, Lieut. S. W. 44th N.I. two yrs. to the Cape.  
BARCLAY, Lieut. J. S. 39th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to May 31, to the Neilgherries.  
BELL, Ens. C. J. R. 6th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
BOULDERSON, Maj. J. C. 35th N.I. 4 mo. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
BRETT, Ens. F. A. 43rd N.I. 1 year, without pay.  
BROOKMAN, Capt. H. 20th N.I. 30 days, to Madras, fr. Dec. 31.  
BROOME, Lieut. W. R. 49th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. T. 13th N.I. 6 mo. to sea and Calcutta, on m.c.  
CARTER, Lieut. G. M. 1st fus. 6 mo. to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
DAVIDSON, Lieut. J. 34th L.I. to Eur. on furl.  
GORDON, Brev. maj. G. 48th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 26, to Madras, prep. to app. for perm. to ret.  
GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
GOUGH, Corn. P. B. P. 3 mo. to Calcutta.  
GRANT, Lieut. R. G. H. art. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras.  
GRAY, Capt. F. 1st nat. vet. batt. leave cancelled.  
HAMILTON, Capt. D. 21st N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to March 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
HITCHINS, 1st Lieut. B. C. 2nd batt. art. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 24, to Madras.  
HODGSON, Capt. B. 7th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras.  
KERR, Capt. A. W. M. 39th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 25, to Cannanore.  
KIERNAN, Capt. T. 10th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
LUARD, Brig. J. K. C.E. leave cancelled.  
MAINWARING, Lieut. R. Q. 2nd N.I. to Nov. 17, 1853, in ext.  
RANKEN, Capt. R. 35th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
RUSSELL, Brev. Capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to Jan. 31 in ext.  
SANSOM, Capt. F. H. 3rd Eur. reg. 2 months to Calcutta.  
SWEET, Capt. F. 21st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
TOD, Capt. A. 42nd N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUTLER, Gar. Surg. W. to act as superint. surg. pres. div. dur. abs. of Key.



CLEVELAND, Asst. surg. E. S. M.D. fr. doing duty 2nd batt. art. to do duty H.M.'s 84th regt.  
 COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. fr. doing duty 2nd Eur. L. I. to do duty supt. surg. depôt, Hyderabad subsidiary force.  
 DREVER, Surg. J. 3rd Eur. reg. to continue in med. ch. of the art at St. Thomas's Mount, to accompany the details from Arcot to Bellary, Dec. 10.  
 HENDE, Asst. surg. W. W. 10th N. I. at Sectabuldee, to take med. ch. of residency dur. abs. of Dr. Bell.  
 JOFF, Asst. surg. K. ret. to du. Dec. 17, posted to 7th N.I.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. C. fr. doing duty, 2nd Eur. L.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. Mackay, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to remain in med. ch. of detach. sappers and miners in Pegu.  
 MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. to do duty under the surg. in ch. of art. at St. Thomas's Mount.  
 RENNICK, Surg. R. H. fr. 7th N.I. to 1st N.I. to join at Vizianagrum, Dec. 20.  
 YOUNG, Surg. S. A. G. app. to the charge of European native horse and foot art. at St. Thomas's Mount, on dep. of Surg. Drever, and dur. abs. of Surg. Davidson. Dec. 10.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAUCHAMP, Surg. W. 52nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to St. Thomas's Mount and eastern coast, on m.c.  
 DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. leave canc.  
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. 1st L.C. fr. Dec. 18 to 31, to pres.  
 FORSTER, Asst. surg. J. to March 15.  
 KEY, Supg. surg. T. 2 years, to sea and the Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 MIDDLEMASS, Surg. J. 17th N.I. 3 mo. to Mhow, on m.c.  
 ROBSON, Surg. J. M.D. 31st L.I. leave canc.  
 ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. 14 days, to Bellary.  
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. T. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 21, to Bangalore, on m.c.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BROOME, the lady of Lieut. W. 40th N.I. s. at St. Thomé, Nov. 30.  
 CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. A. H.M.'s 94th, d. at Madras, Dec. 16.  
 CRAKE, wife of W. H. s. at Madras, Dec. 16.  
 CRUKSHANK, wife of Lieut. T. 36th N.I. s. at Russellkondah, Nov. 30.  
 DAVIES, wife of the Rev. U. B.A. d. at Cuddapah, Dec. 17.  
 DOGGETT, wife of J. C. d. at Mungbankump, Dec. 19.  
 FULTON, the lady of Capt. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Secunderabad, Dec. 2.  
 HARRING, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Ootacamund, Dec. 5.  
 PERREIRE, wife of J. M. d. at New Town, Dec. 8.  
 RANKING, wife of J. L. s. at Rajahmundry, Dec. 13.  
 RICHARDS, wife of the Rev. G. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 3.  
 WHITE, wife of G. G. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 21.

## MARRIAGES.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. to Marianna, d. of the Hon. J. T. Thomas, at Madras, Dec. 16.  
 KERAKOOS, H. to Mary, d. of the late E. S. Sarn, at Madras, Dec. 22.  
 RITTERSON, Lieut. A. W. 45th N.I. to Mary C. d. of Lieut. col. Hamond, at Secunderabad, Dec. 6.  
 TAY, W. to Eliza A. d. of Lieut. G. Clarke, at Madras, Dec. 13.  
 WEST, D. to Louisa S. d. of T. J. Dawes, at Vepery, Dec. 21.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, K. Eliza, d. of R. at Madras, aged 2, Dec. 15.  
 BEAUCHAMP, wife of J. J. at Cuddapah, Dec. 14.  
 HAGHE, C. Susanah, inf. d. of J. K. at Madras, Dec. 7.  
 JAMES, Susan Anna, at Coonoor, aged 34, Dec. 2.  
 LOCKE, L. George, inf. s. of S. R. at Nellore, aged 21, Dec. 10.  
 LUMSDAINE, Lieut. J. L. S. H.M.'s 15th Hussars, near Bangalore, Dec. 15.  
 MARCHANT, L. Jane, wife of S. at Bangalore, aged 26, Nov. 20.  
 NORMAN, Mr. at sea on board the steamer *Oriental*, Dec. 7.  
 ROWLAND, B. at Muscalpettah, aged 25, Nov. 29.  
 SARGENT, wife of John, at Nellore, aged 7, Dec. 9.  
 VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. W. 17th N.I. at Aurangabad, Dec. 9.

## SHEPHERDS.

Dec. 9. Elise, Peyrusset, Boudier, J. Dolphin, Harris, Coringa, Charles Dumerque, White, Vizagapatam, Coringa, and Masulipatam.—14. Athlete, Gibson, Rangoon, Moulinet, and Amherst.—17. Steamer *Oriental*, Henry, Suez, Aden, and Galle; Nip, Nesbitt, Calcutta and Sandhead.—18. Amelia, Farley, Moulinet.—19. Lucille, Paterson, Melbourne; Sandford, Calma, Demerara and Cape of Good Hope; Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, London and Lizard; screw steamer *Queen of the South*, Norman, Calcutta.—21. G. E. D. Carter, Trincomalee.—22. Sheard, Christie, Trincomalee.—23. Steamer *Bentinelck*, Boucher, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Charles Dumerque (Dec. 9), from VIZAGAPATAM, CORINGA, and MASULIPATAM.—Mr. Porriman and son, Mr. T. Pereira, Mr. Levis, wife, and 3 children; Mr. Conville, wife, and 4 children.  
 Per *Albion* (Dec. 14), from MOULMEIN, RANGOON, and AHERM.—Mrs. Gibson and family, Maj. Boulderson, Capt. Carter, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Hitchens, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Porter.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Dec. 17), from SUZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Rev. W. Nagle, Mrs. Nagle, Miss Thomas, Mr. Jopp, Mrs. Jopp, Col. Logan, Col. Hutchins, Miss Fosbery, Col. Sandys, Mr. Fraser, Mr. F. Obbard, Mr. S. W. Gale, Mr. A. Beattie, Mr. H. Henderson, Mr. A. D. Ross, From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Elliott. From SUZ to MADRAS.—Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Baierleine, Mrs. Baierleine, and Rev. P. J. N. Calmels. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Costan, Mrs. Poner's native female servant, and Mr. Nelson's native male servant. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. Chase and Mr. Vinay. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ramsay and native female servant, Rev. W. Winchester, Capt. K. P. D. Tessier, Mr. Carew, Mr. G. P. Carew, Mr. Daly, Miss Davidson, Mrs. C. Robertson, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. G. Plowden, Mr. G. Plowden, Miss Amesbury, Miss Smith, Miss Martin, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. J. G. Campbell, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Miss Ryder, Mr. Schillee, Mr. Don, Mr. Down, Capt. Jarvis, Mr. J. Johnson, Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Davidson, Robert Smith, Mr. M. Black, Mr. F. Taylor, Miss Grey, Lieut. K. A. Taylor, Mr. Grapel, Mr. Wallace, Rev. J. Storek, J. Wallace, jun. and Mr. Stokes. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ferguson, jun. and Mr. J. Vinto. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Halli. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. W. Masters, Mr. Muller, and Mr. Leyland. From ADEN to GALLE.—Lady Tuyl and Mr. Dawson. From ADEN to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Coleman, and Mr. Greenlee. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Thume. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cameron, c.s.

Per Nile (Dec. 17), from CALCUTTA and SANDHEADS. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Panting, Mrs. Seward, Miss Douglas, Miss DeHutteleben, Miss Sewardland, A. Grant, Esq. N. S. Sewardland, Esq. A. Ainslie, Esq. For CAPR.—Capt. and Mrs. R. Loycester, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. J. Smith, 2 Misses Angelo. For LONDON.—Mrs. Gen. Gowan and child, Mrs. F. Tucker and child, Mrs. C. Hogg and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Davidson, Mrs. A. Grant, Maj. McDougall, Capt. and Mrs. Lumsden and 3 children, 3 Misses Gerrard and 1 servant.  
 Per Amelia (Dec. 18), from MOULMEIN.—Miss Honner, Lieut. and Mrs. Codd and 2 children, 3 Misses Magrath, Mr. and Mrs. Magrath, Mr. Seymour.

Per Sandford (Dec. 19), from DEMERARA and CAPR OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Rivers and 2 children, and 200 coolies.

Per Earl of Hardwicke (Dec. 19), from LONDON.—Lieut. col. Phillips, Capt. Cockburn, Lieut. Whitmot, Lieut. Colville, Esq. Hon. Herbert, Esq. Lord Brown, Asst. surg. Brown, Esq. McCausland, Esq. McCrummen.

Per screw steamer *Queen of the South*, from CALCUTTA. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. St. John. For CHYLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, and Mrs. Smyth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Miss Roberts and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson and 4 children, Maj. Wigstone, Capt. Vincent, Lieut. Key, Mrs. Patten, Rev. R. Vedeira, and Mrs. Ford.

Per steamer *Bentinelck* (Dec. 23), from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Hill, Capt. Singleton, Mr. McMahon, Lieut. Davidson, Lieut. Foske, Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., Mr. Morehead, Miss Morehead.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Mehmet Ali, Amie, Marselle, vid Bimlipatam.—14. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatam, Coringa, Munsoorcottah, and Maulmein.—17. Steamer *Oriental*, Henry, Calcutta; Elise, Peyrusset, Pondicherry, Karikal, and Baligapatam.—20. Screw steamer *Queen of the South*, Norman, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and London.—21. Nile, Nisbet, Cape and London.—23. Devonshire, Dyer, London.—24. Steamer *Bentinelck*, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (Dec. 14), to MASULIPATAM, CORINGA, MUNSOORCOTTAH, and MAULMEIN. For MASULIPATAM.—Capt. R. P. M. Crewe, 14th N.I. For CORINGA.—Mrs. Roberts and 2 infants, and J. D. Goldinham, Esq. For MUNSOORCOTTAH.—Lieut. R. K. Macquaid, 15th N.I.; and Lieut. A. G. Duff, 94th N.I.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Dec. 17), to CALCUTTA.—Esq. Pemberton and 3 native servants, Esq. Grooms, Mr. G. Williams, Lieut. H. D. Wellion, G. Ashmole, Esq. Corset P. Gough, Mr. St. George, Lieut. H. P. Campbell, Colour-sergeant J. Walker, wife, and 3 children.

Per screw steamer *Queen of the South* (Dec. 17), to GALLE, MAULMEIN, CAPR OF GOOD HOPE, and LONDON. From MADRAS to CAPR.—Mr. F. W. Gator and Mrs. S. E. Brown. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, 1 child, and Mrs. W. B. Thompson, 5 children, Mrs. Watts, 5 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mobbs, Mrs. J. M. Goldie, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Capt. Carruthers, Mrs. Burroughs, and Lieut. Skottowe; to Galle, Dr. Beattie and Maj. Koven.

Per Nile (Dec. 21), to CAPR and LONDON. To the CAPR.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and 2 children. For LONDON.—Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Down and 5 children, Miss Gordon, Capt. McCarthy, H.M.'s 94th regt. J. W. Branson, Esq. Lieut. Down, 1st Madras Fusiliers, 4 Misses Merritt, and 3 Misses Johnston. Steerage.—Seri, Major Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, and Miss Dawson.

Per steamer *Bentinelck* (Dec. 24), to SUZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. E. Ranken. To MALTA.—Lieut. C. W. St. John. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mons. C. Eldan.

## COMMERCIAL.

MADRAS, Dec. 24, 1853.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on adv. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co. .... 88 "  
 On Tenders do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 7 "  
 Investments ..... Rs. 37,18,397 3 8  
 Circulation and Deposits ..... 38,27,297 0 5  
 Specie in the Bank ..... 36,86,310 0 4

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 prem.
1829-30	1½ to 2 prem.
1841	2 to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	1 to 1½ prem.
1835-36	1½ to 2½ prem.
1843	2 to 2½ prem.
5 per cent. transferable book debt .. ..	6 to 7
Tanjore Bonds .. ..	1½ to 2 prem.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	22 to 23 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10.4 to 10.5 each
Bank of England Notes .....	10.2 to 10.4 each
Spanish Dollars .....	220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, ..	do.
Bank of England Post Bills, ..	do.
Mauritius Government Bills, ..	do.
Ceylon ..	do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disc.	
„ Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disc.	
„ Sell, par.	

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

THE LONDON MAIL of November 24th arrived at Bombay Government 25th (per *Feroze*).

**GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.**—*Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1852.*—Notice is hereby given, that so much of the 12th rule of the Government Savings Bank as directs transfers to be made to the 4 per. cent. loan on a depositor's account accumulating to Rupees (500) five hundred, is cancelled, and, in lieu thereof, these sums will now be transferred to the 3½ per cent. loan, advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th October, 1853, or to such loan as may be open in the absence of any instructions to the contrary from the depositor.

A. MALET, Chief Sec. to Gov.

**LIEUT. R. F. BURTON.**—The friends of the talented author, Lieut. R. F. Burton, of the 18th Bombay N.I., will be glad to learn that he was alive and well at Suez on the 7th October, when the mail left. He had just returned to that city after a trip through the Hejaz, having visited Medina and Mecca, and gone through all the ceremonies of the pilgrimage: he does not, however, we believe, intend prefacing his name with that of Hadji, although he has performed the haj. Lieut. Burton had amongst other things collected a variety of geological specimens in his tour; and there can be little doubt that the observations made during his travels will be laid before the world in a short time. He is already favourably known in literary circles.—*Bombay Times.*

**H.M.'s 8th REGT.**—We have much pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following order issued by Brigadier-Gen. Stalker, C.B., under date the 12th instant, on the departure of H.M.'s 8th regt. from Deesa:—"The brigadier-general commanding cannot permit H.M.'s 8th, the King's regiment, to quit the division, without recording the very high sense he entertains of its efficiency in every respect. The uniform good conduct of the men, and the almost total absence of drunkenness, afford the strongest evidence that the discipline of the corps is of the highest order, which reflects the greatest credit upon Lieut.-Col. Hartley, and all under his command. The harmony and gentlemanly bearing, which have been ever conspicuous amongst the officers, and the cordial and friendly feelings which have marked their intercourse with those of other corps with whom they have been associated, will render their departure a subject of deep regret to all, to none more so than to the brigadier-general himself, who has had so many opportunities of forming a correct estimate of their worth. The brigadier-general will never cease to take a lively interest in H.M.'s 8th, the King's regiment, and nothing will afford him more gratification than to bear of success attending their arms whenever employed, and he begs to assure Lieut.-Col. Hartley, and all under his command, that they carry with them his (Brig.-Gen. Stalker's) sincere wishes for their welfare and prosperity."

**RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.**—The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* has visited the railway-works beyond Tannah, and supplies us with some curious information upon trifling matters connected with railway management in India. In cleaning an engine and boiler, he says, forty coolies are equal to about one English workman. In Bengal we may assume the same proportion, with one point of difference. The forty natives injure the boiler in the process, while the one Saxon does not. Another authority, however, gave a different story, from actual experience. Sixteen men and eight women have been employed to do the work of two "navvies." Even artisans were inferior, in the proportion of three to one, though in certain trades, requiring trained men, they were nearly equal. The rate of speed generally attained, moreover, is said to be only eighteen miles an hour, including stoppages.

ONE OF THE PRINCES OF CANDAHAR has commissioned an agent in Bombay to engage an Englishman as tutor to his son. His highness will pay the teacher's expenses, and allow him Rs. 600 a month. He must remain five years in Candahar, and will be furnished with suitable lodgings. The opportunity is an admirable one for any traveller who desires to make himself thoroughly acquainted with this portion of Central Asia, and can endure a certain amount of hardship. It would also offer an excellent opportunity for Government to plant an influential secret agent in the very heart of the enemy's country.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## SECURITY BONDS.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 7, 1853.*—With reference to the General Regulations published in G. G. O., dated March 13, 1850, No. 184, regarding securities from public servants in the military department, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, in addition thereto, that every public servant of the above description, whose appointment may be held on a security bond, shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July, in each year attach to any abstract, including his pay and allowances for the month immediately preceding, a return of sureties, in the following form:—

Rank or designation, and Name.	Place of Residence.	Date when last communicated with.

I do hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-mentioned individuals, whose names are affixed to a bond as my sureties, are now alive and solvent.

The above voucher will be considered by the pay department indispensable, before the salary for the preceding or any subsequent month can be paid or brought into the military disbursements.

It is to be clearly understood that the above rule does not absolve from the necessity of making an immediate report of the death or disqualification of sureties to the Hon. Company's solicitor as already ordered.

It will be the duty of the Military Accountant and Auditor General to communicate, when necessary, with the Hon. Company's solicitor on all matters connected with security bonds; and any irregularities which are not satisfactorily explained or rectified by the parties concerned, are to be reported to Government by these officers without delay.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council,  
T. MAUGHAN, Lieut.-Col., Sec. to Government.

## EXAMINATION OF SUBALTERNs.

*Head-Quarters, Poona, Nov. 12, 1853.*—1. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to establish as a rule, that no subaltern officer shall in future be considered eligible for appointment to the command of a troop or company, until he shall have been examined by a committee of officers, in his theoretical and practical knowledge of his parade and other regimental duties, and shall be reported by such committee to be qualified for the command.

2. The qualifications required are as follows:—

For a Troop or Company of Artillery.

—I. A good practical knowledge of Parts I. and II. of the Book of Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army.—II. A good practical knowledge of the field-battery exercises for horse or foot artillery.—III. A thorough knowledge of the constitution and establishment of a troop of horse or battery of foot artillery, the

mode of payment of the men, the rules regulating their enlistment, discharge and pension rules, and Articles of War, the rules regulating good-conduct pay and distinguishing marks for good conduct, the rations and messing, the canteen system and other points concerned, with the interior economy of a troop or company.—  
IV. The equipment of the battery, the different kinds of ammunition used, the use of each under different circumstances, use of the several implements and articles of equipment, mode to be observed for the preservation of the ammunition, the repair of the carriages and harness, and of the responsibility of the officer in command as respects his contracts and gun contingent allowance.

For a troop of Light Cavalry.

A good practical and theoretical knowledge of military equitation of Parts I. and II., and Sections XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX. of Part III. of the Book of the Regulations for the Instruction, Formations, and Movement of the Cavalry, an acquaintance with the principles of farriery, the interior management of a troop, and an acquaintance with the Mutiny Act, Articles of War, and general regulations of the service.

For a Company of Infantry.

A good practical and theoretical knowledge of Parts I. II. and V. of the Book of Evolutions and Field Exercises of the Army, the interior management of a company, and acquaintance with the Mutiny Act, Articles of War, and general regulations of the service.

3. Officers commanding brigades and stations will be pleased to receive committees accordingly, upon application from regimental commanding officers, to be composed of a field officer, captain, and adjutant, of which the president and a member should belong to the same branch of the service as the candidate, and one or other of them to the same regiment.

The examination of artillery subalterns will be arranged by the Commandant of Artillery, and as from the detached state of the corps it may sometimes be found impracticable to assemble such committees, the Commandant's opinion as to the fitness of the party for command will be held sufficient until a favourable opportunity offers of testing his acquirements in the manner prescribed, the result of which in all such cases is to be specially reported for the Commander-in-Chief's information.

4. The committees are to frame their reports agreeably to the following form:—

*Report.*—The committee has examined Ensign or Lieut. A. B., of the — regiment, in the theoretical and practical knowledge of his parade and other regimental duties, as also into his acquaintance with the Mutiny Act, Articles of War, and General Military Regulations, and is of opinion that he is (not) qualified to command a troop or company (as the case may be).

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,

Actg. Dep. Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

#### FIELD EXERCISES OF THE TROOPS.

*Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 22, 1853.*—The field exercise for which the under-mentioned troops have been assembled at Poona being concluded, the Commander-in-Chief cannot forbear from expressing to the army at large the gratification he has derived from the proof given of its high state of efficiency in every respect by that portion of it (embracing every arm) he has thus had the opportunity of personally inspecting.

Horse brigade artillery (2nd and 3rd troops).

H.M. 10th Royal Hussars.

Poona irregular horse.

1st comp. 1st batt. art., with No. 2 light field batt.

4th comp. 4th batt. art., with No. 4 light field batt.

5th comp. 4th batt. art., with battery.

Corps of sappers and miners.

H.M. 78th Highlanders.

H.M. 86th regt.

3rd regt. N.I.

4th regt. N.I. (rifle corps).

19th regt. N.I.

27th regt. N.I.

Detachment of 26th regt. N.I.

Detachment under command of Capt. Hunt.

The excellent manner in which the field movements have been performed, and the perfect acquaintance with their various field duties evinced by the officers and soldiers generally (European and native), merit his lordship's warm approbation; and, together with the exemplary conduct of the men during the time the troops have been assembled, fully attest the admirable discipline that pervades all ranks.

The Commander-in-Chief cordially thanks Brigadier Trydell, the officers of the head-quarters and Poona divisional and brigade staff, and officers commanding regiments, for the able assistance

they have afforded him; and his lordship requests that his high approbation may be communicated to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the several corps and detachments of Poona.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 26, 1853.*—Whereas the Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., hath been appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that the Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., has on the date hereof assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison; and all persons are required to obey the said Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

A. MALLET, Chief Secretary.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. R. 1st asst. to col. and mag. of Broach, that appt. can. and to act in dur. W. J. Tarquand's abs.

BAKER, A. to be asst. supt. in revenue survey dept. Khandeish [collectorate, fr. Oct. 15].

BELLASIS, A. F. coll. and mag. of Hyderabad in Scinde, ass. ch. of duties.

DAVIDSON, A. F. supt. of Khandeish rev. survey, to be dept. coll. and dept. mag. in that sillah few purposes connected with the survey.

ERKINE, C. J. to be sen. asst. jud. of Surat for det. station of Bros.

ERKINE, H. N. B. to return to and rem. at pres. to stud. Hindoostanee.

GIBBS, J. act. sen. asst. jud. of Surat for det. stat. of Broach, del. ov. ch. of adawlut to R. F. MacTier, to act as judic. asst. to commiss. in Scinde, Dec. 12.

GOLDSMID, H. E. returned to pres. to res. ch. of offices of govt. director of Bank of Bombay, and mem. of Mint Committee, and of revenue and financial depts.

HOBART, Hon. G. A. ass. ch. of duties of acting assist. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

HOPE, T. C. passed ex. in Maharratta lang.

HOPE, T. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

KEAYS, R. sess. jud. of Conkan—ret. to sud. stat. fr. his circ. in Rutnagherry div. of sillah.

LEGGETT, Mr. to be sheriff of Bombay for this year 1854.

LINDSAY, H. B. passed ex. in Maharratta lang. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

LODGE, R. W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

MALET, H. P. to be a memb. of Board of Conservancy, v. Cruickshank, res.

ROSE, J. N. acting coll. and mag. of Tanna, ass. ch. of duties.

TURQUAND, W. acting sub. coll. of Nassick, to proc. into districts, fr. Nov. 6.

TYTLER, C. E. F. ret. to duty on civ. estab.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMERON, C. H. 1 mo. in ext.

LE GEYT, P. W. leave cancelled.

REID, L. 1 mo.

ROBERTSON, J. W. to Nov. 17, in ext.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DICKENSON, Rev. E. N. ret. to du.

FENTON, Rev. G. L. 1 mo leave fr. Dec. 19.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. fr. 28th N.I. to be maj. on the augmentation 3rd Eur. regt. Dec. 15.

ANDERSON, Lieut. to act as adj. to 6 companies 19th N.I. dur. their separation fr. head qrs. of corps proc. to Poona, and to act as staff officer at Kolapore.

BALDWIN, Capt. to act as adj. to N.V. batt. dur. abs. of Tyrwhitt.

BALLARD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. posted to engs. to rank fr. Sept. 20, v. Cowper, prom.

BANNERMAN, Ens. C. B. to do duty with 19th N.I. Dec. 23.

BAUGH, Capt. C. R. 9th N.I. ret. to duty.

BIRDWOOD, Brev. maj. C. sen. dy. asst. commy. gen. to continue to act as an asst. commy. gen. v. Ramsay, Dec. 20.

BOLTON, Lieut. H. F. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 17.

BROWN, Lieut. G. G. to be adj. and qr. mtr. art. southern div. v. Hassack.

CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. E. fr. 28th N.I. to be maj. on the augmentation 3rd Eur. regt. Dec. 15.

CARTER, Lieut. V. B. D. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 17, v. Fitzgerald, dec. Dec. 21; passed exam. in Maharrattaleng.

CHESHYRE, Lieut. A. P. 12th N.I. to proc. in ch. of details, 2nd N.I. and marine batt. to Kurrachee, returning to Bombay on completion of this duty.

CLAY, Lieut. C. H. 21st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 3, v. Laurie, prom.  
 COWPER, 2nd Lieut. A. engra. to be 1st lieut. fr. Sept. 30, in suc. to Berthon, ret.  
 DAUN, Lieut. J. to act as qr. mr. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 DAVIES, Capt. H. F. 29th N.I. att. to 28th N.I. to rejoin hd. qr.  
 DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. engra. to rank fr. July 2, in succ. to Kilner, prom.  
 DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. to ret. ch. of horses, No. 4 light field battery.  
 DUNCAN, Lieut. J. A. McN. 28th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, v. Hodgkinson, prom.  
 DYETT, Lieut. N. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.  
 FARQUARSON, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. to receive the vet. charge of the horses of the squadron proc. to Deesa, Dec. 23.  
 FOLLETT, Capt. F. W. dy. asst. adjt. gen. to be asst. adjt. gen. v. Green, prom. Dec. 21.  
 FRASER, Cadet T. S. inf. att. to do duty with 19th N.I. at Poona, to join.  
 GRACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. to act as qr. mr.  
 GIBBARD, Lieut. H. L. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 2nd batt. to com. the 2nd comp. with No. 5 R. field batt. at Bheoj, Dec. 15.  
 GLASFORD, Lieut. C. L. R. 1st Eur. regt. to be a mem. of mil. exam. com. at pres.  
 GORDON, Lieut. W. J. sub. asst. commy. gen. to cont. act. dep. asst. commy. gen. v. Birdwood, Dec. 20.  
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. to act as adj. to 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Mark.  
 GRAHAM, Capt. W. D. engra. to rank fr. July 2, in suc. to Kilner, prom.  
 GREATHEAD, Maj. made ov. com. of brig. at Deesa to Lieut. col. Hartley, 8th foot.  
 GREEN, Brev. lieut. col. E. c.m. 21st N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 30, in suc. to Prior, ret.  
 HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Nov. 29, 1853, v. Deesa, tr. to 3rd Eur. reg. ; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Farres, trans. to 3rd Eur. reg.  
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. sub. asst. commy. gen. to act as dep. asst. commy. gen. v. Salmon, Dec. 20.  
 HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. 13th N.I. to act as interp.  
 HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 4th batt. to com. the 6th comp. with No. 7 lt. field batt. at Shikarpore, Dec. 15.  
 KILNER, Brev. maj. J. engra. to be maj. fr. July 2, v. Scott, prom. Dec. 15.  
 LANG, Lieut. col. W. pol. agent in Kattewar, del. ov. ch. to Capt. J. T. Barr.  
 LAURIE, Lieut. J. J. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 30, in suc. to Prior, ret.  
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. T. H. P. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, v. Daun, transf. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 LE GUYT, Cornet W. att. to do duty with 3rd L.C. to join.  
 LEWIS, Lieut. C. M. 1st N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp.  
 LIDDELL, Brev. maj. J. fr. 27th N.I. to be maj. in the augmentation 3rd Eur. regt. Dec. 15.  
 LUCAS, Major C. art. to rejoin Dec. 15.  
 LYONS, Lieut. E. W. 28th N.I. to join.  
 MARRETT, Lieut. P. D. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 4th batt. to com. the 1st co. and bullock battery at Baroda, Dec. 15.  
 MCKENNA, Lieut. J. art. fr. 4th batt. to 3rd batt. to com. the 4th comp. with No. 8 lt. field batt. at Hyderabad, Dec. 15.  
 NORRIS, Ens. J. T. to do duty with 4th N.I. on dept. of the regt. fr. Poona, Dec. 23.  
 MUNBEE, Brev. capt. G. B. engra. to be capt. fr. Sept. 30, in suc. to Berthon, ret.  
 NEWNHAM, Lieut. F. G. to res. appt. as 3rd in com. Khandeish Bhul corps.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. to res. appt. as 2nd in com. Guzerat irr. horse.  
 NIMMO, Lieut. T. R. 28th N.I. to join ; to rank fr. Nov. 15, v. Lye, prom.  
 OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. c.m. 23rd L.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of India ; to be an hon. a.-de.-c. on the Governor-General's personal staff.  
 PAUL, Lieut. A. G. 23rd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.  
 PELL, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. to be a dep. coll. in Scinde.  
 FLOMER, Lieut. to act as adj. to 25th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Little.  
 POPE, Major G. dep. com. gen. to be act. com. gen. on dep. of Davison, on m.c. Dec. 20.  
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. B. senior asst. com. gen. to offic. as dep. com. gen. on dep. of Davison, on m.c. Dec. 20.  
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.  
 RICHARDSON, Ens. L. B. to do duty with 19th N.I. to join.  
 ROBSON, Lieut. F. G. to act as adj. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 ROLLAND, Capt. brigade maj. to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. v. Follett, Dec. 21 ; posted to the Poona div. Dec. 23.  
 ROSS, Ens. W. H. passed colloq. exam.  
 ROSS, Ens. T. J. T. passed colloq. exam.  
 ROWAN, Capt. A. F. art. perm. to retire on pension fr. Dec. 31.  
 SALMAN, Capt. W. B. dep. asst. com. gen. to act as an asst. com. gen. v. Shaw, on m.c. Dec. 20.  
 SANDWICH, Capt. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Griffiths, on leave.  
 SANDWICH, Capt. 3rd Eur. regt. to join at Poona.

SCOTT, Brev. Lieut. col. W. engra. to be lieut. col. fr. July 2, v. Grant, ret. Dec. 15.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to be a perm. mem. of civ. and mil. exam. committee.  
 SCOTT, Ens. J. D. G. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Campbell, trans.  
 SHAW, Lieut. 3rd N.I. to act as interp. to 27th N.I. dur. abs. of Boulton.  
 SHORTT, Lieut. A. Y. act. 3rd asst. to pol. agent in Kattewar, joined his appt.  
 SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of the horses of the hd. quar. Dec. 23.  
 SPENS, Corn. A. T. 3rd L.C. art. to join at Nussacabad, Dec. 12.  
 STEWART, Capt. T. R. coll. and mag. of Shikarpore, resum. ch. Nov. 20.  
 STRUTT, 2nd Lieut. C. H. art. to join.  
 THOMSON, Lieut. D. engra. att. to do du. with asp. and min. at Poona.  
 TRYDELL, Brig. B. to rec. com. of Poona div. fr. Maj. gen. Stavelly.  
 WALKER, Lieut. J. T. engra. to rank fr. July 2, in succ. to Kilner, prom.  
 WALLACE, Capt. R. assu. ch. of Rewa Kanta agency.  
 WALSH, Ens. T. P. B. 29th N.I. tr. to do du. with 9th N.I. to join at Surat.  
 WATSON, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to rank from July 27, 1852, v. Sibthorpe, ret.  
 WESTROPP, Ens. G. R. C. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Mercweather, trans. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 WILSON, Ens. A. B. 7th N.I. qual. in vernac. language, Dec. 12.  
 WREN, Lieut. R. F. 3rd L.C. returned to du.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

##### ENGINEERS.

FINCH, A. U. H. Dec. 3.

MALCOLM, R. P. Dec. 2.

##### ARTILLERY.

WORSLEY, G. R. Dec. 2.

RICHARDSON, L. B. Dec. 2.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Brev. maj. H. 10th N.I. leave same.  
 BAIGREE, Ens. R. 3rd Eur. regt. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableschwur, on m.c.  
 BAUGH, Capt. C. R. 9th N.I. fr. Dec. 22 to Jan. 5, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd N.I. fr. Nov. 28 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 CARRGIE, Ens. J. 5th L.I. fr. Nov. 29 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 COLLIER, Ens. H. C. 21st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay.  
 COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. Jan. 3 to Feb. 20, in ext.  
 CRISPIN, Ens. G. B. fr. Dec. 9 to 31, 1 mo. from Dec. 1 in ext. to remain at Mahableschwur, on m.c.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. asst. civ. eng. in Chandeish, fr. Nov. 6 to Dec. 21.  
 DICKINSON, Lieut. executive eng. Ahmedabad, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 13 to Bombay.  
 DODD, Ens. C. D. J. 8th N.I. to Jan. 31, for ex. in Hindoostan, at Bombay.  
 DYETT, Lieut. W. A. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Jan. 3 to Feb. 3, in ext.  
 FOLLETT, Capt. F. W. act. asst. adjt. gen. Scinde div. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1 in ext. to remain at Mahableschwur, on m.c.  
 GOODFELLOW, 2nd Lieut. W. W. sappers and miners, fr. Nov. 28 to Dec. 21, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.  
 GRANT, Capt. C. F. apt. of pol. Kaira, leave same, m.c.  
 HAMMOND, Lieut. R. M. 20th N.I. 3 years to Eur.  
 HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N. I. April 15 to May 15.  
 HOBART, Lieut. Hon. W. A. 3rd Eur. regt. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 JIBB, Ens. R. G. 23rd N.I. Dec. 15 to Jan. 15.  
 KINLOCH, Lieut. D. art. fr. Nov. 7 to Dec. 9, to remain at Sattara, on m.c.  
 KNEAVE, Ens. K. 24th N.I. Jan. 1 to 31, for ex. in Mahatta lang. at Bombay.  
 LAING, Capt. J. 27th N.I. fr. Dec. 21 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 LANG, Lieut. col. W. 26th N.I. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m.c.  
 LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. B. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. R. 21st N.I. Nov. 25 to Jan. 12.  
 LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. N.V. batt. to Dec. 31 in ext. to remain at pres.  
 LOCKETT, Ens. R. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Dec. 24 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 MACKENZIE, Capt. T. A. 3rd L. C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Bombay.  
 MALCOLM, Maj. G. acting supt. of police, Dharwar, 1 mo.  
 PELL, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableschwur, on m.c.  
 PIERCE, Lieut. J. H. S. 24th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay.

POOR, Batt. Grs. 20th N.I. to Dec. 25, to remain at Bombay.  
 PRATER, Capt. Asst. Surg. 1st N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at Mahabeshwar, on m.c.  
 PYM, Cornet M. 2nd L. C. fr. Dec. 10 to 31, to remain at pres. on m.c.  
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. B. asst. comm. gen. fr. Dec. 1 to 20, to remain at Jaspur.  
 REID, Lieut. J. H. horse art. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at Jaspur.  
 ROOME, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 SAGERT, Lieut. J. R. G. G. 1st mo. fr. Dec. 31.  
 SARRIS, Ensign A. 10th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 SPENS, Corn. A. T. 3rd L. C. to Jan. 15.  
 STAMMER, Brig. Gen. P. 20th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. P. 20th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 STUART, Ensign J. R. 9th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.  
 STUBBS, Ensign F. J. 27th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, to be examined.  
 TART, Major J. Asst. Surg. to Nov. 30, in ext.  
 THOMAS, Ensign D. D. 24th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. to Bombay.  
 TREVOR, Lieut. 2nd class, asst. supt. of roads, P. M. S. to Bombay.  
 WILKINSON, Lieut. Col. M. W. C. 15 days, to the Decatur.  
 WILSON, Capt. J. art. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. 8 yrs. to be examined.  
 WREN, Lieut. R. P. 3rd L. C. fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 15, in ext. to remain at Bombay.  
 WRENCH, 2nd Lieut. E. J. art. fr. Dec. 27 to Feb. 15, to Bombay, to be examined.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARRINGTON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of details, 19th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Pathan to aff. med. aid to 3rd Eur. regt.; to med. ch. of details, 4th N.I.  
 BARRIS, Asst. surg. art. to 1st batt. art. to proc. to Secroo and rec. med. ch. of troops from Asst. Surg. Miller, and accomp. same to Ahmednagar.  
 BLOKHAM, Surg. 2nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd Belooch batt. v. Lawrence.  
 GANE, Asst. surg. H. J. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. to join at Kurrachee.  
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. W. G. att. temp. to 26th N.I.  
 LOWND, Asst. surg. to do du. with 1st comp. 1st batt. art. at Sholapore, enjoin.  
 MILLAR, Asst. surg. Poona fr. horse, to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 2nd batt. art. att. to 4th comp. 26th N.I. on march fr. Poona to Secroo.  
 NAYLOR, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to the civ. dep. staff, jail, and hospital at Sukkar, fr. Oct. 1.  
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. to act as garrison and civ. surg. at Surat, dur. indis. of Surg. Atkinson.  
 ROSS, Asst. surg. to accompany the recruits proc. to Mooltan, returning to Kurrachee on the com. of the duty, Dec. 15.  
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. I. M. to be surg. fr. Nov. 15.  
 SHEPHERD, Asst. surg. W. A. placed at disp. of C-in-C. of Indian Navy for duty.  
 SKELDING, Asst. surg. 3rd N.I. to ass. med. ch. of detach. 26th N.I. at Poona.  
 TURNER, Asst. surg. h. art. to make over med. ch. of 27th N.I. to Surg. Barrington, and to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 2nd batt. art. while at Poona.  
 WILKINSON, Asst. surg. Al. L. attached to Rev. gen. hospital at pres.  
 WINGFIELD, Surg. J. W. ret. to duty; to med. ch. of 13th N.I. v. Style, to Eur. Dec. 14.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. F. S. ret. to duty; to med. ch. of 22nd N.I. v. Barb, Dec. 14.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARRON, Mids. C. H. W. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore.  
 BRIGGS, Act. mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Dec. 21.  
 BRUCE, Volunt. W. A. to join the *Hastings*, Dec. 3.  
 BURNES, Mids. fr. the *Constance* to the *Hastings*, Dec. 21.  
 CATTLEY, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Dec. 24.  
 CONOLLY, Purser, 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. W. B. to Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabeshwar, on m.c.  
 DUVAL, Mids. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Falkland*, Nov. 30.  
 GRAHAM, Purser, fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Semiramis*.  
 HALL, Act. mast. R. C. perm. to rejoin the serv. Dec. 6.  
 HARRIES, Mids. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Falkland*, Nov. 30.  
 HEATHCOTE, Lieut. to the *Feroze*, Nov. 30; to the *Falkland*, Dec. 24.  
 HEWETT, Comm. H. H. to Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabeshwar, on m.c.  
 HORA, Purser, ret. to du. perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 3.

JAMES, Assist. surg. R. W. ret. to du. to join the *Hastings*, Dec. 19, perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 23.  
 INGLE, act. purser, fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Elphinstone*.  
 LOUIS, Volunt. J. to join the *Hastings*, Nov. 30.  
 MACKENZIE, Assist. surg. M. M. ret. to duty, to join the *Falkland*.  
 NASH, act. mast. fr. the *Semiramis*, to the *Feroze*, Dec. 21.  
 PEVOR, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, Nov. 30.  
 PRITCH, act. mast. of the *Auckland*, to the *Feroze*, Dec. 24.  
 PRICK, act. mast. of the *Feroze*, to the *Falkland*, Nov. 30.  
 RUYNSFORD, wids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Constance*, Dec. 21.  
 SEATON, Mids. F. L. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore.  
 TEMPLAR, mids. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Falkland*, Nov. 30.  
 TOLSON, wids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Constance*, Dec. 21.  
 TROLOPE, mate, fr. the *Falkland* to the *Feroze*, Nov. 30; to the *Falkland*, Dec. 24.  
 TURNER, Prov. Mate J. A. to join the *Hastings*, Nov. 30.

SHIPPING.

Dec. 14, Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Brown, Surat; David McIver, Ballie, Sydney.—15. Arabella, Cobbs, Boston; steamer G. R. Clerk, Clarke, Surat.—17. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Calcutta and Cochin; steamer Bombay, Beys, Kurrachee.—18. Steamer Firis, Roberts, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; Takan, Oland, Falmouth.—19. Steamer Anderson, Sydney.—20. Steamer Dwarak, Woolley, Bushire and Muscat.—21. Steamer Lowjee Family, Fox, Surat.—22. Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee; McDonald, Aden.—23. Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee; steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Brown, Surat.—24. Charles Campbell, Melbourne.—25. Palinurus, Robinson, Virginia; Putty Moombarruck, Day, Calcutta; steamer Semiramis, Frutshard, Gogoy Fox, Tareton, Point de Galle.—26. Steamer Phlox, Ellis, Surat; steamer G. R. Clerk, Clarke, Surat; Pauline, Reichert, Batavia; steamer Feroze, 800; steamer Feroze, Drought, Aden; Mahomed Sumbany, Butler, Penang; Adahard, Fisher, Antwerp.—28. Mary Anne, Ally bin Ahmed, Nacoda, Calcutta, and Alleppe.—29. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Southampton.

Per Mayaram Dayaram (Dec. 17), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Brady.  
 Per steamer Bombay (Dec. 17), from KURRACHEE.—C. Semprini, Esq. Bengal army; Capt. H. Wilman, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Lieut. G. S. Bolton, 2nd Grenadiers; Lieut. H. Chesshyre, 12th N.I.; Ensign C. Fraser, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Mr. Johnson, asst. surg.; Mr. M'Kenzie, I.N.; Lieut. J. Doran, 24th N.I.; Mr. Lovedall; Mr. Wilding.  
 Per Tokon (Dec. 18), from LONDON.—Mrs. O'Hardi.  
 Per steamer Erin, from HONG KONG.—Dr. Hunter, Asst. surg. James, Mr. Phillips, Mr. M'Nahon, Mr. Vason, Mr. Watson, Mr. Coleman.  
 Per Auckland (Dec. 2), from ADEN.—Mr. G. Stevens, cadet; Sied Omar; Sied Hussain bin Abdel Kadir and 1 native servant; Lieut. Hearn, 2nd Lieut. Parke.  
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. Ledwick, Capt. Lewis, Lieut. Barwell.  
 Per Arabella, from BOSTON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and O. B. Everett.  
 Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from SURAT.—Mr. Knight and 7 natives.  
 Per steamer Feroze (Dec. 28), from SURAT.—Lord Elphinstone, Mr. Adam, private secretary; Mr. Lawson, Mrs. Lawrence and 2 daughters; Miss Marsh, Mrs. Tytler, Mr. Watts, Mr. Standen, Mr. Howard, Maj. Oliphants, Mr. Tytler, C.S.  
 Per Putty Moombarruck, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Crawford and child.  
 Per Semiramis, from GOGO.—Maj. Jackson, Lieut. Mainwaring, R.N. and Mrs. Mainwaring.  
 Per Mahomed Sumbany, from PENANG.—Mrs. J. Talbot.  
 Per Cadiz, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. David Brown. From POINT DE GALLE.—Captain De Lange.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14, Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee.—16. Henrietta, Brouse, Cochin and Bordeaux; steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Brown, Surat.—18. Steamer Ganges, Baker, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—19. Steamer Clerk, Clarke, Surat.—20. Jon Cooper, Kikkison, Cochin and London; steamer Phlox, Ellis, Surat.—21. Steamer Lowjee Family, Fox, Surat; Wanderer, White, London.—22. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Brown, Surat; Somnauth, Lawson, Liverpool; Cassibelaunus, Armstrong, Cochin and London; steamer Victoria, Menesse, Malabar Coast; Atrevida, Shearer, Greenock.—26. Steamer Bombay, Beys, Kurrachee; steamer Auckland, McDonald, Persian Gulf; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Calcutta; Garland, Halcrow, Liverpool; steamer Phlox, Ellis, Surat.

Per steamer Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Tryford, Miss Ross, Capt. Harvey, Lewis Pelly, Esq.; Mogul, and 31 deck.  
 Per steamer Ganges (Dec. 18), to HONG KONG. For CALCUTTA.—M. Elliott, Esq. For MADRAS.—W. Bracken, Esq. For SINGAPORE.—Jaffer Khamissa. For HONG KONG.—Rahimtoola Yursee.  
 Per Victoria, to MALABAR COAST.—J. W. Wood, Esq.; J. Jefferson, Esq.; C. Pollock, Esq.; Mr. C. H. Walker, 6 European gentlemen, and 25 natives.  
 Per Atrevida, to GREENOCK.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and 6 children.  
 Per Bombay, to KURRACHEE.—Rev. Matchett, Mr. Keays, Lieut. Serivener, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Coghlan, and Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback.  
 Per Garland, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Halcrow.  
 Per Phlox, to SURAT.—T. L. Jenkin, Esq.  
 Per Seringapatam.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. D. Davidson and 3 children. For the CAPE.—Mrs. Pogson and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Worgan and 3 children, Mrs. Gibbs and 2 children, Mrs. W. Clare, sister, and 4 children; Mrs. Dunlop and 5 children, Mrs. Malcolmson and child, Rev. Mr. Burgess and 5 children, 1 child of Capt. Gordon's, 1 child of Mrs. Ledley's, Mrs. Hurst, friend, and 5 children; Mrs. Henderson and 4 children. To embark at COCHIN.—Capt. H. E. C. King, 6th Madras Cav.; Mrs. King and 3 children.  
 Per steamer Feroze (Dec. 29), to SURAT.—The Right Hon. Viscount Falkland and Viscountess Falkland, Mrs. Lawrence, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Tritton, Mrs. Wilding and 2 children, Maj. the Hon. St. G. G. Foley and

... Lieut. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel and children, Lieut. E. M. Hammond, Lieut. W. Percy Lea, Mrs. E. Henderson and child, and Mrs. Mainwaring. 2nd class.—Mr. J. Wright, Mr. T. M. Williams, and Mr. Drygalsker. To ADEN.—Mr. Hora and Cowasjee Manojjee.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BARR, wife of Capt. H. d. at Bombay.  
COWPER, wife of Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. s. at Mazagon, Dec. 25.  
HUME, wife of Lieut. col. J. G. 28th N.I. d. at Deesa, Dec. 16.  
KENNEDY, wife of Lieut. M. engs. d. at Aden, Dec. 15.  
MEAD, wife of Asst. surg. C. C. d. at Bombay, Dec. 15.  
MENDOZA, wife of J. J. d. at Mazagon, Dec. 19.  
MORRIS, Mrs. R. J. d. at Kohce, Scinde, Dec. 10.  
MUTER, wife of Capt. St. J. O'Neill, 2nd N.I. d. at Shikarpore, Dec. 10.  
SUMMERS, wife of G. A. d. at Ahmedabad, Dec. 6.

## MARRIAGES.

CLIMON, R. to Hannah, widow of Th. R. G. Martin, at Byculla, Dec. 24.  
DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. R. to Lt. L. G. to Anna A. d. of W. Crawford, at Bombay, Dec. 15.  
SIRWELL, Lieut. W. V. 80th N.I. to Louisa Paul of the late J. S. Wood, at Sholapoor, Dec. 22.

## DEATHS.

HORACE, Barbara, inf. d. of Lieut. T. HEARD's 94th, at Belgawan, Dec. 11.  
JONES, Lieut. T. B. 11th N.I. at Anasagar, aged 36, Dec. 16.  
SNAPE, Capt. G. 24th N.I. at Kuffach, Dec. 11.

## COMMERCIAL.

Banking, Dec. 29, 1853.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer bonds	Rs. 113 for Nos. regist.
5 Do.	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	1841-42
4 Do.	1842-43
4 Do.	1843-44
4 Do.	1844-45
	Rs. 101 1/2 to 101 1/2 Ca's
	Rs. 108 1/2 p. 100 Sa.
	Rs. 101 1/2 to 102 p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 101 1/2 do

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	up 50 p. ct. per sales
Oriental Bank	400 each	500	do. 90 p. ct. sales
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500	do. 35 p. ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank	500 each	500	do. 40 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000	do. 30 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	12,500 each	12,000	do. 19,000
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each	7,000	do. 5,650
Colaba Lead Com.	10,000 each	10,000	do. 9,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400	do. 58 p. ct. div.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	29	Rs. prem.	each share.—Sales.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 1/2 nominal.
Bank of England Notes, per 100	Rs. 10 3-16th nominal.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	233
German Crowns	228
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104 1/2 to 104 3/4
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 1/2
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, Rs. 1 1/2.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99 1/2	
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99 1/2	
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dls.	233 nominal.	

## VARIOUS.

Our quotations are, to London, 43 to 43. 2s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 43; China, per rupee, Rs. 1 1/2.

Imports (Bombay, Dec. 29).—Grey Shirtings.—40 inch of the lighter makes continue in fair demand. Grey T. Cloths have slightly receded in value; sales, however, are still being made. Twist.—The demand in the market is moderate, the better kinds are chiefly in request. No. 40 Mule has somewhat advanced, and a good inquiry exists for 50 and upwards. No. 30 Water is also in inquiry, and has advanced in price. Metals.—The market is steady, and prices have somewhat advanced. Copper, Brazier and Sheet, Rs. 65 to Rs. 66; Sheeting Nails, Rs. 52 to Rs. 53. English Bar Iron has advanced to Rs. 41 to Rs. 42. Square Nail Rod fetches Rs. 35; Round Nail Rod, Rs. 51 to Rs. 52; Sheet and Hoop Iron, Rs. 7 1/2 to Rs. 8. Lead, Pig, Rs. 10 1/2; Sheet, Rs. 12 to Rs. 13; Spelter, Rs. 14 to Rs. 15. Quicksilver has declined to Rs. 46 to Rs. 47.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 8th arrived at Hong-Kong November 28th (per Malta).

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27, Alster, Pienzing, Sydney.—28. Abouca, Richardson, Liverpool; steamer Malta, Purchase, Bombay.—Dec. 3. British Tar, Freeman, London; Bob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.—4. Canute, Barber, Calcutta.—6. Koh-i-noor, Lerien, Arctic Ocean.—9. Sea Witch, Fraser, New York.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Malta (Nov. 28), from BOMBAY.—The Right Rev. Bishop of Macao and his secretary, Capt. St. George, Dr. and Mrs. Hawkey, Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie, Messrs. J. McDonald, J. Pearson, and C. Grewold. Per British Tar.—Mr. and Mrs. Orakundoor, Messrs. W. L. Purdie and Mills.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27, Security, Pennington, Liverpool.—30. Steamer Pekin, Granger, Calcutta.—Dec. 4. George Metcalf, Anderson, Melbourne; William, Milton, London.—7. Francis Partridge, Brighton, Melbourne.—8. Argonaut, Hale, London; Flying Childers, Bayley, Hobart Town; Nepri, Petherbridge, London.—11. Steamer Malta, Esau.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Pekin (Nov. 30). For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Rattomson. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. A. Olding and J. Perret. Per steamer Malta (Dec. 11). For SINGAPORE.—M. J. T. Sheffer. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Jauncey. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. E. M. Williams. For LONDON.—Messrs. J. P. Watson and S. T. Stenhouse. For MALTA.—Mr. James Tait.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

HOLLIDAY, Mrs. d. at Victoria, Dec. 10.  
PEARCY, wife of the Rev. G. d. at Shanghai, Nov. 22.

## MARRIAGE.

PURDON, James, to Lydia S. H. d. of G. Nye, at Macao, Nov. 29.

## DEATH.

FYSH, W. W. at sea, on board the Zephyr.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Dec. 11, 1853.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 1 1/2d. for six months' sight Bills; 5s. for short paper.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 286 to 287.  
Sycee, 1 per cent. pm.  
Gold, 21 to 50 doli. per tola.

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, January 31, 1854.

## THE NAPIER PAPERS.

THE public have now the means of judging between the Earl of Dalhousie and the late Sir Charles Napier, who, it will be recollected, while Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, assumed the power, of his own mere notion, to set aside established rules; and receiving a well-merited reproof from the Governor-General, took to him high dudgeon and threw up his command. The papers on the subject have been published by order of the Court of Proprietors,—and when we say the papers, we mean the whole of the papers; the Napier have had no opportunity of garbling them. The order which, without reason, Sir C. Napier took upon himself to supersede, had been in force nearly five years; but the Commander-in-Chief choosing to think that it was impolitic and unjust, treated it as waste paper, and coolly revived a rule passed somewhat earlier, but which was in force only seventeen months. Now it is quite clear that Sir Charles Napier's opinion, that the offensive rule was "impolitic and unjust," could not authorize him in thus dealing with it. If his opinion were that such was the character of the rule, he would have been justified in representing it to the chief autho-



rity; but he must be a bold man in assertion,—bold as the Napiers themselves,—who would maintain that it was competent to the General to act upon this opinion in defiance of an existing military law, and in contempt of the Government under which he acted. Suppose a civil judge were to say, “The law is quite clear, and I ought to sentence the prisoner at the bar to a certain punishment; but I think the law impolitic and unjust, and I shall order him to be discharged.” The flounderings of Sir Charles in attempting a justification are truly pitiable: he talks of mutiny, and, when it suits him, labours to prove that mutinous feeling was widely spread; yet in the midst of this, at a time when, if ever, the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was most desirable, he galloped away from the seat of apprehension, leaving the mutiny to take care of itself; nay, at the very moment he declared in words that there was nothing like general mutiny, but only some partial ill-feeling, shared exclusively by a few bad characters.

On the 16th January, 1850, he says, “I have seen most of the armies in the world, and I have never seen one that is better paid or better cared for than the army of the East-India Company; neither have I ever seen a more obedient, more honourable army.” Then advertg to the very trifling insubordination that had been manifested, he said, “I will not allow a few malignant discontented scoundrels to disgrace their colours and their regiments by an insolent attempt to dictate to their Government what pay that Government shall give to soldiers, towards whom it has always been both just and generous.” Here is Sir Charles’s sentence upon his own conduct as shadowed forth by that of others. He would not allow “an attempt to dictate to the Government.” Of course not, he would have all the dictation to himself. He might dictate to the Governor-General, and it was the duty of the said Governor-General to obey with lowly reverence. It is true that Sir Charles says, in another place, “I did not dispute the right of the Governor-General to reprimand the Commander-in-Chief; but”—this “but” is like the postscript of a lady’s letter, the most important part of the communication—“but I denied and I still deny the justice of his exercise of that right.” Undoubtedly this is a point to be ever denied. The power of the Governor-General to reprimand is unquestioned, but he must not understand that power to be without limitation. He may at will reprimand Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, but he must keep his pen clear of the Napiers, except in the way of laudation. They are a sacred stock, and must be handled more delicately than old China. But then—will it be believed?—Sir Charles complains that the reprimand was an “intemperate” one. It is in print and will speak for itself; it is decided, but, at the same time, calm and dignified. But, however that may be, think of a Napier condemning intemperance of language! This is positively too rich. We have heard of the Prince of Darkness rebuking sin: now we have a Napier first ascribing intemperance of language in a quarter where it had never been employed, and then reproving it; turning sulky upon its assumed use, and thereupon throwing up an office of high importance, but which did not relieve its occupant from the duty (the first which a soldier should learn) of due subordination to authority.

¶ Almost the only remaining point of Sir Charles’s defence is an attempt to lower the importance of what he did in

regard to the order, which he treated with such levity. He maintains that he did not cancel, that he only suspended, the order, pending the decision of the Government; and he argues that to suspend is not to cancel. Now, this is altogether verbal trifling. Suspension was, as to its effect, much the same as cancellation. The dissatisfied men (“the malignant discontented scoundrels”) got what they wanted. When the Government disapproved, would even Sir Charles Napier have been hardy enough to take it back again, had the Earl of Dalhousie prescribed such a course? The Commander-in-Chief was not a simpleton; he knew that what was done was done; and that not only was the extra payment irrecoverable, but that the rule under which he should have acted, but did not act, could not be put in force under the same circumstances for at least a long period of time. He must have known that he was indirectly impeding the successful adoption of a large and comprehensive plan affecting the allowances of the entire Indian army, upon which the authorities, both at home and abroad, felt great anxiety. He knew all this, and he disregarded it. Napier willed, so Napier must execute. But he had not the magnanimity to carry it out with a bold face, but descended to the meanness of quibbling on the difference between suspending and cancelling. Suppose he had ventured a little farther. Suppose he had written something like this:—“My Lord,—Symptoms of mutiny having manifested themselves in a portion of the army here, I have deemed it necessary to act promptly and vigorously. I have accordingly caused the ringleaders to be seized, and by way of example I have ordered one of them to be blown from the mouth of a cannon, pending the pleasure of the supreme Government.” What would be the value of such a saving clause as this? The Government could not have the mutilated remains of the sufferer’s body put together again; and though its attempting to recover the money wrongfully paid under Sir Charles Napier’s orders was not physically impossible, it was morally so, as the Commander-in-Chief well knew. The thing was done, and could not be undone, and to talk of reference to Government, of suspending and cancelling, is sheer nonsense. A rule had been set at naught, the consequences were irreparable; and whether the act be called by one name or the other, makes no difference.

On such word-ringing as this did Sir Charles Napier rest his cause, by such cavilling did he seek to justify himself; that is, when he condescended to affect the semblance of argument, and did not get on the high horse and meet an overwhelming mass of facts and reasoning with such convincing phrases as “I assert,” “I deny,” “I shall not at present vouchsafe an answer,” &c., in fact, in the old Napier style, “we are right, and all the world beside are wrong.”

And now having seen something of Napier’s opinion upon Napier, it will be worth while to look at the opinion of the greatest military authority of our days, one of the greatest that ever existed. What says the Duke of Wellington? Our readers shall have his deliberate judgment in his own words:—

“I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that there existed no sufficient reason for the suspension of the rule, or order, of the 15th of August, 1845, at Wuzerabad.

“That the Governor-General in Council was right, and did no more than his duty, in the expression of his disapprobation of the act of the Commander-in-Chief, in suspending an order of Government in relation to the pay of the troops, and in ordering the adoption of a former repealed order providing for the same object.



"I regret that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, should have thought proper to resign the highest and most desired situation in the British army, to fill which he had been selected in a manner so honourable to his professional character. But as he has resigned, and I declare my decided opinion that the Governor-General in Council could not with propriety have acted otherwise than have expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of General Sir Charles Napier, in suspending the order of Government of the 15th August, 1845, at Wuzerabad, I must recommend to her Majesty to accept his resignation of his office.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

#### THE ENGINEERS.

We learn that it has been determined to strengthen the corps of engineers at Bengal by an additional battalion, and to give to each battalion one additional captain and one additional subaltern. At Madras the extension of the number of officers in each of the present battalions will be the same as at Bengal; and it is intended there, also, to add another battalion. At Bombay the old battalions will receive the additional officers as at Bengal; and it is not improbable that, at a future period, an additional battalion may be sanctioned.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

KELSALL V. FREEMAN.

[At the request of Mr. Kelsall's friends we insert the following from our brother of the *Delhi Gazette*. We presume that the paragraph referred to is one which appeared in this paper, not on the 17th October, but on the 29th September.—Ed. *Allen's Indian Mail*.]

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Dear Sir,—I am very sorry to find, in your paper of the 17th of October, a paragraph copied from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th of August, which reflects on the character of Mr. T. S. Kelsall, merchant, of Calcutta. That paragraph was written by me under the impression that the term "common informer" had been applied to Mr. Kelsall in its colloquial and offensive, rather than in its legal and purely technical sense. On learning, however, from a Calcutta paper, that I had been entirely wrong, and that the term used by the Court was intended to convey no censure whatever on Mr. Kelsall, but merely to describe the peculiar and perfectly unobjectionable form of action by which he had proceeded against the defendant, I published, without delay, a correct statement of the case. This latter statement appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 20th of August, and will, I hope, be republished by you, together with my assurance of regret that the *Delhi Gazette* should have unintentionally slandered a man of honour and of reputation.

I remain yours faithfully,

The Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.

Delhi, Nov. 28th, 1853.

#### BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—As your Journal is much read by Indian officers, perhaps you will allow me, through its medium, to draw attention to the following comment on the Bengal Military Fund.

It is with much concern and regret, that I observe the state of the Fund to be such as to render it necessary to curtail the pensions to widows; but if the solvency of the Fund depends upon it, it is to their interest to submit. What I would wish to protest against is, that such reduction should be permanent, instead of holding out a prospect to those now on the Fund that the full payment will be resumed on the Fund recovering from its embarrassments; and that however urgent the adoption of such a measure may be, it should not be framed on erroneous principles.

I see that the resolutions have been carried by a considerable majority; but as the Fund, as now constituted, has two objects, the majority of the voters being only interested in one, it is not illiberal to suppose personal interest had weight with many voters, more particularly when ignorant of the claims of the widows, which I will endeavour briefly to state.

Prior to the formation of the present Fund in 1824, the Bengal army had a distinct *Widows' Fund*, flourishing with a very considerable surplus capital (I believe about eight lacs of rupees). This capital they gave up to the now *Military Fund*, under a guarantee that the pensions should be secured to the widows,

which was supposed to have been done by clause 22 of the rules, as published in the *India Register*.\*

The erroneous impression I allude to is, the managers supposing they have been paying to widows at the rate of 2s. 6d. for the rupee, while they should only have received 2s. 6d., the exchange allowed to the Fund by the Company, whereas the two subjects are wholly unconnected. The rate of pension granted to widows was the retiring full pay of the rank of their husbands, less Lord Clive's Fund; and as retired officers are paid at 2s. 6d., their widows are entitled to the same. Should the Fund never so far recover as to give the full pension, the permanent reduction should only be in prospective, giving officers the option of making up the dowry by other means; and under all circumstances, the widows of members of the original Fund should in justice be exempt from any reduction.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ORIGINAL FUND, WHO TOOK CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN THE TRANSFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—I would once more, very unwillingly, ask the favour of your allowing this letter to be inserted in your next issue.

I was fearful I might have a little understated the charge for a passage from India at Rs. 1,000; but a friend has subsequently told me that he came from Madras, in July last, by the magnificent steamer *Indigna*, for 80l.

Reverting to the Fund rules, Art. 3, sect. 2, relating to subscribers who may redeem their subscriptions, should be revised; and in justice I do not think it should be limited in its action, viz. from the 1st July, 1846.

I must now allude to a letter signed "A Member," published in another paper, only to thank him for the information he has afforded, viz., that the *Indian Government* has inflicted the injury complained of! I was ignorant of the cause assigned until he enlightened me. The said cause, or fact, if it really be such, affords me great consolation; for I have that faith in the known liberality of the Hon. the Court of Directors, that I am sure there is not a gentleman of that body who would not scorn to profit by "a ruinous mistake," by which the widows' pension is threatened and an oppressive tax imposed on all their officers. I doubt not that, on a proper representation being made, they will, in the words of "A Member," make every honourable reparation, prevent the ruinous reduction of the widows' pensions, and, in their wise controlling power, see that all is right for the future.

I wish here to state my anxiety not to blame any individual! It is the system of management of which I have complained and do complain (not the men), as being diametrically opposed to the interests of the Fund. I readily allow there have been many talented men in the direction, who, had they remained long enough, or had more power vested in themselves, would have done much to have averted the evils we have arrived at. Indeed, some of them are personally known to me, of whom I could not speak sufficiently well or too highly; but the misfortune has always been, that we no sooner get a clever director than the Government requires his services far away from Calcutta, or he retires from the service. The greatest objection of all, however, is, that the officers elected for directors have as much as they can efficiently do in their several government appointments, and consequently cannot bestow that undivided attention which the Fund demands.

Now to the actuary! The correspondent "A Subscriber to the Widows' Fund" tells us there are two estimates of the deficit, one of which is only 10, on at most 12 lacs. If this estimate be correct (how cheering, contrasted with 28 lacs!), it would appear that neither the increase of donations nor subscriptions was necessary, taking as our guide the following quotation made by him from the actuary's report, p. 74: "I am therefore at present disposed to think, notwithstanding the deficit of 10½ lacs of rupees, there exists no urgent necessity either to increase the rates of donation and contribution, or to diminish the amount of pensions payable to the widows." Whose opinion ought the directors and the army to have followed, their own or their actuary's? It is truly marvellous and unaccountable, as the same correspondent observes, that the actuary's opinion was totally disregarded. In the actuary's opinion lay the safety of the Fund! In that of unprofessional men there could be little besides doubt and insecurity.

Retired brother-officers! you are most of you paying (according to the actuary) higher rates than are actually required; yet you are, I presume, to be called on for increased donations and subscriptions! Rest not until you have the right of voting on every important question affecting the Fund! It is a privilege of all others which we have the greatest right to; and, touching the

\* The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute; not dependant on the decision of the directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.

increased donations and subscriptions, if necessary, let not only us, but every subscriber on-furlough unite with us, and pray the Hon. Court of Directors not to act on the propositions Nos. 1 and 2 until the final report of the actuary appears. Such application to be based on his opinion that they are unnecessary.

Since writing the foregoing I have read the letter in your Journal, No. 334, signed "Fund." I hope my second letter, together with this, will satisfy him that I have never advocated touching the widow's pensions, nor would I on any account do so further than rectifying the exchange, and on which subject the Directors have expressed themselves as follows: "That it is an iniquity for a widow, say, for instance, of a colonel, to receive 342l. a year in England, whilst the widow of another colonel, who happens to be detained in India, receives but 279l. 10s."

More! I deprecate altering in any way the pensions of all widows under the rank of major, unless imperatively called for and recommended by the actuary. I may ask "Fund" if he has read the whole of Art. 26, sec. 3, because he will find it embraces all other claimants on the Fund. Let me add, that article is the chief of the fundamental rules of the institution. It was wisely framed to guard against the possibility of insolvency, and was intended to be the main safeguard of the Fund.

Mr. Editor, pray accept my best thanks for your kindness in publishing my letters. I now take leave of the subject, and in doing so disclaim any other intention than that of securing the welfare and stability of the Fund.

22nd Dec., 1853.

A SUBSCRIBER.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—Your editorial article of the 19th ultimo gave the word of hope, if not of promise or comfortable assurance, so strongly in favour of the solvency of the Bengal Military Fund, that it is with the utmost alarm and disappointment the widows and their families—for whose painful situation you express so much sympathy—find no less than ten per cent. deducted from the quarterly amount of their annuities now in course of payment. This blow, too, is the more severely felt, as a number of the ladies in question had lately been induced to join in a memorial to the Hon. the Court of Directors, on which they confidently relied for a more favourable consideration being given to their earnest prayer to be spared so severe an infliction. As, however, that memorial has failed of its effect, they have now no other alternative but that of expressing the sense they entertain of the harshness, not to say illegality, with which they have been treated; and, accordingly, the following protest to that effect is now in circulation, not only for their signature, but for that of all subscribers to the Fund who disapprove of the measure referred to, and to whom, as you correctly intimate, the accurate administration of its affairs is by no means unimportant. If, therefore, you will kindly give insertion to this document in your columns, you will confer a benefit upon many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of both sexes, who may not have any other means of seeing it for a considerable period.

Your obedient servant,

G. SWINEY, Lieut.-General.

"We, the undersigned subscribers to, and annuitants upon, the Bengal Military Fund, understanding that the acting agent has, under instructions from the Board of Directors in Calcutta, made a deduction from the last quarterly payment due to certain of the annuitants, hereby record our sense of the cruelty and injustice of that proceeding:—

"First, because Art. 22, sect. 3, of the Regulations states that the benefits 'granted to widows of deceased subscribers are absolute, not dependent on the decision of the directors; but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.'

"Secondly, because Art. 25 guarantees to the widow of every subscriber three-fourths of her late husband's pay, to be made over to her in sterling money if she resides in England, or in rupees of 2s. 6d. each if she resides in India.

"Thirdly, because the deduction complained of is alleged to be in conformity with Art. 29 (of the old Regulations); which article, however, can apply to forthcoming claimants alone, and not to present annuitants. That article, as interpreted by the Board, would be quite inconsistent with the principle of annuity transactions; since, in making mention of 'annual income,' it confounds the disbursement of annual contributions subscribed for the purpose of additional annuities, with the due payment of annuities already separately funded, and, therefore, totally independent of all current receipts.

"Fourthly, because even supposing Art. 29 to be susceptible of so unwarrantable an interpretation, the alleged inadequacy of the Fund to meet its engagements has never been proved; on the contrary, the professional actuary has formally given it as his opinion that no urgent necessity exists even for increasing the rates of donation and contribution of the members.

"Fifthly, because even if the erroneous interpretation of Art. 29, above alluded to, could be sustained, the sum deducted from the annuitants is not only excessive in itself, but most unfairly assessed; inasmuch as whilst the proposition to that effect was carried by a comparatively small, and therefore incompetent, number of voters in India, the widow's income is taxed ten per cent., when the income of the subscribers themselves is taxed at scarcely one per cent.

"And lastly, because the annuities already paid for and funded constitute an aggregate investment for the exclusive benefit of the widows of deceased subscribers, and are a sacred deposit, over which the Board of Directors has no power whatever but to direct the payment of the stipulated periodical amounts. This fund was long ago declared by the actuary—originally appointed to investigate the affairs of the institution—to 'belong of right to the widows.' If really proved to be deficient in amount, the widows alone have power to consult among themselves as to the sacrifice which each and all may be called upon to make, until such time as the army, in its justice and generosity, shall take measures for replacing the sums which have been lost by\* carelessness and mismanagement. There is reason, however, for believing that the losses adverted to have not extended much further than to nullify the "eventual benefits" contemplated in Art. 28, section 5 (of the old Regulations), and that the funded amount—now more than half-a-million sterling—is sufficient to meet the liabilities of the annuity branch of the institution, when the average age of the annuitants and the amount of annuities to be paid are together compared with the tables published in the actuary's report of 1849. But should an undoubted deficit appear, it is confidently trusted that it will not be greater than would be recoverable in less than ten years by the proposed assessment of from 12½ to 25 per cent. upon the contributions of living subscribers, and to which assessment we cordially give our consent.

"For the above reasons we solemnly protest against the harsh and unjust measure of making any deduction whatever from the amount of annuity hitherto paid by the institution, and we appeal, in the first instance, to the Hon. the Court of Directors to interpose, and protect all the parties concerned."

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A special meeting of the company was held on the 11th instant, at the offices, New Broad-street, to consider a correspondence between the Board of Directors and the East-India Company, respecting the whole of the second 500,000l. of "experimental" capital referred to in the resolutions passed on the 31st of Oct. last, and for raising further capital; Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the chair.

The Chairman said, that at the last meeting of proprietors he proposed a resolution on the part of the Board authorizing the directors to enter into arrangements with the East-India Company for making extension railways in the Bombay presidency, and for raising 1,000,000l. at 4½ per cent. interest. On that occasion a resolution was proposed, which appeared to be founded on an equitable view of the case, under the idea that the East-India Company were bound by their agreement to call up the remainder of the second 500,000l. bearing 5 per cent. interest, before any portion of the 4½ per cent. extension capital was raised. A resolution to that effect was added to that proposed by the directors, and carried unanimously. The directors, being anxious to carry out the wishes of the shareholders, entered into a correspondence with the East-India Company on the subject. The directors did all they could to induce the East-India Company to take the same view of the case as the proprietors, by calling up the whole of the second capital, 500,000l. at 5 per cent., before calling upon them to raise the second million at 4½ per cent.; but the East-India Company maintained that they had full power

\* It is now very generally admitted that Mr. Martindell's defalcations, added to some smaller frauds which the institution has had to sustain, would, if they had been carried to our credit up to the present time, amount to more than fifteen lacs of rupees; and that the neglect of our Board of Directors in Calcutta to adapt all payments to the Fund to the altered value of the rupee, as made current by the Indian Government in 1836-37, has, by the same computation, occasioned us a loss of more than ten lacs. If, therefore, the re-adjustment of our rates of contribution in 1829 had been vigilantly superintended, we should now have been in possession of a capital of more than seventy-nine lacs of rupees, notwithstanding our real or supposed losses by remittance. In other words, if our present deficit should be pronounced to be twelve lacs, that sum would be covered, and we should have thirteen lacs surplus to our annuity fund; or if, on the other hand, our present deficit is found to be 24½ lacs, as some wild conjectures affirm, we should even then have a real deficiency of only 3½ lacs; and this I repeat, after setting altogether aside our estimated loss by remittance,—a clear proof that, under the settlement of 1829, our contributions (raised to their equivalents in current rupees) are fully adequate to meet our liabilities, as reported by the actuary in 1849.—G.S.

in the contract with the company to limit the length of the experimental line, as well as the amount of capital to be expended upon it. On receiving a communication to this effect from the authorities, and an intimation of their determination to act upon it, the directors had no alternative but to recommend its adoption by the proprietors. The chairman concluded by moving a resolution, authorizing the directors to enter into a contract with the Hon. East India Company, for making and working an extension line from Calcutta to Shawpoor, or otherwise, and to issue shares for the creation of fresh capital, to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* in the first instance, and such further sum as might be necessary; the newly-created extension capital to become one fund with the experimental capital, subject, however, to the payment of the varying rates of interest respectively.

Mr. Crawford seconded the motion.

Mr. Richmond said it was clear they must look to something else beyond the guarantee of 4½ per cent. to enable them, in the present state of the money-market, to raise the capital for the extension line.

Mr. TWE considered the guarantee was satisfactory.

The resolution was then put and carried.

### THE DEODAR CEDAR.

The introduction into Great Britain of this magnificent tree is an object well deserving the attention of country gentlemen, and indeed of all who take an interest in the increase of the vegetable wealth of their country. Attention has been called to the subject by a report from Dr. Royle, who has explored so laboriously and so successfully the botany of the Himalayas and other parts of India, and also by a letter from the same gentleman to Mr. Kennedy. The tree is specifically different from the cedar of Lebanon, with which it has sometimes been confounded. It grows to gigantic size; forests are known in which each tree is from 15 to 36 feet in circumference; trees have been found 160 feet in height; others have been estimated at 180, and even at 200 feet. After quoting a variety of authorities on the value and uses of the Deodar, Dr. Royle thus sums up:—

"Having taken all reasonable pains to inquire into the opinions of others who have had opportunities of judging correctly of the nature of this wood, I think I am justified in concluding, what I have long thought, that the timber of the Deodar, from fineness of grain, strength, and durability, is not only one of the most valuable of the Himalayas, but as good as any other of its class in any other part of the world. Its durability is probably owing to its being so thoroughly imbued with resinous matter, which, though diffusing rather an agreeable odour, of course increases its inflammability. The wood is fine enough in grain to allow furniture, chests of drawers, and even writing-desks to be made of it. It is strong enough to be employed for the vertical pillars of mosques, and not only for the pillars, but also for the horizontal beams of wooden bridges. It bears exposure to the wet, dry, and cold seasons of the Himalayas when employed for the roofs, verandahs, and the outer framework of houses and of temples, seeming without injury for ages; while boats made of it float on the Sutlej for twenty and thirty years. There seems, therefore, no doubt of the Deodar being fit for all the purposes to which any of the pine tribe are applied in Europe. If required, it may form the 'mast of some great Admiral,' be probably as good as the 'hark' for building the hulls of ships, and better than the much-used yellow-deal for spars."

**ELECTION OF HOME AGENT FOR THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.**—At the close of the poll on 30th November, 1853, the numbers were as follows:—

Major Henderson	1,056
Major Freeth	182
Dr. Mackinnon	156

The votes from Europe arrived too late for the poll; consequently the above numbers represent the opinions of the subscribers in India only. It is stated, however, that had the European votes been received in time, the majority for the candidate at the head of the poll would have been larger.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 10. General Belgrano, Louttit, Maulmain; Marshall Bennett, Harris, Batavia (to Holland); Caucasian, Davidson, Calingapatnam; Grati-tude, Saunders, Madras; Catherine Pemberton, Laylock, Madras and Demerara.—11. Cargoe, Wood, Mauritius; Zoe, Taylor, Mauritius; Thomas Sparks, Morrison, Bengal; Venilia, Martin, Mauritius; Sunda, Perchard, Bombay; Lancastrian, Langley, Shanghai; Celestial, Jarman, Madras; Anne Jane, Little, Ceylon.—12. Autumnus, Harrison, Bengal; Isis, Lister, Madras; Sea Queen, Rowe, Singapore; Prince of Wales, Rippon, Singapore.—13. Victor, Brown, Singapore; Montague, Lorb, and Africa, Neill, Bombay; Norfolk, Brown, Madras; Norna, Cleland, Shanghai.—14. Geffrad, Briard, Shanghai; Patriarch, Christie, Bombay; Harold, Mann, Bengal; Tear, Schibey, Fowchoofoo; Nassau, Van Bockle,

Manbham.—16. Miss Moore, Hinds, Shanghai; John Wright, Barr, Whampoa; Rochester, King, Mauritius; Rhobantree, Ledger, Bengal; Columbine, Crisp, and Surpass, Sherris, Mauritius; Gultorus, Keer, Madras; Thetis, Youngusband, Bengal.—17. Mercha, Johns, Melbourne; Ochertyre, Stenart, Mauritius; Fortia, Campbell, Singapore; Elise, Sturdee, Madras; Colgrain, M'Gregor, Coochia.—18. Tigris, Sledger, Madras; Wandsworth, Dunlop, Maulmain; Queen, Savage, and Mercury, Watts, Mauritius.—19. Josephine, Callaghan, Bombay; Monarch, Melville, Whampoa; Unicorn, Rea, Maulmain; Robina Mitchell, Everts, Bombay.—20. British Tar, Sharpe, Ceylon; Sarah Charlotte, Dixon, Mauritius; Fanenil Hall, Bangs, Bengal; P. O. E., Sweetman, Penang; Ellen, Paddon, Ceylon; Ann Black, Robertson, Madras.—21. Glenorchy, M'Connell, Bengal; Carin Cecilia, Pratt, Madras; Helen Baird, Wilson, Sydney; James White, Taylor, Bombay.—22. Sea Witch, Heaton, Shanghai; Canopus, Crosby, Mauritius; Clymene, Graham, Mauritius; Anna and Olga, Holst, Fowchoofoo.—23. Lordburgh Castle, Hight, Melbourne; Mahoe Rance, Carr, Bengal; Appleton, M'Donald, Mauritius.—24. Hurricane, Tate, Melbourne.—25. Ashmore, Martin, Shanghai; John Knox, Munro, Shanghai; Salina, Allen, Bengal.—27. Chronometer, Furze, Mauritius; Blundell, Lumley, Batavia; Egbert, Allport, Mauritius; Crisis, Bell, Shanghai; Centurion, Edwards, Whampoa; Berlice, Longrigg, Ceylon and Mauritius.—28. Ellen Simpson, Heckles, Maulmain; Camblain, Alleyne, Shanghai.—30. James Browne, Wilson, Bengal; Royal Albert, Norris, Madras; Abigaildie, Brock, Whampoa; Old Hickory, Whampoa.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—JAN. 25. Cairngorm, Robertson, Bombay and Hong-Kong; Sea Queen, Robertson, Hong-Kong, and put back, having been in contact; Challenger, Killock, Adelaide. From Falmouth.—JAN. 27. Duddbrook, Mills, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

From Southampton, per General Sower Company's ship, Mauritius, JAN. 15. For the Cape.—Miss Churchill, Lieut. Everett, &c., Mr. F. Churchill, Mr. W. Hunter, jun.; Mr. G. Burleigh, Mr. Hull, Rev. E. Glover, Mr. Orme, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Levy, Mr. J. Macdon, Mr. B. Hamilton, Mr. J. Prince, Mr. S. W. Rowe, Mr. Jones, Capt. Bickertoth, Lieut. Col. Carr, Lieut. Harvey, Ens. Close, and Gen. Jackson. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. Angate, Mr. and Mrs. Stace and infant, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Moore, and Asst. Surg. Whitty. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Whitcombe and infant, Rev. W. Gibson, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. J. O'Donnell, Mr. H. N. Noble, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Gen. O'Donnell, Miss O'Donnell, and two sons of Gen. O'Donnell; Miss Cash, Lieut. F. Ellis, Mr. McClean, Mr. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, and 1 child; Mr. Graham, Mr. Copland, Mr. Currie, and brother. For Madras.—Rev. B. Gannoe, Ens. Gaily, Miss Bookings and sister, Mr. D. W. Loughton, Miss Ireland and sister, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Miss Barton, Miss Minchin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mr. Magrath, and Mons. De la Cour.

Per steamer Himalaya, from Southampton (Jan. 20), to proceed per steamer Calcutta, from Suez. For MALTA.—Mr. Higgs, Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Sabin, Mr. Maxse, Mr. Maxse, jun.; Mr. Dent, Mr. H. J. Smith, Mr. F. C. Smith, Lieut. E. Boyle, Mr. F. F. Hunter, Ens. Callen, Mr. Gould, Mr. Gould, jun., Mr. E. Brooks. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell and infant, Mr. Lamond, Mr. Macchella, Mr. Goss, Mr. Bottom. For Aden.—Mr. C. E. Beddome, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Miss Tristram, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. Westropp, Mr. Baker, Mr. D. F. Robinson, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gould, Mr. R. J. Campbell, Mr. J. Moyle, Miss Morris, Mr. Bessessoff. For COCHIN.—Dr. Cameron, Mr. D. J. Bemaize, Lieut. Ball, Mr. Phillips. For MADRAS.—Mr. A. Umphelby, Mr. Hill, Surg. McBeth, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Onchierlony. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Hartman, Miss Hall, Mr. Graap, Mrs. Webb and child, Mr. W. McKinnon, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Haskart, Mr. Limant, Mr. Alken, Mr. Germain, Lieut. A. Fraser, Mr. J. H. Young, Rev. R. O. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Groathead, Mrs. G. Tebb, Mr. Greenhow, Mr. E. C. Lockwood, Mr. Latour, Mr. Harraden, Mr. Shallow, Mrs. Wilson, Maj. Walter, Mr. Prideson, Mr. Hyall, Mrs. Greenaway, Miss Greenaway, Mr. and Mrs. Voigt and infant. For PENANG.—Mrs. Scott, Master Scott. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Adamson, Mrs. Hawkes. For HONG-KONG.—Lieut. W. Carey, Mr. E. M. Lane, Mr. E. A. Lo Roy, Mr. E. Bulsonet, Mr. and Mrs. Man.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Ripon (Feb. 4).—Lieut. Garden, Mr. Von Lieuty, Lieut. Col. Armstrong, Mr. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. St. John, Capt. Bosh, Lieut. Davidson, Capt. Jassany, Rev. Mr. Manwether, Mrs. Weldig and 2 children, Mrs. Russell, infant and servant, Capt. Lee, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Lamond.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, the wife of Charles, d. at 3, Cleveland-street, Hyde Park, Jan. 28.  
LAYARD, the wife of Capt. M. Z. s. at 16, Lancaster-ter Fields, Jan. 7.  
LISTER, the lady of G. A. Bombay Arms, d. at Grove-house, Leaghorne, Carmarthenshire, Jan. 6.  
MARJORIBANKS, the wife of Edward, jun. d. at 28, Belgrave-square, Jan. 29.  
SCOTT, the wife of Robert, d. at 2, Warwick-villas, Addison-read, Kensington, Jan. 22.  
WEBBE, the wife of Alexander Allan, s. at 18, Hereford-street, Hyde Park, Jan. 15.

#### MARRIAGES.

BRANDIS, Dietrich, Dr. Ph. to Rachel Shepherd, d. of the late Rev. Dr. Marshall, and relict of the late Dr. O'Voigt, at Hove, Brighton, Jan. 28.  
DUPUIS, Rev. Harry, to Catherine R. d. of Lieut. col. G. T. Greene, E. I. Co.'s service, at All Saints', Paddington.  
GILES, Lieut. Edward, Indian Navy, to Emily, d. of the late J. Atkins, at Belleau, Lincolnshire.  
GRAHAM, Henry W. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Harriette R. d. of the Rev. J. R. Munn, at All Saints', Paddington, Jan. 17.

**MACLEAN**, Lieut. J. N. 7th Madras L.C. to Anna M. d. of the late R. Roe, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, Jan. 17.  
**MACLEOD**, Donald A. late of the Bengal med. estab. to Charlotte, d. of Edward H. Woodcock, late of the Madras civil service, at Brodie Cottage, Morayshire, N.B. Jan. 24.  
**MUIR**, James, to Mary A. d. of William Bruce, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Arbroath, Jan. 19.  
**OUVRY**, Henry A. Capt. H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags. to Matilda H. d. of the late Col. John Delamain, c.b. formerly commanding at Agra, at All Saints' Church, Paddington, Jan. 17.  
**WOOLLCOMBE**, Rev. Louis, rector of Petrochstowe, late Fellow of Exeter College, to Augusta Rundell, d. of Rev. Charles Brown, rector of Whitestone, at Whitestone, Devon, Jan. 18.

## DEATHS.

**BOYD**, William Dundas, H.M.'s 4th light dragoons, at Plaistow-lodge, Bromley, Kent, aged 29, Jan. 14.  
**DAVIDSON**, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late Alexander, of Calcutta, at Clapham-rise, aged 84, Jan. 15.  
**DOBREE**, Samuel, 5th Bombay light infantry, at Florence, Jan. 7.  
**EUTHOVEN**, Matilda, wife of James H. at 8, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, aged 26, Jan. 24.  
**FRITH**, Col. W. H. L. Bengal artillery, at Southampton, aged 68, Jan. 23.  
**HALEMAN**, Col. Francis, Madras army, at Campden-grove, Kensington, aged 58, Jan. 2.  
**RICHARDS**, Capt. S. E. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Petistree, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 70, Jan. 7.  
**TAYLOR**, Joanna, relict of Col. John, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Walton-on-Thames, aged 88, Jan. 11.  
**WELLS**, John J. on his passage to Bombay, Sept. 6.  
**WOODRUFFE**, Lieut. Col. G. of Poyle-park, Surrey, and Nash-court, Kent, late of H.M.'s 7th regt. of dragoons, and of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, aged 78, Jan. 13.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

18th and 25th January, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. A. M. Sutherland.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. P. Simons, artillery; Lieut. W. T. Brown, artillery; Lieut. J. Morison, 57th N.I.; Capt. H. B. Melville, invalids; Maj. G. Johnston, retired.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. L. Playfair, artillery; Lieut. E. Cannon, 17th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th N.I.; E. R. Clephane, 24th N.I.; Capt. H. Gordon, 38th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. B. K. Fennimore, artillery; Lieut. E. Bate, 7th N.I.; Capt. J. Anderson, 17th N.I.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. C. Connolly, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. J. Sullivan.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. S. Phillpotts, 66th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. P. St. Aubyn, 10th N.I.; Capt. J. P. Frye, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. H. Lock, 24th N.I.; Assist. surg. R. R. Suttleffe.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. P. Winfield, 2nd Eur. reg.; Ens. G. E. S. Bell, 2nd Eur. reg.; Capt. H. Lodwick, 10th N.I.; Lieut. S. Cousins, 13th N.I.; Capt. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I.; Assist. surg. G. J. M'Kenzie.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. W. Etheridge, Indian Navy, per *James Gibb*, in February.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Geo. Campbell, 3 months; Mr. R. J. Scott, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. Hood, 49th N.I., 6 months; Surg. H. H. Goodeve, m.d., 6 months; Surg. J. Campbell, m.d., 6 months; Vet. Surg. D. Cullimore, 6 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. H. P. Cambridge, 8th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. R. R. Houghton, 19th N.I., 6 months; Ens. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th N.I., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brev. maj. Edw. Skipper, 7th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. S. J. Thorp, 26th N.I., 6 months.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. S. Clay, Indian Navy, 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. R. Hunter, Indian Navy, till end of June next.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. O. Pellowe, Invalids; Capt. W. A. Lakin, ditto.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Madras Estab.*—The Rev. R. Murphy (now in India) appointed an assistant chaplain.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. George John Fead Payne, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

## LIST OF RANK OF AN ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN FOR BENGAL.

(In continuation of the List dated 31st Dec. 1852.)

To rank from the date specified.

The Rev. James Parker Harris, 5th Sept. 1853.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 6, 1854.

10th Foot.—Capt. G. O. Hamilton, from the 75th Foot, to be capt., v. Chancellor, who exchanges. Dated 6th Jan. 1854.  
 52nd Foot.—Ens. Arthur Henley to be lieut. by purchase, v. Gervis, who retires. Dated 6th Jan. 1854.—William Atkinson, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Henley. Dated 6th Jan. 1854.  
 53rd Foot.—Ens. Wale Rymmer Byrne to be lieut. without purchase, v. Grabbe, deceased. Dated 20th October, 1853.  
 75th Foot.—Capt. Alexander Chancellor, from the 10th Foot, to be capt. v. Hamilton, who exchanges. Dated 6th Jan. 1854.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 13, 1854.

43rd Foot.—Ens. Lord Eustace Henry Brownlow Gascoyne Cecil to be lieut. by purchase, v. Viscount Bury, who retires. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.—John Bardo Elliott, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Lord Cecil. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.  
 70th Foot.—Ens. Samuel James Lyle to be lieut. by purchase, v. Armstrong, who retires. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.—Charles Granville Stuart Menteth, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Lyle. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.  
 87th Foot.—Assist. surg. Benjamin Smith, m.d. from the 98th Foot, to be surg. v. Staunton, deceased. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.  
 98th Foot.—Assist. surg. Neil Henry Stewart, m.d. from the staff, to be assist. surg. v. Swift, promoted in the 87th Foot. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1854.

29th Foot.—Warrington Taylor, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Carter, who retires. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.  
 32nd Foot.—Assist. surg. Wm. Boyd, from 4th Foot, to be assist. surg. v. Dunlop, who exchanges. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.  
 43rd Foot.—Capt. J. G. Cavendish Disbrowe, from the 62nd Foot, to be capt. v. Arthur Edward Valette Ponsonby, appointed to 62nd Foot. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.  
 52nd Foot.—Ens. Arthur Henley to be lieut. without purchase, v. Quill, deceased. Dated 26th Aug. 1853.—Ens. George Herbert Windsor Clive to be lieut. by purchase, v. Henley, whose promotion by purchase on the 6th Jan. 1854, has been cancelled. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.  
 64th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Thompson to be capt. without purchase, v. Twining, deceased. Dated 28th Oct. 1853.—Ens. William Sheehy to be lieut. without purchase, v. Thompson. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.  
 75th Foot.—Ens. Henry Hurford, from the 80th Foot, to be ens. v. Arundell, who exchanges. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.  
*Ceylon Rifle Regiment.*—Robert Beatty Henderson, gent. to be second lieut. by purchase, v. Tucker, appointed to the 68th Foot. Dated 20th Jan. 1854.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 27, 1854.

- 9th Light Dragoons.—Assist. surg. James Clifford, M.D., from the 96th Foot, to be assist. surg. v. Jephson, who exchanges. Dated 27th Jan. 1854.
- 10th Light Dragoons.—Charles Hill Uniacke, gent. to be cornet by purchase v. Hathway, promoted, without purchase, in the 14th Light Dragoons. Dated 27th Jan. 1854.
- 12th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Arthur William Coape, from the 84th Foot, to be lieut. v. St. George, appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 27th Jan. 1854.
- 14th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Henry William Macallister Hathway, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be lieut. without purchase, v. William Dundas Boyd, deceased. Dated 27th Jan. 1854.
- 84th Foot.—Lieut. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, from the 80th Foot, to be lieut. v. Coape, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons. Dated 27th Jan. 1854.
- 96th Foot.—Assist. surg. William Holmes Jephson, M.D., from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be assist. surg. v. Clifford, who exchanges. Dated 27th Jan. 1854.

### BOOKS.

*Zohrab; or, a Midsummer Day's Dream: and other Poems.*  
By WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON, Author of an Essay on "Over-Population," "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," &c. London, 1854. Longman & Co.

This small and unpretending volume introduces us to an "old friend with a new face." We have previously met the author in the severe field of political economy, and have expressed our accordance in the general soundness of his views, but more especially our admiration of the humane and kindly spirit which he has carried into a branch of study, the great masters in which, or those reputed such, treat men and women much as they would bricks and mortar, or any other forms of inert matter. It is scarcely necessary to say that he has maintained the like spirit throughout the volume now before us, for poetry is far more akin to its development than political economy; but that which we are bound to notice is the manifestation of a true poetic genius by one who has not hitherto (at least publicly) sought to deck his thoughts with the many-coloured lights which irradiate the conceptions of the bard. In these matter-of-fact days, the appearance of a new poet, that is, of one really meriting the name, is an event. Such is the candidate whose production it is our present duty to announce. The first and longest poem in the volume, entitled "Zohrab," is a tale of war and romance, related with great spirit and skill. The following stanzas describe the author's youthful feelings in regard to the name of Zohrab, for which we think he needlessly apologizes, as we are of opinion that there is no living man who would not be proud of illustrious descent if he could claim it.

"Else might my verse assert its claim  
Elegiac cenotaph to rear  
To one, whose old historic name  
Still my own mother's kindred bear;  
And to restore his mouldering tomb,  
From me, perchance, were justly due,  
Who, in his fame would fain assume  
Hereditary interest too.

"At least, from his illustrious race  
Boyhood's romantic vanity  
Feared not our own descent to trace;  
And oft, with strange delight, have I  
(For sportive fancy, too, was young  
And rich in wild imaginings,)  
Dreamed our neglected branch had sprung  
From antique stock of Asian kings.

"Baseless or real, such idle boast  
Now would my tutored mind deride,  
Of boyish follies, scorning most  
The folly of ancestral pride.  
Yet would I fain with Zalzur's line  
Still deem our own associate,  
If so the more the hope were mine  
Ancestral deeds to emulate."

The succeeding poem, "Stanzas written in Kensall Green Cemetery," are of a different character. They are devoted to the memory of a child of the author's, whose remains sleep in the place where the anguish of the father found bitter solace in breathing the lines which recal her living graces. Some sonnets follow, and, as they are held together by a continuous train of thought, there is difficulty in selecting for extract. We however venture, at the risk of breaking the chain, to take two:—

"No more, as without hope and objectless  
Is life denounced, nor, when affliction plies  
Her iron scourge, the downcast spirit lies  
Passively meek in sad submissiveness.

Roused by a summons from on high, we press  
Onward to fields of glorious empire,  
Cheered, yea elate! if aught our fealty tries;  
Zealous to do our Sovereign's will, nor less  
Content to suffer pain or loss, if ours  
The privilege, our feeble aid to lend  
In that great conflict, which, against the powers  
Of darkness, angels and archangels wage,  
Labouring God's pure dominion to extend  
O'er realms still held in demon vassalage.

"To slacken labour's rigid chain; to higher  
Ambition, and pursuit of worthier prize,  
Awakening Mammon's sordid votaries;  
To tend the drooping serf, whose life entire  
Is thankless taskwork, paid with scantiest hire  
Of life's requirements, aiding him to rise  
From his brute level, and with doubt aspire  
And hope now kindled, to his native skies;  
These are exalted aims—be these thy choice;  
Thus may'st thou do God service, thus recruit  
His armies, and the lingering hour advance  
When Earth shall start from bondage, and rejoice,  
And glory, might, and majesty impute  
To Him who wrought so great deliverance."

All cannot take part in this great moral battle. Some are excluded, not by want of ability, but by want of opportunity. For such the author provides consolation in another sonnet:—

"In the front rank, and in the battle's heat,  
To willing champions space is oft denied:  
And if thou, too, in privacy must hide  
Gifts for wide field and high achievement meet,  
Yet grieve not as for talents misapplied,  
Nor as beneath thee deem it to complete  
The victory over thine own heart, where pride,  
Chief among rival passions, has her seat.  
So shall thy patient fortitude commend  
Thy master's cause; so shall be given strength,  
Which shall uphold thy steps, when called at length  
To cross death's dreary flood, and to ascend  
To loftier sphere—ah! if permitted there  
In service, such as angels yield, to share!"

The remaining poems are sentenced by the author to be regarded as "Waifs and Strays." Nevertheless, we should have liked to dwell a little upon some of them, had we not already been tempted to occupy a space considerable for us, inasmuch as we are not professed reviewers. As it is, we must be brief. "A Family Legend" needs no great exercise of anagrammatic skill to determine what family is intended. The volume is closed by some imitations of Virgil and Horace, after the manner of Pope and others. In one of these, the author embodies some of the principles of sound political economy which he has so ably maintained in prose. In a smaller piece (not one of the imitations) he gives vent to this wish:—

"Oh! that I were a poet, and could soar  
Aloft on contemplation's eagle wings,

In answer to this, we beg to assure him that he is a poet. If he will not take our word, we turn him over to his readers in general, who we hope will be numerous, and who we feel quite certain will be unanimous in confirming our judgment.

*Memorandum of Circumstances connected with the Removal of the Judges of the Sudder Court at Bombay.* Bombay, 1853.

This pamphlet apparently emanates from Mr. Warder, and is issued as a vindication of his conduct towards his former colleagues of the Sudder Court.

*Papers relating to an Investigation into the Right of Inheritance to certain Private Property of the late Nawab of Surat.* Bombay, 1853.

As, within such space as we can afford, it would be impossible to enter satisfactorily into the matters here discussed, all that we can do is to announce the publication.

*Speculations on the Eastern Question.* By a SOLDIER. London, 1854. Stanford.

These speculations extend too widely for us to find space for following them; we cannot, however, say that we have read the pamphlet in vain, for here is a good story, which we have much pleasure in extracting:—

"I have not alluded to a Greek empire. What it would be, may be imagined from the following anecdote. A Greek gentleman returning to his country after some years spent in America, proposed the establishment in his native city of a debating club.

Several young men expressed their willingness to join, and a meeting was held to settle preliminaries. The first thing to be done was the election of a president. The ballot-box was produced, and each member placed in it a paper with the name of his nominee. On opening the box it was found that no man had a majority of votes, but that each name had one vote. Every member had voted for himself as president!

**Letter to John Bright, Esq., M.P., on the India Question.** By JAMES WILSON, Esq., Twenty-five Years Resident in Bengal. London, 1854. Stanford.

This pamphlet, from the same mind which has issued so many others equally good or equally bad, has come forth somewhat late. The author, who, we suspect, has been fast asleep for some months, has a personal grievance to act as a spur to his patriotic fervour. He was not examined before the Parliamentary Committee.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	242 1 to 245.
India Bonds .....	Par. to 4s. prem.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 3½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	Par. to ½ prem.

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Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 3½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Jan. 6 to Jan. 23.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	89,227 0 9
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	10,799 13 6
Bombay ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	456 5 0
Bi-Monthly ..			100,482 19 3

Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, £3,500,000.  
Bank Post Bills .....

Madras do. ....

Bombay do. ....

## ALTERATION IN EXCHANGE.

East-India Company's Bills on Bengal and Madras, from 2s. 0½d., and Bombay 2s. 1d., 2s. 0½d. and 2s. 0½d. respectively.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Himalaya*, Jan. 19, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£18,306	—
Malta .....	50,000	—
Ceylon .....	10,000	—
Madras .....	50	—
Calcutta .....	—	£50,895
Penang .....	—	2,285
Singapore .....	—	4,980
Hong Kong .....	10,000	5,520
Shanghai .....	—	7,335
Canton .....	—	26,640
Total .....	£56,070	£97,655

Per Screw Steamer *Mauritius*, Jan. 14.

	Gold.	Silver.
Calcutta .....	—	£26,350
Mauritius .....	—	284
Total .....	—	£26,634

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 30th December, 1853.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th January, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th February, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz:—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,  
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,  
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
JONASSON'S HARTLEY COAL,—or  
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screamed.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 8th of February aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th February, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Age	£	s	d	Age	£	s	d	Age	£	s	d
20	21	18	8	35	£2	14	11	50	£4	5	6
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30	2	8	10	45	4	12	2	60	6	13	8

Tables for Policies to be effected in India have been especially prepared from the records of the East-India Company, on the experience of mortality in that country.

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Committee sit every Tuesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

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30	38	30	30	30	38	34
40	39	31	32	32	39	45
50	38	40	41	44	63	59

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30	32	33	33	34	44	41
40	38	39	40	41	53	49
50	48	49	50	51	66	61

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stances, would have been highly suspicious. As to the departure of the assassins, whether they walked out as they had walked in, or escaped by some other way, nothing seems to be known; no certain trace of them has been found. Some persons who were about Captain Latter's person are said to have disappeared; and one man has been apprehended who had marks of blood on his clothes, and more money in his possession than he could satisfactorily account for.

Another steamer, the Company's frigate *Medusa*, has been lost. She struck on a rock, about ten miles from Prome, and sunk in four fathoms water. The *Tenasserim* also met with an accident in the Rangoon river, but not an irreparable one. Part of her machinery was carried away, and in consequence she was detained several days. The steam-frigate *Zenobia*, carrying not "Cæsar and his fortunes," but Lord Dalhousie and the interests of the British Government, has been more happy, having arrived in safety, with its noble freight, at Rangoon, where his lordship remained three days, and then left for Prome.

The postal arrangements in the British Burmese dominions are reported to be still under a course of active improvement.

From the North-West there is nothing very exciting or important. Lieutenant Godby has happily recovered of the wound from which, at one time, danger was apprehended.

Oude is in the usual state. The following rather lengthy extract gives an account of another incessantly distracted country. It needs no comment; but the affirmation contained in the first sentence might certainly have been ventured at any previous date as safely as now.

"All is confusion in the Nizam's dominions. Throughout the country the utmost disorder prevails, life and property are insecure, and the government is felt to be totally powerless. The Rohillas and the Arabs have lately had several encounters, with no end of pillage and bloodshed. Two battles, having their rise in money dealings, have been fought in the districts. There was a battle in the district of Ulghole, in which three hundred and fifty Rohillas were concerned on the one part, and seventy-five Arabs on the other. Ulghole, the jagheer of one Syf Jung, is mortgaged to persons known as the sons of Abdoel Wahid. Syf Jung thought they had been overpaid, and employed Rohillas to recover his state. The Arabs keeping the district for the mortgagee surprised the Rohilla camp at night, and the battle which ensued terminated in the entire and signal defeat of the Rohillas. Another hired band of Rohillas gave battle about the same time to a body of Arabs in charge of a jagheer mortgaged by the sons of one Ekteer-ood-deen Khan. The Rohillas were successful at first, but were overpowered by a reinforcement of Arabs sent from Hyderabad to the party holding the jagheer. At Chotee Kullianee the Rohillas renewed the fight,—their third battle. They were, as before, defeated. The Arabs carried the place, killing twenty-five Rohillas, wounding thirty, and taking several prisoners; they themselves losing two Arabs killed and seven wounded. Durmapoorree, a village principally occupied by Brahmins, was sacked by a party of stray and disbanded Rohillas. The women were shamefully abused,—the Brahmins say that thirty have destroyed themselves in consequence. This town is situated about one hundred and twenty miles from Hyderabad, on the banks of the Godavery. The Rohillas completely sacked the place, and carried off property to the value of upwards of two lakhs of rupees, chiefly belonging to rich tellings and merchants who were residents of the place. Mr. G. A. Bushby, the new Resident, arrived at the court on the 15th ultimo, and soon afterwards had an interview with his Highness, from whom he is said to have demanded an *ultimatum* on two points,—namely the payment in full of his arrears of subsidy to the British Government, and the disbanding of his Rohillas and Arabs, who are ravaging the country. The reduction of the military establishments is proceeding as expeditiously as circumstances will admit of. The principal Arab chiefs about the court have consented to the reduction of their troops; a few will not come to any terms. The measure of remodelling the late contingent of H.H. the Nizam has been promulgated in General Orders by the Resident at Hyderabad. The material points are, that all the local officers are pensioned, and those not in civil employ have been awarded a gratuity of six months' pay. The Hyderabad contingent will consist of four regiments of Sillikar cavalry, 200 strong, the artillery of four bat-

teries of six-pounders and two twelve-pound howitzers, with a large efficient ordnance; and the senior ordnance officer, Major Fitzgerald, is awarded Rs. 200 monthly for the extra charge. The infantry to consist of six corps of 803 privates each, with the usual complement of native commissioned and non-commissioned. The establishment attached are pension-boys 20, which is a rare boon; also mustered followers of moonshees, hurcarras, dobbees, bujams, bheestees, and lascars; thus, retaining all previous existing mustered followers, who certainly ought to be grateful for the government's kind consideration. The medical department is believed to stand intact, and not an individual, high or low, suffers. The superintending surgeon's duties devolve upon the surgeon of the Hyderabad subsidiary force. The judge-advocate's duties likewise devolve upon the shoulders of the same functionary at Secunderabad. The commandants of cavalry and batteries of artillery do not suffer by the revision, nor do surgeons, &c.; but the commanders of infantry corps are losers. The different divisions are all abolished, and two only substituted brigadiers to get Rs. 200, and their staff about 900. Brigadier Mayne commands the northern division, consisting of Aurungabad, Ellichpoor, Hingolee, and Mominabad. Brigadier Mackenzie commands the southern division."

Another paper furnishes the following pretty little incident,—scene the Nizam's country:—

"These Rohilla robbers are most atrocious scoundrels, and we have just heard of the perpetration in the Nizam's country of an act of daring violence and outrage, unparalleled hitherto in the annals even of that lawless country. Lieut.-col. Bremner, of the 15th regiment M.N.I. at Secunderabad, having been removed to the command of the 41st regiment at Kamptee, left the former station, with his wife and grown-up daughter, by palkee dawk, on the 20th ultimo, for Nagpore. They proceeded with safety as far as Neermul, when they entered the hilly and jungle country; but just before reaching the fortress of Yedlabad, about fifty miles beyond Neermul, they were attacked by a large body of Rohillas, at sight of whom the Hamalls, as is their wont, disappeared. The colonel was severely beaten, and plundered of all his property, even to the bedding of the palankeen; every particle of clothing on the persons of the travellers was taken away; and they were indebted afterwards to the good-nature and sympathy of the dawk-runners at the nearest stage for some simple native clothing, with which they were obliged to be content until relief was sent to them from Kamptee and Secunderabad."

The magnificent acquisition of Nagpore of course continues to fix attention, and how it is to be governed is a question which attracts some discussion.

The seats of the Presidencies afford little for notice—Calcutta, we think, nothing. At Madras the fearful question of famine presses. On the whole, however, the reports are not more gloomy than might have been expected. The duties on the importation of rice and paddy have been suspended as to all the ports of the Madras Presidency; and measures have been adopted for affording as large an extent of employment on public works as may be practicable. Supplies of food are arriving, it is said, from the outside; and within, the native dealers are believed to have large stores which they will bring to market—when they can make cent. per cent. The mention of native extortioners brings to mind the Manchester men, for whose especial benefit and delight the following is quoted:—

"Among the events of the past fortnight, we must not forget to mention the birth of a new commercial project, which bids fair to be remunerative, and is consequently gaining supporters. A proposal has been issued in the *Athenæum* for the formation of a joint-stock cotton company, for the purpose of manufacturing the indigenous staple into twist. At present all the twist used for local consumption is supplied from home. The cost of the article has therefore to bear, not only the manufacturer's and grower's charges, but the cost of a voyage to England and back, while the simplicity of the process with improved machinery renders it as practicable at Madras as at Manchester. At Pondicherry there has been for many years a cotton-mill in the possession of a company, at work upon this very article, and paying a handsome profit. What reason, then, can there be, it is reasonably asked, why a similar project should not yield satisfactory dividends at Madras? No prospectus has yet been issued, but one is shortly looked for, when our readers may calculate on having complete information regarding all the particulars of the new scheme."

Sir Richard Armstrong, late Commander-in-Chief at Madras, has left for England.

From Bombay the chief points of intelligence relate to

the assumption of the government by Lord Elphinstone, and his lordship's levees and durbars.

In quiet and prosperous times, but little is heard of any country. This has been the case, as appears from the present arrivals, with Scinde. Little or nothing has been heard of it lately; and the reason appears to be, that it is in a state of calm but steady and rapid improvement, under the paternal administration of Mr. Frere.

At Ceylon, chicory and Trincomalee appear the standard subjects; the former on account of its unwarranted assumption of the name and functions of coffee, the latter in regard to its adoption as a half-way house by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Something might be said on both subjects, did space permit; but it allows only of the remark, that however free trade may be, it should also be honest: a decoction of logwood and other materials should not be sold for "fine old port," and if chicory must grace our breakfast-tables, it should appear as what it is, and not as coffee.

Of China it is not necessary to take any notice in this place. All that is worth quoting will be found in our selections.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. A. S. Johnstone, Engs., at Ferozepore, aged 26, Dec. 20; Capt. T. Latter, 67th N.I. (by assassination), at Prome, Dec. 20; Lieut. T. B. Jones, 11th N.I., at Asseerghur, aged 27, Dec. 16.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. Chapman, Engs., drowned in the *ver Indus*, Dec. 21.

#### BURMAH.

(From the *Englishman*, Summary, Jan. 5.)

Private letters from Rangoon do not speak with much confidence of the probability of a pacific arrangement with the court of Ava. The reigning monarch is stated to be a man of monkish habits, averse to war, and incapable of enterprise. His younger brother, who rebelled against the late king, placed the present man upon the throne. He is said to have accepted royalty with reluctance, and declared his intention to resign rather than resume the war. Should he take this step, it is said there will be war immediately. A Frenchman is now in command of the Burmese army, and if his own report may be trusted, musters twenty-five thousand combatants. His advice, it is said, has induced the system now pursued by the Burmese, of carrying on a sort of guerilla war, called by our authorities *dacoitee*. It is unsafe to go to any distance from the military stations. No revenue can be collected, the inspector of forests has not dared to look at a teak-tree, except those cut and floated down to Rangoon, where he remains. This system, however prejudicial to the country, suits the Indian Government, because they can declare to Parliament that they have made peace, retaining their conquests.

The following is from our correspondent at Rangoon, Dec. 18:

Lieut. Ardagh, magistrate of Rangoon, has proceeded to assume charge of the district, and will doubtless permanently retain it, from his known application to business and abilities. Dr. Morton, deputy assistant commissioner at Pegu, succeeds Lieut. Ardagh, and Lieut. Grant, deputy assistant commissioner at Bassein, proceeds to Pegu. Lieut. Baird is considered irrecoverably unfit for further civil employ, so that two vacancies exist in the commission.

The Governor-General arrived here on the 14th, and left yesterday morning for Prome. During his stay here he has received the heads of departments, but no private visits.

"Within the last week, Rangoon has lost one of its most respectable and enterprising merchants, Mr. Robert Johnstone, who was attacked with cholera about three weeks ago, and never rallied. His loss is much felt, for he was one who gave a higher tone to the merchants than exists among those who have come from a neighbouring port. Mr. Bennett, the Postmaster-General, has been here some time. The benefits of his visit will be felt on his return to Calcutta, as it is believed he has determined to send Mr. Crisp an efficient establishment, who indeed greatly needs it.

The objection submitted by the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Crisp, as postmaster, on the ground of his being a merchant, and therefore incapable of attending to public and private business, has not carried weight, and Mr. Crisp is to retain his appointment, but is to be strengthened by a good establishment. No news has been received from the camp of the combined forces, gone to catch Nga Pyoo at Borni, except a report that the gentleman has decamped, as might be expected. A detachment of the 80th, under Maj. Christie, proceeds to Calcutta in the *Tenasserim*, the *Berenice* is to be sent down for the remainder. A committee has been appointed to lay out the cantonment. It is left for them to decide whether the stockade remains or not. It will of course be considered advisable to knock it down, and to extend the limits beyond the present boundary in an easterly direction, where the ground rises favourably.

"19th December.—All quiet here. The Governor-General is expected back about the 6th of next month."

#### BENGAL.

##### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(From the *Delhi Gazette*, Summary, Jan. 5.)

The accounts from the frontier do not even chronicle a skirmish. The Afreedees have as yet done nothing to show that their submission was not *bona fide*. A letter from Fort Abouzai, dated the 27th ult., mentions that Saadut Khan was hovering about the neighbourhood with 100 horse, in the hope of picking up a straggling Englishman or two, but it is not likely that his amiable expectations will be gratified. A correspondent in the Derajat, writing on the 20th ult., gives us the following "Camp and Table Talk" of the Punjab irregular force:—

"The brigadier arrived at Dera Ismail Khan a few days ago; he has visited this station to make inquiries concerning the attack on poor Moore, and the camel corps will be fortunate if they escape all blame. There seems to be no doubt that the ruffianly attack was made in consequence of discharges recently refused to those men who wished to leave, and who by the G. G.'s order were entitled to claim their discharge. It was not wished that many men should leave the Scinde Camel Corps, and for the sake of appearances poor Moore was sacrificed. Moore is getting well, but will lose the use of his leg, and be always a cripple. He was wounded at Guznee and at Subraon, and now that he has been nearly cut to pieces in the service, the least the Governor-General can do is to present him with a pensionist paymaster's appointment. Major Prendergast, the senior officer in the force, is the favourite, but knowing people look very mysterious when Coke is spoken of, and the really good authorities hazard an opinion that Major Nicholson will succeed, both Brigadier Hodgson and Major Ross making the civil and military supervision of the whole country. If such be the case, it would do great good, and go far to quiet this frontier. Nicholson has shown himself an administrator of great ability by his management of the Bannoo district, once the most turbulent part of the Derajat, now as quiet and far more free from thieves than Calcutta. The Kohat Pass is open, and the Afreedees quiet for the time. Three towers are built on the Kotul, and garrisoned by friendly tribes. It is not yet decided where the Dera Ghazee Khan cantonments are to be built. The Brigadier recommends the spot near his own house, all other people wish the troops moved across a nullah that divides the force at present from the outposts. General Cortlandt has been granted furlough to England for one year, receiving 1,000*l.* during his absence. He is to return to an appointment in the Punjab. Pollock is expected to succeed to General Cortlandt's district. There will be plenty of work for him, as the people are migrating from the very severe taxes imposed by the general. An expedition against the Murrie tribes is talked of. Bruce's cavalry had a skirmish with some Murries near Asnee the other day. The robbers had several killed, and lost some of their horses. The relief is nearly completed, and shows the force is overworked,—"used up," as the brigadier says. We want some more men like poor FitzGerald in the force; energy is disappearing, love of money and ease fast approaching, and a decided desire to pooh-pooh all work, which is a sure hindrance to improvement."

The Murrees are still disposed to give some trouble in Upper Scinde. A letter from Shikarpore mentions that they meditated a descent upon the plains a few days since, and intended bringing with them the guns they took from Clibborn's detachment in 1846. Maj. Jacob was on the alert, and after them, but they preferred discretion, and did not attempt to leave the hills.

The Rajah of Nagpore died on the 11th ult., without an heir. The Rajah was without issue, and our Government, resolutely, to the last, refused to appoint an heir. Thus the beautiful valley of Berar reverts to the paramount power, and it is the most precious

windfall that John Company has had for many a day. In size this territory is little inferior to the Punjab, while its revenue may be stated in round numbers at fifty lacs per annum, derived from a population exceeding four millions and a half.

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The journals of the presidency have been teeming for the past week with suggestions to prevent the deterioration of the medical service, apparently ensured by the recent addition to its ranks. One contemporary calls attention to the condition of the annuity fund, and recommends that the grievances of the service should be kept before the authorities by an agency at home. Another would abolish the medical board, and reduce the superintending surgeons to the rank of divisional commands, by compelling incumbents to vacate them after a five years' tenure. A third recommends the abolition of the grade of assistant, would foster ambition by reducing everything to a dull uniformity, and remove discontent by extinguishing alike hope and anticipation. The question is of importance to the public as well as the service, and though we utterly repudiate the idea, that the comfort and contentment of large bodies of public servants are below the attention of the organs of opinion, it is chiefly with reference to the interests of the community, that we intend to consider it.

It appears to us that the root of the whole evil, of the inefficiency of the Medical Board, and the age of the superintending surgeons, of the retirement of valuable members of the service, and the growing discontent of the entire body, is the difference between the promises and the practice of the Court of Directors, with respect to the age at which pensions are available. It is not a question of pecuniary emoluments. The day has gone by for increase to the salaries of any class of public servants; and even if it had not, the pay is still sufficient to attract able men, who find themselves unsuccessful amidst the fierce competition of English society. The pensions, if they were really within the reach of the members of the service, would compensate for every disadvantage, for the deficiency of prizes, for the injustice of the leave regulations, and even for the disparity between the upper and lower grades, the surgeons and the assistants. By the rules to which all assistant-surgeons look, when entering the service, they are entitled to 500*l.* a year after seventeen years of labour. At that period they are generally about forty-two, and they may enter the English arena in the prime of life, with the experience which must be acquired in India, even by the most inefficient, and preserved from that direct pecuniary pressure, which checks the career in England of the ablest members of the profession. The prospect is not unsatisfactory. It constitutes the only real inducement to enter the service, and it is apparently promised in the regulations which the fortunate candidate reads so often, to so little purpose. In reality it has no existence. The retiring allowance, like that of the civil service, is divided into two parts. The first, or 200*l.* a year, is strictly the pension, and may be claimed at any time after seventeen years' service. The second, or 300*l.*, is an annuity, purchased by the monthly contributions of the surgeons themselves, and claimable also after seventeen years' service. But by the regulations of the fund only six persons can claim the annuity in any one year, and the remainder must either be contented with a pension not sufficient for their support in the rank of gentlemen, or wait their turn, sometimes for years. What with the increasing average of Anglo-Indian life, and the consequent slowness of promotion in the higher grade, the attractions of the colonies, and the success of several Indian surgeons in Europe, there is a gradually increasing tendency to take this annuity as soon as possible. Every year there are more applicants than annuities, every year the balance "stands over," and thus the chance of those low upon the list is every year further removed by the long arrear of applicants above them. Practically, the pension after seventeen years is a delusion, useful only to tempt young men ignorant of the facts into the service. Till this is remedied, all other schemes for accelerating promotion are futile. To alter the tenure of the superintending surgeons—an excellent scheme in itself, and warranted by every military analogy—would only enable an assistant to become a surgeon after a shorter interval. It would not enable him to retire an hour sooner, and this is the object alike of the surgeon and the state. It is his object, because it was his hope when he entered the service, because it offers him the chance of securing in Europe the reputation and position he cannot hope for in India, and because, above all, it enables him personally to assist in settling his children in life. The surgeons, as a rule, marry earlier in their professional life than any other class, and it is after seventeen or eighteen years that they are most desirous of assisting the advancement of their children. This, in India, is impossible. Early retirement is also the object of the state, because it needs in this profession more than in any other, young and active men, who can share the fatigues of the army, who are interested in professional inquiry, and who are not chilled out of "heart and

hope" by years of isolated expectation. It is impossible but that the most able and most ardent, residing for years at stations where communion with their brethren is an impossibility, where they can know nothing of medical progress except from books, and where they have no inducement to take one step beyond the routine of a hundred years, should be deteriorated. If a Madras surgeon, as seems possible, discovers a specific for the most loathsome of Oriental diseases, what will it profit him? He may obtain the formal commendation of his government, and the conscientious satisfaction of relieving misery, but the mass of mankind require stronger stimulants than either general orders or philanthropy. It is not for the advantage of the state that this hopelessness should exist, and it can be remedied only by the constant infusion of new blood, produced by rapid retirements.

The only practicable scheme for the attainment of this object is to enlarge the benefits of the Retiring Fund, and slightly to modify its constitution. It is intended, according to the *Chronicle*, to apply for two new annuities, and we believe the most experienced members of the service consider that one is certain to be conceded. We see no reason whatever for the limit. We do not profess to know what extension the Fund, rich as it is, can safely bear. That is a question for an actuary, and to an actuary we would submit it, and then grant just as many annuities as could safely be conceded. Moreover, we see not why another change should not be introduced. It may be possible—we make the suggestion with deference to the opinion of our contemporary of the *Citizen*—to allow surgeons who have paid the "half value" demanded, to retire at once, receiving the interest upon that sum, until their turn for the annuity came round. The Fund would lose the five per cent. for the period elapsing between the day on which they retire, and the period to which they would otherwise have remained, but the Fund is based on the hypothesis, that every man shall retire after seventeen years. It could scarcely, therefore, be seriously injured. We have recently had instances of men retiring with their pensions alone, weary of waiting for the annuity, and with this additional inducement, the number would be greatly enlarged. That such a concession would greatly increase the dead weight by increasing the number of pensions, we are well aware, but the Court of Directors promise a pension after seventeen years' service. This is the temptation they offer to secure the ablest men, and it is scarcely just to ward off, by a side blow, the fulfilment of the promise. That the objection would have any weight with the Directors themselves, we cannot for a moment believe.

There is one other objection to concession to which we should be reluctant to allude, but that we have frequently heard it started in society. It is said occasionally that the service has advantages quite equal to its deserts, that India does not and cannot secure the best medical skill, and that the price is good enough for the article furnished. The objection may be easily answered. In the first place, it is not true; for the presidency surgeons, who are not always the pick of the service, frequently achieve both success and reputation. They, alone amongst the profession, have an object and a career, and they prove themselves equal to achieve the one and fulfil the other. In the second place, if the objection had any truth whatever, it would furnish the strongest ground for a reform which would attract the able, and yield a new incentive to the mediocre.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE AFREEDIES AND THE MINIE RIFLE.

We have received accounts from the Punjab, which represent the recent foray against the Boree mountaineers, in terms somewhat different from those employed by the *Lahore Chronicle*. The conduct of the troops, however, was admirable, and we are not inclined to dilate on deficiencies of water, and even of powder, or to debate whether the villages were fired by British troops, or whether the savages themselves set fire to the collection of huts so called. We desire only to call attention once more to the evidence afforded by the skirmish, of the necessity for organizing the trained corps which we have styled the Indian chas-seurs. Throughout the conflict, the superiority of the enemy over the regular troops, both in physique and equipments, is said to have been conspicuous. When the mountain train commenced shelling the villages, they found themselves within range of the enemy's guns at 900 yards, and one of the European gunners was wounded in the neck at that distance. Against such weapons, the native infantry, armed with the regulation musket, the maximum range of which is 200 yards, must be as powerless as so many unarmed men. Ill adapted by habit, discipline, and even dress for mountain warfare, the inferiority of their weapons places them at a still more terrible disadvantage. The most daring courage will not stop a bullet, and in a charge, the mountaineers could pick them off at leisure, as the Chasseurs de Vincennes picked off men of equal valour in the siege



of Rome. The Guides and Goorkhas, it is true, succeeded in defeating the mountaineers, but the Guides are picked men, and are armed with excellent rifles. The Goorkhas, besides being mountaineers by instinct and education, as familiar with crags as their adversaries, and accustomed to even rougher scenery, have received the Minie rifle. Their success on this occasion adds, if possible, to the reputation they have long since acquired, but it proves also the advantage derived from special training and superior equipments. It is time that the lesson of experience should not be thrown away, and that, as we must contend with these wild clans, we should meet them with resources superior to their own, as well as with the courage which those resources render almost unavailing. Even if the formation of a separate corps, such as we formerly suggested, is considered inexpedient, it is at least possible to arm the troops employed on this dangerous service with a weapon in which they can place some confidence. Five thousand Minie rifles, which would cost about twice as much as an equal number of muskets, would be as potent to keep these hereditary marauders in check, as an additional brigade of Irregulars.

Sir Charles Napier, we perceive, has pronounced a definite opinion against the Minie rifle. Even admitting all that is urged in its favour, he considers that it will tend to diminish the ancient courage of English soldiers, to restrain their impetuosity in the charge, and to reduce battles to protracted skirmishes, at distances from which the enemy can scarcely be perceived.

The opinion of Sir C. Napier upon the military question must always be treated with profound respect. Nevertheless, it appears questionable, whether the skill of the workman is ever diminished by the excellence of his tools. We do not find that the Chasseurs de Vincennes run away, because they can kill at a great distance, or that the Americans shrink from close combat, because their skill as marksmen enables them to mow down an advancing enemy. Nor, on the other hand, do we find the Afreedie becomes cowardly, because his weapon is twice as good as that which renders useless the courage of the sepoy. Even, however, allowing that Sir C. Napier's theory is well founded, he himself would scarcely have applied it to our frontier contests, to battles among the crags, where discipline is a hindrance, to partisan fights where individual skill and daring must carry the day, or to loose skirmishes where every individual life is of the last importance. The battles of the frontier are in their very nature exactly the "great skirmishes," which Sir C. Napier declares regular battles will become. The American backwoodsman, who is certainly not inferior to the sepoy in courage, under such circumstances would seek cover from which to fight, and though it would not be expedient to introduce that practice in Peshawur, it is scarcely necessary to leave the exposed sepoy without even a weapon. These contests may be continued for years. The empire must ultimately crush divided tribes, however numerous, or however brave. Meanwhile, we cannot consider it unadvisable to hasten victory while saving life, or to place our troops in equipment as well as every other essential, on an equality with their adversaries.—*Friend of India.*

#### SUPPRESSION OF FEMALE INFANTICIDE IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Lahore Chronicle* gives us the following account of a supplementary meeting which was held in furtherance of the measure taken for the prevention of female infanticide.

The six supplementary meeting to the great one at Umritsur, regarding the suppression of female infanticide in the Punjab, was held at Goojranwala on the 5th instant. A convenient spot, between the civil station and the town, was chosen by the Deputy Commissioner, which was inclosed by kunats, and at one end of this inclosure a large pavilion was formed by means of several tents being pitched together, where chairs were arranged for upwards of sixty of the sirdars and men of respectability and influence in the district. There were present the Panches of the towns of Wuzerabad, Goojranwala, Emeenabad, Akalghur, Ramnaghur, and Hafeezabad, together with the Lumberdars of the rural districts, and others to the number of about three thousand.

The proceedings of the meeting were opened by Major Clarke, the Deputy Commissioner, in an address, delivered in clear and impressive language, which was received with marked satisfaction by the assembled sirdars and people; after this Major Clarke read the Ekranamah, which had been agreed to at Umritsur; and, after some discussion and consultation with the leading men, the European gentlemen present (Major Clarke, Mr. R. Berkeley, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. L. Berkeley, and Lieut. McAndrew) retired, and left the natives to discuss the matter amongst themselves. On their return, they found that a set of rules had been drawn up, the substance of which was;—first and foremost, a "pledge" to use every exertion to put a stop to the inhuman practice of infanticide,

and striking at the root of the evil, by regulating the expenses connected with marriages, &c. &c. This document was fully explained to the meeting by the Deputy Commissioner and Sirdar Mool Sing and others, met with the most cordial reception, and was unanimously signed by every man of consideration, also by the Panches and Lumberdars.

The arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner for the accommodation of the meeting were the subject of universal approbation; and nothing could have been more gratifying to his feelings than the success which attended his exertions, and the hearty co-operation afforded him by the leading men of his district.

Capt. Lawrence, who was passing through on duty, kindly attended the meeting. The Deputy Commissioner entertained the people in the evening with a display of fireworks, and presented each sirdar, and man of respectability, with a dalee of fruit and flowers.

Large popular meetings of this description are a new feature in our Indian administration, and the reception which they have met with from the people of the Punjab, speaks volumes in favour of the beneficial effects of its administration; and no one who has been present at such meetings as that at Umritsur and Goojranwala, can for a moment doubt that the objects of humanity will be more effectually attained, and a more sure and speedy stop put to the crime of infanticide, than if a whole statute-book of penal acts and regulations had been promulgated on the subject.

#### THE INDIGO SEASON.

The uncertainty as to the turn of political affairs in Europe has created a great deal of caution among intending purchasers, and hence, though the season may be said to have opened for some weeks past, only one public sale has as yet taken place, at which 185 chests were sold at about last year's quotations. The sales which have been concluded by private contract, consist, from the beginning of the season up to this date, of the following lots:—

			Co.'s Rs.	
Salgamoodia Indigo	..	..	195 0	pr. md.
Joradah	"	..	202 8	"
Babookally	"	..	192 3	"
		Chests.		
R. Koorsund, Allahabad	..	81	140 0	"
MIB Saundas, Futtighur	..	71	135 0	"
		Mds.		
EGD Nowhatta, Jessore	..	520	207 8	"
		Chests.		
DF Mokimpore, ditto	..	44	178 0	"
RFS Tajadanga, ditto	..	121	175 0	"
BD & Co.				
WS Ramnaghur, ditto	..	61	205 0	"
R Bhaugulpore	..	41	162 8	"
H & Co.				
WS. Nosebshye, Jessore	..	126	202 8	"
T				
T Bhaugulpore	..	18	160 0	"
T				
JT Shahabad	..	30	155 0	"
B				
WS Ditto	..	29	155 0	"
D				
J Bhaugulpore	..	41	162 8	"
HM				
J Jingerghatta, Kish.	..	35	185 0	"
IF Toolsee, Bhaugulpore	..	105	142 8	"

The total exports from 1st of November last only amount to 1,312 chests, of which 869 have been directed to Great Britain. It is believed that the crop of last year will not exceed the estimate formed about two months ago, and according to which the produce of 1853 was expected to be 107,000 maunds.—*Hurkaru*

#### THE MARRIAGE ACT AS APPLIED TO NATIVES.

The danger of legislating for India in England has seldom been more forcibly illustrated than by the operation of a portion of the Dissenters' Marriage Act. That Act, intended partly to relieve European families from a danger to which they were exposed by a legal fiction, and partly to ease the consciences of those who objected to the formulas of the Established Church, was extended to native Christians. We are not aware at whose suggestion the clause was introduced, but it is certain that the Act contains a few words which render it applicable to that class. Those words, inserted doubtless with a view to benefit an important section of the Christian community, overturn the whole system of native Christian marriages, are opposed to prejudices which have become instinctive with hundreds of thousands, and if allowed to remain, may impair the very groundwork of morality. Since the



passing of the Act, it has become impossible for the convert to marry until he is of age, except with the consent of parents, bitterly irritated by his departure from his hereditary faith. The difficulty will appear trifling to our English readers, but such a delay is radically opposed to all native ideas of social propriety, and calculated in no slight degree to lower the converts' estimation with those among whom they must for years continue to dwell. The difficulties which are inseparable from the condition of a society in which polygamy is allowed, are rendered more complicated than ever, and it has become impossible for a native Christian to obtain a divorce from an unfaithful wife, or to select another.

This latter point has been submitted by Mr. Parry, Baptist missionary at Jessore, to the Government of Bengal. The application, the reply, and the opinion of the advocate-general have alike been published by the Government. The last is the most important of the three. Mr. Prinsep is of opinion that no marriage registrar can grant a certificate to a native Christian for a second marriage, unless such Christian has procured a divorce by Christian, Mahomedan, or Hindoo law. By English law, such a decree cannot be obtained, for the process would cost sums which it is absolutely impossible for the majority of native Christians to expend. Neither can it be obtained by Hindoo law, for that system scarcely recognises the practice, and certainly provides no machinery for carrying it into effect. There remains the Mahomedan law, which in theory and practice is sufficiently lax; but it applies only to Mahomedans, and very few converts are received from among the professors of that faith. Practically, therefore, the privilege of divorce is abolished by the Marriage Act. Hitherto the grievance has not been very severely felt. The native Christians, ignored by the law, took refuge in the Gospel, and the minister and congregation pronounced a divorce according to the teaching of St. Paul. This practice is now prohibited under penalties, and a distressing complication of difficulties has consequently arisen.

The Government of India has referred the whole question to the Home authorities, "with the view of obtaining their co-operation for the amendment of the existing law on that subject, through the Imperial Parliament, as respects native converts to Christianity, and Christians in India generally." We sincerely hope the Imperial Parliament will not attempt to legislate upon the question. Any law which might be introduced, drawn up, as it would be, by men accustomed to the technical forms of a system utterly inapplicable to India, would be sure to become oppressive. No native Christian holds, or is likely to hold, any property in Europe, and the interference of Parliament in this respect is totally unnecessary. On the other hand, the Indian Government, familiar with all the circumstances, is familiar also with the machinery employed to meet a difficulty almost analogous. All that is required of Parliament is a repeal of the clauses which affect native Christians, and a short Act, enabling the local legislature to enforce any arrangement it may consider expedient. The difficulty may then be overcome in an hour, by placing the native Christians on an equality with Mahomedans. It is only necessary to invest the missionary or pastor with the power possessed by the cazee, and to give his signature an equal validity as evidence in courts of justice, and all this confusion will instantly disappear. The cazee relies on the Koran, the missionary will rely upon the Gospel, and the system of the better creed will at once acquire the authority already conferred upon the system of the worse. The same precautions may readily be adopted to prevent abuse; and we presume it will be allowed that the missionary is as competent to exercise such power as the Mahomedan. As for the question "Who is a missionary?" it has been determined by Government in granting the appointments of marriage registrar.—*Friend of India*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Nov. 24th reached Madras Dec. 31 (per Bombay), and left Jan. 1, arriving at Calcutta on the 5th ult. The Bengal left Aden Jan. 12th en route for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, with the subsequent English mail of Jan. 8th.

SCENE IN A CUTCERRY.—A curious scene took place a few days ago in the moonsiff's cutcherry at Pertabpore, in the district of Midnapore. While the peshkar was reading some papers to the moonsiff, that functionary found fault with him for the manner of his reading, and began to scold him. The peshkar, who it seems is a man of rough metal, could not brook the treatment, so he commenced abusing his superior officer. Upon this the native judge threw a book at his subordinate, who ran for a ruler, and having got possession of one, returned upon his assailant, and gave him two or three severe blows with it. The scuffle would have become more serious, had not the other amlah interfered and separated the combatants.

LIEUT. P. STEWART.—We are glad to have it in our power to report that Mr. Stewart is quite recovered from the wounds he received from the Suhteeghur tiger. He is now in Benares, and we had the pleasure of half an hour's walk with him a few evenings ago, his leg doing its duty stoutly, so that if he "suddenly expires" now, we shall attribute it to some other cause and not the tiger. We have been informed that the tiger has proved to have come off second best of two in the fight. His remains have been brought in to Chunar, by persons sent out to search; they were found in a cave, and his mate had to be driven away from the cave before the trophy could be secured—this was done by the fellows mounting trees about the cave, and howling and screeching till the tigress went off in disgust; they then descended and got all that remained of the brute. Chapman's bullet did its work, but not clean.—*Benares Recorder*, Dec. 24.

THE RAILWAY.—There is a rumour that the railway will be opened by Lord Dalhousie on the Queen's birth-day, by which time it is believed that the locomotives will have arrived from England.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—The superintendent of electric telegraphs leaves Calcutta this day (January 2), for the purpose of proceeding to the Upper Provinces to inspect and direct the construction of the telegraphic lines. It is hoped that at next Christmas the line between Calcutta and Bombay via Agra will be complete for the transmission of messages. Thus, as far as overland communication is concerned, we shall, before 1854 closes, be brought eight days nearer the mother country.

THE DEPUTY-COMMISSARY GENERAL.—We reported a few days ago that the deputy-commissary general, Major Thompson, had returned to Calcutta from his tour of inspection, and we now understand that he will proceed in about ten days on similar duty to Dacca. There seems to be a determination on the part of the commissary general to render the department most perfect.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 19.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.—A dividend at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 100 per share in the company has been declared.

REMOVAL OF THE NIZAMUT FROM MOORSHEDEBAD TO DUM DUM.—In consequence of the atrocities committed by the dependants of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshebad on the two natives who were beaten to death in his Highness's camp and the trial resulting therefrom, the Government has recommended to the Court of Directors the removal of the Nizamut from Moorshebad to Dum Dum; as it is believed that the contiguity of the Nawab's residence to the seat of the Government at the Presidency would check the lawless propensities of his dependants, and prevent their committing mischief.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 21.

THE BENGAL DACOTIES.—We are informed on good authority that the dacoit of Baltra, in the district of Howrah, who was an assistant writer in the Military Board's Office, and to whom we have had occasion to advert more than once, having been convicted of the crime charged against him, has been sentenced by Mr. J. H. Patton, the Officiating Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and his two associates to seven and fourteen years' incarceration with hard labour in irons, the punishment to be carried out in several zillahs.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 24.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.—We informed our readers some time ago that Mr. Torrens had been appointed to a commissioner-ship, that Mr. Samuells was to succeed him as judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, and that Mr. Fergusson was to succeed Mr. Samuells. But it appeared that this arrangement had been made without the consent of the chief party. Mr. Torrens declined the honour which it was proposed to confer on him, and the juniors necessarily remained as they were. More recently we announced that Mr. Elliott was to be commissioner of Moorshebad, that Mr. Samuells was to be the new chief magistrate, and that Mr. Fergusson was as before to succeed that gentleman. We certainly thought that on this occasion there could be no mistake, as we knew that Messrs. Elliott and Samuells had actually accepted the appointments which we mentioned. It seems, however, that the farce of 'you don't sleep here to night,' is to be enacted again for Mr. Fergusson's benefit. Mr. Elliott, we are informed, has 'ta'en the rue,' as our Northern friends would express it. He is unwilling to forsake the pomps and vanities of this wicked city, and the Government have indulgently allowed him to reconsider their offer. Mr. Samuells is disgusted at being made to play the part of a shuttlecock to Messrs. Torrens and Elliott's battledores, and has withdrawn to the shades of Allipore, where he muses on the vanity of human wishes, while poor Mr. Fergusson is probably at this moment in blissful ignorance of the little cloud which has arisen to darken his prospects.

We know not whether Messrs. Samuells and Fergusson are the authors of any rejected addresses with reference to this matter; but it is clear that they are the victims of rejected proposals. We shall be curious to see how this imbroglia terminates.—*Hurkaru*.

**H.M.'s 18th ROYAL IRISH.**—A special steamer went up to Chinsurah to bring down the draft of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, which, together with the head-quarters of the regiment, are to proceed in the *Southampton*. The men will embark direct from the steamer, without landing at Calcutta, and the ship will drop down to Garden Reach this afternoon. All and each of them have our best wishes for a quick, pleasant, and prosperous voyage. —*Hurkaru, Dec. 27.*

**THE GOLD FIELDS OF ASSAM.**—The last number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* contains a paper by Major Hannay upon the gold fields of Assam. The writer says that the geological features of the country resemble those of the countries in which gold is most abundant. He believes that the revenue raised in former years from the gold washings by the Government of Assam, cannot have been less than £10,000 a year. The Government should invite Mr. Hargreaves, the Australian explorer. That gentleman is discontented with the reward offered him by the Government of New South Wales, and would perhaps be willing to exert his talents in a wider sphere. —*Friend of India.*

**THE LATE MR. THOMASON.**—The *Agra Messenger* extracts from a minute recently penned by Lord Dalhousie, the following tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Thomason. "The sanction, which the Lieutenant-Governor in these words solicited," continues the Governor-General, "for an increase of the means which experience has shown to be capable of producing such rich and early fruit, I now most gladly and gratefully propose; and while I cannot refrain from recording anew in this place my deep regret that the ear, which would have heard this welcome sanction given with so much joy, is now dumb in death, I desire at the same time to add the expression of my feeling that even though Mr. Thomason has left no other monument of his public life behind him, this system of general vernacular education, which is all his own, would have sufficed to build up for him a noble and ever abiding monument of his earthly career."

**PILOTAGE.**—The Governor-General, with the concurrence of the marine authorities, has directed that an addition should be made to the marine code. For the future, no pilot will be allowed to refuse charge of a ship, however great may be her danger, so long as the captain and crew remain on board. With their departure his responsibility will cease. The extreme cases therefore of a pilot being required to take charge of a ship on fire, or sinking, are therefore not likely to occur.

**MR. BRANCH PILOT STOUT.**—The result of the trial of Mr. Branch Pilot Stout is published in the *Gazette*. He has been sentenced to the loss of two months' pay, being equivalent to a fine of Rs. 1,400.

**ACCIDENT TO SIR H. LAWRENCE.**—We regret to learn from the *Lahore Chronicle* that Sir Henry Lawrence has met with a serious accident. In trying to catch a runaway horse, his collar bone was broken, and besides other injuries he is said to have sustained bruises on the chest, and a cut in the face.

**THE RED ROVER.**—The *Penang Gazette* mentions a vessel, supposed to be the *Red Rover*, to be on shore bottom upwards at Silut.

**MR. H. B. BERSFORD**, of the civil service, has applied for permission to retire from the service.

**MILITARY ON-DUTY.**—The *Agra Messenger* reports that new barracks for Europeans are to be erected at that station.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the command of the 3rd Europeans has been offered to Colonel Halford, at present in command of the 4th N.I.—The *Morning Chronicle* reports the officers of the 54th regt. N.I., having agreed to purchase out Major Boscawen with a bonus of Rs. 30,000. The gallant major will retire in May next, on the full pension of a colonel.—The *Agra Messenger* says that the system of regimental paymasters is to be introduced into the native army. The salary is to be fixed at Rs. 100 per month, and is to be defrayed out of the withdrawal of the sum of Rs. 10 monthly allowed to officers commanding companies for stationery. The 14th regt. N.I., reached Delhi on the 15th Dec., the men being in excellent health.—The last detachment of H.M.'s 81st regt. leaves on the 28th Dec. by steamers from Allahabad.—H.M.'s 96 regt. arrived in Delhi on the morning of the 29th Dec. The 96th will be at Allyghur about the 8th Jan. 1854, Cawnpore the 25th, Allahabad the 8th February, and Dinapore the 13th to 15th.—The 1st and 2nd troops 1st brigade of horse artillery arrived at Rawul Pindee on the 23rd Dec., and halted the 24th and 25th, the public cattle requiring to be changed; the depot and three companies of H.M.'s 32nd, under Major Case, proceeding to Dugshie, and the 62nd N.I. proceeding to Peshawar, arrive on the 24th, and H.M.'s 75th regt., proceeding also to Peshawar on the 25th, all were encamped to the south of the town, out of cantonments, while carriage was collecting.—The 4th irregular cavalry left Jhansi on the 27th, *en route* to Hansie. They will be at Oorein on the 2nd of January, Calpee the 4th, Oorea 7th, Stawat 10th, Allyghur the 19th and 20th.—

The 34th N.I., *en route* to Lucknow, under command of Major R. Angelo, left Ferozepore on the 28th Dec. They expect to be at Kurnaul on the 12th of January, 1854, and at Delhi by the 20th.—The 47th N.I. arrived at Dinapore on the 17th Dec., and left next day. The invalids of the season left Dinapore on the 20th.—The 8th irregular cavalry marched out of Allyghur on the 23rd Dec., and expect to be at Cawnpore on the 8th Jan. 1854.—The 24th N.I. leave Goruckpore the first week of February, 1854.—The 14th regiment irregular cavalry arrived at Huttee on the 23rd Dec., and resume their march for the right bank of the Indus on the 24th.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

### UNDATED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Dec. 24th, 1853.*—The honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct, that the following rule be in future observed by all classes of public servants, who may obtain leave of absence from the Government:—

When leave of absence, whether on medical certificate or otherwise, has been granted without specification of the date from which it is to have effect, if it be not taken within one month after the date of the Government order granting the leave, it may not be taken without a fresh order of Government.

By order of the hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal,  
**CECIL BEADON,**  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. to be a member of loc. com. of pub. instruction at Mozufferpore.  
 BERKELEY, V. F. sudder ameen of Cawnpore, to offic. as prin. sudder ameen of that dist.  
 CLERVE, G. T. to be dep. coll. in Moorsheadabad dist.  
 COCKERELL, H. E. to be an asst. in Allahabad div.  
 COLVIN, E. T. to be mag. and coll. of Mozuffernuggur, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.  
 CUNLIFFE, C. W. to be an asst. in Rohilkund div.  
 DAMPIER, W. supt. of police, to offic. until farther orders as commis. of revenue of 11th, or Patna div. in add. to his present duties, Dec. 17.  
 DOVE, C. K. to be dep. coll. in Hooghly dist.  
 GOUGH, G. perm. to resign.  
 HAMPTON, G. B. to be dep. coll. in Beerbhoom dist.  
 HOGG, F. F. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Budaon, v. Court.  
 JENKINS, A. to be an assist. commis. in the Punjab, Dec. 23, services pl. at disposal of foreign dept. for employ in the Punjab.  
 JONES, C. W. B. to be dept. coll. in Midnapore district.  
 MACKENZIE, H. S. pl. at disp. of the gov. of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for emp. in Straits settlements.  
 MANGLES, J. H. to offic. as asst. to sub-treasurer dur. abs. of Crawford.  
 PALMER, J. to offic. as dept. coll. and dept. mag. in zillah Paneeput.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, R. 1 mo.  
 BATTEN, J. H. ten days.  
 BATTYE, G. W. 20 days.  
 BEST, J. R. 15 days fr. Dec. 18.  
 CRAWFORD, J. A. 6 days.  
 CURRIE, C. leave cancelled.  
 GUTHRIE, J. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 6, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.  
 JOHNSTON, A. 1 mo.  
 JOWETT, J. 1 mo.  
 LINDSAY, C. R. 15 days.  
 LUSHINGTON, H. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 2.  
 MARRIOTT, R. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 19, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.  
 PROWETT, N. H. E. leave canc.  
 ROBERTS, A. A. leave canc.  
 RAVENSHAW, J. H. 1 mo.  
 SAUNDERS, C. B. 3 mo. prep. to embark for England, on furl.  
 TYLER, W. H. 1 mo. and 8 days, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.  
 TYLER, E. F. leave canc.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARSHORE, Rev. J. J. to be chapl. of St. George's Church, at Agra.  
 FARRER, Rev. F. chapl. of Meean Meer, Lahore, leave 1 mo.  
 GODFREY, Rev. E. to be chapl. of Ferozepore.  
 JAY, Rev. W. J. to be chapl. of St. Paul's Church, Agra, leave of absence canc.  
 TUSON, Rev. H. leave canc. Dec. 22.  
 WHITING, Rev. W. leave to Europe canc. at his request.  
 WINCHESTER, Rev. W. ret. fr. furl. pl. at disp. of the gov. of Bengal.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Maj. W. C.B. art. on staff employ. fr. 1st brig. to 6th batt. Dec. 7.  
 ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. msg. of town of Rangoon, to be dept. comm. of Prome.  
 AUSTIN, Brev. maj. E. G. on furl. fr. 2nd troop, 3rd brig. to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art.  
 AUSTEN, Lieut. A. G. on furl. fr. 3rd troop, 3rd brig. to 6th comp. 7th batt. art.  
 BARTLEMAN, John, admitted to the serv. fr. Dec. 20, as a cadet of inf. to rank as ens. fr. Oct. 19, 1853.  
 BEATSON, Lieut. W. S. offic. ex. asst. to res. at Lucknow, and asst. superint. of operations for sup. of thuggee, and supt. of Oude frontier pol. assu. ch. of du. Dec. 20.  
 BEATSON, Lieut. col. W. F. new promotion, on furl. posted to 65th N.I. Dec. 13.  
 BETHUNE, Dept. asst. comm. of ordnance A. posted to Cawnpore magazine.  
 BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. fr. 4th to 3rd troop, 3rd brig.  
 BOURCHIER, Capt. G. art. on furl. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 4th batt. Dec. 7.  
 BOWRING, Capt. G. G. 59th N.I. to rec. ch. of the executive commissariat office at Cawnpore, Oct. 15.  
 BROWN, Lieut. G. R. art. to be adj. of 1st tr. 2nd brig. art. at Lahore.  
 BROWNE, Ens. H. A. 10th N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. on Brig. gen. Sir J. Choepe's pers. staff (Pegu div.), v. Thompson, on leave.  
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. R. art. to be adj. of the Lahore div.  
 BUCKLEY, Ens. F. A. to act as int. qr. mr. to 37th N.I. as a temp. arrangement, dur. indisposition of Lieut. Gill, Oct. 1.  
 BYGRAVE, Lieut. col. B. new promotion, on staff employ, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. Dec. 13.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. Kelat-i-Khizie regt. to offic. as 2nd in com. Dec. 6.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt. R. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. to perf. du. of adj. in add. to 2nd in com. v. Larab.  
 CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. and in ch. of abkarry and sudder bazaar of Sealkote, v. Hawes.  
 CHITTY, Brev. maj. R. 40th N.I. to com. 4th Sikh local inf. consequent on the departure of Maj. G. C. Armstrong, on m.c.  
 CUBITT, Ens. W. G. to do duty with 72nd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 DAVIES, Lieut. W. G. 71st N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.  
 DAY, Brev. Lieut. col. E. T. fr. 6th batt. to 1st brig. art. Dec. 7.  
 DEMPSTER, Lieut. C. art. to be adj. of the 7th batt. Dec. 6.  
 DENNIS, 1st Lieut. A. D. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to 4th batt. and adj. to Peshawur div. of art. v. Stallard.  
 DE TESSIER, Capt. H. P. art. ret'd. to du. Dec. 22, fr. 1st comp. 4th to 1st comp. 6th batt. art.  
 DIXON, Lieut. T. A. on furl. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 1st batt. art.  
 DUNDAS, Lieut. C. S. proc. on furl. fr. 2nd tr. 3rd to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.  
 ELIOT, Capt. J. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 6th batt. art. and to com. No. 8 lt. fd. batt.  
 EVANS, Ens. T. W. 47th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Dec. 15, in suc. to Armstrong, retired.  
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. acting adj. to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh local inf.  
 FORD, Lieut. C. W. 42nd N.L.I. adjt. 13th irreg. cav. to be maj. of brig. on the estab. in the room of Capt. G. J. Montgomery.  
 FRANCIS, Lieut. H. proc. on furl. fr. 4th tr. 3rd to 2nd comp. 4th batt.  
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th N.I. ret'd. to du. Dec. 21.  
 GOLDNEY, Lieut. col. P. new promotion in civil employ, posted to 35th N.L.I. Dec. 13.  
 GOSSETT, Lieut. F. R. M. 38th N.L.I. perm. to resign the service of the Comp. fr. Jan. 1, 1854.  
 GOUGH, Cornet H. H. to rank fr. Aug. 20.  
 GRANT, Capt. C. D. to be asst. comm. of Rangoon.  
 GRAY, Lieut. col. J. C. C. fr. 35th N.L.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. at Chinsurah, which he will join without any avoidable delay, Dec. 13.  
 GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to commd. a detach. of cus. recruits at Dum Dum, and to act as adjt. Dec. 7.  
 HARVEY, Capt. E. 10th L.C. returned to duty.  
 HILL, Ens. R. B. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares, Dec. 6.  
 HOGGAN, Brig. J. posted to dist. of Oude, to proc. to Lucknow, to assu. com. v. Brig. R. Hawkes.  
 HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. who was posted to 1st. brig. h. art. and ordered to proceed to Lahore, for the purpose of perfecting himself in his drills with the brig. stationed there, by gen. orders of Sept. 12, to join and do du. with his tr. until arrival at Lahore of 2nd brig. h. art. which he is to join without delay.  
 HUISH, Col. G. C.B. new promotion, on furl. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. Dec. 13.  
 INNES, Capt. J. C. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 61st N.I. dur. abs. of Stainforth.  
 JERVIS, Capt. T. S. invalids, ret. to du.  
 KAYE, Capt. E. K. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 4th comp. 1st batt. art. and to com. No. 9 h. fd. batt.  
 LAWRENCE, Sir H. M. K.C.B. to be comm. fr. supt. of Jawud Neemuch districts, Dec. 22

MACLEOD, Maj. A. mil. asst. to commr. of Mysore, ret. to du. Dec. 15, 1853.  
 MARSH, Brev. maj. H. act. interp. and qu. mr. of 3rd L.C. to rec. ch. of the mil. chest on dep. of Lieut. R. J. Ferris.  
 MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. on furl. fr. 5th co. 8th to 2nd co. 1st batt. Dec. 7.  
 M'BARNET, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr.  
 M'MULLEN, Lieut. A. L. to be interp. and qu. mr. 23rd N.I. v. Shaw, prom. Dec. 10.  
 MILL, Capt. J. on furl. fr. 2nd to 4th co. 6th batt. art.  
 MILLIGAN, Lieut. G. proc. on furl. fr. 1st tr. 1st brig. to 4th co. 1st batt. art.  
 MONEY, Capt. E. K. fr. 4th co. 1st to 2nd tr. 3rd brig. art.  
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Nusseerabad batt. v. Bagot, Dec. 10.  
 MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. H. art. fr. 6th co. 8th to 3rd co. 73rd batt.  
 NAFFER, Lieut. R. A. 55th N.I. to ch. of mil. chest, v. Lieut. Ferris, on leave.  
 NEED, Capt. C. 7th N.I. to act as 2nd in command 5th irr. Cav. dur. employ. of Capt. T. Watson on personal staff of Gen. Hewitt, Dec. 7.  
 NEEDHAM, Lieut. and Adj. A. G. 11th Irr. Cav. to offic. as station staff, to the troops stationed at Sultanpore.  
 NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. fr. 4th co. 3rd batt. to 4th co. 3rd brig. Dec. 7.  
 NICOLL, Capt. H. 50th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, dur. period Lieut. Mills may continue at Lahore.  
 PALLISER, Ens. C. H. 63rd N.I. to be adj. 13th Irr. Cav. Dec. 10.  
 PHILLIPS, Capt. J. C. late of 60th N.I. 2nd in com. 18th Irr. Cav. to proc. and join 3rd Eur. regt. at Chinsurah, Dec. 13.  
 READE, Ens. F. The posting to 18th N.I. announced in gen. orders, Sept. 6, is cancelled; to rem. with the corps to which he is at present attached, pending further orders.  
 ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. late 73rd N.I. adjt. 17th irreg. cav. to join 3rd Eur. regt. at Chinsurah, Dec. 13.  
 SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. on furl. fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 4th comp. 9th batt. art. and to com. No. 18 light fd. batt.  
 SMITH, Lieut. T. P. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to 1st tr. 1st brig. art. to proc. firstly to Meerut, to drill.  
 SMYTH, Capt. R. st. emp. fr. 1st comp. 8th to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.  
 SNEYD, Capt. W. H. L. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 28.  
 STALLARD, 1st Lieut. S. art. to act as adjt. to a detach. consisting of 1st and 2nd cos. of 4th batt. art. in add. to his duties with the mountain battery, proceeding into the district of Peshawur, on service.  
 STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. granted certs. of high prof. in Hindce and Oordoo lang.  
 STEWART, Lieut. W. F. 45th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. 8th div. of public works, and to receive charge of the office from Capt. W. Maxwell, art. as a special and temporary arrangement, Dec. 9.  
 ST. GEORGE, Capt. T. G. 17th N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Gowan, c.B. in com. of Lahore div. tr. Dec. 6.  
 SWINHOE, Capt. F. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 1st batt. Dec. 7.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 22.  
 TOMBS, Lieut. H. on furl. fr. 2nd brig. to 2nd comp. 1st batt. art.  
 TROTTER, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. from 2nd comp. 1st to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. Dec. 7.  
 TUDOR, Ens. J. B. to do duty with 46th N.I. at Meerut.  
 TURNER, Lieut. L. qr. mr. 8th N.I. to act as adjt. in addition to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement.  
 TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. 51st N.I. to be adjt. 14th irr. cav. Dec. 7.  
 VANRENEN, Ens. A. D. 71st N.I. to act as adjt. to the left wing, on dep. of Lieut. Banvell, on leave, Dec. 6.  
 WATSON, Capt. T. 33rd N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. W. H. Hewett.  
 WATSON, Lieut. W. C. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 15, in succ. to Armstrong, ret.  
 WILSON, 1st Lieut. W. art. on furl. fr. 3rd tr. to 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 6th batt. Dec. 7.  
 WOODCOCK, Lieut. C. S. fr. 2nd tr. 1st to be adjt. of 2nd brig. v. Tombs.  
 WRIGHT, Capt. C. 44th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

## INFANTRY.

BARTLEMAN, J. fr. Dec. 20.  
 DOREN, R. W. Dec. 22.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. 12th N.I. to Feb. 28, previous leave canc.  
 BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. to Europe, on furl.  
 BAGOT, Lieut. A. Nusseerabad batt. 30 days, to Umballa.  
 BAIRD, Lieut. J. S. asst. com. of Prome, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 3, to Madras, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 BECHER, Capt. A. A. 40th N.I. 2 mo. fr. date of arrival of his regt. at presidency to proc. to Dinapore.  
 BONTIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to March 1, prep. to Europe, m.c.  
 CUMBERLAND, Lieut. R. R. 61st N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to Dec. 5, to rem. at presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. H. engr. 1 year to Landour and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 FOOKS, 1st Lieut. W. K. art. to Europe, on furl.

GORDON, Lieut. W. R. 68th N.I. to Feb. 15, in ext.  
 GREENE, Lieut. O. 36th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.  
 HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854, to rem. at Landour and Meerut, on m.c. and to enable him to join.  
 HATHORN, Lieut. J. G. art. to Europe, on m.c.  
 HARSEY, Brig. J. B. c.s. fr. Feb. 30, to Bombay, and from thence to Europe, on furl.  
 HARSEY, Ens. J. 38th L.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 HICKBY, 1st Lieut. R. J. F. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, to Jan. 15, 1854, to presidency.  
 HICKS, Capt. W. J. 22nd N.I. fr. Dec. 22, 1853, to May 15, 1854, to Bombay, with perm. to proceed thence to Europe, on furl.  
 HORNE, Lieut. J. C. 7th N.I. to Europe.  
 HOTHAM, Lieut. G. F. 6th L.C. fr. Dec. 1, 1853, to June 1, 1854, to Bombay.  
 IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. to Feb. 22, in ext.  
 MACLEOD, Maj. A. mil. asst. to commis. of Mysore, leave canc.  
 MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. W. B. art. to Europe on furl.  
 MONTAGU, Lieut. A. W. 68th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Chena-Poonjee, on m.c.  
 PARROTT, Capt. B. 37th N.I. Nov. 24, 1853, to Nov. 15, 1854, to Mussoorie, on m.c.  
 PASKE, Lieut. W. 28th N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m.c.  
 PHAIRE, Ens. W. 47th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 2, in ext. to enable him to join.  
 REAY, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. F. 2nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to pres. on m.c.  
 RYAN, Capt. E. M. 20th N.I. to Europe on furl.  
 SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. (unattached) qr. mr. of regt. of Ferozepore, to Europe on furl.  
 SMITH, Lieut. col. L. H. 5th L.C. Jan. 1 to July 1, Meerut and Dehrah.  
 SMITH, Ens. B. H. 67th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.  
 SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. to Europe on furl.  
 STEWART, Ens. R. commdt. Kookie levy, 3 mo.  
 SYERS, Lieut. col. J. D. 74th N.I. fr. date he may make over com. of the station of Cawnpore, to May 1, 1854, to presidency, prep. to submitting an application for furl. to Europe.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 3 mo. fr. date of embarking at Rangoon to presidency, on m.c.  
 THOMSON, Lieut. J. E. 62nd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.  
 TICKELL, Capt. T. R. 2 mo.  
 TOMKINSON, Lieut. F. H. to 53rd N.I. to Nov. 30, to Almorah.  
 WALKER, Ens. L. 2nd N.I. to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal and Hills.  
 WILDE, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. fr. Dec. 10, 1853, to June 10, 1854, to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m.c.  
 WILLIAMSON, Col. D. 39th N.I. to March 20, prep. to Europe.  
 WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 3, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. to Europe, on furl.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Surg. T. M.D. fr. 72nd to 13th N.I. at Dinapore, with effect fr. Dec. 31.  
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. removed fr. 63rd to 39th N.I. to conf. in med. ch. of the former corps until relieved by Asst. surg. Moore.  
 BELL, Asst. surg. A. M.D. made over ch. of duties of surg. to residency at Nagpore to Asst. surg. Hende, 10th Madras N.I.  
 CAPE, Asst. surg. J. C. h. art. Peshawar, to assu. med. ch. of 3rd co. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 light field batt. att. and proc. towards Sealcote.  
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st tr. 2nd and 1st tr. 3rd brig. h. art. Lahore, making over med. ch. of 5th to Asst. surg. C. K. Webb.  
 CHALDECOTT, Asst. surg. F. J. to do du. in art. hosp. at Dum Dam.  
 CLARK, Surg. H. art. to med. ch. of 4th L.C.  
 CLARKE, Asst. surg. J. J. do. du. 5th N.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 15; to be civ. asst. surg. of Bijnoore.  
 COLB, Asst. surg. J. J. to do duty in H.M.'s depot hospital at Kurrachee, Dec. 1.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. to aff. med. aid to 10th L.C.  
 CUNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. med. ch. of art. to assu. du. of 2nd troop, 2nd brig. h. art. and staff of div. (Lahore), dur. abs. of Mackinnon; 1. wing, 2nd batt. art. Lahore, fr. Mackinnon.  
 DALZEL, Asst. surg. W. F. B. M.D. to med. ch. of art. at Cawnpore.  
 GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. to rec. med. ch. of 39th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Moore.  
 GERRARD, Asst. surg. W. R. to be surg.  
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. 5th Punjab cav. to aff. med. aid to left wing 3rd Punjab cav. 4th, or police batt. 5th and 6th comp. 6th police batt. and No. 2 Punjab light field batt.  
 HEMMING, G. W. to be sub. asst. surg. of Etah, Dec. 16.  
 HOEY, Vet. surg. J. R. 1st brig. h. art. to afford prof. aid to horses

belonging to No. 5 lt. field batt. arrived fr. Bareilly fr. the annual practice, Dec. 9.  
 INGLIS, Surg. J. M.D. perm. to retire fr. the serv. of the Company on pens. of 250l. fr. Dec. 31, 1853.  
 KIRK, Surg. K. W. M.D. art. to med. ch. of civil and jail estab. and staff of the station of Ferozepore.  
 KNIGHT, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of hd. qrs. and 2nd comp. 6th batt. of art.  
 LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid to hd. qrs. and 2nd co. 6th batt. art.  
 M'RAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to relieve Asst. surg. Gee fr. med. ch. of 39th N.I.; the latter officer will rejoin his own corps.  
 MINTO, Surg. A. M. M.L. fr. 39th to 72nd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. 9th irr. cav. to med. ch. of 51st N.I. fr. Surg. Shillito, proc. on leave.  
 NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. 18th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid. to jail and civ. estab. at Jhelum v. Johnson, res.  
 NORVAL, J. to be med. off. of Sylhet.  
 PARTRIDGE, Asst. surg. S. B. att. to 18th R. Irish, to proc. to Midnapore, and rel. Asst. surg. J. H. Jones.  
 REID, Surg. A. art. to offic. as superint. surg. cis-Ravee circ. v. Greig, to res. med. ch. of staff, and civil duties, Jullundur station.  
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. to aff. med. aid to 15th irr. cav.  
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M. C. D. 29th N.I. to perf. civ. and staff med. du. v. A. Reid.  
 TOKE, Surg. J. S. 4th L.C. to offic. as supt. surg. trans-Ravee circle, v. Wood, proc. on leave.  
 THRING, Asst. surg. R. C. O. M.D. to receive med. ch. of h. q. and 1st and 2nd co. 3rd batt. and details of 3rd co. qr. batt. all stationed at Sultanpore.  
 TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of No. 14 lt. fd. batt. with effect fr. Nov. 21.  
 TUSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to join and do duty with H. M.'s 70th foot.  
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. to contin. to perf. med. du. of civ. stat. at Moorshedabad till ret. of civ. surg. A. Kean, and then to rejoin.  
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of art. div. at Cawnpore, as a temp. arrangement, Dec. 9.  
 WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. Kluclat-i-Ghilzie regt. to aff. med. aid to a wing of 3rd N.I. and ditto of 18th irr. cav. v. Morton.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DALY, G. H. M.D., Dec. 22.  
 JESTON, R. P., Dec. 22.  
 TAYLOR, E., Dec. 21.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CROZIER, Surg. A. W. in med. ch. of 7th infy. Gwalior cont. 2 mo. to Calcutta, fr. Jan 20.  
 DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope and New S. Wales, on m.c.  
 GOVAN, Asst. surg. G. M. M.D. to Europe on furl. on m.c.  
 GRIERSON, Surg. M. to Feb. 28.  
 SMITH, Surg. J. C. to Europe, on m.c.  
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. 1 yr. to Europe, on furl. without pay.  
 WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. 7 days in ext.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## STAFF.

Lieut. R. E. Henry, 86th ft. to act as a. d. c. to the Gov. of Bombay; Lieut. col. C. Franklyn, 84th ft. to be a brig. of the 2nd class, and to com. 1st Madras inf. brig. in the Pegu div.; Capt. C. F. Seymour, 84th ft. to be brig. m.j. 1st Madras inf. brig. in the Pegu div.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Cornet R. Mills, 2 yrs. to England.—10th Hussars. Major J. Wilkie, to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 12 v. Tritton, ret.; Capt. Lord G. A. Beauchamp, to be major fr. Dec. 12; Lieut. A. J. Loftus, to be capt. fr. Dec. 12; Cornet J. Murdoch, to be lieut. fr. Dec. 12; Lieut. E. Stacey, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.

## INFANTRY.

8th regt. Maj. Greathead, to assu. com. of Deesa field brig.—10th. Capt. Patterson, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. col. T. H. Franks, leave canc.—18th. Maj. Wregston, 2 mo. to Calcutta, on m.c.; Capt. Bruce, 2 mo. to Calcutta, on m.c.; Lieut. Ward, to act as adj.—22nd. Lieut. D. P. Bouverie, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. J. W. Poole, to England, on m.c.; Lieut. R. C. Sladen, to April 3, in ext.; Asst. surg. D. P. Barry, 1 year, to England; Col. Boileau, leave canc.—29th. Capt. J. Power, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. F. Kneebone, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. W. D. Chapman, to Jan. 13, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—25th. Lieut. J. R. Harvey, 6 mo. to Bombay, Neigherry Hills, and W. coast; Lieut. W. R. Goodall, 6 mo. to Bombay, Neigherry Hills, and W. coast.—52nd. Capt. J. H. Hewitt, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Lieut. H. Buck, 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Lieut. C. Jones, to March 14, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. R. J. E. Robertson, to March 15, in ext.; Qr. mr. Berry, to March 10, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—61st. Capt. H. E. H. Burnside,

6 mo. to England; Lieut. J. H. Lukis, 2 yrs. to England.—64th. Asst. surg. T. Caney, 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—70th. Capt. H. J. F. Saunders, to May 1.—74th. Lieut. H. V. Stonhouse, to Dec. 31, 1854, in ext.—75th. Capt. E. W. J. Knox, 2 yrs. to England.—80th. Maj. L. L. Montgomery, 3 mo. to Dinapore; Asst. surg. Murphy, 3 mo. to pres.—81st. Lieut. D. Vere Lane, to act as adjt.; Lieut. W. E. Todd, to act as qr. mr.—83rd. Ens. W. Fitz Roy, to be Lieut. fr. Dec. 20. v. Richardson, ret.; Capt. J. F. Murray, to Cape, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Capt. W. Nott, 2 yrs. to England.—84th. Lieut. F. T. F. Saunders, 2 yrs. to England.—94th. Lieut. C. W. St. John, to precede his regt. to England.—96th. Lieut. E. D. J. McCarthy, 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Assist. surg. B. Swift, to med. ch. of recruit. depot at Chinsurah; Lieut. D. A. Baby, 2 yrs. to England.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BAKER, Mrs. H. F. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.  
BERESFORD, wife of H. B. s. on board the steamer *Forbes*, at Calcutta, Dec. 24.  
BEVERIDGE, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.  
BRIANT, Mrs. A. L. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 3.  
CAW, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 21.  
DOUGLAS, Mrs. S. d. at Alipore, Dec. 25.  
EDDIS, wife of W. U. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.  
EVANS, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 21.  
FILOSE, the lady of Capt. s. at Gwalior, Dec. 16.  
FOWLE, the lady of F. C. s. at Carragadah, Dec. 21.  
GORDON, wife of Capt. C. E. D. H.M.'s 75th, s. at Umballa, Dec. 16.  
GRISSELL, wife of Maj. C. 61st N.I. d. at Lucknow, Dec. 24.  
HAMILTON, wife of H. C. d. at Alipore, Dec. 30.  
HEWETT, wife of K. H. s. at Chuprah, Dec. 16.  
JOHNSON, wife of A. D. s. at Meerut, Dec. 31.  
MARTIN, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 22.  
MORAN, Mrs. J. F. d. at Dacca, Dec. 20.  
OAKSHOT, Mrs. W. C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.  
O'BRIEN, Mrs. N. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 22.  
O'DOWDA, Mrs. d. at Hourah, Dec. 30.  
PAYNE, wife of A. M. D. s. at Nynee Tal, Dec. 29.  
PELLATT, wife of H. A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.  
PROBYN, the lady of W. G. c.s. s. at Mirzapore, Jan. 1.  
RADFORD, wife of J. E. T. d. at Burdwan, Dec. 20.  
ROSE, Mrs. James D. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 18.  
SANDYS, wife of E. d. at Comillah, Dec. 13.  
SARSON, wife of W. d. at Chittagong, Dec. 28.  
SHIRCORE, wife of C. M. s. at Ballygunge, Dec. 26.  
TREGAR, wife of R. d. at Bandel, Dec. 23.  
WALTER, wife of Maj. h. art. s. at Peshawur, Dec. 15.  
WARDE, wife of Capt. F. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 22.  
WAGENTRIEHER, Mrs. A. C. s. at Dacca, Dec. 30.  
WALKER, wife of Capt. J. L. 71st N.I. s. at Noorpoor, Dec. 30.  
WILTSHIRE, wife of Capt. C. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.

## MARRIAGES.

BEDELL, W. to Mary Ann, widow of the late W. H. Jones, at Calcutta, Dec. 26.  
BOURNE, W. to Annie, d. of W. Ryder, at Chinsurah, Dec. 27.  
CLEMENTS, John, to Letitia L. d. of T. E. Mullins, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.  
LIPTRAP, Maj. John, 42nd L.I. to Emma, widow of the late A. W. Nash, at Calcutta, Jan. 2.  
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. 2nd L.I. to Caroline G. d. of W. Walton, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.  
MARION, J. to Miss Louisa de Voiplique, at Berhampore, Dec. 19.  
MARSHALL, H. to Mary Charlotte, d. of W. Anislie, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.  
MURPHY, Asst. surg. M. W. H.M.'s 80th, to Harriet, d. of the late H. Normand, at Arrah, Dec. 13.  
ORMAN, Charles E. 29th N.I. to Isabella J. d. of Brev. maj. Hawthorne, 7th L.C. at Jullundur, Punjab, Dec. 16.  
ROBERTSON, J. L. to Emma E. widow of the late J. Sinclair, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.  
ROSS, James R. B. to Mary L. d. of the late Alfred Kenyon, Dec. 24.  
SCOTT, J. F. to Mary, d. of C. Ryall, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.  
WIGGINS, Lieut. F. C. 70th N.I. to Emma M. d. of the late John Stroud, at Umballa, Dec. 15.  
WOOD, H. W. J. to Jane S. d. of Lieut. col. G. M. Sherer, at Arrah, Dec. 30.

## DEATHS.

BASTARD, Elizabeth E. d. of the late C. W. of Howrah, drowned off Port Point, aged 13, Dec. 27.  
DE SANTOS, T. J. at Calcutta, aged 25, Dec. 22.  
ELLIOT, Sir Henry M. K.C.B. at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 45, Dec. 20.  
GOODWYN, Frances D. wife of Capt. H. H.M.'s 98th regt. at Umballa, aged 25, Dec. 30.  
GOODWYN, Walter F. C. s. of Capt. H. H.M.'s 98th regt. at Roorkee, aged 1, Dec. 27.  
HUTTENAM, Mrs. Mary, at Ballygunge, aged 65, Dec. 29.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. A. S. engs. at Ferozepore, aged 26, Dec. 20.

JOHNSTONE, R. B. of the firm of Johnston, Barlas, and Co. at Rangoon, aged 24, Dec. 14.  
JONES, Lieut. T. B. 11th N.I. at Aseerghur, aged 27, Dec. 16.  
LATTER, Capt. T. 67th N.I. at Promce, Dec. 20.  
LOVEADY, Alice L. d. of Capt. B. M. 15th N.I. at Bombay, aged 4 mo. Dec. 22.  
MARTIN, C. at Calcutta, aged 53, Dec. 28.  
PERCIORA, Mariano, at Burrisaul, aged 75, Dec. 27.  
SHIRCORE, Owen, infant s. of C. M. Dec. 28.  
SHIRCORE, Mary, wife of C. M. aged 22, Jan. 2.  
TARDEVIL, Fourcy, at Bodderghaut factory, aged 40, Dec. 14.  
VAN RESTELL, John P. at Delhi, aged 75, Dec. 25.  
WALCOT, Jemima A. wife of Lieut. W. H. 47th N.I. on the river Ganges, between Patna and Barr, aged 29, Dec. 20.  
WILLIAMS, Sarah B. wife of James K. at Calcutta, aged 25, Dec. 29.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18. Mary Ridley, Stephens, Hong-Kong.—19. General Godwin, Hicks, China and Singapore; Cairo, Lington, Boston; Lord Dalhousie, Ferris, London; Victory, Webster, London; Patriot Queen, Bell, Liverpool; Sultana, Dumayne, Port Louis.—20. F. C. Clarke, Jean, Sydney; Bucephalus, Lansdown, London; Janet Willis, Boxter, London; William the Conqueror, Arthur, Shields; Cesambre, Danville, Cardiff.—21. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Suez; John Land, Howes, San Francisco; steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Bimlipatam; Fatima, Jones, Liverpool; steamer Berenice, Berthon, I.N. Bimlipatam; Belzance, Rocofoort, Cardiff.—22. Hemsyke, Howes, Port Phillip; Alexander Baring, Wilson, Liverpool; Emperor, Lindstone, Liverpool.—23. Sir Geo. Anderson, Sedgwick, Mauritius; John McVicar, Paxton, Liverpool; Victor Amedie, De Possel, Rangoon; Ardencraig, Conry, London; Monarch, Shepperd, Maulmain.—25. Georgia, Small, London; Alfred, Voss, London and Madras.—26. Thane, Wales, Rangoon; Negrais, Stephen, Maulmain; Isabella, Brown, Penang.—28. Rockcliff, Duncan, London; Sultany, Shire, China and Penang; Margaret Skelly, Pearce, Penang; Ann Holzberg, Harries, Sydney; Queen of the Pacific, Reed, San Francisco; Lucy L. Hall, Lull, Australia; Sussex, Scanlan, Port Phillip; African, Pollock, New Castle; Ocean of the Pacific, Reed, San Francisco and Singapore.—30. Robert Ritson, Curwen, Liverpool; George Kendall, Farley, Liverpool; Oxnard, Hinckley, San Francisco; Matanzas, Stearry, Sandwich Islands and Singapore.—31. Steamer Tenasserim, Simson, Maulmain and Rangoon; Mohussur, Thompson, Bombay and Alippee; Tippoo Sahib, Comforth, Liverpool.—JAN. 2. Prince of Wales, Hopkins, London and Portsmouth; Blenheim, Atkinson, Portsmouth.—3. Cid, Renong, Swan River; City of London, Dick, Glasgow; Crishna, Lewis, Sydney; Ararat, Darby, Singapore and Malacca.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lord Dalhousie (Dec. 19), from LONDON.—Mrs. Gardener, Charles Wright, capt. 4th B.N.I.; Herbert Gardener, lieut. 35th B.L.I.; and Edward Taylor, asst. surg.  
Per F. C. Clarke (Dec. 20), from SYDNEY.—Surg. Hall, wife, and child.  
Per steamer Oriental (Dec. 21), from SUEZ.—Mr. Ramsay, Rev. W. Winchester, Capt. H. P. de Tessier, Mr. R. Carew, Mr. G. P. Carew, Mr. Daly, Miss Davidson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Plowden, Miss Amesbury, Mr. Plowden, Misses Smith and Martin, Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. J. Campbell, C. Hutchinson, Schiller, Dow, and R. W. Dow; Capt. Jervis, Mr. J. Johnston and lady, Mr. Smally, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Davidson, Mr. P. M. Smith, Mr. Black, Mr. G. Taylor, Misses Ryder and Grey, Lieut. Taylor, Mr. Grapel, Mr. Wallace, Rev. J. Storck remained at Galle; Mr. Wallace, and Mr. J. Wallace, jun. From MARSHALLE.—Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Fergusson, jun. J. Black, and Mr. Vusto. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. W. Masters, Mr. Moller, and Mr. Le Bauff.—From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Hunt. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Dawson, c.s. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Pemberton and 3 servants, Ens. Greene, Mr. G. Williams, Lieut. W. Williton, Mr. Arbuthnot, Cornet P. Gough, Colour-serg. W. Walker and 3 children, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. Wake, and Mr. St. George. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Robert Smith. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Balli. From SUEZ.—Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. W. Moller, and Mr. Leykauf. From GALLE.—Mr. Hume. From BOMBAY.—Mr. C. H. Cameron, c.s. Per Hugh Lindsay from ship Alfred.—Capt. C. J. Skerry, H.M.'s 81st; Lieut. Bristow, H.M.'s 81st; Ens. Carter, 22nd; Ens. Smith, 29th.  
Per Hemsyke (Dec. 22) from PORT PHILLIP.—Mr. and Mrs. Beresford and 6 children, Miss Burghers, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer.  
Per Victor Amedie.—A. Boncet from Rangoon.  
Per Isabella.—Lieut. George Quanbrough, I.N.  
Per Alfred (Dec. 25), from MADRAS.—Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. Nash and Miss Nash, Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. Keep and child, Misses Sneyd, A. Sneyd, L. Sneyd, Westrop, Wallace, R. Wallace, Spens, Stewart, S. Stewart, Hayman, Freeling, Hambro, Sewell, Gameeson, and Keep; Capt. Sneyd, Messrs. Reid, Peacock, Cullimore, Dadt, Hoppner, and Hayman; Mrs. Bullmore, Misses Bullmore and Mountain, Mrs. Norman and child, Mrs. Cook and four children, Mrs. Comerped, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Dougal, Mr. Merton, and Mr. Brown.  
Per Queen of the Pacific.—Charles H. Mayo and Henry G. Wendell.  
Per Sultany (Dec. 28), from CHINA.—Capt. J. M. Hill and Mr. Presgrave. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Miller.  
Per Sussex (Dec. 23), from PORT PHILLIP.—Lieut. col. Cumberland, H.M.'s 96th regt.; D. B. Lindsay, Esq. and H. J. Myers, Esq.  
Per Mohussur.—Mrs. Thompson and family.  
Per John McVicar.—P. Banecot.  
Per Monarch.—Mrs. Shepherd and 3 children.  
Per steamer Tenasserim (Dec. 31), from MOULMEIN.—G. D. Wilkins, Esq. and lady, c.s.; G. A. Avietick, Esq.; Mr. Low and Ariff Hosien.—From RANGOON.—J. R. B. Bennett, Esq.; T. S. Christie, maj. H.M.'s 80th; T. Miller, Lieut. ditto; W. Patterson, ditto; W. Whit-head, ditto; Lieut. McFarlane, Ens. Middleton, Capt. Dallas, Mr. Devery, apoth.; E. Fowle, Esq.; T. H. Hodge, T. A. Dearman, J. C. Laraine, Messrs. Wilner, Miller, George, and Rebeiro, Mrs. Robbins and 3 children, Mr. Gersse, clerk.  
Per Blenheim (Jan. 2), from PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. Templer, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Moxom, Mrs. Fraser and child, Misses Robinson, Templer, Carter, Allen, Brooks, Cox, and Rollins, Rev. J. Harris, Lieut. Leeds, 47th reg. B.N.I.; Messrs. Coleman, Davidson, Waterfield, Cox, and Mackenzie; Mr. Bowson, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs.

Harrison, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Hargraves, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Halliday, and Mrs. Goddard.

Per Prince of Wales (Jan. 2), from PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hill and child, Mrs. Gilbertson, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Slater and 4 children, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Davis and child, Miss Morrett, and 2 Misses Thompson; Capt. Mill, art.; Rev. F. Wood, chaplain; Rev. W. Keene, miss.; Rev. — Hubbard, ditto; Lieut. Burns, H.M.'s 24th reg.; Lieut. Gilbertson, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. Wilson, H.M.'s 70th reg.; Mr. Bellie, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Turner and child, Mr. Swallow, Serg. W. Bryant, privates Edward Maule and Read, Mrs. Reid and 2 children, Messrs. Reid and R. Reid, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Southgate, Mr. Evans, and Miss Catliff.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16. Queen of the South, Norman, Southampton.—17. Julia, Row, Mauritius; Gertrude, Winsor, New Bedford; City of Palure, Hamor, Mauritius; Camertonian, Kirkpatrick, Liverpool.—19. Camperdown, Denny, London and Cape of Good Hope; Wellesley, Parish, London.—20. steamer Bentinck, Bershom, Bimilipatam; Victoria, Smith, Singapore.—21. Royal George, Stapleton, London; Charter Oak, Merwin, Boston.—22. George Hallett, Howes, Boston.—23. Barham, Veale, London and the Cape; steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon and Moulmein; Iskender, Shaw, Nacosa Muscat; True Briton, Norris, Trinidad.—24. Calabar, Moodie, London.—26. Bengal, Brass, London; Neptune, Wilkie, Rangoon and Moulmein; Oregon, Higgins, New York.—27. Bernicia, Wilson, London; Princess Mathilde, Clouard, Nantes.—29. Swarthmore, Lidbetter, Australia; Perseverance, Nunn, Akyah; steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Monsoorottah.—30. Golconda, Miller, London; Cossipore, Dundas, London; Marquard Family, Miller, Akyah.—21. Sumner, Reed, Whampoa; John M. Mayo Reid, Boston; Canata, Tilkson, Liverpool; Ascutia, Pepper, Boston; Spy, Shephard.—JAN. 1. steamer Paou Shan, Burt, for Hong-Kong, Macao, and Cumingmoom; Southampton, Roe, London; Chinsurah, Gordon, Rangoon and Moulmein; steamer Pekin, Grainger, China, Straits.—2. Paragon, Duncan, for Boston.—5. steamer Oriental, Madras, Bombay, and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Camperdown (Dec. 19), to CAPE and LONDON.—Mrs. Capt. Dickens, Mrs. George Cole, and 4 children; Mrs. W. C. Costley, and 2 children; Mrs. Rice, and 2 children; Mrs. Wallis, and 3 children; Miss Rice, George Cole, Esq.; Assist. surg. S. F. Rice, Esq.; J. Wallis, Esq., and Lieut. D. Mocatta's three children.

Per steamer Oriental (Jan. 5), to MADRAS, BOMBAY, and SUZ.—To GALLE.—Gaita Mosa, and Mr. Tottenham. To BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Ritchie, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Cameron, Mr. J. A. Olding, Miss Curnin, H. Zachariah Mohamed, and H. Hamed Saloman. To ADEK.—Mr. P. Ravagii. To SUEZ.—Mr. Varelle. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Breda, and Mr. Gough. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. Tuckerman, Capt. Tweedale, and Mr. J. C. Smith. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Bray, Mrs. Bray, child, and infant; Capt. Tailyour, Mrs. Tailyour, and 3 children; Col. Holdich, Mr. Harman, Mrs. Harman, and infant; Lieut. W. B. Marshall, Dr. Govan, Mr. B. H. Smith, Mrs. Thomson, Capt. Campbell, Mr. E. Hawkins, Lieut. Steward, Mr. Umphelby, Mr. Goldmid, Mr. Kide, Michael Brophy, James Bent, and John W. Shepherd.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 4, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Sell.	Buy
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	5 8	to	5 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	0 8	..	0 14
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	0 12	..	0 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. prem.	0 8	..	0 10

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2500 to 2550
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	3 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 8	.. 16 4	
Gold Dust .....	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	223 12	.. 224 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	222 0	.. 222 9	
Sovereigns .....	10 2	.. 10 3	
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0	.. 16 4	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 7	.. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 07d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 47. to 47. 10s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 4).—Cotton Goods, &c.—The market continued very flat till past Christmas, since which time more activity has shown itself, and sales of *Staple* as well as *Scotch Fabrics* and *Mule Twist* have been reported to a full extent for the season of the year, particularly the last few days. The stocks of Metals have been reduced, and holders are firm for better rates. The inquiry is good, but transactions have been limited. Copper is quoted at 40'12, and *Sheathing* at 43'1 to 43'8. *Spelter* has been sold at 10'8 to 11'4'6, and *Lead* at 7'13 per maund.

## MADRAS.

## THE MADRAS COTTON MILL.

Some six years spent in diligent observation of the industrial position of India, has made us extremely chary of advising the application of European machinery to native manufactures. We have practically tested the use of contrivances for abridging labour, which at home are eminently successful, and found them to fail entirely in this country. In numerous instances it can be shown, that articles of great value for which Madras depends entirely on England, are made up from the raw material originally exported by the former, but the advantages naturally on the side of the East, are in one case neutralized by the want of large capital, in another by the absence of refined and various skill, in a third by the difficulties in the way of keeping very complex machinery in working order, and in a fourth, by the want of proper communications, which by ensuring a sufficient supply of the material to be operated upon, can alone enable manufacturers to carry on an extensive business. In the department of pottery, for example, there appears no reason to suppose that a competent person could possibly fail of success, in essaying to supply the wants of India by establishing works in the country itself, where every article that enters into the composition of porcelain and chinaware is to be had in exhaustless abundance. The native workman is quick to learn, and dexterous in all the arts of manipulation, and there is an enormous difference in the wages of Staffordshire and Madras. Where then does the cause of certain defeat lie? We answer, in the command of capital, coals, and hereditary skill enjoyed by the manufacturer at home, which enables him to pay for the transport of materials that here lie upon the surface of the soil; to give to one man the wages which suffice to pay four persons in Madras, and after defraying the charges of merchants and agents, to send out his goods to a market ten thousand miles away and there beat down all competition. The secret of knowing what amongst the vast crowd of European inventions will really pay for transplanting, is, perhaps of all kinds of knowledge, the very hardest to acquire. Men sometimes learn it at the close of a baffled career, but more frequently like the deer that is stricken by the unseen sportsman, they lie down and die, without knowing the cause to which they owe the fate that has overthrown them.

We will take another illustration from the social economy of the East. The value of the oil-seeds produced in this country is enormously great, and numerous establishments are maintained in Europe for the sole purpose of crushing them. The worth of the marc, as the cake is called after all the oil has been expressed, bears in no case more than a trifling proportion to the cost of freight; in the instance of some kinds of seeds, it is quite useless for any purpose whatever. Now, looking at the fact that, on the average, scarce 30 per cent. of oil is obtained by the crusher, it seems little less than madness to pay freight and charges on the remaining 70 per cent., when it is so easy to extract the oil on the spot where the seed grows. On the whole range of oleaginous products, perhaps, the ship-owners' and merchants' charges amount to one-half the gross value obtained in the market, and yet we find that in 1850-51 no less than 2,000 tons of seeds were exported from Madras, the loss upon which, according to the above estimate, was certainly not less than Rs. 50,000. How does it happen, then, that in spite of the eager desire to obtain speedy fortunes which all traders feel, we persist in ignoring the value of cheap labour, a bright sun, and European machinery to such an extent? The reply is, that experience has proved the unprofitable results of scientific processes. Able and persevering men have tested the matter, and found the native methods of working—slow, petty, and cumbrous as they are—to be by far the cheapest mode of production. The details are very trifling, but aggregate is large. The coral insect builds a continent, whilst great engineers, backed by the resources of nations, glory in the formation of a breakwater. Civilization needs the aid of growths of various kinds, and we are just now engaged in the task of planting them in the East. When the Cottons, Rev. Andersons, and others who might be named, have ceased from their occupations on this side of the illimitable, it may be worth while to report progress.

But there is at least one branch of industrial pursuit to which machinery may be applied, even more successfully in Madras than in Manchester, and it is less curious that it should be the very oldest form of human labour, than that the work of improving it should overleap at a single bound the gulf of fifty centuries. In bringing forward a plan, long and slowly matured, for the introduction of the cotton manufacture after the European method, we propose to supersede the first invention by the latest, and pass at once from the rudest to the most refined efforts of human ingenuity. For thousands of years we have borrowed and stolen from India, but here will be an example of paying back, that will go far to annihilate the debt.



When the Bible, Education, Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Power Looms, and the Press, are duly entered on the credit side of the account, we expect that a large balance in favour of England will be acknowledged by the auditors of the next generation.

There was an attempt made we believe in Calcutta, about twenty-five years since, to establish spinning-mills, which failed, but that was before the introduction of the self-acting mule, which almost does away with the need of employing skilled workmen in the manufacture of thread. A few days training now suffices to teach men, women, and children, how to attend to the wants of the iron labourer, whose fingers never tire, and seldom go wrong; but if any warranty of success is needed for the present project, it is furnished in the experience of the Pondicherry cotton mill, which in a very short time repaid, in the shape of profits, the whole of the capital expended upon it, and now yields a minimum dividend of 15 per cent. In comparison with the Government rate of interest, this must be looked upon as a very satisfactory kind of return for an investment that is perfectly safe. If shares in the Bank of Madras, which give 4 per cent., are worth from 20 to 25 per cent. premium, we know not at what rate a discerning public will be content to purchase an interest in the former Madras cotton-mill.

In our next, we propose to discuss the comparative facilities which exist in England and Southern India for carrying on the manufacture of cotton on a large scale. The question of capital is excluded from consideration, because a joint-stock company can easily raise as much money as will be required to erect a single factory, and it will be time enough to think of extending the manufacture so as to supersede the necessity of importing any twist whatever from home, when the first enterprise has completely succeeded. For the present we will content ourselves with saying, that every item of cost in erecting and working a mill has been carefully considered, and that men of substance and reputation are prepared to carry out the undertaking.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27.

#### NAGPORE.

By the death of the Rajah of Nagpore without heirs, either natural or adopted, that magnificent territory has lapsed to the British Government. With an area of 76,423 square miles—half as large again as England—with a revenue of nearly fifty lakhs of rupees, and with a population exceeding four millions and a half, it pays a subsidy to the British Government of eight lakhs, and maintains a military force of 372 artillery, 2,424 cavalry, and 4,163 infantry, besides a police force of 2,274 men. On this military array, and on the senseless pageantry of an eastern court, most of the revenue of the state has heretofore been wasted. The country possesses great resources, is inhabited by a race of quiet cultivators, and might become the principal state of central India. But native rule or misrule (placante Mr. Lewin) is not favourable to the development of any country's material wealth, or to the prosperity of any class of people. What Nagpore has been, is probably just the reverse of what it will be under the British Government.

It is said to be possible that the Government of India, indifferent alike to its own interests, and to its responsibility before God and man, intends to recreate this state, to appoint a new native ruler, and hand over 4,000,000 of its own subjects to the mercies of a native kingling. We cannot believe it. Even Mr. Cobden will in this instance scarcely deny the justice of annexation. We have gained the territory by no war, by no intrigue, by no conspiracy; we enter as heirs by treaty, and by the fundamental law of India. The opportunity is afforded us of bestowing on a fine country a just government; of relieving its finances from the pressure of a needless standing army, and a worse than useless native court; of imparting to the executive the vigour of Anglo-Saxon energy; and of transforming the whole land, as we have transformed the Punjab, into a country where progress is retarded only by the laziness of prosperity. This is not the time for wasting such an opportunity. We know too much of native states. The example of Cashmere is understood. Most of our readers have heard rumours of strange proceedings there, and they need go no farther for confirmation than the pages of a very impartial authority,—the last number of the journal of the Agricultural Society. There they may learn how a native state is governed by an able ruler, how trade is oppressed, and agriculture crippled, and how the mountain passes are guarded to prevent the people seeking refuge in our territories; and if that be not enough as an indication of the truth as to native states, we may refer the reader to the recent evidence of the late Mr. R. M. Bird before the House of Commons, and point to his graphic account of what he saw on the frontier of Oudh, and his subsequent significant conversation with Lord W. Bentinck.

It may be argued that we do enough if we re-establish native government, retaining a resident to control it. But the control

is, from the nature of the case, only partial. All the details of government are unchecked. The revenue is collected, and justice is administered, for the most part anyhow. Or the resident may become, under the provisions of the treaty, the instrument, willingly or unwillingly, of wrong. When the first inquirer went to the Nagpore missionaries, the rajah demanded his restoration as "a discontented subject," obtained it through the resident, and imprisoned him. That is not a fact to be forgotten, even if Capt. Ramsay were right in his construction of the treaty. It showed at least the animus of the Native Court. It is the same in Oudh. The wretched system there prevailing, could not have lasted an hour, but for the presence of the British resident, whose power shields the corrupt administration which it is ineffectual to reform. In surrendering Nagpore, the Indian Government will sacrifice the interests of the empire, ignore a grave responsibility, and stultify Lord Dalhousie's declaration, that we should seize every honourable opportunity of increasing our territory.

The case of Nagpore is plain. The path of duty is clear even to the perception of the Manchester School; they want cotton from Berar, and will rejoice to see the revenues of the state applied to its improvement. Even Mr. Lewin can make no grievance out of this case. Our railroad, at any rate, must penetrate the state, but British justice and British enterprise ought to go along with it. The responsibility now rests on the British Government of doing for Nagpore, what it has done for the Punjab, and that responsibility will not be discharged by *laissez faire*.—*Friend of India*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 8th arrived at Madras Jan. 10 (per *Hindustan*).

MEDICAL FUND OFFICE, Madras, January 3, 1854.—It is hereby notified that annuities on the medical fund have been this day granted to the following gentlemen, viz.—

To Surgeon-General W. K. Hay	....	a large annuity.
" Superintendent Surgeon T. Key	....	ditto.
" Mr. T. O'Neill (a retired surgeon)	....	ditto.
" Mr. J. Wilkinson	(ditto)	ditto.
" Mr. T. L. Matthews (a retired member on a small annuity)	....	ditto.
" Mr. G. Harding (ditto)	.....	ditto.
" Dr. A. Simpson (a retired surgeon) the established	.....	small annuity.
" Mr. T. Hagger (a retired veterinary surgeon) the extra	.....	ditto.
" Mr. T. H. Cannon (a retired surgeon) a liberated	.....	ditto.
" Veiy. Surg. E. C. Collins, ditto	..	ditto.

THE BEYPOOR IRON-WORKS.—We are happy to perceive from the *Madras Athenæum* that the Beypoor iron-works are at last in successful operation. An engineer from England "has got the Beypoor furnace into blast," and it is expected that the experiment will be successful. The iron-works at Porto Novo have recently turned out some large castings for the Bengal Railway. Both these establishments are now in the hands of a new company, with fresh capital, fresh means, and, above all, fresh energy.

REPLY TO THE REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS.—The *Madras Spectator* mentions, that the governor and members of council of that presidency have completed their reply to the recent report by the Commissioners of Inquiry into Public Works. It has been printed, but has not as yet crept into circulation. The only journalist who has seen it considers it successful.

CAPTAIN BIDEN, master-attendant of Madras, and an indefatigable correspondent of the local journals, has been appointed sheriff of Madras.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH will, it is expected, be opened between Madras and Bangalore during February next, an example of marvellous celerity, which will astonish Sir Henry Pottinger and the public. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining timber at a reasonable rate and suitable for the posts that sustain the wire, the cost of bamboos being five or six times greater in Madras as compared with Bengal. It has been wisely determined to set up the lightning messenger with the utmost possible speed, leaving the machinery to be improved afterwards, and the authorities will, it is said, allow the public the use of the line at a very trifling rate of charge.

MADRAS CONTINGENT.—The orders for pensioning the local officers of the contingent have at last been received at Hyderabad. The pension is on a liberal scale, and a donation will in addition be made to the pensioned officers of six months' pay and allowances. As the measure was unavoidable, it has excited general satisfaction to find that it has been carried out in so liberal a spirit.



**DEPARTURE OF SIR R. ARMSTRONG.**—On the 29th Dec. our late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Richard Armstrong, left our shores for his native country in the *Barham*. His departure was unaccompanied by any formal display, the old soldier being merely accompanied to the place of embarkation by the general staff and his personal friends. He was conveyed on board the vessel in the invalid chair, a painful exhibition of the wreck of a strong and gallant soldier, and the contempt of the public interests in the appointment of one so far past the time of exertion to the command of a large army.

**SCARCITY OF GRAIN.**—Tidings of the now present scarcity of grain begin to flow in painful abundance, and we deeply regret to learn that in one district, that of Nellore, distress has led, as usual, to turbulent conduct. They are still without any signs of rain there, and great distress is already beginning to be felt. Three or four days ago a large mob of the lower classes assembled, and looted all the grain stores in that place. This occurred in the middle of the day, and before the authorities could give assistance, large quantities of grain were carried away. Everything is quiet now, and the grain merchants have been induced to open their stores, and sell at very considerably reduced prices; but they are evidently acting under fear, and no doubt will soon close their stores again. We are very much afraid that the extraordinary success of this mob in the chief town of the district, and we may almost say in the presence of the collector and his subordinates, will have the effect of encouraging similar depredations throughout the district, and render property unsafe.—*Spectator*.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—A military correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* says, it is intended to station two regiments of European dragoons at Hyderabad in the Deccan.—The *Spectator* states, that on the departure of the company of European artillery from Trichinopoly, the southern and Mysore divisions of the army will be left with only forty European artillerymen; and we learn that there is not at present at artillery headquarters a single company of artillery available to carry out any reliefs or reinforcements that may be ordered. Such a state of things ought forcibly to remind the Governor-General of the necessity of recommending to the home authorities the absolute necessity of speedily granting another battalion of artillery, as anything short of this increase is unlikely to benefit the coast artillery.—It is said that H. M.'s 43rd regiment will be stationed when the whole have arrived, one wing at Fort St. George, and the other at Bangalore. H. M.'s 74th will be quartered at Trichinopoly.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

#### RE-APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEEL ON THE GENERAL STAFF IN BURMAH.

*Fort St. George, January 6th, 1854.*—The following extracts from letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated Nov. 16th, 1853, Nos. 78 and 79, are published for the information of the army.

Letter dated November 16th, 1853, No. 78.

Reply to Letter dated September 23rd, 1853, No. 119.

Forward an application from Brig.-Gen. S. W. Steel, C.B., commanding Madras division of the army of Burmah, whose tour on the staff will expire on the 15th January, 1854, soliciting that the time may, under the circumstances of the case, be extended for such further time as the Court may be pleased to grant. Government recommend the application for most favourable consideration, and pending the reply have permitted Brig.-Gen. Steel to be continued on the staff.

In consideration of the services of Brig.-Gen. Steel, C.B., during the late operations in Burmah, and of the advantage which the public service cannot fail to derive from his prolonged continuance on the divisional staff, in compliance also with the recommendation of your Government, and of the Com.-in-Ch. in his favour, we have resolved to re-appoint him to the general staff for one year from the 15th January next.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GOLDIE, J. H. sub-jud. of sillah of Chittoor, assu. ch. of the court fr. A. S. Mathison, Dec. 27.

HARRIS, G. A. act. and civ. sess. jud. of Cuddalore, del. ov. ch. of court to princ. sudder ameen, Jan. 2.

LEWIN, R. C. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem dur. abs. of Hodgson.

SHUBBRICK, C. J. ret'd. to duty Dec. 31.

WARD, S. N. civ. and sess. jud. of Calicut, del. ov. ch. of court to H. D. Cook, Dec. 31.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HODGSON, W. four months.

MORRIS, H. to Dec. 31, 1854.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. leave for one month.

DEALTRY, Rev. T. to be the bishop's spec. commiss. dur. abs. of the ven. the archdeacon.

SHORTLAND, Ven. Arch. to offic. temp. as domes. chapl. to the bishop dur. tour of visitation.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 4th to 6th L.C.

BALMAIN, Lieut. J. G. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 6, v. Showers, ret.

BARBER, Lieut. W. 33rd N.I. to be an asst. to supt. of roads, for emp. on northern trunk road, Jan. 6.

BEAUMONT, Lieut. H. J. 7th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 1.

BOULDERSON, Maj. J. C. 35th N.I. to vacate his appt. of depy. jud. adv. gen. to the troops in Burmah, on his promotion to regt. major, but to cont. to offic. in that capacity until the arrival of his successor, Dec. 14.

BRIDGE, 2nd Lieut. L. art. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 6, v. Showers, ret.

BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surv. Jan. 4.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. to offic. as asst. to Capt. Francis on the Neilgherries, v. Reilly, dec. Dec. 27.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. furnished certificate of qual. in civ. eng., Jan. 4.

CHAMIER, Lieut. S. H. E. art. to rank fr. June 11, 1853.

DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be a superint. of roads about to be constructed from Bellary to Kurnool, and to Hyderabad, Dec. 27.

FASKEN, 1st Lieut. E. T. art. fr. 5th to 2nd batt.

FAUNCE, Brev. maj. R. N. 2nd N.I. to act as paymr. at Vizagapatam, Dec. 30.

FORD, Lieut. B. 12th N.I. d. d. sappers and miners, and appt. 2nd in com. of Pegu L.I. to cont. in ch. of h. q. of sappers and miners, until the arrival of an officer to take command, and to act as adjt. and qr. mr. until relieved, or until further orders.

FORLONG, Capt. J. G. R. 1st N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 4.

FRYER, Lieut. G. E. 21st N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 4.

GOLDINGHAM, Lieut. G. A. art. to rank fr. June 11, 1853.

GOMPERTZ, Capt. S. 6th N.I. to act as dep. paymr. Malabar and Canara, dur. emp. of Capt. Faunce on other du.

GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surv. Jan. 4.

GROVE, Lieut. H. L. 3rd Eur. regt. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng.

HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 4.

HOBBERT, Capt. S. 1st N.V.B. to be a capt. on vet. estab. fr. Dec. 31, 1853.

HORNSBY, Major A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be dep. jud. adv. gen. N. div. v. Blake.

JENNINGS, Ens. C. J. 21st N.I. to do duty with 15th N.I. at Kurnool, to join.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. fr. 6th to 4th L.C.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to du.

MACVICCAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of India, with a view to app. as asst. to agent in hill tracts of Orissa, Jan. 6.

MCCALLY, serv. of Capt. W. B. 41st N.I. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George.

MCLEOD, Lieut. H. art. to rank fr. June 11, 1853.

MCMAHON, Lieut. C. J. art. to rank fr. June 11, 1853.

MCNAIR, Lieut. J. F. A. art. ret. to du.

MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. engs. 2nd asst. civ. eng. to be 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Bean, proc. to Eur.

MOLONY, Brev. capt. C. P. 25th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surv. and civ. eng. Jan. 4.

MOLYNEUX, Capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as paymr. to Hyderabad subsid. force dur. abs. of Capt. H. B. Herbert.

O'GRADY, Capt. W. R. 34th N.I. to be superint. of roads about to be constructed from Bellary to Kurnool, and to Hyderabad.

PAXTON, Lieut. L. 43rd N.I. to be emp. under orders of revenue board, in dept. of public works, Jan. 6.

PINSON, Lieut. col. A. 2nd N.I., ret. to du.

PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. fr. 1st to 5th batt.

RITHERDON, Lieut. A. W. 45th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 4.

RYVES, Lieut. J. G. engs. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. v. Scott.

SAXTON, Capt. G. H. 38th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surv. Jan. 4.

SCOTT, Lieut. C. engs. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. in Burmah.

SMITH, Lieut. H. D. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surveying, Jan. 4.

SMITH, Lieut. H. A. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. furnished certificate of qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 4.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of Bombay for app. as dep. coll. in Sindh.

STONE, Capt. W. H. 44th N.I. ret. to du.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. 40th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surv. and civ. eng. Jan. 4.

TWEDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. furnished certificate of qual. in surv. and civ. eng. Jan. 4.  
 WATSON, Lieut. C. E. art. to rank fr. June 11, 1853.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. M. 13th N.I. ret. to du.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 ENGINEERS.

STEWART, J. H. M. Dec. 31, 1853.

ARTILLERY.

McMAHON, C. J. Dec. 31, 1853.

INFANTRY.

JENNINGS, C. J. Dec. 31, 1853.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOULDERSON, Maj. J. C. 35th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 BRISTOWE, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. fr. Dec. 12, 1853, to March 15, 1854, to Madras and E. coast.  
 BROCK, Ens. J. S. 17th N.I. to March 21, Jaulnah, prep. to Eur.  
 CHILD, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 CLOUGH, Lieut. col. J. 44th N.I. to June 30, Tranquebar and E. coast.  
 FELLOWES, Lieut. W. B. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Jaulnah.  
 FULTON, Capt. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Pondicherry.  
 GOMPERTZ, Capt. S. 6th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 GUNNING, Ens. C. G. 37th gren. in ext. to April 1.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. to March 1, in ext. to Neilgherries.  
 LASCELLES, Capt. F. G. J. 4th L.C. to Eur. m.c.  
 PALMER, Lieut. W. H. G. 40th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Bombay and W. coast.  
 PEARSE, Capt. J. L. 5th N.I. perm. to visit the Neilgherries dur. his leave.  
 PEARSON, Lieut. G. F. 33rd N.I. fr. March 1 to Aug. 31, to the hills.  
 PEREIRA, Lieut. C. L. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 18 to Feb. 28, to Madras, on m.c.  
 PRESCOTT, Brig. W. leave cancelled at his request.  
 PRITCHARD, Maj. H. Hyderabad subsid. force, to March 15.  
 REECE, Maj. W. 3rd Eur. regt. leave cancelled.  
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
 WARDER, Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. fr. Dec. 14 to March 31, to Madras and eastern coast on m.c.  
 WOODS, 2nd Lieut. W. G. C. 1st Madras fusiliers, to Eur. on m.c. to embark fr. W. coast.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. P. to do du. under surg. of 2nd<sup>nd</sup> batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.  
 ASTON, Vet. surr. T. fr. F. tr. h. brig. art. to 1st L.C. Dec. 29.  
 BARCLAY, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty.  
 BARCLAY, Asst. surg. C. to do du. 2nd N.I. Jan. 3, to do du. 21st N.I. but to cont. to do du. with 2nd N.I. until relieved.  
 BETTS, Asst. surg. G. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 COOPER, Asst. surg. C. to do du. with H.M.'s 91th regt.  
 DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to med. ch. of details proc. to Munsoorcottah.  
 HICHENS, Surg. J. to med. ch. of art. horse and foot at Secunderabad, v. Richmond.  
 REAN, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. fr. doing du. hd. qrs. H.M.'s 94th regt. to do du. H.M.'s 84th regt. Dec. 31; to med. ch. of detach. under orders to join regt. head qrs. at Negapatam.  
 REYNOLDS, Asst. surg. J. A. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1. v. Wilkinson, ret.  
 RICHMOND, Surg. J. art. to act as garr. surg. Bangalore, v. Butler.  
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. Nov. 15, on the augmentation.  
 SHAW, Asst. surg. H. T. to do du. with H.M.'s 94th regt.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ALLEN, P. Jan. 1.  
 COOPER, C. Dec. 31.  
 SHAW, H. T. Dec. 31.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BUNTLEMAN, wife of J. L. s. at Salem, Dec. 13.  
 EYRE, wife of Surg. E. W. s. at Bellary, Dec. 17.  
 FITZMAURICE, wife of Capt. G. 30th N.I. d. at French Rocks, Dec. 21.  
 GOODMAN, wife of C. B. s. at Kilpauk, Jan. 7.  
 HASTINGS, wife of Lieut. W. J. M. 47th N.I. d. at Jaulnah, Dec. 18.  
 JOHNSTON, wife of Capt. C. C. engs. s. at Madras, Dec. 2.  
 JOPP, wife of Asst. surg. K. s. at Madras, Dec. 28.  
 MACDONALD, wife of Maj. W. P. 41st N.I. s. at Madras, Dec. 29.  
 MACKENZIE, wife of J. F. s. at Egmore, Jan. 2.  
 PANCHARD, wife of W. D. s. at Madras, Jan. 1.  
 SALMON, wife of E. s. at Madras, Dec. 24.

VAUGHAN, widow of the late Lieut. E. W. 17th N.I. s. at Aurunga-  
 bad, Dec. 18.

WALLACE, wife of Lieut. J. D. C. 20th N.I. d. at Cannanore,  
 Dec. 27.

WAINHOUSE, Mrs. R. B. d. at Madras, Dec. 29.

WRAY, wife of F. J. s. at Vepery, Dec. 22.

MARRIAGES.

ARRUTHNOTT, Capt. the Hon. H. 3rd L.C. to Susannah M. d.  
 of the late J. Campbell, at Alleppey, Jan. 2.  
 FOSTER, Asst. surg. John, to Rosa C. d. of G. Wilson, at Mool-  
 tan, Dec. 19.  
 GOSTLING, C. P. to S. Anne M. C. d. of Sir V. Stonhouse, Bart.  
 at Madras, Jan. 2.  
 GREEN, T. to Isadora H. d. of Capt. J. Denton, at Bangalore,  
 Dec. 20.  
 LOWRY, J. P. to Margaret, d. of the late J. Sutherland, at Oota-  
 camund, Dec. 21.  
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. to Bessie, d. of G. Fosbery, at Madras, Dec. 26.

DEATHS.

BLACK, Rob. inf. s. of W. at Madras, Dec. 20.  
 CALDWELL, W. A. s. of the Rev. R. at Madras, Dec. 28.  
 COLEMAN, Mrs. Sarah, at Hyderabad, aged 49.  
 DICEY, Mrs. at sea, on board the *Prince of Wales*, Nov. 18.  
 GOMES, D. Eliza, d. of W. T. at Black Town, aged 1, Dec. 31.  
 HALL, Martha H. widow of the late Capt. J. art. at Pursewankum,  
 aged 71, Jan. 4.  
 JOHNSON, Edwin H. inf. s. of T. W. at Madras, Dec. 30.  
 JOHNSTON, C. d. of Dr. W. at Salem, aged 5, Dec. 31.  
 NORTON, Mr. at sea, on board the steamer *Oriental*, Dec. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28. *Perseverant*, M-salle, St. Dennis and Bourbon; Barham, Vaile, Calcutta; Nymph, Le Contour, Penang.—31. *Trafalgar*, Taylor, London; screw steamer *Bombay*, Teegear, Suez, Aden, and Point de Galle. JAN. 1. Screw steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, Bird, Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Table Bay, Mauritius, and Galle.—2. *Stree Runganaickloo*, —, Moulmein and Coringa; Lord Geo. Bentinck, Edgell, London.—6. *Seville*, Elliott, Trincomalee.—7. *Margaret*, Spratly, London; *Edward Murquard*, Dunsford, Penang.—8. *William Gouna*, Stride, Mauritius; *Chinsurah*, Shaw, Calcutta.—11. *Steamer Oriental*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*Per Barham* (Dec. 28), from CALCUTTA and SAND HEADS.—FOR MADRAS.—Mons. and Madame Baselier, and Mons. Cornet. FOR ENGLAND.—Mrs. Obbard, Mrs. Todd and children, Mrs. Wyatt and children, Mrs. Vaile, Capt. Todd, M. N.I.; Capt. Brown, Lieut. Wellington, Asst. surg. Chalmers, Ens. Pocklington, Ens. Mourant, H.M.'s 18th regt.; A. Block, Esq. B.C.S.; J. Robinson, Esq.; J. Obbard, Esq. B.M.; 139 rank and file of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish.  
*Per Nymph* (Dec. 28), from PENANG.—Mr. Fitzgerald, wife, and 3 children, and Mr. Ward.  
*Per Trafalgar* (Dec. 31), from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 2 Misses Taylors, Dr. and Mrs. Barkley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Hallenden, Miss Buckler, Miss Richards, Col. Penson and 2 Miss Pensons, Mrs. Cherry and 6 children, Mr. and Mrs. McNair and 3 children, Capt. Wilks, Messrs. Brackenbury, Wallhouse, M<sup>rs</sup> Mahon, Shaw, Jennings, Richardson, and Barges; Miss Leith, Mesdames Russell, Welsh, Halpin, Peiere, Adams, Bergiu, Reid, Weymur, Henris, Portley, and O'Donnagan.  
*Per steamer Bombay* (Dec. 31), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Davis, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Cooper, Mr. J. Adamson, Mr. Shulcriek, and Lieut. Dent, R.N. FROM MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Capt. Golden. FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Bracken. FROM HONG-KONG.—Peter Anthony. FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Ens. Rice and Hunter, Maj. Lavard and servant, Mrs. and 2 Misses Lavard and 3 children, Mrs. Brice and infant. FROM SUEZ TO Ceylon.—Mr. Dunsford. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG.—Mr. Maddock and infant. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. George and Miss A. Scott. FROM MALTA TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Middleton. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG-KONG.—Surgs. Andrews and Hanbury, Mrs. Wilson and infant. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Anand, G. Smith, and Brownlow, Capt. Dewal, Messrs. Lane and Macrone, Mrs. Pfander and infant, Mesdames Scullan, Stainforth, Turnbull, and Ross; Misses Mitchell, Chaudler, Burroughs, and Garstin, and Mr. Robert Kyle. FROM MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. Lillie, A. Lillie, Knowles, Backs, and Barnard. FROM ADEN TO SINGAPORE.—Shah Mombarruck and Ben Omer. FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. Elliot, Arab Abdollah and Kutabhooy, Allahboy, and Mr. Stewart.  
*Per screw steamer Lady Jocelyn* (Jan. 1, 1854), from PLYMOUTH, St. VINCENT, ASCENSION, TABLE BAY, MAURITIUS, and GALLE.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. H. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchins, Master Campbell, Mr. Allen, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, Master Hodson, Mr. Kverakoose, Margaret Bibby, and Joseph Moonaba. FROM THE CAPE.—Miss M. Bance, Capt. Nichol, Lieut. and Mrs. Hare, and Lord Spencer Compton. FROM CEYLON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Blundell and servant, Miss Boque, Mr. and Miss Hill, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Col. Dick, Capt. and Mrs. Munay and servant, Hon. H. C. Elliot, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut. Thomas, Mr. Gowan, Master Brooke, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Done, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Macdonald, Mons. Lutgele, and Mrs. Morton. FROM THE CAPE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Talbot Mr. and 2 Misses Diroma, Miss Bance, Mr. Chester, Mr. Ravenshaw, Capt. and Mrs. Brooks, infant, and servant. FROM MAURITIUS TO CALCUTTA.—Col. Lafont and servant. FROM CEYLON TO CALCUTTA.—Maj. Loyd.  
*Per Lord George Bentinck* (Jan. 2), from LONDON, G. GRAVESEND, and LIZARD.—Cornet Scholefield, Capt. Iago, Lieut. Hon. J. Colborne, Lieut. Walrige, Ensigns Hunt and Blake, and Asst. surg. Lapsley.  
*Per Stree Runganaickloo* (Jan. 2), from MOULMEIN and CORINGA.—Mr. R. C. S. Skill.  
*Per Edward Murquard* (Jan. 7), from PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Field and daughter, Mr. Haines and sons, Mr. Oliver, Master Clarry and 2 sisters, and Mrs. Dunford and family.

Per William Goman (Jan. 8), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. D. Lemon.  
Per steamer Oriental (Jan. 11), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Capt. Dallas, Corporal Kirk and Private J. Gammie, the wife of Corporal Kirk and 3 children, Baie Omid S. Behadoor, Waman Rao, Ganesha Loll, Cormet P. Gough, Shaik Moideen, Shaik Mahomed, Mr. Jones, and Mr. St. George.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Devonshire, Dison, London.—24. Pakenham, Ranson, London via Oeringe; Shand, Christie, Calcutta; Sandford, Callan, Calcutta.—30. Barham, Valle, London.—30. Nene Valley, Baldwin, London.—JAN. 1. Steamer Bombay, Tregear, Calcutta; screw steamer Lady Jocelyn, Bird, Calcutta; Lucille, Patterson, Trincomallee.—4. Charles Dumergue, White, Rangoon and Maulmein.—6. Chatham, Wharton, Mauritius and London.—8. G. F. D. Carter, London; Dolphin, Harris, Northern, Ports.—11. Steamer Oriental, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sandford (Dec. 24), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hodson.  
Per steamer Bombay (Jan. 1), to CALCUTTA.—A. Grant, Esq.; H. N. Chase, Esq.  
Per Barham (Dec. 29), to LONDON.—Lieut. gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, Mrs. Franklin and 2 children, Miss Edwards. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lechler, 4 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and 2 children, Capt. C. Cook, Madras art.; Mrs. Cooke and child, Miss Carr, 3 Masters Bancroft, and Master Brown.  
Per screw steamer Lady Jocelyn (Jan. 1), to CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—The Hon. Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Kt.; Mrs. and 2 Misses Deason, Mrs. C. Smith, 1 child, 2 infants; Mr. A. Grant, Lieut. G. H. Hamilton, Mr. H. M. Chase, n.c.s.; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Sweedland, Mr. Osmond, Mrs. Christie, 1 child, and infant; Mrs. Pantene, Lieut. col. Logan, and Mr. J. B. Macrone.  
Per Charles Dumergue (Jan. 4), to RANGOON and MAULMEIN.—Mrs. Alven and 3 children.  
Per steamer Oriental (Jan. 11), to SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Broome and 2 children, J. G. S. Bruere, Esq.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. Walker and 2 children, Capt. E. C. Singleton, and Capt. E. S. G. Showers. To ALEXANDRIA.—W. A. Forsyth, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 11, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per cent.  
On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per cent.  
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per cent.  
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "  
Ditto above 30 days ..... 7 "  
Investments ..... Rs. 32,08,742 15 4  
Circulation and Deposits ..... 38,44,477 15 8  
Specie in the Bank ..... 36,48,470 14 10

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 1½ to 2 prem.  
1829-30 1½ to 2 prem.  
1841 1½ to 1½ prem.  
4 per cent. .. 1832-33 1½ to 1½ prem.  
1835-36 1½ to 1½ prem.  
1843 1½ to 1½ prem.  
5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 6  
book debt .. ..  
Tanjore Bonds .. .. 1 to 1½ prem.  
Bank of Madras Shares .. 19 to 20 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3-6 each  
Bank of England Notes ..... 10-3-10 to 10-4 each  
Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Ceylon do. 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.  
Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. discet.  
" Sell, par  
Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. discet.  
" Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## LORD FALKLAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

As the time has now arrived when Lord Falkland is about to quit the shores of India for his native land, we take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded us of redeeming the promise we some time ago made to our readers, to briefly review the principal incidents of his lordship's administration of the government of Bombay during the five years and nine months that he has held the reins of office. Lord Falkland took his seat as governor of Bombay and president in council on the 1st May, 1848, having succeeded Sir George Russell Clerk, one of the most popular and highly talented men that has held the office of governor here since the departure of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone in November, 1827. It cannot be said of Lord Falkland's administration, as it was of Sir George Clerk's, that it "occurred at a period of public tranquillity such as left no room for the exercise of any particular amount of gubernatorial talent." His lordship landed in Bombay just a fortnight after the murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson at Mooltan, which led to the sanguinary campaign in the Punjab in 1848-49, resulting in the annexation of the whole country of the five rivers. It will of course be in the recollection of our readers, that a large body of Bombay troops was sent up to the scene of war under the command of Colonel Dundas (now Lord Melville), where they covered themselves with glory; and an extensive steam flotilla was then, for the first time, organised on the river Indus. We have had frequent occasion to hear official men speak in high terms of praise of the promptitude with which Lord Falkland always acted when any naval or military operations were going on:—at such times he was ever vigilant, and supported to the uttermost all those under him who were engaged in the public service. Under his able rule, the movement of troops, ordnance, and other stores through Scinde and up the Indus, were facilitated in every possible way, and on several occasions the rapidity with which these operations were conducted, and stores and ammunition supplied to the investing army before Mooltan, were so remarkable, as to call forth the hearty thanks of the Governor-General, who subsequently paid a visit to Bombay, the principal object of which was to thank his lordship in person, which he did publicly, for the valuable assistance he had received—at a time of extreme danger to the British power in India—from his government. Again, at a later period, the celerity with which the equipment and despatch of steam vessels for Burmah took place, elicited the warm commendations of the Governor-General, and contrasted well with the dilatoriness exhibited at Madras, which called forth a severe reprimand from the Marquis of Dalhousie. Although it has been the fashion of late years to abuse the Governor for remaining absent from Bombay, we can refer without fear of contradiction, to the great expedition used by Lord Falkland in joining his council at a few hours' notice from Dapourie and Mahabuleswar, when he considered his presence at the Presidency necessary. A remarkable instance of this was noticed in 1850, when his lordship posted down from Dapourie to arrange with his council for the conduct of the naval and military operations which it was then supposed would be required to be carried on against certain refractory chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden. And again, in 1851, his lordship dawdled down from Mahabuleswar to Bombay, without making the slightest previous arrangement for his comfort or reception, when he thought his presence was urgently required.

But it is not only as regards his energy and activity in fitting out armaments for the field that Lord Falkland deserves the thanks and the praise of the community. He has sedulously cultivated the arts of peace. We write on sure grounds when we assert, that more money has been expended during his lordship's administration, on public works having for their object the benefit of the people, than was spent during a like period under any former Governor. The officers employed on these works have, since his lordship assumed the Government, felt that their labours would not, as formerly, terminate in merely making plans, and framing estimates, to lie over for future "consideration," or to be rejected in consequence of financial pressure. Amongst other works of importance we may mention the new Bunder at Oolwa, called the "Falkland" Bunder, which has been finished within the last twelve months. A steam ferry between Bombay and this Bunder has also been established under his lordship's auspices, which has been the cause of greatly accelerating the transmission of the mails to Poona. Added to this, we must not omit to mention that horse-draws have been substituted for foot-runners on several of the principal lines of road.

One of the most important features in Lord Falkland's administration is, the complete and thorough reorganization of the Mofussil police, which has been removed from the control of the Sudder Adawlut, and a separate department formed. This subject had attracted much of Sir George Clerk's attention, who was

anxious to introduce many important reforms into this branch of the administration, but who was uniformly opposed to everything he desired to introduce for the benefit of this country by his civil colleagues then in the council, which rendered all his efforts in this behalf quite fruitless. The chief, if not the entire, merit of introducing the large reforms so much required in this most important department is, therefore, due to Lord Falkland, whose system of police administration differs somewhat from that laid down by his predecessor.

Since his lordship has been at the head of the Government, he has totally uprooted the absurd system of promotion by mere seniority. This is now quite set aside; and unless a man could show meritorious services, he would stand but a poor chance of obtaining preferment at Lord Falkland's hands. In proof of our assertion, we would point especially to Mr. H. B. Frere's appointment to the office of commissioner in Sindh, which was opposed all entrance by the whole Milvill clique; to Mr. Courtenay's appointment as revenue commissioner, who thus superseded some twenty or so of his peers;—to Mr. J. Erskine's recent appointment to the secretariate;—every one of which appointments does the highest credit to the judgment and foresight of Lord Falkland. More able men than these three are not in the whole civil service, out of council, unless perhaps we may except Messrs. Goldsmid, William Frere, and LeGeyt, all of whom have great experience in their respective departments, and bear the very highest characters for ability and integrity. Indeed, all those we have named are men that any Government in the world might be proud to number amongst its servants.

Amongst other important matters that have been settled during the administration of Lord Falkland, is the complete organization of the Inam commission, and the legalization of its proceedings by the passing of Act XI. of 1852. It is true that the merit of this organization is chiefly due to Messrs. Goldsmid and Hart, but it is also due to his lordship to say that he took an active interest in the matter, and urged upon the Supreme Government the necessity for legislating on the subject without delay.

The revenue survey, first introduced under the benevolent rule of the late lamented Sir Robert Grant, has been extended to Guzerat, the Concan, and to Khandeish, by Lord Falkland; and so far from his lordship having availed himself, as he might have done without question, for patronage purposes, of the many valuable appointments which fell to his gift in the formation of the new departments, it is a fact that cannot be controverted, and one that in our opinion redounds greatly to his lordship's honour, and to his sense of right and justice, that he has not appointed either to the Inam commission, or to the revenue survey, a single officer who has not been selected either by Mr. Hart, the Inam commissioner, Captain Wingate, the revenue survey commissioner, or Mr. Goldsmid, the revenue secretary to Government; and then only after he had fully satisfied himself of the merits of the nominees.

The natives, too, have largely benefitted by his lordship's liberal views respecting them. It is to Lord Falkland that the entire merit is due of having procured an Act of the Legislative Council of India to be passed, under which the same powers and authority are conferred upon natives as are enjoyed by members of the covenanted civil service. We refer to the creation of the office of deputy-collector and magistrate, which took place early in 1852. On this occasion also, his lordship waived his right to exercise his patronage in making these appointments. It is perfectly well known that every one of these offices,—numbering some forty-eight, if we remember rightly, —was filled on the nomination of Mr. Goldsmid, the revenue secretary, from the lists of candidates sent up to Government by the several collectors through the revenue commissioners. We defy contradiction when we assert that no appointments ever gave more general satisfaction to the people of the country than those we have mentioned, in the magisterial, Inam commissioner's, and survey departments. The genius of Khutput was then set at defiance, and sent away howling to more congenial haunts.

Indeed, the uncovenanted service of Bombay, both European and native, has benefited more by Lord Falkland's administration than by that of any previous one, and the members of it will be looked upon as the most ungrateful set of men in India if they do not take some early opportunity of testifying their gratitude for the favours he has showered upon them. We will notice some of the most prominent men amongst them:—For instance, there is Mr. F. Hutchinson, appointed Collector of Bombay, on a salary of a thousand rupees a month. This highly-respected citizen is the first uncovenanted servant that ever held that office, it having hitherto belonged, as of right, to the covenanted service of the East-India Company. Then we have Mr. Charles Forjatt appointed superintendent of police at Belgaum: a most able officer as all will allow. Mr. A. W. Clarke, too, has been several times acting deputy civil auditor, and is fully equal to the

task of performing the duties efficiently of the civil auditor himself. Next we have Mr. A. Stewart,—one of the keenest sportsmen, more efficient of public servants and hospitable of entertainers, in Guzerat—filling for some time the post of acting collector of continental customs and excise, and carrying on disputations with Mr. R. Spooner and the revenue commissioner N. D., and other magnates, all about salt and other condiments. Mr. Francis Leggett,—the oldest European inhabitant of Bombay, and one of the most respected as well as the blandest of presidency officials,—next attracts our special notice. This very worthy, good man, has a second time been appointed by Lord Falkland Sheriff of Bombay, entirely on the score of merit, and that alone. Last, though not by any means the least—at all events in his own estimation—comes our friend Mr. Manaoockjee Cursetjee, who has been so unexpectedly appointed a judge—the very height of his ambition!

Added to these make-weights in his lordship's favour, we may remark here, that all the principal appointments in the Bombay Custom House have been conferred, since he has carried on the Government, on men who have risen in the department from subordinate offices, instead of being, as formerly was the case with other governors, made patronage appointments. It should be kept in view, when speaking of Lord Falkland's merits as a non-patronage governor, that he must frequently have given cause of deep offence to numerous influential persons by distributing so many important appointments in the manner we have stated, instead of serving men who have powerful introductions, and whose interests his lordship must, for many reasons, have been most anxious to promote.

The fiscal management of the country has occupied a large share of Lord Falkland's attention, and he has caused a great number of reforms to be introduced having the amelioration of the ryots in view. In these matters his lordship's efforts have been ably seconded by Mr. Goldsmid, one of the most competent fiscal officers in the service of Government, as he is decidedly the best-informed revenue officer it can now boast of. A short time ago, we heard a friend refer to Lord Falkland having caused the revenue instalments to be collected so as to enable the ryots to take their produce to market at their own convenience, instead of forcing them, as heretofore, to fly for aid to the village Banian, and sell their little all to him at a ruinous loss. The new "khist-bundy," as it is termed, is, we understand, intended greatly to benefit these poor people; but it is only a very few of the European officers who thoroughly understand how to work out the system, whereas those who do not or will not understand its mode of operation are making confusion more confounded, and are actually working out the ruin instead of the salvation of the unhappy wretches who are left to their tender mercies. This is not caused by any fault in the system itself, but is due to the want of proper discrimination on the part of some of the collectors, who do not choose to be at the trouble to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the simplest rules laid down for their guidance.

We have also heard the manner in which remissions are now granted when the season fails very highly spoken of by men conversant with the details of revenue management. Every thing is now done to prevent vexatious inspections of the ryots' fields, and to put a stop to degrading inquiries as to the means of each ryot, as also to prevent prevarications and extortions on the part of petty officials. The allowances of all our village officers are likewise now placed on a proper footing by Captain Wingate, and their duties clearly and properly defined. This has all been done under the warm support extended towards that able officer by Lord Falkland. But, were we to record all the remedial measures that have been carried to a successful issue under Lord Falkland's administration, we could readily fill many columns. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that wherever opportunity presented itself for benefitting the people under his rule, his lordship has never failed to take advantage of it to improve the occasion.

Before closing our remarks on his lordship's public acts, we cannot, however, forbear noticing thus prominently the fact that it was in the last years of his administration that he caused those selections from the police and revenue records of the secretariat to be printed and published to the world, which have been so frequently and so favourably noticed by the press. This, it must be admitted, is a great advance towards doing away with that secrecy which so much impedes the machinery of Government, and causes the knowledge of so much of what is really good and useful to be lost to the public, who frequently knew nothing of what was going on around them for the general benefit for years together. Lord Falkland has too, we are assured, most warmly urged on the Supreme Government that much larger sums of the public money than can now be sanctioned, should be placed at the disposal of the collectors, to be spent in works of irrigation; and he has strongly advocated a recommendation that a per centage of the

revenues should be set aside for public works and native educational purposes, annually.

In the present article, we have purposely avoided two subjects, which we might enlarge upon—Lord Falkland's private virtues, which we do not think are in the line of our duty to dwell upon, and the discussion of those public acts that have raised a small portion of the Indian press against him. Our opinions on the much discussed public acts of the governor have been already published, and are, therefore, known to our readers.

With our good wishes for the future prosperity of Lord Falkland, and his amiable family, we now bid him farewell!—*Poona Observer, Dec. 24.*

#### LOSS OF THE MEDUSA.

You will be sorry to hear of the very serious accident that has happened to the H.C. steam-vessel *Medusa*. Lieutenant H. Fraser, I.N., commanding. The *Medusa* left this for *Meeaday*, to resume her station on the river frontier, on the 9th instant, and had proceeded about ten miles, when at about 2 P.M., on the same day, she struck on a sunken rock, and being a very old vessel, she instantly stove her bottom in, close to the second watertight compartment, which instantly filled, and from the very weak state of the ship, the sudden rush of water destroyed compartment after compartment. The vessel filling rapidly, every endeavour was made to run her on a bank, but none being near, and the ship showing symptoms of sinking in deep water, the officers and crew were ordered to save themselves the best way they could, which I hear was done by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. I am happy to inform you that but one man was lost (I believe, the captain's cook). I hear the treasure chest and most of the ship's papers have been saved, and every effort is being made to save her guns and engines. The authorities here are very busy, preparing casks, rafts, &c. to send to the scene of the wreck. It is most fortunate that the gun-boats of the steam-frigate *Zenobia* are up here (where they have been stationed for the last two months); for, were they not, our river frontier would have been left quite unguarded, and dacoits would have soon shown themselves in thousands. On the departure of Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. Aylesbury will be appointed to conduct the duties of senior naval officer at *Meeaday* till the arrival of the Governor-General, when it is supposed one of the steamers of the Bengal marine will be made over to the Indian navy, as it is absolutely necessary to leave a naval officer on the spot, in the event of any disturbance taking place. The most serious loss to the government by the accident to the *Medusa* is the loss of her services, for she was very old and rotten. The commander and officers will be heavy sufferers by her loss, for they have lost everything, as no time was allowed them to save a particle of clothing, as she went down so suddenly, and has now some twenty-two feet of water over her decks. Lieut. Fraser speaks in high terms of the very excellent and steady conduct of the officers and men on this trying occasion.—*Bombay Times.*

#### LIEUTENANT CHAPMAN.

There are circumstances of peculiar melancholy attending the premature death of Lieutenant Chapman, of the engineers. All who during the last three years have had occasion to pass the Thull Ghaut, between Bombay and Nassick, will remember the magnificent road over the ghaut itself, which when continued into the plain country on either side, will make it the finest road over a mountain-pass in India. The execution of this work by Lieut. Chapman, after the plans of the late Major Peat, had gained for him very early in his service a well-deserved reputation, and led to his being selected, towards the end of 1852, to examine a project for connecting Kurrachee with the Indus by means of a canal. This scheme had been originally proposed to Lord Auckland by Colonel Outram before the conquest of Sind, and the plans of the late Lieut.-colonel Le Messurier, which were then submitted to Government, were taken up by the Gov.-Gen. as of great importance to our military position on the Indus, and were printed. But the Afghan troubles and the conquest of Sind led to their being laid aside and almost forgotten, till a cursory examination, of the plans, and the ground the canal was to traverse, by Maj. Turner and Lieut. Fife, of the Engineers, showed that the scheme was at least as practicable and important as had been at first supposed; Lieut. Chapman was elected to complete the examination. The results of his labours during last season were embodied in a very voluminous report, lately submitted to Government, on which we have heard the highest praise was bestowed by those best qualified to judge. The conclusion arrived at by Lieut. Chapman was, that a railway offered advantages even superior to those of a canal; and the data he submitted were considered sufficient to warrant his being directed to prosecute without delay the detailed surveys necessary to form a final judgment regarding the project. In the

interval between the completion of his report and the receipt of these instructions, he had been employed in laying out a road over the Lukhee range of hills, which now acts as an almost complete barrier to traffic on the right bank of the Indus, between Sehwan and Kotree. Having completed this duty, he was on his way back to Kurrachee when the melancholy accident occurred which cost him his life. It appears from the reports received by the authorities, that Lieut. Chapman, a sergeant of Engineers, and twenty-seven public and private followers, embarked at Sehwan in a country boat, about 11 o'clock of the night, as the moon rose, of the 21st ult. The boat continued progress for Kotree for an hour, when she struck against a sunken tree, and immediately went under water. Four persons were washed off the boat at the time, but she again rose to the surface. They now cried for assistance, and their cries were heard at the village of Jam-ka-loda; some of the villagers at once proceeded to the river's side, and pushed off a small boat. One rope was thrown to the unfortunates, and they missed it, another was caught and broke, and before a third was procured the injured boat had disappeared—supposed to be about two hours after the accident. Thirteen of the party in the boat were carried down by the current, and eventually gained land; but notwithstanding that Captain Hodgkinson very promptly had mounted police abroad, obtained boats from Kotree with grappling-hooks, and had search made in every direction, the bodies of Lieut. Chapman and others lost with him have not, at the time of our writing, been recovered. By soundings, it was ascertained that the boat sunk in ten feet water.

In Lieut. Chapman the service has lost a young officer of the highest promise, who, had he been spared, would in all human probability, have established a reputation second to none in the distinguished corps to which he belonged. Here, where he was universally esteemed and respected in private life, the news of his untimely fate threw a general gloom over the society of the station.—*Scindian, Jan. 4.*

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 8th arrived at Bombay Jan. 9 (per *Victoria*).

MESSRS. EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD and James Henry Standen, who were called to the bar, the former on the 17th of November, and the latter on the 6th of June, 1853, were sworn in as barristers of the Supreme Court on the 3rd of January.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MACLEOD.—We are sorry to observe in the *Scindian* of the 24th ultimo, the announcement of the death, at Kurrachee, the previous afternoon, of Mr. John Macleod, collector of customs. The deceased gentleman was well known as an active, intelligent, and energetic public servant; and "in him," our contemporary states, that "the province of Scinde has lost a warm advocate of improvement, and the town of Kurrachee, its chief founder and great citizen."

PUBLIC WORKS.—The *Bombay Times* reports that the Court of Directors have sanctioned an outlay of ten lacs of rupees to reclaim some land from the sea, in the harbour of Bombay. Upon this land it is intended to erect a railway terminus, a bonding warehouse, a custom house, and other public buildings. The remainder will be sold, and it is expected that the profit will more than defray the original cost. The projector of the scheme is Colonel Waddington, C.B.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, was opened for business yesterday; accounts were opened, we believe, to the extent of five lacs of rupees, and shares have risen from three and a half to five per cent. premium. From the interest displayed in its establishment by the native community, and its favourable commencement, coupled with the efficient management secured by the directors, we have no doubt that in a short time the institution will be amongst the most prosperous of its kind, and prove of great public convenience.—*Bombay Times, Jan. 4.*

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 26, 1853.*—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 5.

Admitted, Mr. L. H. B. Tucker, C. S.

##### OFF-RECKONINGS.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 3, 1854.*—The following statements, Nos. 1 and 2, showing the officers belonging to this presidency who are entitled to participate in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, are published for information:—

## No. 1.

Statement showing the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance to Sharers in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1853, exclusive of the sums payable from the Treasury, either in India or in England.

## Commandants of Regiments of Light Cavalry.

Half Sharers.		Co.'s Rs.	
Lieut. gen. P. Delamotte, c.b.	full year	Europe.	
Colonel .. D. Cunningham	do.	do.	
Lieut. col. com. M. Stack, c.b.	do.	India	3,413 5 4

## Artillery.

Half Sharers.		Europe.	
Lieut. gen. Richard Whish	full year	Europe.	
— S. R. Strover (the late) from 1st to 20th Jan. 1853, inclusive	do.	do.	
Colonel .. J. G. Griffith	full year	do.	
— F. Schuler	do.	India	3,413 5 4
— F. P. Lester	do.	do.	3,413 5 4
Lieut. col. com. J. W. Watson, from 21st Jan. to 28th March, 1853, inclusive, v. Strover, deceased	.. ..	Europe.	
Lieut. col. com. J. S. Leeson, from 29th March to 31st Dec. 1853, inclusive, v. Watson, retired	.. ..	India.	2,599 11 10½

## Infantry.

Full Sharers.		Europe.	
Lieut. gen. H. S. Osborne	full year	Europe.	
— Sir D. Leighton, K.C.B.	do.	do.	
Half Sharers.			
— G. R. Kemp*	do.	do.	
— J. F. Dyson*	do.	do.	
— W. Gilbert	do.	do.	
— B. Kennett	do.	India	3,413 5 4
— W. Sandwith, c.b.	do.	Europe.	
— J. F. Salter, c.b.	do.	do.	
— E. Frederick, c.b.	do.	do.	
— G. B. Brooks	do.	do.	
— P. Lodwick	do.	do.	
— J. Morse	do.	do.	
— T. Morgan	do.	do.	
— D. Barr	do.	do.	
— F. Farquharson	do.	do.	
— Sir H. Pottinger, Bt. G.C.B.	do.	India	3,413 5 4
Colonel .. M. E. Bagnold	do.	Europe.	
— C. B. James	do.	do.	
— J. H. Dunsterville	do.	do.	
— C. Payne	do.	do.	
— C. Evans	do.	do.	
— D. Capon	do.	do.	
— W. D. Robertson	do.	do.	
— M. Soppitt	do.	do.	
— George Moore	do.	do.	
— T. Leighton	do.	do.	
— F. Stalker, c.b.	do.	do.	
— G. J. Wilson	do.	India	3,413 5 4
— F. F. Farrell	do.	Europe.	
— H. G. Roberts	do.	India	3,412 4 4
— W. Cavaye, from 15th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1853, inclusive, as per G.G.O. No. 699 of 1853	do.		439 5 4½
Full Sharer.			
Major .. Benjamin Crispin	full year	India	6,400 8 4½

## No. 2.

Statement showing the name of an Invalid Officer entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1853, and the proportion payable to him in advance on that account.

## Native Veteran Battalion.

Lieut. col. H. Sandwith	full year	India	2,000 3 0
Total ..	Co.'s Rs.		2,000 0 0

## THE AUGMENTATION.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 3, 1854.—With reference to G. G. O. of the 22nd ultimo, and agreeable to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors published in General Orders by the Supreme Government, dated the 3rd June, 1842, the majors promoted by the augmentation will rank in the line for promotion to lieut.-col., according to the dates of their respective commissions as captains and in the following order, viz :—

Major C. B. Morton, 10th regt. N.I.  
Major J. Liddell, 3rd European regt.

\* Thus marked, are entitled to an additional half share from the public Treasury.

Major W. S. Adams, 3rd ditto.  
Major F. W. Follet, 25th regt. N.I.  
Major G. R. Grimes, 2nd grdr. regt. N.I.

## INDIAN NAVY BATTA.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 3, 1854.—In assimilation with the rules in force under the Bengal Presidency, and in supercession of the rates laid down in para. 12, page 12, Indian Naval Pay and Audit Code, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Donation Batta to officers and men of the Indian Navy shall be paid at the following rates for Burmah :—

## Six Months' Batta.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Commander, as major in the army.....	2,739	6	0
Lieutenant, surgeon, acting master, and purser, as captain in the army.....	1,095	12	0
Assistant-surgeon, and acting second master, as lieutenant in the army.....	730	8	0
Midshipmen, clerk, engineer, gunner, boatswain, and acting second-class second master, as ensign in the army.....	547	14	0
Petty officers, seamen, engineer apprentices, and European servants paid by the state, as privates in the army.....	38	0	0
Lascars, stokers, coal-trimmers, and native servants paid by the state, as native privates in the army.....	18	0	0
Assistant apothecaries.....	180	0	0
Hospital assistants.....	30	0	0

The Rule, para. 13, page 12, granting the donation batta of a major to a lieutenant commanding, shall continue in force.

Mates, having served as such for three years, shall, under the principle laid down in para. 81, page 91, receive donation batta as lieutenants in the army, those of less than three years' service continuing to participate as midshipmen.

Apothecaries lent from the military department for duty in the marine, shall receive the same rate of donation batta that they would be entitled to if serving in the former department, namely, Rs. 60-14-0 per mensem.

Country-trained engineers shall continue to receive donation batta as authorised by para. 14, page 12, Indian naval pay and audit code,—Rs. 30 per mensem.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

T. MAUGHAN, Lieut.-col. Secy. to Govt.

## COURT MARTIAL.

## ENSIGN MARK B. TANNER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 28, 1853.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Kurrachee, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1853, and of which Lieut.-Col. W. H. Law, H.M.'s 83rd regt. is president, Ens. M.B. Tanner, 6th N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz :—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on or about Oct. 1st, 1853, proceeded on board the Hon. Company's flat, "Euphrates," lying at Kotree, and on the deck of that vessel made use of the following grossly insulting and highly disgraceful language to Mr. G. Hutchinson, Acting Master of the Indian Navy, who was standing on the quarter-deck, viz. : "You are a liar," "You are a damned liar," "I will kick your ——" or words to the like effect.

Finding and Sentence.—Guilty, to be dismissed the service.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY LAW, Lieut.-Col.

(Signed) G. R. REMINGTON, Capt. 83rd regt.,  
President, Offg. Judge Advocate.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court having performed its duty and passed a sentence in conformity with its finding, begs to recommend the prisoner to the favourable consideration of the confirming authority, on the grounds of his youth and inexperience, and that he conceived he had received a great provocation from Mr. Hutchinson having falsely stated in a note attached to these proceedings that he was drunk when crossing the river some days previously—this report having only reached him, Ens. Tanner, two or three hours before he casually met Mr. Hutchinson on board the flat "Euphrates," on the day mentioned in the charge.

(Signed) W. H. LAW, Lieut.-Col. 83rd regt. and  
President.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 14th, 1853.—Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-Gen. and C.-in-C.



**Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.**—Ensign Tanner's offence was greatly aggravated by the fact of his having offered the gross insult he did to Mr. Hutchinson, when the latter was standing on the quarter-deck of a vessel belonging to the Hon. Company, in whose service Mr. Hutchinson was an officer, and there present on duty.

Ensign Tanner, by his conduct, not only set at nought the rules of society, but openly violated those laws which are the very basis of discipline, and without which no military service can exist; just and most merited has been the award of the court-martial,—an award in which I fully concur; but I am unwilling that one so young and inexperienced should have his prospects totally blighted on his entrance into life; and as many of the sentiments expressed in his defence bespeak an honourable mind, I pardon Ensign Tanner, trusting that he will, for the future, be more guarded in his conduct, and that he will reflect on the painful position in which he has been placed, and the distress the loss of his commission would have occasioned, not only to himself, but to those to whom he has so feelingly alluded in his defence, as deeply interested in his welfare.

The Court has, by its judgment, vindicated discipline, and proved to the army that no officer can, even in defence of his own character, transgress, with impunity those rules which society require to be observed by every gentleman.

I earnestly implore all young officers seriously to reflect upon the circumstances which have led to the trial, with the view of placing a guard upon their temper, which, by giving way to a moment of irritation, might terminate in their ruin.

(Signed) **FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE,**  
Lieut.-Gen. and Com.-in-Ch.

Ensign M. B. Tanner is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**ADAM, W. P.** to be priv. sec. to the Governor.  
**COMPTON, T. A.** fr. 4th to 3rd class, fr. Oct. 11.  
**ELPHINSTON, A.** col. and mag. of Kaira, res. ch. Jan. 6.  
**FRERE, H. B. E.** commissr. of Scinde, resu. ch. of du. on Dec. 12.  
**JENKINS, E. L.** to proc. into districts of Broach collectorate on du. Jan. 1.  
**LINDSAY, H. B.** to be 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.  
**PELLEY, J. H.** pl. in ch. of HooBLEE instead of Bunkapoor talooka.  
**REID, L.** 1st asst. coll. and mag. to rec. permanent ch. of the districts of Bugwara, Parnera, Bulsar, and Parchole, Jan. 6.  
**ROBERTSON, A. D.** fr. 4th to 3rd class, fr. Oct. 11.  
**ROBERTSON, J. W.** to be 2nd asst. to coll. of continental cus. and exc. Dec. 7, to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, Dec. 29.  
**ROBERTSON, E. P.** actg. 2nd asst. coll. and mag. to rec. perm. ch. of the districts of Soapa, Surbhore, and Chicklee, Jan. 6.  
**SANDWICH, W.** to be asst. coll. and mag. of Surat.  
**SPOONER, R.** assu. ch. as civ. audr. Dec. 19.  
**SPOONER, M.** to be a mem. of board of conservancy, Jan. 1.  
**TYTLER, C. E. F.** returned to duty.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**GIBBS, J.** leave cano.  
**HARRISON, W. H.** leave cano.  
**PHILLIPPS, R.** to Ahmednuggur, to prosecute his studies in the native languages, Jan. 7.  
**PRICE, C.** 15 days and 3 months.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**ALLEN, Rev. J. N.** 2 yrs. leave to Neilgherries, m.c.  
**ANDERSON, Rev. P.** perm. to res. duties as chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, fr. Jan. 1.  
**COTES, Rev. D. H.** 1 mo. leave fr. Jan. 1.  
**FENTON, Rev. G. L.** jun. asst. of Poona, leave cano.  
**LAING, Rev. C.** leave in ext. till Feb. 28.  
**MITCHELL, Rev. W. K.** to be mar. reg. at Poona.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**ADAMS, Maj. W. S.** 3rd Eur. regt. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**ANDERSON, Capt. W. F.** 11th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 1, 1852, in suc. to Blood, prom.  
**ANDERSON, Capt. G. S. A.** 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1852, in suc. to James, prom.  
**ANDERSON, Ens. R. B.** to do duty with 9th N.I. to join on arr. of that regt. at Surat.  
**ASH, Capt. J.** art. ret. to duty.  
**ASHBURNER, Capt. E. E.** 8th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

**ASTON, Maj. H.** to be act. pol. ag. in Kattewar, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Lang, on m.c.  
**BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. 24th N.I.** to offic. as line adj. at Sattara, dur. abs. of Capt. Thomas.  
**BARROW, Capt. C. M.** 19th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. of surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**BARTON, Lieut. L. C.** 1st N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**BELLASIS, Lieut. col. J. B.** fr. 8th N.I. to 3rd Eur. reg.  
**BLOOD, Lieut. col. R.** fr. 22nd to 17th N.I. to take rank fr. Nov. 1, 1852, v. Crozier, retired.  
**BONNOR, Lieut. R. M.** 7th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 17, 1852, in suc. to Melvill, prom.  
**BRETT, Lieut. col. W.** art. ret. to duty Dec. 8, from horse brigade to 2nd batt. to command, Jan. 5.  
**BRODIE, Lieut. W. M.** to act as adj. 7th N.I. v. Robison.  
**BRUCE, Lieut. M. R.** 23rd N.L.I. to rank fr. Sept. 18, 1853, v. Henderson, dec.  
**BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S.** 15th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**CAPUSAC, Capt. W. L.** 11th N.I. returned to duty.  
**CAMPBELL, Capt. E.** 3rd Eur. reg. to command the recruits for the sappers and miners, and 3rd Eur. regt. arrived fr. England, proc. to Poona, Jan. 10.  
**CARTER, Lieut. V. B. D.** 12th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
**CHAMPION, Lieut. J.** 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 9, in suc. to Stack, dec.  
**COLES, Ens.** 15th N.I. to act as line adj. to Bhooj, Jan. 2.  
**COLEY, Capt. J. C.** 10th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, in suc. to Hume, prom.  
**COLLIER, Lieut. C. A.** to be gr. mr. and interp. to 26th N.I. fr. Nov. 26, 1853, to rank fr. Feb. 6, 1852, in suc. to Crozier, prom.  
**COMPTON, Capt. D'O. S.** to act as pol. ag. in Mahce Kanta.  
**CONNELL, Lieut. W. A.** 11th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 1, 1853, in suc. to Blood, prom.  
**COOPER, Maj. J.** 7th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 17, 1852, in suc. to Melvill, prom.  
**COTGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. R. E. F.** posted to engs. to rank fr. Dec. 22, v. Playfair, prom.  
**CREAGH, Lieut. W.** 19th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. C.** art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Rowan, ret. Jan. 10.  
**CROZIER, Lieut. col. R. J.** (ret.) to take rank fr. Feb. 6, 1852, v. G. P. Le Messurier, dec.  
**CUMMING, Lieut. W. G.** to be asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, fr. Oct. 20.  
**CURTIS, Capt. W. F.** dep. jud. advocate gen. trans. fr. the Scinde to the Northern div. Jan. 3.  
**DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. D. J.** fr. 17th N.I. to 13th N.I.; to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1851, v. Troward, inv.  
**DAVIDSON, Ens. C. T.** 27th N.I. transf. to do duty with 19th N.I. to join.  
**DES VOUEUX, Lieut. A. A.** 5th L.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.: to join.  
**DRUMMOND, Maj. A. A.** 11th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 1, 1852, in suc. to Blood, prom.  
**EALLES, Lieut.** 29th N.I. to act as adj. to the wing, to proc. to Vingorla.  
**ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. H.** 21st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 8, 1852, v. West, dec.  
**ELLIOT, Lieut. H. H.** 1st L.C. to be a.-d.-c. to Right Hon. the Governor.  
**ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. P. A.** 18th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**EVANS, Capt. J. L.** 16th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**EVANS, Capt. H. L.** 17th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1851, in suc. to Davidson, prom.  
**FOLLETT, Capt. F. W.** 25th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, in suc. to Jackson, prom.  
**GAISFORD, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R.** 1st Eur. fus. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.  
**GIDLEY, Lieut. col. T.** fr. 26th N.I. to 22nd N.I.  
**GIFFARD, Lieut. S.** 16th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor.  
**GLEIG, Lieut.** to act as gr. mr. and int. to 2nd Gren. N.I. dur. abs. of Bolton, Jan. 2.  
**GORDON, Capt. R.** to be asst. to the supt. revenue survey and assessment, fr. Guzerat, fr. Nov. 1.  
**GRAHAM, Lieut. art.** to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Hobart.  
**GRAY, Capt. W. B.** 26th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 6, 1852, in suc. to Crozier, prom.  
**GREEN, Ens. E. A.** 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 16, v. Jones.  
**HAILES, Lieut.** to vet. ch. of horses 1st tr. h. art. v. Brown.  
**HALE, Lieut. col. J.** fr. 25th N.I. to 21st N.I.  
**HARDY, Lieut.** 1st L.C. to act as line adj. at Neemuch, v. Lieut. Rose, placed temp. at the disp. of the polit. agent in Meywar.  
**HAWKINS, Lieut. col. A. S.** fr. 21st to 10th N.I.; to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1852, v. Cumming, dec.  
**HAWTHORN, Ens. G. S.** 24th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 27.  
**HAWTHORN, Ens. A.** 9th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 8, 1853.  
**HENRY, Lieut. J. W.** 3rd Eur. regt. to be act. mil. sec. to gov.



HEWITT, Lieut. 28th N.I. to perf. du. of paymr. N. div. of the army, dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Eyre, and on his responsibility.

HEATHORN, 2nd Lieut. S. art. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

HOLLAND, Lieut. W. H. act. dep. asst. commy. gen. to revert to the rank of sub. asst. commy. gen. Jan. 5.

HOLLAND, Lieut. col. J. 28th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor.

HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. 13th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor.

HUME, Lieut. col. J. G. to take rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Cracklow, prom.

HUTCHESON, Lieut. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1851, in suc. to Le Messurier, prom.; on expiration of leave to join detach. of his regt. at present doing duty with r. wing of 1st Eur. regt. at presidency, Jan. 12.

JACKSON, Sen. maj. J. C. B. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, on the augmentation; posted to 26th N.I.

JACOB, Lieut. col. R. fr. 22nd N.I. to 17th N.I.

JAMES, Lieut. col. H. to take rank fr. Feb. 21, 1852, v. Roberts, prom.

JAMESON, Capt. D. H. 8th N.I. returned to duty.

JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 8, 1853.

LAMB, Ens. A. J. 22nd N.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustane, Dec. 28, rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

LANG, Lieut. col. W. to take rank from June 26th, 1852, v. Cavaye, prom.

LA TOUCHE, Ens. attached to 14th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his corps Jan. 2; to be interp. to 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Ens. Keys.

LE GEYR, Unposted cornet W. E. is attached to do duty with h. brig. at Poona, to join on expiration of leave.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. P. A. to take rank fr. Sept. 3, 1851, v. Jones, dec.

LOURY, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, in suc. to Jackson, prom.

LYONS, Lieut. col. H. fr. 1st Eur. regt. to 14th N.I.

LYON, Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. 3rd Eur. regt. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

MAMMOTT, Lieut. C. 8th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1852, in suc. to Hawkins, prom.

MARSH, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1852, in suc. to James, prom.

MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. to do duty with 15th N.I.

MCGREGOR, Capt. J. 21st N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

MELLISS, Lieut. G. J. 8th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

MELVILL, Lieut. col. P. M. to take rank fr. Nov. 17, 1852, v. Forbes, prom.

MERRIMAN, Lieut. to perform du. of exec. engr. Aden, dur. abs. of Kennedy.

MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. John, 3rd Eur. regt. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

MORAY, Ens. J. C. D. S. 28th N.I. tr. to do du. with 23rd L.I.

MORSE, Maj. H. C. 8th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1852, in suc. to Hawkins, prom.

MORTON, Maj. C. B. 10th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, in suc. to Hume, prom.

MOYLE, Capt. C. A. 21st N.I. to rank fr. June 25, 1852, in suc. to Lang, prom.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. res. ch. of 2nd in com. of the Guzerat irreg. horse, Dec. 25.

OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 11th N.I.; to rank fr. June 22, 1853, v. Duff, invalided.

PATRIDGE, Maj. T. H. 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1852, in suc. to James, prom.

PAUL, Lieut. A. G. 23rd N.I. to rank fr. June 22, 1853, in suc. to Outram, prom.

PELLEY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9; joined as dep. coll. in Scinde, Dec. 18, 1853.

PEACOCKE, Capt. E. T. 1st N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

PETRIE, 1st Lieut. J. G. art. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Rowan, ret.

PHAYRE, Capt. R. 25th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

PIERCE, Lieut. T. W. W. 10th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, in suc. to Hume, prom.

PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. W. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 22, v. Chapman, dec.

POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. J. 15th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

PONSONBY, Capt. C. 17th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor.

POPE, Maj. J. 17th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1851, in suc. to Davidson, prom.

POPE, Ens. R. S. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, in suc. to Jackson, prom.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. C. J. 24th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

PRESTON, Lieut. W. B. 14th N.I. to do duty with 15th N.I.

PRICE, Capt. A. 4th N.I. to join.

PRION, Maj. G. N. 21st N.I. (retired), to rank fr. June 25, 1852, in suc. to Lang, promoted.

ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor.

ROBISON, Lieut. H. G. 3rd Eur. reg. to accom. the recruits for the

sappers and miners, and 3rd Eur. reg. arr. fr. England, proc. to Poona, Jan. 16.

ROWAN, Capt. H. art. to rec. vet. ch. of the horses of the batt. at Ahmednuggur.

SALMON, Capt. W. B. act. assist. comam. genl. to revert to the rank of deputy assist. commy. genl. and on being relieved by Capt. Shaw, to proceed to Nusseerabad, and assume charge of the commissariat and bazaar depts. at that station, Jan. 5.

SAVILLE, Lieut. J. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. Adj. of Sawant Warree loc. corps, resu. ch. of du. on Dec. 12, 1853.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 10th N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.

SHAW, Capt. R. asst. commy. gen. to proceed to Deesa, and assu. ch. of the commt. and bazaar depts. at that station, Jan. 5.

SHEPPARD, Lieut. J. L. 4th N.I. to be adjt. v. Castell, proc. to Europe, Jan. 10.

SHEPPEE, Lieut. F. to act as adj. and qr. mr. of art. S. div. v. Hossack.

SHERWELL, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1851, in suc. to Le Messurier, prom.

SHORTT, Lieut. R. J. G. G. 7th N.I. to rank fr. April 30, 1853, v. Wheatstone, dec.

SHORTREDE, Maj. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1851, in suc. to Le Messurier, prom.

SOPPITT, Ens. A. 10th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his corps.

STEVENSON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. at Kurrachee, dur. abs. of Ens. Keys.

STEVENSON, Lieut. D. 14th N.I. to do duty with 15th N.I. Jan. 5.

STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. to act. as adj.

ST. JOHN, Lieut. col. J. fr. 11th N.I. to 23rd N.I.

STOCK, Capt. asst. adjt. gen. to be attached to the adjt. gen. office at pres. and app. member of the committee for the prep. of the revised code of military regulations, v. Capt. Thacker, Jan. 7.

STRUTH, Ens. J. R. 9th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his corps, Jan. 2.

STUART, Lieut. col. C. S. fr. 14th N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt.

THAIN, Ens. D. D. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 9, in suc. to Stack, dec.

THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to be brig. maj. v. Rolland.

THOMPSON, Capt. E. 8th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1852, in suc. to Hawkins, promoted.

THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. to rank fr. June 25, 1852, in suc. to Lang, promoted; placed at the dis. of the Governor-General's agent for the states of Rajpootana, Jan. 10.

THATCHER, Lieut. T. app. a brigade major, posted to Poona.

TREVELYAN, Maj. H. W. to act as pol. ag. in Cutch dur. abs. of Maj. G. L. Jacob.

WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 15th N.I. to act as qr. mr.

WARREN, Lieut. 20th N.I. to act as line adj. at Sholapoor v. Hammond, on leave.

WATKINS, Maj. J. 23rd N.I. to rank fr. June 22, 1853, in suc. to Outram, dec.

WAY, Ens. 28th N.I. to be adjt. in addition to qr. mr. and interp. on dep. of Lieut. Robertson, on m.c.

WELLS, Capt. F. superint. of pol. Poona, del. ov. ch. of off. to mag. on Dec. 26, 1853.

WHISH, 2nd Lieut. F. A. to rank fr. Dec. 31, v. Crowe, prom.

WHITEHILL, Capt. S. R. J. 23rd N.I. to rank fr. June 22, 1853, in suc. to Outram, prom.

WHITLIE, Major W. F. c.b. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 3rd batt. to join head-quarters, Jan. 5.

WILSON, Maj. G. 26th N.I. (retired), to rank fr. Feb. 6, 1852, in suc. to Crozier, prom.

WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. fr. 2nd N.I. to 25th N.I.

WRAY, Capt. J. 24th N.I. rec. cert. of qual. as surveyor, Jan. 9.

WYLLIE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 23rd N.I. to 2nd N.I.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

## ENGINEERS.

THOMSON, D. Dec. 8.

## INFANTRY.

FRASER, T. L. Dec. 8.

STEVENS, G. S. Dec. 21.

PHILLIPPS, H. Dec. 30.

WATTS, J. G. Dec. 25.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Cornet C. J. 1st L.C. Jan. 1 to 15, to Bombay.

ANDERSON, Capt. G. S. A. superint. rev. surv. Ahmednuggur.

ARTHUR, Lieut. S. M. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Bombay.

ASH, Capt. J. art. Jan. 7 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m.c.

BAIGRIE, Ens. J. W. 3rd Eur. regt. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to Bombay, on m.c.

BAUGH, Capt. C. R. 9th N.I. fr. Jan. 6 to 15, in ext. to join.

BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd Gren. N.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.

BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. till Jan. 31.

BROWN, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.

BROWN, Lieut. J. G. art. fr. Jan. 6 to 16, to rem. at Bombay.

BRYANS, Ens. J. W. 22nd N.I. Dec. 30 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Capt. E. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Dec. 24 to Jan. 10, to remain at pres.

CARNEGIE, Ens. J. 5th N.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 CLOS, Brig. A. com. at Aden, leave cano.  
 CRISPIN, Ens. G. B. fr. Jan. 1 to 31, in ext. to remain at Bombay, on m.c.  
 DALEMAN, Lieut. col. C. c.b. 1st L.C. fr. Jan. 15 to May 14, to Bombay.  
 DOUGLAS, Ens. the Hon. E. W. 17th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 DOWN, Lieut. col. J. S. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext.  
 EYRE, Capt. T. fr. Jan. 15 to March 15, to presidency.  
 FULTON, Maj. F. W. asst. adjt. gen. Schinde div. fr. Jan. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabeshwar, on m.c.  
 GOODFELLOW, 2nd Lieut. W. W. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 2, to pres. to be exam. in Hindustani.  
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 1st gr. regt. N.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 GRAVES, Lieut. J. C. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, in ext.  
 GREEN, Capt. F. G. 7th N.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 GREY, Ens. A. 5th L.I. Feb. 3 to Apr. 3, to Mahabeshwar and Bombay.  
 HILL, Lieut. col. J. to 14th N.I. fr. Jan. 9 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.  
 HEMMAY, Lieut. the Hon. W. A. 3rd Eur. regt. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 JONES, Lieut. W. T. 22nd N.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 KENNEDY, Lieut. exec. eng. Aden, 1 mo. to sea.  
 LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. B. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.  
 LEATHE, Ens. C. G. 3rd Eur. regt. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 31, to remain at Rajcote.  
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. R. 21st N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. N.V.B. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 LOCKETT, Ens. R. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 LODWICK, Capt. W. sub. asst. com. gen. Hyderabad, fr. Dec. 19 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 MURRAY, Lieut. G. G. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Dec. 29 to Jan. 31, to rem. at Broach, on m.c.  
 PARK, Ens. W. A. 3rd Eur. regt. to rem. at presidency, till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 POGSON, Capt. J. 17th N.I. Jan. 1 to 15, in ext.  
 PYM, Cornet J. A. 2nd L.C. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 REID, Lieut. J. H. horse brig. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. C. F. art. Dec. 28 to Jan. 15, to rem. at Ahmedabad, on m.c.  
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. F. 28th N.I. to Jan. 31.  
 ROOME, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 SHAW, Capt. R. asst. com. gen. leave cano.  
 SHEWELL, Ens. E. H. 23rd N.I. fr. Dec. 29 to Jan. 20, to rem. at Bombay, to be exam. in Mahatta.  
 STRUTT, Ens. J. R. 9th N.I. 1 mo. to rem. at Bombay.  
 STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. to rem. at pres. till Jan. 31, on m.c.  
 WELLS, Capt. F. superint. of police, Poona, 1 mo. on m.c.  
 WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. 2 yrs. to Egypt and Syria, on m.c.  
 WESTBROOK, Capt. F. 18th N.I. Dec. 24 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 YONGE, Ens. E. L. adj. of Kolapoor inf. corps, 1 mo.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARNETT, Asst. surg. attach. to the 1st batt. art. to aff. med. aid to the 4th co. 2nd batt. on its march fr. Ahmednuggur to Boohampoore, on arrival to make over ch. and rec. ch. of 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. and return with it to Ahmednuggur, Jan. 3.  
 BROWNE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 6th co. 19th N.I. at Kolapoor, and 5th comp. 3rd batt. art. Nov. 8.  
 DE CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. 5th N.I. at Rutnagherry.  
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. 9th N.I. to afford med. aid. to the wing 29th N.I.  
 KAYE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the detach. of 2nd Eur. L.I. on march to Vingolia, Jan. 3.  
 LESTER, Asst. surg. G. Von, passed colloq. exam. Jan. 3.  
 LOWND, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. to med. ch. of rec. for corps of sappers and miners, and 3rd Eur. regt. on march fr. pres. to Roona.  
 LUMSDAINE, Asst. surg. attached to 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers) to proc. to presidency, and join r. w. of the corps, Jan. 4.  
 PORTER, Vet. surg. H. art. to rec. ch. of H.M.'s 10th hussars dur. abs. of vet. surg. Siddell, Jan. 7.  
 SILVESTER, Asst. surg. J. H. attached to 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, to join, Jan. 12.  
 STEDMAN, Asst. surg. F. S. attached to 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), to join h. q. of that corps at Aden, by next steamer, Jan. 4.  
 STUART, Asst. surg. W. J. returned to duty, to med. ch. of 23rd L.I. v. Imlach.

WALKER, Staff surg. to aff. med. aid to wing of 29th N.I. and head qrs. 9th N.I. and details.  
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. art. to aff. med. aid to squadron, 2nd L.C.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. 22nd N.I. to afford med. aid to the staff and details at Malligaum.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

STEDMAN, F. T. Dec. 30.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HAINES, Asst. surg. 1 mo. to Bombay.  
 JAMES, Asst. surg. R. W. leave cano.  
 KAYS, Surg. T. M.D. fr. Jan. 10 to Feb. 9, to Bombay.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BALFOUR, Lieut. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Ajdaha*, Jan. 7.  
 BARKER, Com. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Acbar*, Jan. 7.  
 BROWN, D. to be act. 1st class 2nd mast. and to join the *Ajdaha*, Dec. 28.  
 BURNES, Mids. H. W. H. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Pallinurus*.  
 CAREY, Mate, fr. the *Victoria* to the *Semiramis*, Jan. 12.  
 CROCKETT, Mids. to be lent fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*.  
 DASHWOOD, Asst. 2nd class 2nd mast. to be lent fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*, Dec. 31.  
 HANLEY, Mids. T. to join the *Semiramis*, Jan. 5.  
 HORA, Purser, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 11.  
 JAMES, Assist. surg. to join the *Victoria*, Jan. 12.  
 PORTER, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Pallinurus*, Dec. 28.  
 ROGERS, Assist. surg. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Pallinurus*, Jan. 12.  
 ROOME, Assist. surg. of the *Pallinurus*, perm. to reside on shore.  
 SEARLE, Mate, to join the *Hastings*, Dec. 31.  
 SETON, Volunt. W. S. arr. Dec. 30.  
 TROLLOPE, mate of the *Falkland*, to be lent to the *Feroze*, Dec. 31.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. W. C. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Dharwar, Dec. 19.  
 BERKLEY, Mrs. J. at Bombay, Dec. 30.  
 COTTELL, wife of Lieut. J. s. at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 29.  
 DURHAM, Mrs. s. at Bombay, Dec. 27.  
 ELSAM, wife of H. B. d. at Colaba, Jan. 1.  
 HEBBERT, wife of Capt. engs. d. at Dharwar, Dec. 21.  
 McCLOMPHA, wife of Mr. s. at Kolapoor, Dec. 23.  
 NASH, wife of E. d. at Masagon, Dec. 31.  
 ROGERA, wife of A. c.s. d. at Surat, Dec. 23.  
 STUART, wife of Asst. surg. W. J. d. at sea, on board the *Vernon*.

## MARRIAGES.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. A. 27th N.I. to Frances Jane, d. of John Whitehead, at Poona, Dec. 27.  
 CORNEWALL, Ens. F. T. 12th N.I. to E. Susan A. d. of Maj. Edwards, at Byculla, Dec. 12.  
 HOBART, Lieut. the Hon. C. E. 26th N.I. to Catherine, d. of the late C. Cooke, at Byculla, Dec. 29.  
 MALLALEY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. to Sophia B. d. of the late Surg. Harper, at Tannah, Dec. 27.  
 NEILSON, Surg. W. C. 20th N.I. to F. Matilda, d. of the Rev. H. H. Brereton, at Sholapore, Jan. 10.

## DEATHS.

BILLAMORE, F. G. inf. s. of Dr. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Kurrachee, Dec. 27.  
 BROWNE, Rebecca L. wife of Capt. J. A. at sea on board the ship *Earl of Clare*, aged 23, Dec. 14.  
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. eng. drowned in the river Indus, Dec. 21.  
 KAYS, W. S. inf. s. of Dr. M. T. at Poona, Dec. 30.  
 MCGILL, J. H. at Narte, aged 25, Dec. 1.  
 MURZELLO, John T. at Cavel, aged 27, Dec. 28.  
 PRESCOTT, T. W. inf. s. of Henry, at Sonapoor, Jan. 7.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30. *Vernon*, Consett, London. — 31. *Steamer Malta*, Purchase, Hong-Kong. — JANUARY 2, 1884. *Merse*, Shewan, London via Cape of Good Hope. — 3. *Premula*, Collins, Sunderland, Alga Bay; *steamer Bombay*, Beys, Kurrachee; *steamer Victoria*, Mamma, Cochin; *Callini*, Cannanore, Mangalore, Honore, Goa, and Vingolia. — 4. *steamer Chusan*, Down, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Point de Galle. — 5. *Charles Grant*, Evans, China; *Red Gauntlet*, Kerr, Liverpool. — 8. *Rajasthane*, Cameron, Kurrachee; *Hamody*, Barnes, Calcutta. — 8. *Earl of Clare*, Alcock, China, Singapore, Galle, and Cochin. — 8. *Comandant*, Bynon, Hobart Town; *Lady McDonald*, Gold, London. — 9. *steamer Victoria*, Adams, Suez and Aden; *Ceres*, D'Acquens, Calcutta. — 10. G. B. Clerk, Clark, Surat. — 13. Sir J. B. Carnac, Brown, Surat.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Vernon (Dec. 30), from LONDON.—Messdames Berry, Jamieson, Chasuse, Metge, Stuart, Ferguson, Frost, and Consett; Misses Ross and Birch; Capt. J. Ash, Bombay art.; Capt. Berry, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Capt. Jamieson, 8th B.N.I.; Capt. Cabrine, 11th B.N.I.; Lieuts. Metge and Pigott, H.M.'s 33rd regt.; W. J. Stuart, Esq. B.M. est.; Revs. Frost, Ferguson, and Wallace; Phillips, B.C.S.; Cadets H. Phillips and Coote; F. S. Stedman, B.M. est.; Messrs. Brett, Lonsdale, Birch, and Seaton; Messdames Trivet, Ross, Hayward, Troy, and Ling and child; Misses Spillard and Leake; and Mr. Ling.

Per Malta (Dec. 31), from GENEVA.—Mr. Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.

Per Phlox, from SURAT.—J. L. Jenkins, Esq.

Per Merse (Jan. 2), from LONDON.—Capt. W. G. Robertson, 22nd M.N.I.; Mrs. Robertson; Lieut. R. Freer, 9th Rifles; Capt. R. R. Wyvill, H.M.'s 83rd; Capt. Corfield, Beng. army; Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wardlan.

Per Victoria (Jan. 3), from COCHIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Jafferson, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Sandwith, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Ewart, Lieut. Robson, J. W. Wood, Esq. J. H. Walker, Esq. and four children.

Per Lowjee Family, from SURAT.—Mr. J. E. Fernandez, and twenty-five natives.

Per Chusan (Jan. 4), from SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. Mariot, and two children; Mr. Chanle.

Per Bombay to KERRACHEE.—Lieut. Forrest, Mr. and Miss Birch, Capt. Montgomery, John Moss, Esq. and Mrs. J. Moss, Esq. Mr. Moore, R. Ryrie, Esq. and twenty natives.

Per Ceres (Jan. 9) from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hurf, wife, and children.

Per steamer Victoria (Jan. 9), from SEZ.—Dr. and Mrs. and Misses Edwards, Miss Wrench, Miss Pollock, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Grady, Gen. Jackson, Cols. Kennedy, Waddington, and Johnston; Capt. Powell, Esq. Maj. Rutherford, Capt. Mayne and Lockhart; Lieut. Kendall, Dr. Sylvester, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Steel, Mr. Cockson, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Whiston, Mr. Taylor, Mr. McLoughlin, Rev. Messrs. Pietovits, Solau, and Renard.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Skimmer of the Seas, Main, Tutkorn and China; Seringapatam, Gumblett, London.—20. Salmancas, Kirby, China; Pauline, Reichert, Busbire.—Jan. 1. Julia, Hunt, Penang and Singapore; Marathon, Wilson, Liverpool; Indian Ocean, Pollock, Liverpool.—2. Steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—3. Owen Glendower, Pare, London and Cape; steamer Acbar, Barker, Kurrachee; Ingleborough, Rea, Liverpool.—9. Steamer Bombay, Beys, Kurrachee; Thomas Campbell, Clark, London.—11. Burlington, Gamble, China; Fox, Tarleton, Point de Galle; Cressy, Bell, Canton in China.—12. Arabella, Cobba, Calcutta; Argam, Fitzmorris, Liverpool.—14. Steamer Semiramis, —, Aden.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Salmancas, to CHINA.—Mrs. Kirby, child, and servant.

Per Seringapatam (Dec. 28), to LONDON.—For the CAR.—Lieut. col. D. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, and 3 children. To LONDON.—Mrs. Pogson and 3 children; Capt. Worgan, Mrs. Worgan, and 3 children; Mrs. Gibbs and 2 children; Mrs. W. Clare, sister, and 1 child; Mrs. Dunlop and 5 children; Mrs. Malcolmson and child, Rev. Mr. Burgess and 5 children, child of Capt. Gordon and 1 child of Mrs. Teguley's, Mrs. Hurst, friend, and 5 children; Mrs. Henderson and 4 children, Capt. H. R. C. King, 6th Madras cav.; Mrs. King and 3 children.

Per steamer Cadiz (W. H. Roberts), to GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. E. Cooper, J. A. Wade, and Southey, Esq. R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Rowan, Bombay art. For MALTA.—Win. Scott, Esq.

Per Owen Glendower (Jan. 3), to LONDON.—Maj. and Mrs. Wilson, 26th Bombay N.I.; Miss Jones and a child; Lieut. and Mrs. Mitcheson and child; Capt. Gunthorpe, 6th M.N.I.; Mrs. Gunthorpe and 5 children; Mrs. Loveday and 3 children; Dr. Giraud's 2 children and servant, and 1 child of Rev. W. Dickinson; Capt. Raylie, H.M.'s 5th regt.; Lieut. A. Boyle, H.M.'s 7th Highlanders; Dr. Carry, H.M.'s 6th regt.; Capt. Houre, in charge of invalids; Mr. H. V. Conolly's family and 4 children; Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Hunro and child, Miss Rutherford.

Per Bombay, from KERRACHEE.—Maj. Smith, Capt. Nott, Lieut. Tyrwhitt, Mrs. Beolan and family.

Per Charles Grant, from CHINA.—Mrs. Burn and child, Miss Spencer, Mr. Viegas.

Per Rajasthan, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Malloy and child, and a native servant maid.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from SURAT.—Mr. Robinson.

Per Victoria, to SURAT.—Capt. Wyvill, H.M.'s 83rd regt.

Per steamer Semiramis (Jan. 14), to ALEX.—Mrs. Crispin, Mrs. Leighton and 2 children; Commodore Lambert, Mons. De Bresillac, Lieut. Ewart, 16th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Robson, 20th do.; Samuel Corp, Esq.; Lieut. W. T. Brown, 16th regt. N.I.; Captain Wells, 15th do; Capt. C. Yates; Capt. Wrixon, and T. W. Rumble, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 14, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113 for Nos. regist.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-33 ..	Rs. 104½ to 105 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1843-36 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 101½ to 102 p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 101½ do

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each ..	Rs. 10 ½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £ ..	10 1-16th noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 ..	232
German Crowns ..	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas ..	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality ..	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ..	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank ..	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	40 p.ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank ..	250 each	250 do.	94 pm. sales
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	34 p.ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank ..	500 each	500 do.	50 p.ct. pm. sales
Bank of Madras ..	1,000 each	1,000 do.	21 p.ct. pm. sales
Apollo Press Com. ..	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,000
Colaba Press Com. ..	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,850
Colaba Land Com. ..	10,000 each	10,000 do.	9,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	55 p.ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	22 Rs. prem.	each share.	Sales

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at ..	2s. 1d.	For doc. bills.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d.		For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	104½	
30 days' sight ..	104½	
at sight ..	101	
On Madras at 30 days' sight ..	99½	
at sight ..	100	
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dls. ....	233 nominal.	

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.; and Liverpool, £3; China, per caddy, Rs. 7.

## CEYLON.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BRODIE, wife of G. d. at Ceylon, Dec. 10.  
CAMPBELL, Mrs. F. H. s. at Jaffna, Jan. 1.  
SELBY, wife of the Hon. H. C. d. still-born, Dec. 27.

## MARRIAGE.

RUDD, G. W. to Eugenie E. Paschaud, at Colombo, Jan. 3.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, P. D. at Colombo, aged 34, Dec. 31.  
ORR, A. at Galle, Dec. 14.  
PARSONS, Mrs. Jane, aged 49, Dec. 27.  
STEPHENS, A. aged 33, Dec. 29.  
TRANCHELL, Henry, at Negombo, Dec. 28.  
WOOTLER, wife of C. M. at Colombo, Dec. 4.

## CHINA.

## THE REBELS IN THE NORTH.

(Extracts from the *Overland China Mail*, Dec. 27.)

The numbers of the *Peking Gazette* from Oct. 14 to Nov. 1 give more detailed statements of the progress of the rebels from Kau-ching hien in Ching-ting fu to Jin-kiu hien in Ho-kien fu, in Chih-li province, of which we gave a general statement in our last *Overland* issue. The *Gazette* for Oct. 11 publishes the report from Shing-paou, stating that on the 8th of October he sent a force to attack the rebels in Kau-ching. The force, on its arrival at that city, found the rebels engaged in crossing the river on a moveable bridge. They attacked those remaining, numbering about 3,000, whereupon they all rushed pell-mell to effect a passage of the river. Many were drowned, and after the greater portion had crossed, the rebels burnt the bridge to interrupt pursuit, and marched on Siu-chau, which they took.

The *Gazette* of 14th October announces the appointment of King Hwui-tsin, with the title of "The great General with Imperial powers," and the King of Ko-uh-sin, named Sang-kih-lin-sin, with the title of "The great Officer Second in Command," with orders immediately to take the troops in the capital, together with the T'a-ha-urh Tartars from Manchuria, and the Mongols belonging to the Third Eastern League, and unite themselves with Shing Paou, to exterminate the rebels.

The *Gazette* of the 25th publishes a report of Shing-paou, that on the 21st of October, he, in conjunction with other commanders, attacked the rebels in Siu-chau. He reports that seven or eight hundred rebels were killed during the skirmishes, and that on the 22nd they abandoned Siu-chau and marched to the north-east. They would appear to have taken Jin-kiu hien on the 21st or 25th of October.

The *Pekin Gazette* from the 30th of October to the 17th of November had reached Shanghai before the 10th of December, which shows that the communication between Peking and Su-chau was not interrupted.

## DESTRUCTION OF A PIRATE FLEET BY H.M.'s STEAMER HERMES.

On the morning of the 15th, Mr. F. Williams, of H.M.'s steamer *Hermes*, arrived in the harbour in a pirate-junk which he had taken, having been blown out to sea eight days before, and

during the interim he and four men who were with him had had little else to eat but calavances. He reported the capture or destruction of about forty west-coast junks. In pursuing the pirates, two of the *Hermes* boats capsized in the surf, and as the crews landed, they were stripped of their arms and clothes by the natives, but were liberated upon payment of a small ransom. *Lorcha* No. 70 was found in the hands of the pirates, and rescued by the *Hermes*; the master had received some ill treatment, and several of the crew were hurt. Another and larger pirate fleet had escaped to sea.

We hear also that while off Tong-san, a boat with five seamen was sent from the *Hermes* to carry an anchor to one of the captured junks, and in the morning was found bottom up; it is believed the crew were all drowned.

#### RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

*Pekin Gazette* to the 17th November had been received at Shanghai on the 10th December. They contain nothing of greater interest to foreigners than an order for the promotion of one officer and the decoration of another, for "their efficient services in the transaction of the Russian commercial affairs." According to information we have received, one of the objects of Admiral Pontiatine's mission was to endeavour to obtain for Russia the recognition of its claim to trade at the ports of China open to other nations,—a right which two or three of its vessels, through their consignees, have of late assumed; but either furtively or in defiance of the Chinese authorities. Negotiations on the subject were some time ago opened with the Government, but the affair being in the department of the imperial commissioner at Canton, who may be regarded as minister for foreign affairs, Admiral Pontiatine, on his arrival, addressed himself to Yeh, who returned a courteous but decided negative, in which he took the ground, that as the Russians, long before other foreigners had any recognised privileges, carried on an extensive and profitable inland trade at Kiakta, to grant them the same concessions on the seaboard as have since been conceded to other foreign nations, would be to place them at great advantage, and give rise to difficulties without any adequate benefit to China. This reply, with the admiral's arguments, was reported to Peking, where it was sent to the proper board for consideration.—*Overland China Mail*, Dec. 27.

THE LONDON MAIL of Oct. 24th arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 12 (per *Singapore*).

#### APPOINTMENTS.

HANCE, Dr. H. F. 3rd clerk in the col. sec.'s office, to be clerk to the auditor-general, v. Morgan, dec.  
GRAND PRÉ, 4th clerk in the col. sec.'s office, to be 3rd clerk, v. Dr. Hance.  
CHAPMAN, W. 2nd clerk in the office of the harbour master, to be 4th clerk in the col. sec.'s office, v. Grand Pré.  
PEDDER, F. to be 2nd clerk in harbour master's office, v. Chapman.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

PESTAN, Mrs. W. d. at Victoria, Dec. 18.  
ROBERTS, wife of Rev. I. J. s. at Shanghai, Nov. 30.

##### DEATHS.

RANGEL, R. Lia, inf. d. of F. at Victoria, Dec. 10.  
YOUNG, Sarah, wife of J. H. at Amoy, Dec. 3.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10. *Jane Ewing*, Dallas, London.—13. *Flying Dutchman*, Hubbard, San Francisco; *Gazelle*, Dollard, San Francisco.—14. *Orleana*, Evans, Liverpool.—16. *Free Trader*, Campbell, Liverpool; *Formosa*, Christian, Calcutta; *Tamerlane*, Caldwell, Calcutta; *Singapore*, Bosh, Sydney.—17. *Early Bird*, Park, Sydney.—19. *Androklas*, Bruhn, Hobart Town; *Triumph*, Cloughton, Calcutta.—20. *Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Jane Ewing* (Dec. 10), from LONDON.—Messrs. Chambers and Spence, for Singapore; Mrs. Evans and child, Dr. Church, Messrs. J. D. Gibb, H. B. Gibb, T. Bryans, Hunt, A. F. Heard, Tyers, Buckhead, S. Kerr, and Miss Boland.

Per *Early Bird* (Dec. 17), from SYDNEY.—Lord Henry Scott, Lord Schomberg Kerr, Rev. Mr. Hobart, Rev. Mr. Bowler, Messrs. A. Hutchinson, and A. Watson.

##### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. *Flying Childers*, Bayley, Hobart Town; Maori, Petherbridge, London; *Resolute*, Perry, London.—9. *Paruna*, Pringle, Sydney.—15. *George E. Webster*, Folger, San Francisco.—19. *Amity*, Hay, San Francisco.—20. *Louisa Fredk*, Minaber, Manila.—21. *Alister*, Piening, San Francisco.—27. *Steamer Singapore*, —, Suez.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *steamer Singapore* (Dec. 27), to SUZ.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. F. Duncanson. For CAYLON.—Lord Henry Scott, Lord Schomberg Kerr, and Rev. Mr. Hobart and servant. For SUZ.—Rev. Mr. Bowler, Messrs.

H. H. Warden, and A. Crown. For POINT DE GALLE.—A detachment of officers and men of the Ceylon Rifles. For MALTA.—Mr. Daniel Johnson. For MARSEILLES.—H. E. the Marquis of Soluna, ex-Governor of Manila; Don José M. de Ocha, Don Eugenio Seigas, Don F. Urbislando, and Don A. Savedra. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Hudson.

#### COMMERCIAL.

China, Dec. 27, 1853.

##### EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, first-class sterling Bills, nominal, but few offering at 5s. 1½d.; others 5s. 2d.

On India Company's Accepted, taken for the Calcutta steamer at Rs. 237 to 238, are now obtainable at Rs. 240.

Sycee, nominal at 2 per cent. in payment for Spanish Dollars. Carolus, on Shanghai Dollars, 14 to 15 per cent. premium.

IMPORTS (*Hong-Kong*, Dec. 27).—An improved tone in the Import Market has been lately perceptible, and the prospects for increased demand are favourable, if not interfered with by political disturbances.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, February 14, 1854.

#### EUROPEAN VIEW OF CHINA.

THE *China Mail* contains an article on a speech upon China made at a city dinner by Dr. Bowring, lately a British official in connection with the country of which he spoke. After a flourish in the usual style about the wanderer welcomed to his home (his health had been drunk), he proceeded to talk about the efforts made in China to diffuse "the blessings of education." Now, when gentlemen talk of the "blessings of education," and refer to China for an example, one might almost suspect that they were actuated by a covert design to discourage education. The Chinese, claiming to be the only civilized people in the world, and possessing a certain spurious civilization, are after all a nation sunk in debasement and moral degradation, incapable of improvement beyond a certain point, if the experience of centuries be any guide, and whose education, if education they have, has never advanced them one step, while Europe has gradually attained its present state. The speaker proceeded to say that not long ago he had the privilege (everything is a privilege now) to see a great struggle for official position in one of the provinces of that country (China), which could only be obtained by literary distinction. So it seems that this wonderful project, which is now so fashionable here, of disposing of places by literary auction, is of Chinese origin. Of all the people on the face of the earth, we borrow from the Chinese! The Doctor went on to declare, that he saw 9,000 of the contentious youths thus summoned to a war of words, who, it seems, arrived at Canton with a retinue of 30,000 friends, affording something more than two seconds and a bottle-holder to each combatant. The 9,000, however, were on the whole to be classed as unfortunates, for only seventy-two of them were successful, or could be successful, consequently there were 8,928 disappointments. Pretty encouragement this; but "worse remains behind." "So earnest were they (the

combatants), that some of them died in the struggle." And this is to promote education! Disappointment and death are the means,—means certainly well worthy of the wretched people among whom they are tolerated, but which we trust even yet to see contemptuously shelved in this country. "Such is the practice," says Dr. Bowring, "which has placed the Chinese in a position"—we will conclude the sentence for him—"in a position" which has made them the laughing-stock of the civilized world, the objects of quiet contempt or of loud derision with all mankind.

#### SLAVERY IN TRAVANCORE.

In our last publication we copied from the *Friend of India* an article entitled "Facts from Travancore." One of the chief facts noticed was the issue of a proclamation designed (we must hope) to effect some amelioration in the condition of perhaps the most wretched class that exists in any part of the world where Great Britain has any influence. Slavery, everywhere a curse, assumes in Travancore its darkest shade. The miserable bondsman is treated, not as a human being, but as a reclaimed animal, or perhaps not quite so well. All observers speak of the miserable appearance of these victims of avarice and oppression, which is scarcely human; and this atrocious state of things has prevailed,—and we fear, notwithstanding proclamations, will long prevail,—under a prince boasting himself, and lauded by others for his liberality and enlightenment,—the man who maintains an observatory, and publishes scientific works, but whose high literary position does not prevent his holding vast numbers of his subjects in slavery, and permitting other of his subjects to do the like. The proclamation, as the *Friend of India* appears to believe, and as we are convinced, will be a dead letter. There is the proclamation, and this will be the beginning and the end of the matter. The children of Sirkar slaves born after the date of the document are to be free: who is to see to the fulfilment of this clause? Private slaves are not to be sold under execution: what is to become of them when their master is sold up? They are slaves; they cannot work on their own account, if anybody would employ them. Their master, indeed, may hire them out, and what must be the condition of a second-hand slave, we need not say. It must be worse, if possible, than that of the generality of the miserable race. The slaves are to be at liberty to purchase and hold property: how are they to get it? Injustice done to slaves is to be punished; so says the proclamation: will it ever be carried out? Slave parents and children are not, without their own consent, to be sold and separated more than fifteen miles from each other: not more than fifteen miles! This, it seems, is a trifle, though fifteen miles to either man or woman whose time is occupied in consuming toil from early dawn to late night, form, we apprehend, a virtual barrier against communication. The pay of Sirkar slaves is to be the same as that of free labourers. What of the private slaves? They are left to the tender mercies of their holders, who may starve them at pleasure. Both Sirkar and private slaves are to receive a moderate allowance in time of sickness and old age. A very moderate allowance it will be; and who is to enforce the provision? Who is to decide when a slave is really too ill for work, or when old age has incapacitated him for further labour? Who! why the man that

calls himself his master; and *how* he will decide, need not be asked. Slave children under fourteen years of age are not to be worked beyond their ability. A question similar to that raised by the preceding clause occurs here, and must receive the like answer. Such is this famous proclamation, which will effect nothing, and is, we fear, intended to effect nothing. In truth, even in better-governed countries than Travancore, all attempts to modify and improve a state of slavery are idle and useless. The institution is radically bad, and should be dealt with by a root-and-branch extirpation. Nothing less than abolition will be an effectual cure. We do not recommend a hasty or violent abolition. In the British colonies the work was done too suddenly, and mischief followed. But while we would discourage undue haste, still more strongly would we protest against unnecessary delay. If the work is to be performed, it should be set about in earnest; and this the Travancore authorities have not yet even thought of.

The state of things in Travancore suggests a query to the "progress" men, who deafen us with their clamour. How comes such a system to prevail, to be protected, to be perpetuated, as far as human efforts can go, under a ruler standing alone among Indian princes, with the character of an accomplished and enlightened man of science? Alas for progress! the greatest barbarian that India contains could not in this respect act worse. Moreover, among the slave-holders of Travancore are Englishmen. We could name them. These, it may be supposed, have the average amount of liberal knowledge enjoyed by their countrymen. What has it done for them? What have they done for the wretched helots of Travancore? Nothing, except to rivet their chains faster. In the British territories of India—those misgoverned possessions, as some of the slave-holders will have them to be—there, oppressed, as the people are by the reformers said to be,—the relation of owner and slave is not recognised by the law. The property of man in man is an abomination, of which the law knows nothing. We have done much to suppress suttee, infanticide, human sacrifices, and other horrors in native states. Let us add the extermination of slavery to our other claims upon humanity. We cannot now be reproached with tolerating it in the dominion where our power is uncontrolled, for we no longer tolerate it.

#### SIR HENRY M. ELLIOT, K.C.B.

THE hand of Death has of late pressed heavily on the great men of India. It is, unhappily, our duty to record the decease of one more of them, and at an age when it might have been hoped and anticipated that a career of high usefulness and proud distinction was yet before him. Regretful feelings are unavailing, but the decease of no member of any of the Indian services could have called forth more poignant grief among either his own peculiar circle, or the wider one of the friends and well-wishers of India, than the subject of our present brief notice.

Sir Henry Miers Elliot was one of fifteen children of the late John Elliot, Esq., of Pimlico Lodge, Westminster, and the third son of that gentleman. He was born in the year 1808. Winchester was chosen as the place of his education, and he entered its venerable college at the age of ten years, little dreaming, in all probability, of the honour which he was thereafter to reflect upon the noble

institution of William of Wykeham. He remained at Winchester eight years, and, ere he left, was one of the senior prefects. During his residence there he devoted himself assiduously to the studies of the place, and shared in its distinctions, having gained both the silver medals for speaking. He was not less attached to the athletic sports which are so ardently pursued at our public schools, and which Gray so fondly recalled to memory when contemplating a sister institution. Eight years passed at Winchester prepared him worthily to enter that further temple of learning, which may be regarded, in fact, as an outlying portion of the Wykehamist establishment, New College, Oxford; but there was no vacancy for him. It happened, remarkably enough, that at the very time when his future destination was to be selected, an opportunity presented itself which is of most rare occurrence,—so rare, indeed, that we believe it is the only one that has offered since the establishment of Haileybury,—an opportunity which opened to candidates not specially trained for the purpose, the honours and emoluments of the East-India civil service. Such a concurrence of events is calculated to call forth reflection on the apparent entanglement, but actual regularity, of the great chain of circumstances which determine the lot of human beings, and often change it by means as inexplicable as they are unlooked for. Had the well-instructed Winchester youth proceeded to Oxford, his duties and responsibilities would, most probably, have lain at home; the church, the bar, or political pursuits, would most likely have claimed the talents and energy thus suddenly turned into an unexpected channel.

From a deficiency of civil servants, it became necessary to seek reinforcements, not from Haileybury only, which could not furnish them to the required extent, but from any quarter whence they could be obtained. The measure was unprecedented as it has remained solitary; but under the pressure of necessity it was sanctioned by Parliament, though for a brief period only. Mr. Elliot having been nominated as a candidate by Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., was the first to pass an examination for a civil appointment direct to India. Classical and mathematical knowledge might be counted upon, but although a year had not elapsed since he left Winchester, where he had no opportunity for pursuing such studies, his proficiency in the Oriental languages was so remarkable, that the examiners at the East-India House placed him alone in an honorary class. He had thus the good fortune to arrive at Calcutta with a reputation that his future course tended not only to maintain but to exalt. After emerging from his noviciate as a writer (the term by which the younger civilians were then distinguished), he was appointed Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, and successively Assistant to the Political Agent and Commissioner at Delhi, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, S.D. Mooradabad, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue for the N.W. Provinces, and in 1847 he became Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. While holding this office he accompanied the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, to the Punjab, upon the resources of which he drew up a most elaborate memoir, completely exhausting the subject, his researches being extended as far back as the time of Akbar. His distinguished services were recognised by the Crown as well as the Company. He received from the former the honour of being created

K.C.B. His progress in India would have been still onward. It was thought that on the vacation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.W. Provinces by Mr. Thomason, he would have succeeded that eminent officer, and when death prevented Mr. Thomason's assumption of the Government of Madras, Sir Henry Elliot was spoken of as his probable successor. But this too was averted by the general destroyer, whose victim Sir Henry became while sojourning at the Cape, where he sought for health but met with death. It came finding him, indeed, rich in honours, but not full of years, of which he numbered but forty-five.

Of his merits as a servant of the East-India Company, the authorities at home and in India have repeatedly expressed their sense. To quote the instances would involve the task of transcribing very largely from their records—so largely indeed, that within our limits the numerous testimonials could not be admitted. During the recent Parliamentary inquiry, he was constantly mentioned as one not less distinguished by general ability and information than as a first-rate Oriental scholar. Those who had known him in India, were anxious to render justice to his claims, and those at home not less so. The eminent authority of Sir James C. Melvill, Secretary to the East-India Company, may be adduced from among the latter class. On being asked as to the results of the unusual mode of admission to the Civil service above noticed as having been temporarily adopted, he specially referred to Sir Henry Elliot, as a very distinguished man and great Oriental scholar, who had been thus admitted.

The literary tastes and literary industry of Sir Henry Elliot were not less remarkable or laudable than his official qualifications. In 1846 he published the first volume of a work entitled "Supplement to the Glossary of Indian Terms, A. J." The Glossary referred to was a work then meditated, and for which we believe some preparation was made. It was intended to comprise all Indian terms in official use. From a personal examination of Sir Henry Elliot's Supplement, we can vouch for its being one of the most curious and learned philological works ever published. The mass of reading displayed is immense. But our humble opinion shall go for what it may be thought worth; and we must in this case depart from our resolution not to quote from the Government records. It was submitted in manuscript to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, who thus speaks of it:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has perused this interesting volume with much gratification, and is very desirous that the curious matter it contains should not be exposed to the risk of loss from the existence of a single copy, or to perversion from the ignorance of transcribers. His Honour therefore requests the Board\* will take measures for having it printed at once under the immediate eye of the Secretary."

We must break our rule once more by quoting the opinion of the Sudder Board:—

"The Board have perused this Supplemental Glossary with feelings of very great interest and satisfaction, and are persuaded it will be found to contain, so far as the limits allow, nearly all, if not all, the terms of known acceptation in the North-Western Provinces relating to the revenue and agricultural concerns of the country; which, together with the very excellent commentary on the various tribes coming within the assigned limits, cannot but be regarded as a highly valuable addition to the original glossary."

The latter part of the above quotation from the report of the Sudder Board explains, in some degree, what the book really is, which the title certainly does not. In 1849, Sir Henry Elliot published the first volume of a "Biblio-

\* The Sudder Board of Revenue.



graphical Index to the Historians of Mohamedan India." When it is recollected that these works were prepared during moments wrung, with difficulty, from official duties, which were never neglected, the energy, not less than the erudition, of the writer will excite admiration.

At the Cape, where Sir Henry enjoyed greater leisure, though unfortunately embittered by ill health, he resumed his literary pursuits; and it is believed that he has left ready for the press three additional volumes of his "Bibliographical Index." If he have left no materials remaining for the completion of his philological work, it is greatly to be regretted.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### INCREASE OF ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—It appears that an increase of the engineers at the various presidencies is a measure deemed necessary, as, under present circumstances, it undoubtedly is. It is said it will take place as soon as there are enough supernumeraries to form the battalions. As delay is inexpedient, allow me to ask, Why not take a certain number of 2nd lieutenants of artillery, such as shall be found best qualified? When the expedition against the Isle of France was commenced, Lieutenant John Cheape of the artillery, now Colonel Sir John Cheape of the engineers, and Lieutenant John Colvin, were selected for engineer service. Lieutenant-General Tickell was also removed from the artillery. Why is the same course not taken now, when officers are wanted? The artillery possesses as able officers as ever it did; and if a selection were judiciously made, there can be no doubt that the result would be beneficial to the public interest, by enabling the Government to take a necessary step immediately, which must otherwise be postponed to an indefinite period.

AN OLD BENGAL OFFICER.

Oriental Club, Feb. 1st, 1854.

**THE EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.**—On Wednesday last, the 8th instant, Mr. Loch announced to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, that it was not his intention to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the Direction at the election of fifteen Directors, which, pursuant to the Act of last session, will take place on the 8th of March next. Mr. Loch's address, which intimates this intention to the proprietors of East-India Stock, will be found in another part of this paper.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 30. Celestial, Palmer, Foochowfoos; Ranilies, Hodder, Madras.—31. Steamer Propontia, Maud, Bengal and Cape; City of Carlisle, Storey, Bengal; Favourite, Duthio, Algoa Bay; Mary Montague, Barclay, Batavia; Ganges, Rose, Madras; Monarch, Duff, Shanghai (to Rotterdam).—FEB. 1. Henry Ware, Nason, Bengal.—2. Eliza, Warwick, Maulmain (to Bristol); Antagonist, Blake, Manila, Courier, Davison, Bombay.—3. Owen Potter, Banks, Mauritius (to Bristol); Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius (to Clyde); Nerbudda, Crawford, Shanghai.—7. Cordelia, McKenzie, Madras and Pondicherry.—8. Diamond, Irvine, Mauritius.—9. Ballarat, Jones, Melbourne; Bromley, Knox, Cape; Lavinia, Aubin, Madras and Calcutta; Golden State, Doty, Shanghai; Earl of Shaftesbury, Pickering, Madras and Pondicherry; Alipore, Freeman, Hong-Kong; Ostrich, Stephenson, Mauritius.—11. Hindoo, Rogers, Bengal; Titania, Good, Mauritius.—13. Highlander, Thompson, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Himalaya (Feb. 16).—Dr. Gamble, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Barker, Mr. Lee, Dr. Caille, Mr. Wills, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Gough, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Hudson, Don Valero, Mr. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Bray, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and 4 children, Col. Holditch, Lieut. Marshall, Dr. Govan, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Thompson, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Hawkins, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Umphelby, Mr. J. A. Olding, Mr. and Mrs. Harman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 2 infants, Mr. Bruere, Capt. Singleton, Capt. Showers, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker and 2 children, Mr. Farrance, Mr. Stark, Mr. Southey, Mr. Wale, Capt. Cooper, Comdt. Lambert, Lieut. Robson, Capt. Yates, Capt. Wrixon, Mr. Rumble, Mr. Carp, Mrs. Leighton and 2 children, Mrs. Crispin, Capt. and Mrs. Potts, Mr. Revell, Mr. Gough, Capt. Rowan, Lieut. Bowan, Mr. Ximenes, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Bigge, Lieut. Sidbottom, Capt. and Mrs. Green, Commr. O. May, Lieut. Cipon, Lieut. Percivall, Lieut. Nott, Commr. Menda, Lieut. Bal-four, Lieut. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastwicke.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per General Screw Company's steamer Propontia (Jan. 31), at SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Needs and child, Mr. G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Oden, Dr. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Ward and 2 children, Miss Sibourn, Capt. and Mrs. Romer and 2 children, Lieut. Clifton, Mr. Crump, Mr. J. J. Frost, jun. Capt. Gordon.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—FEB. 2. Queen of the Wave, Stork, Madras; St. Abba, Rose, Calcutta; Progress, Henderson, Calcutta; William

Fotheringham, Babbidge, Calcutta; Malabar, Noaks, Madras.—10. Morning Star, Clark, Ceylon; Lady Franklin, Knowles, Algoa Bay; Saxon, Taylor (from Sunderland), Aden; Lismoyle, King, Madras.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON (Feb. 4), to proceed per steamer Bombay, from SUZ. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Goodenough, Rev. W. C. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Roberts and 4 children, Capt. Hinde, Capt. Meredith, Dr. J. Davidson, Mr. Hartwell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lady Pirie, Mr. Monk. For SUZ.—Capt. Hotham, Mrs. Macintyre, Mr. Lane, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Mc Gillivray, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bell, jun.; Lieut. Elphinstone, Col. Markham, Capt. King, Mr. Twynam, Mr. A. Travers, Mr. C. Gonne, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Wight. For CEYLON.—Mr. Barnes, Lieut. R. Newboldt. For MADRAS.—Miss Butler, Mr. Franteylugin, Mrs. Horne, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. Hargood. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bemyne, Mr. R. Grant, Miss Money, Mr. Latour, Lieut. Forbes, Mr. H. Medlicott, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Col. Abbott, Capt. Tapp, Mr. S. Harrison. For PENANG.—Mrs. Hemley, Mr. Lamond. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. Fredericks, Mr. Heydorn.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ANSTRUTHER, the wife of Philip, s. at Leamington, Feb. 3.  
BECHER, the wife of Capt. S. J., 11th Bengal N.I., d. at Tramora, Ireland, Jan. 29.  
CURRIE, the wife of W. C., s. at Esher, Feb. 8.  
DALRYMPLE, the wife of Charles E., s. at Eilon Castle, N. B. Feb. 1.  
HEATHCOTE, the wife of the Rev. William B., d. at Wells, Somerset, Jan. 25.  
HUNTER, the wife of Lieut. Frederick E., 4th Bombay Rifle Corps, s. at Eshald-house, near Oulton, Jan. 30.  
STEVENSON, the wife of James, late superintending surgeon, Madras Establishment, d. at 11, St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, Feb. 10.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOVILLE, Edward C., to Louisa M., d. of the late Try Magniac, Bengal Civil Service, at Bath, Feb. 9.  
CAMPBELL, George, of the Inner Temple, and Bengal civil service, s. of Sir George, to Letitia M., d. of the late Thomas G. Vibart, B. C. S., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Feb. 2.  
JACKSON, George, M. Lieut. R.N. to Mary J. d. of Peter Auber, late secretary of the East India Company, at St. Paul's church, Mill Hill, Middlesex, Feb. 10.  
PHILLIPOTS, Capt. John T. 66th, or Goorkha regt. Bengal N.I. s. of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Susan, d. of the Rev. Thomas Kitson, at St. Mary's church, Torquay, Devon, Jan. 5.  
QUAIN, Richard, M.D. to Isabella, A. d. of the late Capt. George Wray, Bengal Establishment, at St. Mary's, Newington, Jan. 31.  
SIMONS, Alfred P. Bengal artillery, to Catharine A. d. of the late Edward Stock, at West Ham, Essex, Jan. 28.

#### DEATHS.

ELLIOT, Sir Henry Miers, K.C.B. foreign secretary to the Government of India, third son of the late John, of Pimlico Lodge, Westminster, at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 45, Dec. 20.  
LOCH, William D. Lieut. R.N. s. of Francis E. Rear Admiral of the White, fr. the effects of a wound in the head by the falling of a block on board H. M.'s S. *Agamemnon*, at Malta, Jan. 18.  
LUMSDEN, Harry G. s. of James G. Bombay civil service, at Wantage, Berks, aged 18, Jan. 25.  
LUTWIDGE, Maj. T. Madras army, at Weston-super Mare, aged 74, Feb. 3.  
MAYNE, Aurea, O. daughter of Capt. H. O. at Fosbury House, Wilts, Jan. 18.  
NORTON, Frederic, J. s. of the late Sir John D. on his passage to Madras, on board the *Oriental*, two days after leaving Aden, aged 26, Dec. 2.  
POLLARD, Frederick, B. late of Calcutta, at Walton place, Chelsea, Feb. 6.  
THOMPSON, Joseph, of the Bank, Highgate, and formerly of the East India House, aged 88, Jan. 30.  
WALPOLE, Col. Henry, late of the Madras army, at Cambridge terrace, Jan. 29.  
WHITE, Capt. J. H. late of the Bengal establishment, at 9, Sandwich street, Burton crescent, Jan. 27.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

1st and 8th February, 1854.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. Swinton.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. M. Durand, engineers; Lieut. R. R. Cumberland, 61st N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. R. H. Sankey, engineers; Lieut. J. Wood, 2nd Eur. reg.; Lieut. G. Kallender, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. S. W.



Lennox, 23rd N.I.; Capt. R. Ranken, 35th N.I.; Lieut. D. T. Barnard, 52nd N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. R. M. Hammond, 20th N.I.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. B. Lynch, c.b., Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. V. H. Levinge.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Ruggles, 41st N.I.; Ens. F. M. H. Forbes, 39th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. Cameron, 1st cav.; Lieut. M. Meyer, 11th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Ens. S. K. Hankin, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. J. Clements, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. E. M. G. Cooper, 13th N.I.; Capt. C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. T. C. Trotter, 3 months; Mr. D. Ogilvy, 6 months; Mr. W. Galloway, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. J. Mallock, 16 N.I., 6 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. J. T. Neild, 2nd N.I., 6 months; Lieut. A. W. Lake, 3rd N.I., 6 months; Lieut. F. Applegath, 33rd N.I., 6 months; Lieut. Sidney, F. Turner, 39th N.I., 6 months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Ens. F. Anderson, 2nd Eur. reg., 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. major H. H. Lloyd, 72nd N.I.; 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. D. Willan, 44th N.I.; Major J. R. Colnett, invalids.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Cornet C. H. Muspratt, 5th cavalry.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. R. R. Cousens, Indian Navy.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Edward Maxwell Brownlow, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 3, 1854.

12th Lt. Drags.—Vet. surg. Thomas Hurford, from the 15th Lt. drags. to be vet. surg., v. Thacker, who exchanges. Dated 3rd Feb. 1854.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 10, 1854.

10th Lt. Drags.—Major John Wilkie, to be lieutenant col. by purchase, v. Tritton, who retires. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.—Capt. George Augustus Beauclerk to be major, by purchase, v. Wilkie. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.—Lieut. John Wilrold Clarke to be capt., by purchase, v. Beauclerk. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.—Cornet James Alston Clark to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Clarke. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.

53rd Foot.—Alfred Kirke Ffrench, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Brooke, appointed to the 95th Foot. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.

83rd Foot.—Ens. William Fitzroy, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Richardson, who retires. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.—Ens. Graham Mylne, from the 95th Foot, to be ens., v. Fitzroy. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.

86th Foot.—Ens. Robert Edward Henry, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Edward Baker Weaver, who retires. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.—Ens. Alfred Robert Ord, from the 54th Foot, to be ens., v. Henry. Dated 10th Feb. 1854.

## EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Malabar*, for Madras, from Gravesend, Feb. 1, 150 Company's troops. Per *Lismoyne*, for Madras, from Gravesend, Feb. 3, 150 Company's troops.

## BOOKS.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Henry St. George Tucker, late Accountant-General of Bengal and Chairman of the East-India Company.* By J. W. KAYE. Vol. II. London, 1854, Bentley.

THIS volume has made its appearance since our last issue; and as its character is essentially "Anglo-Indian," it would be wrong not to devote a column of this number to the consideration of its claims to notice. It was heralded, last summer, by a valuable collection of Mr. Tucker's Minutes on questions relating to the government of India, which was launched very seasonably at the time of the Charter discussions, and which was calculated to throw considerable light on all those vexed administrative questions, then the theme of popular discourse. It should, however, be mentioned, that to a certain extent this volume appears under false colours. It is brought out as complete in itself; but it is certainly a second volume of "Memorials of Indian Government," though it is nowhere stated to be such.

The present volume is nothing less than a "Memoir" of Mr. Tucker's public and private life; and if all the "Memoirs" which swamp the press, and pour themselves through the literary outlets of the metropolis—from the publisher's boutique to the bookvender's stall—contained half as much in them to interest and to improve, there would be little occasion for caustic comments on the memoir-writing mania under which a section of our countrymen unhappily labour.

The book comes most entirely within our province, inasmuch as it contains much that might be quarrelled for and claimed by the historian of India, and much that cannot fail deeply to interest the Anglo-Indian—be he the literary lounge of Hanover Square, tasting the delights of the *dolce far niente*, at the close of his Eastern career; or the responsible "man in office," up to his ears in ponderous despatches, in a secluded corner of a ponderous mansion in Leadenhall Street.

The first chapter mainly consists of quotations from an unfinished "autobiography," penned by Mr. Tucker himself. This "fragment" is full of interesting matter connected with his early life in Bermuda, school-life at Hampstead, and midshipman-life on board the *William Pitt*, eastward-bound; and regarding it as an introduction, at the outset, to the character of the subject of the Memoir, nothing could be better. The perusal of it, indeed, predisposes us, in no common degree, to look with a friendly eye on the future career of the youth whose early years were steeped in trouble, and to follow him to the end with no common degree of interest.

We can afford in this place but a cursory glance at the history of his official life in India, embracing as it did a most important period; and must perforce leave our readers to make themselves acquainted with the narrative of his rapid rise in the service, of the great things done by him as accountant-general on two memorable occasions, and of his final departure from India, where the best years of his life had been spent, and where he had laboured so long and so successfully for the prosperity of the Government and the good of the people.

It is a narrative of duties performed—services executed—and honour won; and the present generation of civil servants of the Company in India will do well to lay hold of it as a text-book, and to profit by the lessons which it conveys.

Anecdotes of the imperial Governor-General, and of others besides, alternate very pleasantly with private correspondence and historic detail in this part of the volume; and although the subject of the Memoir stands, as he ought to stand, ever in the foreground, and our attention is never wholly diverted from the contemplation of his character and career—there is room on the canvas for sketches of some of his friends.

The second section carries us home to the India House; and we find ourselves plunged—not by any means disagreeably—into its elections, its politics, its systems, and its struggles with the Board. A capital chapter is evoked by those stirring encounters between the two administrative authorities in this country which rendered the years 1832 and 1834 memorable in the annals of Leadenhall Street. Then was it that the "mandamus" lowered over the horizon; and Cannon Row, in a more than usually warlike mood, threatened greater things than destiny chose to fulfil.

Certain very spirited minutes, from the pen of Mr. Tucker, are here inserted; minutes which appeared in the Blue Books relating to the Hyderabad and Oude cases some twenty years ago; but which, were it not for their present resuscitation, might have

shared the fate of all those able documents which—condemned to these Parliamentary sepulchres—too often remain unread, “save by the daring few.”

These very interesting protests—presented as they are in their own original form—will vividly recall to the mind of many a reader old days, when they listened in Court to the spirited addresses which fell from the lips of the writer, and when they heard him enunciate, with the fervour of earnest sincerity, those views of the *right*, those convictions of justice, which the records of his pen still powerfully pronounce.

A subsequent chapter of the book is devoted to the “Afghan War.” Here the public are given some insight into the proceedings of the Leadenhall Street Conclave during that never-to-be-forgotten season. Here we are made still further acquainted with the active part taken by Mr. Tucker to avert the impending disasters. We mark his steadfast, consistent adherence, from the first, to the principles of non-interference with the affairs of Persia—we note his early opposition to the project of establishing a commercial agency at Caubul—(an opposition which dates as far back as the year 1834); and we listen to his warning remonstrances against that fatal policy, which closed, as he predicted it would close, in disaster and disgrace.

Forcibly does the book expose the “rare justice” with which the East-India Company have been visited. Ministers involve themselves (*noles volens*) in ruinous undertakings, destructive alike to their finances and their fame, and then cast on their treasury the whole burden of measures, against which they might indeed protest, but which they *could not* prevent.

And Mr. Tucker *did* protest. He protested right manfully; but his efforts carried with them little reward, save in the witness of his own conscience and the approving testimony of such men as Metcalfe. “You,” wrote this able statesman, “were one of the few who condemned our mad policy in Afghanistan, when all the world applauded; and although you could not prevent it, your opposition must ever redound to your honour.”

We are given some remarkable letters addressed by Mr. Tucker to the Duke of Wellington and others on this momentous subject, and a quotation from one of them will not be unacceptable to our readers:—

“About five years ago,” writes Mr. Tucker, in the year 1838, “when I held the situation of chairman of the Court, I ventured to urge an opinion that our concerns in Persia, in consequence of the position and movements of Russia, had become an European, and not an Asiatic question—that it was impossible to meet and counteract Russia at Teheran—that we might lavish our money upon a weak and corrupt Court—but that we could not assist it with a military force sufficient to secure its independence as against Russia, whose armies were at hand; and that, therefore, our obvious policy was to operate upon Russia in *Europe*.”

“I was also adverse to the project of establishing a mission at Caubul. The professed object was to extend our commerce with Central Asia by the Indus; but it appeared to me certain that our agency would assume a political character, and that we should soon be mixed up in all the perplexed politics of the Afghans; and even if we should succeed in opening a commercial road through the Punjab, or otherwise, to Afghanistan, we should only make a *military* road from that country to Hindostan, which appeared to me to be by no means desirable.

“Your Grace is aware that, about this time, the Persian embassy was transferred to his Majesty’s Government, the East-India Company undertaking to defray the charge, to the extent of 12,000*l.* per annum; while the idea of establishing an agency at Caubul was for the time abandoned.

“But that which I had deprecated, and which it was my great object to prevent—a military movement from India—has now actually taken place; and from certain indications, I am persuaded that it has taken place under orders from this country. The transfer of our Persian relations to his Majesty’s Government has, therefore, I apprehend, brought upon us the very evil which it was intended to prevent. The late Sir Robert Grant would never, I am satisfied, have made that pitiful demonstration in the Persian Gulf without authority from hence; nor would Lord Auckland, who has shown great prudence in other instances—have embarked, I think, in so fearful an enterprise without express authority from home. The evil, then, originating *here*, it is only in this country that its progress can be arrested.”

After a brief summary of what appeared to him to be the then state of things, and the position in which we had placed ourselves, the writer proceeds to say:—

“In fine, if some decided steps be not speedily taken for the purpose of averting the *evils which seem to impend over us*, we shall not long, I fear, be able to say that the sun never sets upon the dominions of Great Britain; or at least, we shall not be able to say that its widely extended possessions are the source of strength, power, and prosperity to the parent country.”

And in a letter addressed to another English statesman in the following year, we find this stirring passage:—

“I have been in India under critical circumstances; but I have

never had the same apprehension of danger as at the present moment. Your Lordship will perceive the feeling which prevails on the spot from the accompanying extract; but although there may be some exaggeration in the statement, it is corroborated in its leading features by the information which I receive from other quarters. I do hope that your Lordship and others, who really know India, will take some decided step. To know what is right, and to see what is wrong, without endeavouring to enforce the one and to avert the other, is to incur, I think, serious responsibility. We all deprecate the loss of Canada as a national calamity; but what is Canada to our Eastern empire?”

Much that is historical—much that is political—may be garnered up by the reader of this “Memoir” by one of India’s best friends and ablest champions; but the book has an interest beyond this. It reveals to us a page of domestic history, and shows us that, besides that “outer life” of political struggle and administrative action in which Mr. Tucker was continually immersed, there was an inner life granted to him, into which no official cares, no perplexing debates, no public distractions were suffered to enter. All these he cast off, as he entered his home, at the close of the day of labour: and happy, indeed, is the man who has strength of will sufficient to enable him so to do! Too often is the statesman the slave of his work; rarely can he pass at once from harassing thought to home enjoyment—rarely shake off the last remnant of official care, and possess himself in undisturbed serenity of mind.

Our limits restrain us from lengthening our notice of this book. Its circulation will, we think, be great among the ever-widening class of those to whom “India” is becoming more and more a very “household word.” We rejoice that Mr. Tucker has found a biographer. It is for the good of the various Indian services that the career of those who have especially distinguished themselves therein should be set before them for example and imitation. It is meet that public devotion and private virtues should not be left unnoticed and unknown. The name of Henry St. George Tucker will be held in honour as long as shall endure the remembrance of how faithfully he served the State, how diligently he laboured in his official sphere, and how bravely he contended for the rights of that people whose welfare was the object of his most earnest aspirations throughout the whole course of his distinguished career.

*The Bhilsa Topes; or Buddhist Monuments of Central India: comprising a brief historical sketch of the Rise and Fall of Buddhism, with an Account of the opening and examination of the various Groups of Topes around Bhilsa.* By Brevet-Major ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Bengal Engineers. London, 1854. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a book which antiquaries will be eager to devour. To etymologists and those anxious to trace the descent of nations and to investigate the various marks, lingual or otherwise, which connect the great family of man, the work will also be most acceptable; and not less so to those specially interested in the East, its history, traditions, manners, habits, and superstitions. It is pleasing to find the military servants of the East-India Company occupying their leisure in liberal pursuits, rather than in drinking and smoking, with perhaps the additional stimulus of gambling, avocations which not only consume time and money, but yield no return save a diseased body and an enfeebled or distracted mind. Throughout India are dispersed objects of rational curiosity suited to every variety of taste, among which officers like Major Cunningham promptly make their selection, in accordance with their peculiar mental constitution or acquired habits.

*Hungary, Past and Present; embracing its History from the Magyar Conquest to the present Time. With a Sketch of Hungarian Literature.* By EMERIC SZABAD, late Secretary under the Hungarian National Government of 1849. Edinburgh, 1854. A. and C. Black.

WE suspect that there are few people, even among those called the educated classes, who know much more of Hungary than they know of the moon. Indeed, all that most persons even profess to know is, that it is a country which a few years since was the scene of political convulsions, which furnished endless columns of newspaper report and newspaper discussion, that were in the usual mode duly read and duly forgotten. If any one were to ask where he could learn something of the history of this country, even a tolerably well-read person would find it difficult to inform him. Here is just the book that is wanted. It supplies a gap in our literature; it is brief, and it will neither occupy much time in the perusal nor overload the memory with that which is not worth remembering; for the various divisions are duly proportioned to the respective interest and importance of each; those having the better claims to notice being more full, those relating to less stirring matters more contracted.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	232 to 235.
India Bonds .....	6s. to 10s. prem.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 3¼ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	½ to ¾ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 3
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 15th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Jan. 24 to Feb. 8.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	88,807 0 8
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	13,772 2 10
Bombay..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	—
Bi-Monthly ..			102,579 3 6

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	From 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854,	£3,500,000
Ditto ditto ....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855,	£3,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	2s. 0d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	2s. 0d.	

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, Feb. 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£12,545 ....	—
Bombay.....	—	£15,998
Ceylon.....	800 ....	—
Madras.....	—1 ....	132
Penang.....	—	760
Singapore.....	5,654 ....	18,823
Hong Kong.....	4,670 ....	17,524
Canton.....	—	13,602
	£23,669 ....	£66,839

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 30th December, 1853.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th January, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th February, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

ANKLE BOOTS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd day of February, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th February, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PIG IRON,—also  
IRONMONGERY;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd day of February, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Had it pleased Parliament to preserve the present constitution of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, I should, while honoured with your support, have continued to be a member of that body, so long as Providence vouchsafed to me health and unimpaired faculties.

But the Act of last session has prescribed that the number of Directors shall be immediately reduced to fifteen, exclusive of three to be named by the Crown, and that the first three vacancies in the fifteen shall be also filled up by her Majesty. Although, from the kind feeling manifested towards me by my colleagues, I could with reasonable confidence have offered myself for election as one of the fifteen, yet, I must confess, that at my advanced age it would not be satisfactory to my feelings to occupy a position so important to your interests, which might otherwise be more permanently filled, and not less beneficially.

The Act has imposed upon the Directors and ex-Directors the selection from among themselves of the reduced number. This is a task which I would be desirous of avoiding; but, as a public man long connected with India and deeply interested in its good government, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of propriety to shrink from the performance of this important duty, however painful and invidious. I shall therefore remain until the close of the official year, to assist my colleagues in their endeavour to make the best selection of members for the new Court.

Permit me to express to you my deep sense of gratitude for the confidence with which you have so long honoured me. It has been my endeavour faithfully to execute my trust. I resign it not without regret, having always felt a deep interest in the duty it involves, and I shall to my latest hour cherish an earnest solicitude for the prosperity of our magnificent empire in the East, and the happiness and welfare of its vast population.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful, humble servant,

JOHN LOCH.

East-India House, February 9, 1854.

## GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

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At the several past divisions of profits made by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the policies from one-half the profits, amounted, on an average of the different ages, to about one per cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total bonuses added at the four septennial divisions exceeded 770,000l.

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1854.			
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**AND**

# REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

**FOR**

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**PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.**

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BURMAH does not send by the present Mail any news that will stifle the interest excited by "the Eastern Question." The Governor-General has been looking about, and is said to be satisfied. We hope there is reason for his satisfaction. The assassination of Captain Latter still continues to occupy attention. A very dark story in connection with it is circulated, and will be found in another part of our paper. We hope it will turn out to be unfounded; and this not less for our country's character than from regard to the deceased officer's memory. A party of the Arracan battalion is reported to have been involved in an affair of no great importance, but melancholy in its results. Engaged in the pursuit of a band of dacoits, it was led, by treacherous guides, into an ambush, and had a considerable number killed and wounded. Among the victims was Captain Barry, 71st N.I., shot through the head; and Lieutenant Thompson, so severely wounded in the arm as to render amputation necessary. Another officer is also said to have been wounded. Lieutenant Proctor appears to have summarily shot two of the guides, and if there were sufficient evidence of their guilt, they were rightly served. An inquiry, however, into his conduct was to be instituted. The officer above mentioned, it is said, got into other difficulty from a somewhat similar cause.

Before quitting Burmah, we must not omit mentioning that the Governor-General, while at Rangoon, proceeded a few miles beyond Meeaday, fixed the boundary-line, caused a pillar to be set up on each side of the river, and, under a royal salute, took formal possession of the country in the name of the Queen. This was not so remarkable as the achievement of a gallant Arctic voyager, who, some years since, in a book in which he recorded his exploits, announced that he took possession of the North Pole in the name of King William, the brave explorer having left George the Fourth reigning, and having received no intelligence from home in the mean time.

From Caubul there is at any rate something stirring, whether it be true or not, as the following extract from the *Delhi Gazette* will show :—

“Since our last we have received most important news from Cabul, bearing date the 23rd of December. Our correspondent informs us that Dost Mahomed was about to proceed on a tour, the ostensible object of which was to inspect his late conquests in Toorkistan, and to settle some boundary disputes in Khoolum and Mazar. His real object may be guessed from the following statement, furnished by a Cabul correspondent, whose communi-

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Calcutta Jan. 20th, Sand Heads 21st, Madras 25th, Point de Galle 28th, Aden Feb. 6th, and arrived at Suez on the 12th ult.

The *Victoria*, with a mail, left Bombay Jan. 28th, arrived at Aden Feb. 6th, and Suez Feb. 14th.

The *Pollinger*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Jan. 11th, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle Jan. 26. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Feb. 23rd (per *Indus*) and Marseilles 25th ult. (per *Valetta*).

The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton March 5.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO  
INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.*

Postage, letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1s.
" " 1 oz.	2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Via Marseilles*, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
" " " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

**"Newspapers, 3d. each."**

\*\*\* The *Marseilles* mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 1.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	Jan. 20	Burma (Rangoon) ..	Jan. 14
Madras .. .. .	25	Bombay .. .. .	28
Ceylon .. .. .	28	Hong-Kong .. .. .	11

cations have hitherto proved trustworthy :—The Russian army had halted within two marches of Khiva, and was employed in the construction of cantonments. Four Russian agents had reached Dost Mahomed, bearing a message from the Russian general. The message was to this effect :—Dost Mahomed was solicited to proceed with his camp to the banks of the Oxus; there to meet two Russian envoys with letters from the Czar; one addressed to the Ameer himself, and the other to the king of Bokhara, proposing the formation of a quadruple alliance between the Czar, the Khan of Khiva, Dost Mahomed, and the king of Bokhara; the alliance to be agreed upon on the right bank of the Oxus. Should Dost Mahomed agree to the proposal, the Russian general would come in person to the right or northern bank of the Oxus (in the neighbourhood of Chargoor, we presume), and await an interview with the Dost. Dost Mahomed's reply was that he consented to the proposed negotiations; but that he would not cross the Oxus to meet his old enemy the king of Bokhara, unless the Russian general would in the first place cross to the Afghan side of the river, bringing with him as temporary hostages, the son and the prime minister of the king of Bokhara. On these terms he would not only treat with the king of Bokhara, but would forgive all his past offences, holding that the importance of the quadruple alliance should throw all private quarrels into the shade. On these terms then, a treaty of alliance between Russia, Khiva, Bokhara, and Cabul, was on the point of settlement. It is also given out that the Persian prince Alee Morad, who is said to understand 'the European language,' whatever that may be, had quarrelled with his sovereign and fled into the dominions of the king of Bokhara, where he had taken service. A marked alteration had taken place in Dost Mahomed's demeanour since the completion of these arrangements. He seems to have become unusually cheerful on the strength of the promised alliances."

The *Bombay Times*, in referring to this news, suggests, and we think rightly, that it should be received *cum grano*; yet it adds, and we think rightly also, that "it shows how wide-spread are the machinations of Russian intrigue." Wide-spread indeed they are, almost as light itself, though their origin and object be alike darkness.

As we are just now travelling westward, it may be as well to go a little further, and bring Persia within our view. The glasses furnished for us are not perhaps of the best, but, in the absence of others, they must do. The following is from the *Bombay Times*.

"Intelligence has been received from Persia, which seems to warrant the opinion that a Bombay column must shortly be despatched for service in that country. The Persian forces at Tehran had, it was stated, marched *en route* to the Russian provinces, and when they had proceeded nine marches, they were recalled. On returning to Tehran, the British and Turkish agents were directed to quit, and their flags were lowered. The army in Tehran is kept ready to march at a moment's notice, and it appears that some important move is anticipated, although the precise nature of it has been kept secret. Some allege that a junction is to be formed at Orgunje with the Russian force already in that quarter, and that the whole will march to Candahar and Cabool; others state, that after being joined by the troops raised at Sheraz, the occupation of the sea-board on the Meckran coast would be effected; but the favourite opinion was, that a descent on Bagdad and Bussorah was contemplated, to anticipate which a force of 11,000 men had been thrown into the latter place. Bushire was in a ferment, and it is even said that Captain Kembell, our Resident, had been obliged to leave the town and was living on board one of the ships in the harbour. The island of Karrack is represented as being fortified by the Persian troops, and stores and munitions of war of all kinds had been conveyed there. The above intelligence is no doubt exaggerated, and we may look for authentic information by the H. C. steamer *Auckland*, now hourly expected. In the mean time the H. C. corvette *Falkland* is under orders to proceed to the Persian Gulf on the 1st proximo [February], and will be immediately followed by the *Augusta*; the latter vessel it is understood will convey important despatches from Government to the Resident in Bushire. The intelligence that may be brought by the *Auckland* will, doubtless, determine the course the Government may deem proper to pursue."

The Presidency towns are not more liberal of news than they have been for some time past. The Governor-General has returned to Calcutta. From the tone held at Madras, it may be inferred that agricultural matters are better than people have been led to expect. It may be mentioned, whether anybody care to know the fact or not, that some of the Madras papers are "full of sound and fury" about Mr. Danby Seymour, who, in the last session of Parliament, dabbled rather considerably in the same commodities himself. By the way, an admirable article on this gentleman, extracted from the *Friend of India*, will be found elsewhere. He goes to India to seek information, and no doubt he will find it of any tone, of any kind, of any shade that he pleases to select. In this country, when a gentleman wants coat, waistcoat, or nether garments, he communicates his wish to a tailor, who forthwith produces his pattern-books, whence the customer selects the article which hits his fancy. It is much the same with gentlemen wanting information on India. They can have it as readily and as much to their taste, only the informant does not, like the tailor, produce his sample-book of various patterns and colours; he first sounds his customer to ascertain what he would like, and then forth comes the identical article, as perfect as if the news-hunter had manufactured it for himself, and with, of course, far more verisimilitude. Among the things that may be regarded as permanently settled, this is unquestionably one—that a man paying a flying visit to India to pick up information, or what he may call such, will return, perhaps, with stronger prejudices, if that were possible, but certainly with no greater amount of knowledge as to the state of the country, than he took out with him.

The China papers contain much about the usual mass of prosing about the rebels, or whatever they may be. The following, about the American Japan fleet, is in our view more interesting.

"The United States squadron under Commodore Perry, which has for some weeks rendezvoused in this harbour, much to the gratification of the folks here, is under immediate orders for Loochoo and Japan, a portion of the sailing vessels having already started."

The Marquis of Solana, late Governor of Manilla, sojourned two days at Hong-Kong on his way homeward; he carries with him the stamp of royal approbation, and of that of the Anglo-Chinese journalists.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. J. Baldwin, H.M.'s 22nd regiment, at Peshawur, Jan. 2; Capt. J. D. Young, H.M.'s 29th, at Fort William, Jan. 8.

BENGAL.—Maj. G. R. Talbot, 2nd Eur. Fus., at sea, on board the *Lady Jocelyn*, Dec. 24; Capt. H. Barry, 71st N.I., killed by dacoits in Pegu; Lieut.-Gen. P. Byers, 33rd N.I., at Tonley, aged 76, Feb. 1.

A CANDID WINE-MERCHANT.—A Bombay native shopkeeper, advertising the other day, specified his wines with a degree of veracity equally commendable and unusual among his class, as being by "the best London makers." We wonder whether he really told the truth willingly, or whether it was merely a case of "*in vino veritas*." Truth, however, it most certainly was.—*Bombay Times*.

## BURMAH.

## PEGU.

It is with extreme regret we learn, that in a skirmish with a band of dacoits, in pursuit of whom he had been detached, that fine officer, Capt. Barry, commanding the Arracan local battalion, has lost his life. If we have been correctly informed, our party was led by a treacherous guide into an ambush, and taken thus unawares, maintained an unequal conflict, in which poor Capt. Barry, 71st N.I., was shot through the head. Lieut. Thompson, 68th N.I., received a wound in the arm, which rendered amputation of it necessary; another officer was, we believe, also wounded, though as we are not certain of having heard his name aright, we refrain from mentioning it. The other casualties on our side were twenty-three men killed and wounded. The officer on whom the command of the detachment devolved was represented as being in full retreat, and, as his acquaintance with the country and the road may well be doubted, there is room for apprehension as to the fate of the little party! When is this state of things to end? When will the only proper and sensible course be taken? It is a shameless waste of human life to persevere in our present course. We are not only postponing the final settlement of the province *sine die*, but are sowing, with our own hands, the seeds of an organised resistance, which will bear bitter fruit ere long. Every triumph, however partial on the part of the dishonest or the disaffected, is so much filched from our honour, and from the prestige of our military fame. Let those, whose province it is, look to these matters. We can only give it as our unprofessional opinion, that bush-fighting and detachment *dours* will not bring real peace and quietness to Pegu.—*Rangoon, Chron. Jan. 7.*

Connected with the intelligence we have given above, we have just learned that Lieut. Proctor had two of the treacherous guides tied to trees, and shot for their perfidy, a fate they well merited.

LIEUT. PROCTOR, when out in camp, caught two Burmese in it, whom he considered as spies, and treated them as such he says, according to the laws of war, viz., hanging them forthwith. He reported the matter to Capt. Smith, Deputy Commissioner, as if he had done a very meritorious act. The Governor General ordered him to be placed in close arrest, and an inquiry is to be made, &c.

No clue yet to the murderers of Capt. Latter.

Capt. Ardagh, the new deputy commissioner, arrived in the *Mahamuddy*, and took charge of his office the same day. Capt. White, late of the military cash chest, has been appointed assistant commissioner vice Baird. Capt. Ardagh proceeds into the districts in a day or two.

The commissioner has been making inquiries to find out the murderers of poor Capt. Latter. A Mr. Cohen, a Jew merchant, has, it is said, thrown a great deal of light on the affair, which will enable the commissioner to discover the murderers.

We can hardly believe that there is truth in the report, that the commissioner has expressed his determination to try Lieut. Proctor for wilful murder in this case. We have no fear as to the result of an inquiry into Lieut. Proctor's conduct, which, as far as we can learn, was perfectly justifiable.—*Rangoon Chronicle, Jan. 7.*

A party under command of Major Chitty left Prome on the 23rd, on some secret service; the force consisted of 350 Sikhs, 250 2nd Bengal fusiliers, rifle company, 67th N.I., and Ramghur irregular cavalry, with two guns and detachment horse artillery.—*Rangoon Chronicle, Jan. 7.*

A dacoity attended with serious wounding occurred at Tantabien. Dr. McClelland, accompanied by a large establishment, has proceeded on a tour of inspection to the Tharrawadie forests.

It is rumoured that Pegu will immediately become a division of the Madras army, and that instructions to that effect have been issued by Lord Dalhousie, as Sir John Cheape's health will not admit of his longer retaining the command in Burmah.

## PROME.

Extract from a letter from Prome, dated 28th December, 1853:—

"This is a very pretty place and healthy just now, but not cold. Thermometer up to eighty-five degrees in the day time; nights cold. The walks among the hills are very romantic and not too steep. A party of about 800 of all arms went out on the 26th instant under Major Cotton; they go S. E. from this, and will be joined by Captain Smith, deputy-commissioner, and 300 of the Arracan battalion with head-quarters. Two companies of 10th B.N.I. from Henzadah also co-operate. The country is to be cleared of dacoits and one or two rebel chiefs;—after establishing posts of the Sikhs and Arracan battalion, the party is to return to Prome, &c. Judging from reports there will be little or no fighting. Moungh Koungh Gee is said to have already

moved back towards the hills, and has opened roads for a retreat there when pressed. His force is stated to be about 500.

Sir John Cheape was at Rangoon. One report says he has come down to apply for leave to sea, on sick certificate; another that he will return to Prome shortly, and proceed with a land column to Tonghoo.

Preparations are being made for the conveyance of H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I. to Madras.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Hon. Co's inland steamer *Nerbuddah*, with flat *Sutledge* in tow, having the Governor-General and suite and the commissioner of Pegu on board, arrived from Prome late on Wednesday night last. The Governor-General landed at seven o'clock on Thursday morning under salutes of nineteen guns from the Hon. Co's steam frigate *Zenobia* and the battery of the naval dockyard, respectively. A guard of honour from H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I., with the band of the fusiliers, received the Most Noble Marquis at the Custom House Wharf. Brigadier Elliott, K.H., and the officers of the general staff, with all the civil functionaries, were in attendance. A goodly concourse of native merchants and others lined the road on both sides to some extent, through which the Governor-General passed receiving and returning the obeisance of the motley group with great affability and politeness. Having passed through the town and observed the progress of the roads on his way, his Lordship entered the stockade gate, where he was also received by a guard of honour and a salute of nineteen guns from the artillery on the platform. His Lordship then went to the quarters made ready for his reception, being the house in which he resided when last here.—*Rangoon Chronicle, Jan. 7.*

## AVA.

Accounts from Ava represent everything as quiet; and the king and his bellicose brother, the heir apparent, are said to be living in great harmony. Meah Toon continues at Amerapoora. The news of Capt. Latter's murder was received at the palace at noon on the 12th (Dec.), even the very means of obtaining access to his bed-room were known.

The *Englishman* mentions, on the authority of a private letter from Rangoon, that a plenipotentiary is about to be sent to Ava. It is said, that the choice will fall on Capt. Phayre. A better officer could scarcely be selected. We only hope he will not, like a former plenipotentiary, be put off with endless delays, and at last be allowed an audience on what the Burmese call "the day of humiliations," as the ambassador of the humbled Indian Government.

## CAMP WOINGHYEE.

The following is from a correspondent, dated Camp Woinghyee, Dec. 27th:—

"On the evening of the 23rd inst. Capt. Nuthall with the Peguese light infantry and seventeen men of the Madras fusiliers, left this in pursuit of Nga Pyoo, levanted to the northward. Information reached us the day before yesterday that the party had captured twenty eight rafts laden with rice, and "things" belonging to Nga Pyoo. Until the return of this party we are halting here, or *hereabouts*, as scene-shifting by moving the camp ground occasionally, and each called Woingyee, is included in this farce of an expedition. The locality Nga Pyoo occupied, it cannot be called a stronghold, is a spot of ground, about a furlong in length and breadth, enclosed within a kind of ha-ha of felled trees. If the fight had come off, which didn't, on account of Nga Pyoo's being *indisposed*, I doubt whether many widows would have been made, or many maidens lost their dear Augustus's. The place evidently would have required a very numerous body of men to have kept the British lion out for five minutes. Some letters were found in Nga Pyoo's house, and one of his state umbrellas—a very seedy canopy, which might have been very well belonged to one of those gentlemen who tell you they have fine cigars to sell, as you walk down Regent-street. If Nga Pyoo committed any atrocities, they must have been in the Showay-gyne district, or at any rate elsewhere than in his own. He seems to have encouraged cultivation here, and altogether to have governed very well. The detachment is expected to leave this on the 29th, *en route* to Shoay-gyne, as the party of Europeans which went out with Capt. Nuthall will not have wherewithal to eat, if it does not rejoin us by that date."

## ARRACAN.

We also learn that the blockhouse in the Aeng Pass is now completed. It is a two-storied building with loopholes, and is provided with two three-pounders. We also hear that the barracks at Akyab are progressing rapidly, and are expected to be ready by the first of May next, when the detachment at Kyonk Phyoo will move up to Akyab, which is a much healthier station.

## COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN LATTER.

A court of inquiry assembled at Prome to investigate the circumstances attending Capt. Latter's assassination; and although we purposely abstained, in our last summary, from commenting on his melancholy end, in the hope that circumstances of a less painful nature than those then before the public would be brought to light; yet, as such has not been the case, we now think it proper to lay before our readers what seems to us to be the most correct version of the sad affair. In his political capacity, Capt. Latter, nearly a year ago, found it necessary to proceed against the leader of a band of dacoits, whose head-quarters was a village fifteen miles to the south-east of Prome. With his usual promptitude he set forth; but rumour was too quick for him, and when he arrived at the village, he found it deserted and the chief fled. So nearly, however, had he accomplished his purpose, that the chief had no time to remove his family; they all therefore fell into the hands of the captor. Capt. Latter is dead, and we would deal lightly with his memory; but if accounts be true, we fear that his passion overcame his prudence, and that the outlawed chief sustained at his hands disgrace and dishonour. This determined the dacoit to take a deep and signal revenge; and he seems to have carried out his schemes with that silent steadiness of purpose and moderation that guarantee success, and prove to the world, that when "desperation urges and subtility guides," few, if any, are safe. Some time after the flight of the chief, Captain Latter made the acquaintance of a Burmese female, who is said to have been in the pay of the dacoit, and from whom he learned the habits of the British officer. She kept up a correspondence all the time with her employer, and when everything was ready, and the time had come to strike the blow, the hired assassins, disguised in female attire, entered unquestioned into the officer's house, and, guided by the information which she had furnished, found no difficulty in gaining his sleeping-apartment and executing their task. It seems that there were four assassins employed, the blood-money being one thousand rupees, and that at a given signal they fell upon their victim, one stopping his mouth, and the others stabbing him at the same moment. A British spy, who had been seized on suspicion at the village of Emah, near Prome, heard, while in the stocks, the Burmese discussing the particulars of the murder, and, on being released, he made his way to the house of the dishonoured chieftain, and there heard the details in full length. He also saw the assassins, and from the way they were enjoying themselves, it is certain that they must have received the promised reward. Each of the four men claimed to have given a wound, but this was only done by the man who stopped the murdered officer's breath in order to make good his claim to the promised recompense. On making sure that they had despatched their victim, the murderers made their way back to the village from whence they had come, and would have decapitated the dead body, but for the hurry attendant on their flight. On these matters becoming known at Prome, the authorities sent a strong detachment secretly to the village to arrest the assassins; but although the village was surrounded in silence and without exciting the least alarm, yet not a soul was to be found in the house in which the murderers were said to have been. It is added, that the chief who instigated the murder has fled to Ava, whither the news of the assassination reached, but it is not known with what effect. We regret to state that Lieut. Pruter when out in camp a Prome caught two Burmese, whom he considered as spies, and whom he forthwith hung. He then reported the matter, alleging that he had treated them according to the laws of war. The Governor-General has ordered him to be placed in close arrest, and an inquiry is to be made. A mission is about to proceed to Ava; Captain Phayre to go as plenipotentiary, when, it is hoped, that a final settlement will be made with the Burmese without further bloodshed. The Governor-General, after an absence of five weeks, returned to Calcutta on the 17th inst. During his stay at Rangoon, he proceeded about six miles beyond Meeaday and fixed the boundary-line, causing pillars to be built on either side of the river, and he took formal possession of the country in the name of the Queen, under a royal salute. The deputy quarter-master-general of the Bengal army has been appointed special deputy commissioner for the demarcation of the frontier line in Pegu.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 28.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MAJOR HILL,  
THE DEFENDER OF PEGU.

Tonghoo, Dec. 12, 1853.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., the officers of the 1st Madras Fusiliers entertained their commanding officer, Major Hill, at dinner, prior to his departure for the high post to which he has been appointed by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India. Of course, all the station was invited to meet the defender of Pegu;

and a more pleasant and enthusiastic entertainment we hardly recollect to have enjoyed in the course of our eastern social experience. It was in every way worthy of the distinguished guest of the evening, and the gallant regiment in which he rose, and in which, for two-and-thirty years, on service and in cantonment, he has proved himself an active and zealous officer. The speeches, though brief, were of a highly appropriate character. In proposing the health of the gallant major, Captain R—, of the fusiliers, after a few words on the services of his brother officer in the first and second Burmese wars, alluded to the loss the regiment would sustain by the departure of one of its best friends. The grand toast of the occasion, coupled with a sincere wish from the gallant captain that its distinguished subject may flourish in his new position, was received with a martial enthusiasm sufficiently audible, one might fancy, to have roused the 'Apotheosis' rapturous of some great mortal who had seen Tonghoo in all its pristine splendour, but who now wished, under British rule, to dwell upon earth! After some spirit-stirring music, Major Hill rose. We shall merely give the concluding remark of his speech, and a very beautiful conclusion it was—that wherever he might be, whatever might be his lot, his heart would always remain with his regiment! In the course of the evening, a Pegu march, composed with infinite tact by M. Meyer, was played in honour of the small garrison which had so highly distinguished itself at the defence of Pegu. After the march, Colonel A—, Madras artillery, rose and proposed "The First Madras Fusiliers"—a regiment which had fought for a century by the side of his own. The colonel remarked that it was nearly twenty-eight years ago since he saw Major Hill in India after his return from the first Burmese war, when he envied him the honours he had won on the field. At length the gallant major had met with his reward, on which he very highly congratulated him; and was sure that if, in his new post, any opportunity should occur, Major Hill would lead on his force to victory and to glory! In reply to this, Major Hill said, that if the gallant colonel had envied him the slight distinction he had won at an early age, there was good reason for the former—from the several distinguishing marks which he wore—being the envy of soldiers now. Wherever service was to be seen, there Colonel A— was to be found at the post of honour and danger! On "the Madras Artillery" being proposed, Lieut. L— having been deputed by Colonel A— to return thanks, alluded to Clive's famous defence of Arcot—a name which adorns the colours of the Madras Fusilier regiment. Upwards of a century later, while our splendid dominion was pushing its way slowly in Eastern Asia, that corps had shared in an admirable defence of Pegu. It is on such critical occasions as those—when a few Europeans and natives keep their ground against overwhelming thousands of the enemy—that the true metal of soldiers is tried. It must be highly pleasing to the Madras army to find that, through the liberality of the head of the Indian Government, one of its officers was selected, on account of gallant conduct, for such a high command as that of the Gwalior Contingent!—Captain R— gave the Pegu Commission, on which Mr. O'R— returned thanks, alluding to the kindness he had ever received from the Fusiliers, also to the bond of union which always exists between the civil and military. With half of such a regiment as this, he would not fear to go to Ava, if required in that quarter. Major Hill proposed the toast of "Lieut. S— and the Madras Sappers"—a gallant band, ever foremost in the fray—who could do as much work in ten hours as ordinary natives in six-and-thirty. On many occasions they had been highly distinguished; and even in Scinde, while with Major Henderson, they drew forth praise from Sir Charles Napier. Lieut. S—, after repeated bursts of generous admiration, returned thanks, in which he alluded to his departed brother officer, Lieut. Harris, who distinguished himself at the defence of Pegu—where Lieut. S— had not the honour of being present—but, should occasion require, he trusted that his Sappers would ever be found of real service to the State. "The absent members of the Fusiliers" was proposed by Dr. B—, and very warmly received. About the last toast was that of "Lieut. M— and the Madras Engineers." Lieut. M— regretted he had not shared in the active business of the war, but trusted that, should occasion require, he would not be found wanting. He much regretted not having marched with the Martaban column. At a late hour the party broke up, every one being highly delighted—and not the least so the gallant major—with the evening's entertainment.—*Chronicle*, Dec. 28.

## BENGAL.

## MR. DANBY SEYMOUR, AND HIS MOVEMENTS.

We hailed the arrival of Mr. Danby Seymour in India, with a pleasure which was not diminished by the fact, that he was understood to be the accredited agent of the Indian Reform Association.

It is always for the advantage of India that her condition should be noted and commented on by inexperienced eyes, by men who bring with them the fresh intelligence of Europe, and to whom habit has not rendered everything, good and evil, alike familiar. It was peculiarly for her advantage that she should be visited by Mr. Danby Seymour. The works of tourists in general, incorrect as they may be, still familiarise the public mind with Indian facts, enable the people of England to estimate some few of the difficulties with which we have to contend, and prepare them for at least a partial comprehension of the policy of British rule. All this we expected to obtain in an unusual degree from Mr. Danby Seymour. That gentleman, himself a prominent though not an influential member of Parliament, was known to be bitterly prejudiced against the existing Government of India. On the other hand, he was an educated English gentleman, capable from his own ability of forming a fair estimate of the things he saw around him, and from position, of securing a fair hearing before the most powerful audience in the world. The mere fact, also, that he had undertaken a toilsome journey at an inconvenient season, in order to hear with his own ears, and see with his own eyes, was greatly in favour of his character for impartiality. If his verdict had been favourable, it would have proved that even prejudice required only a knowledge of the facts to acquit the Indian Government. If it had been unfavourable, we should at least have had the satisfaction of hearing the worst at last.

We regret that information has reached us which is calculated to diminish, if not destroy, all these amiable illusions. Mr. Seymour's proceedings since his arrival have been such as to weaken, if not dispel, all confidence in his judgment or his motives. On his arrival, he was readily assisted in his endeavours to obtain the information of which he declared himself desirous. The records of Government were thrown open to him, and he was invited to search for himself among archives the most voluminous and free-spoken in the world. Like George Thompson, under similar circumstances, he neglected to avail himself of the invitation. He determined to visit the interior, and see everything for himself. There was no lack of companions, but Mr. Seymour selected two.

One was a native, Lutchmun Pursoo Chetty, proprietor of the *Madras Crescent*, and the great supporter of Mr. Malcolm Lewin in his attacks upon Lord Tweeddale, and the "proselytizing administration." He is also chairman of the Madras Association, a fact which may serve to explain the bitterness of that body against the "Anglican priesthood." The second was an East Indian, connected with the office of the *Madras Athenæum*. With these two gentlemen in his train to act as interpreters among the people, of whose language he did not know a word, Mr. Seymour started for the South. Wherever he proceeded, it was announced that the Queen's Commissioner had arrived, charged to redress all grievances, and listen to all complaints. Printed manifestoes were scattered broadcast, announcing that all wrongs were immediately to be redressed, that all burdens were to be removed, and that Rs. 50,000 were required for the expenses of the association. All this might have been excused. The exaggeration is not much greater than is frequently heard in platform speeches in England; and to the majority of Englishmen, active philanthropy and a great subscription appear to have some natural connection.

Mr. Seymour may have been but partially aware of some of the statements issued in his name, but of the next method of obtaining information, he must have been thoroughly cognizant. It is so absurd, that were our authority less reliable, we should hesitate to repeat the statement. Mr. Seymour carried with him from Madras a great picture, on which had been depicted all the varieties of torture the fertile imagination of the artist had been able to invent. This picture is hung up in the kind of catcherry maintained by Mr. Seymour, and the ryots, as they come up, are asked to which of those tortures they have been subjected. Let any one who knows the Madras ryot, and the hopeless stupor with which an uneducated native regards a picture of any kind, imagine the reply. Complaints of all kinds, petitions, and remonstrances are daily received, the people are condoled with on the incapability of the European officers, and informed that every document they present will speedily be laid before the Queen. Any one with the slightest acquaintance with the native character, can imagine the result. Every amiable dismissed for peculation, every ryot in arrears, every tenant whose land has lapsed to Government, and every suitor whose suit has been decided against him, flocks to the tent of the English commissioner, who listens with a grave patience worthy of a better cause to the tales of aggrieved ryots,—through these interpreters.

We do not say Mr. Seymour is cognizant of half the absurdities committed in his name. He certainly does not talk nonsense about the Queen, or represent himself as the delegate of Parlia-

ment. But he suffers himself to be deceived; and whatever his verdict may ultimately be, it will be impossible to place much confidence in his impressions of Madras.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 12th.

#### A REVOLTING TRAGEDY.

Umballa has been the scene of a tragedy so revolting, that the pen can hardly describe it; and the author of this tragedy is a British officer! We should not trust ourselves to publish the following statement, but for the high character of the officer who sends it:—

UMBALLA, Jan. 8th, 1854.—What I have to relate is very necessary for a public journalist to be made acquainted with as soon as possible.

It appears that an officer (who has just been so fortunate as to find himself acquitted by a court-martial) had paid up and dismissed a servant who had been in his employ as bearer, and I believe saacs. For some reason or other, some say on suspicion of the man having robbed him, others say that he wanted him again to enter his services, he sent for him about two or three on the morning of the 6th. The man, who resides in the bazaar of the 9th Lancers, at first refused to come; Mr. — then sent again either through the bazaar chowdry or otherwise, and the man considering himself "lacher," went in spite of the entreaties of his wife;—he never returned alive. Mr. — on his coming, ordered his bhiste, mehter, and dhobie, to tie up the man; the last named refused, and ran away; the two first did what was ordered, and Mr. — commenced flogging the man with a heavy hunting-whip, and at last turned the weapon and struck him with the butt end on and behind the head; the man's skull was completely fractured, he was fearfully wounded in the body, and then only Mr. — left him. It is to be inferred that if he were ever really tied up that he was then liberated, for it appears Mr. — called him, and the two servants before mentioned said, "What is the use; the man is dying." Upon this Mr. — told them to take the man out, and put him in the road, in order that he might not be known as the perpetrator; and to be sure and tell no one.

He assisted, it appears, in taking him out of the house, and the two servants, who had not spirit or proper feeling to take means to stop the first proceeding or alarm others, had so much compunction that, although they laid the dying man in the road, they told all they saw that the sahib had killed the man. The poor fellow died in agonies, biting and clawing the dust; in fact, to hear the description, it is heart-rending. His cries were heard two compounds off. Mr. —, after considerable persuasion, was induced to make a report to the officiating cantonment magistrate of what he said had occurred, and after doing so, he told another officer that he had been robbed, his room having been entered at 2 A.M. by this bearer and six other men, and that he had unfortunately killed the former. The evidence on the matter appears to have been very plain and concise.

P.S.—I re-open my note to tell you that a guard of one sergeant, one corporal, and four privates of the 9th Lancers is placed over Mr. —, one as a sentry being with him in the room; besides this there is a sepoy guard, I believe, and some chup-rassies. There is an idea gaining ground that the unfortunate man committed this murder to prevent the servant from telling something that he knew; and the bheesee and mether, who are also confined, stated, I understand, that Mr. — first tried to shoot the man, but the gun missed fire; he then took the whip and beat him.

The case will, of course, speedily come before the proper tribunal, when we devoutly hope that something may turn up in mitigation of a crime, the aspect of which at present is so appalling.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 11.

#### INCREASING TEMPERANCE OF THE EUROPEANS.

It is seldom that we can find either space or inclination to record details of improvements in the commissariat. A reform has, however, been recently effected on a point of vital importance to the health of the European soldier, and we are happy to believe that it has been completely successful. The Government has diminished drunkenness in the army, as it is proposed to diminish it in England, not by rendering the sale of spirits a misdemeanor, but by diminishing the cost of liquor less injurious to the constitution. Often been argued that it is the duty on wine which London artisans to the gin-shop, and it seems certain that the porter has induced the European soldier to abandon rum.

Up to 1851, rum was the only liquor allowed to soldiers; the army drank rum in the Peninsula, and the Indian Government contracted with local distillers for an annual supply of fixed strength. The liquor was kept for a period of three years in store, and then, after receiving an admixture of ten per cent of water,



sold to regimental canteens at thirteen annas and four pie per gallon. Another, and not inconsiderable, profit was derived from the circumstance that the liquor was bought at one and sold by another measure. At first the arrangement produced no financial advantage, but by degrees the soldiers found out that the rum kept in store for three years was of a much superior quality to the stuff obtainable from licensed liquor venders.

The demand increased steadily, and in 1851 it actually yielded a net revenue of nearly two lacs of rupees. However gratifying that result might have been financially, yet it on the other hand afforded a painful proof of the increasing predilection of the soldier for spirituous liquors. The maximum quantity issuable to each soldier was fixed by the rules, and of course could not be exceeded; but, nevertheless, it was surmised, and by subsequent information fully proved, that the desire for liquor increased, and was gratified by the consumption of the "diluted prussic acid" of bazars. The glaring increase which the annual reports of the Military Board thus exhibited, attracted the attention of Government, and the Governor-General determined at once to check the growing evil by raising the price of rum, and by placing ale and porter within the reach of the soldier at a moderate cost. The Court of Directors were therefore recommended to contract at home for the annual supply of malt liquor, to be delivered at the risk of the contractor in India, and accepted after approval by special committees. The proposal met with the cordial approval of the home authorities, and the Governor-General, on the 17th July of 1852, passed an order "fixing the price of rum at 2 rupees per gallon, old wine measure, and directing that the difference between the above charge and the cost be credited to a general fund, from which a monthly allowance is to be made to canteens, for the purpose of reducing the retail price of malt liquor." This order was shortly afterwards followed by a public notification, stating the terms on which porter and ale would be supplied by Government to canteens, and in a General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, issued on the 18th March, 1853, it was determined that the monthly allowance payable out of the rum profits for the purpose of reducing the retail price of malt liquor, should be Rs. 140-14-7 for each hundred men. It was also ordered that the maximum issue to any one man should not exceed three quarts of malt liquor, without spirits, and two quarts with one dram in one day; or one quart of beer with both drams of spirits.

We are happy to learn that, although the arrangements must still be considered in their infancy, there are already unmistakable proofs that they will work well. The accounts of the commissariat, it is said, show a steady decrease in the sale of rum against a large increase in that of ale and porter, whilst the recent improvement in the standard of rations absorbs the three annas and four pie deducted from the soldier's pay. He buys, therefore, porter at the canteen, and cannot afford to purchase rum in the bazaar. The change must soon be apparent, but it has not been effected without loss.

In fixing the monthly allowance to the canteen it was expected that the profits derived from the sale of rum would more than cover the outlay, and that Government would suffer only the loss of the two lacs of rupees formerly obtained from the traffic in rum.

It is, however, clear, that in its practical result, the loss will be much greater, inasmuch as the beer-cheapening allowance is a fixed monthly expenditure payable out of a fund, the profits of which decrease as the taste for the less injurious liquor extends. This fact will be better seen on a reference to figures. Supposing 100 soldiers to avail themselves of the option allowed to them by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's order of the 18th March, 1853, and take on an average two quarts of beer with one dram of spirits, their monthly consumption would be as follows:—

Beer: 2 qts.  $\times 30 = 60 \times 100 = 6,000$  quarts.  
Spirits: 1 dram  $\times 30 = 30 \times 100 = 3,000 = 75$  gallons.

The average profit derived by Government by the sale of rum is about Re. 1 5 a per gallon, and at that rate the above 75 gallons would yield Rs. 98-7, but as the beer-cheapening allowance is fixed at Rs. 140-14-7, Government will be a loser to the extent of Rs. 42-7-7 for each 100 men consuming beer and spirits in the proportions mentioned above. It may perhaps be premature to suppose that those proportions will be the result of the average consumption in all the regiments in India, but nevertheless a modification of the present arrangements may become recommended. We question, however, whether a loss of this kind will be weighed against the improved health of the soldiers, more especially as that health is ultimately a financial question of no ordinary magnitude.—*Friend of India*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 8th arrived at Calcutta Jan. 14th (per *Hindustan*).

MR. ACTING MASTER PILOT LAYTON, who has been first praised by the Governor-General for having taken charge of the unfortunate ship *Sir George Seymour*, and afterwards arraigned before a Marine Court for the very same reason, has been fully acquitted by that tribunal.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.—The accounts of the Asiatic Society of Bengal were submitted to that body at the annual meeting on the 4th January. It appears, that notwithstanding certain heavy expenses, after providing for repairs, and striking off Rs. 2,000 for bad debts, the society has still a disposable capital of Rs. 10,000. Its estimated income for the current year amounts to—

Contributions from 123 resident members.....	Rs. 7,872
Government grants.....	7,368
Journal.....	1,000
Sale of society's publications.....	2,200
Ditto in England.....	200

Total..... 18,640

The expenditure, it is believed, will be Rs. 14,644, of which Rs. 1,000 is for books.

NATIVE IDEAS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Hurkaru* repeats an amusing story as to native ideas on the subject of the Electric Telegraph. A crowd gathered round to see it laid down in Calcutta. Opinions were divided as to the intention of the wires, when Young Bengal stepped forward, and gave his opinion, that "they were conductors to a galvanic battery by means of which the Gas Company had contracted to light the city with *Belatee batee*" (English lightning).

THE OPIUM CULTIVATION OF Bhagulpore district will be forty-five per cent. in excess of that of 1852-53. It is the fashion in England to assert that the opium cultivation is compulsory. Nevertheless, the instant the restrictions are removed, it increases in the ratio of nearly one half within two years.

CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.—We perceive from the report of the annual meeting of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, that the aggregate number of scriptures issued during the past year was 40,887. Of these, 25,208 were in the Bengalee language.

LIEUT. G. B. MALLESON, the first officer who has been ordered to study the new system of accounts in the office of the auditor of commissariat account, has passed an examination with the highest credit, and in consequence been appointed to the charge of a commissariat division in Burmah.

MR. HODDAY has been ordered by Government to survey the country lying between Moulemin and the Sitang river.

CIVIL CHANGES.—It is said that, on the retirement of Mr. Gough, revenue commissioner of the Patna division, Mr. Crawford, agent to the Governor-General in the S.W. frontier, is to succeed him, Mr. Binney Colvin being confirmed in the Patna commissionership, but continuing to occupy a seat on the bench of the Sudder Court.

MR. HOUSTON has been removed permanently from the list of Bengal civilians. It is stated that the Court of Directors have desisted from calling upon that gentleman to resign the service, from a charitable supposition that he must be labouring under an aberration of intellect.—*Hurkaru*.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. D. YOUNG.—Our obituary yesterday announced the death of Captain J. D. Young, of H.M.'s 29th regiment, and brigade major, Queen's troops, Fort William. His remains were interred yesterday morning in the burial-ground at Alipore, with the usual military honours. The procession moved out of the fort about sunrise, composed principally of the officers and men of the 29th, in full uniform, accompanied by the Governor-General's band, playing Handel's "Dead March in the Oratorio of Saul." The effect was very solemn and imposing. The burial service was read by the fort chaplain, and three volleys discharged over the grave closed the services of the melancholy occasion. The deceased officer has long been in bad health. His age, we are told, was forty-seven.—*Englishman*, Jan. 10.

RAJMAHAL.—ASSASSINATION OF LIEUTENANT GODBY.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that Kad'r Khan, who received Rs. 6,000 per annum from Government, is in custody on suspicion of having instigated the attempted assassination of Lieutenant Godby.

REWARDS FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.—We understand that the following civil servants have received rewards from Government for certificates of high proficiency, as follows:—Mr. A. Jenkins, Rs. 800, for a certificate of high proficiency in the Oordoo language; Mr. C. C. Chapman, Rs. 800, in Sanscrit language; and Mr. W. Waterfield, Rs. 800, for a degree of honour in Sanscrit.—*Hurkaru*.



**CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADE MAJOR.**—There are, as might naturally be imagined, already numerous candidates in the field for the appointment of brigade major, Queen's troops, Fort William, just vacated by the lamented death of Captain Young. We think that if all the applicants except one would apply to us, we could "tell them something to their advantage," as Joseph Adie would say, that is, if they would consider the saving them the useless trouble of writing for what they cannot get, a kindness on our part. We don't mind staking our reputation for correctness of prophecy in the military line, on the assertion that Captain L. H. Hamilton, of the 87th Royal Irish fusiliers, late assistant adjutant-general with the Burmah field force, and now commanding the Darjeeling dépôt, will be the new brigade major, Queen's troops, at the presidency. Those who may choose to expend foolscap and hope on the appointment after this, are of course at liberty to do so, and we wish them every success.—*Morning Chronicle*, Jan. 11.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Cawnpore on Friday morning under the usual salute. His Excellency's camp took up their position on the mydaun facing the old cavalry barracks. At noon on Saturday, his Excellency held a levee, and Lady Gomm received the ladies resident in cantonments. The levee and reception were numerously attended, and his Excellency entertained a select party at dinner in the evening. On Sunday, Sir W. Gomm and suite paid a visit to St. John's, where the Rev. H. Hamilton officiated in the evening. Lady Gomm left for Lucknow on a visit to the resident. It is expected that the camp will not break up till Friday next. A review and some fireworks in the artillery fort are said to be in contemplation. The heads of departments are invited to a banquet on Tuesday. The absence of Lady Gomm and the paucity of the fair sex has destroyed the hope and expectations of a "leetle" dance.—*Mofussilite*, Jan. 19.

**ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.**—It will be interesting to the public to learn something of the changes which are likely to occur consequent upon the abolition of the office now held by Mr. Dampier as superintendent of police. It has already been announced that the duties of this office will be apportioned among the various commissioners, and that a new revenue division will be created, to be called the Burdwan division. In carrying out the new arrangements, the *Bhaugulpore Division* will consist of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, and Purnea. —The *Rajshahye Division* will consist of Dinapore and Malda (taken from the Bhaugulpore division), together with Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bograh (at present in the Moorsshedabad division). —The *Burdwan Division* will consist of Moorsshedabad, Bheerboom, Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Hooghly (taken from the Jessore division), and Midnapore, taken from the Cuttack division. —The *Cuttack Division* will consist of Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and the Tributary Mehals. —The *Calcutta Division* will consist of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddeah, Jessore, Calcutta, and the Sunderbunds.

**BUNDELKHAND.**—We have already announced the death of three rajahs in Bundelkhand, viz., at Jhansee, Theree, and Chutturpoor. All of them died without any issue. We have heard that the widow and the dewan of the former adopted one little boy without the knowledge of the late Rajah, and the usual ceremony of the adoption, with the view to grasp all the power of the state in their own hands, while the adopted boy remains minor, and are intriguing to set aside the claim. "Keeshun Row," the only nearest relation of the late Rajah, or the son of "Thama Bace," the grand daughter of "Shew Ram Bhow," who was of great service to the English government in subjugating the refractory chiefs of Bundelkhand, and who was to succeed in the Raj of Jhansee, first by his second son Boog Nath Row, and again by Gunga Dhur Row, the late Rajah of Jhansee. There has appeared another claimant for the "Jhansee Guddee" in the person of the descendant of the brother of "Shew Ram Bhow." So there are now at Jhansee three candidates for one "Guddee." The widow and the adopted lad of the second, or of the "Theree Rajah," have already commenced fighting. The former has applied for the British protection; and the latter, to establish his authority in a firmer ground, has committed some cruelties, and put the widow in confinement. The advice of the political officer has been rejected; and whether the report is true or not, we are informed that some troops are called from the Gwalior contingent, &c. We have heard nothing of the third "Raj," or of Chutturpoor. All the chiefs or rajahs, since Mr. Bushby's departure, are in suspense; whether the resolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated December, 1852, is to come into operation regarding the nomination of Sir Robert Hamilton as political chief of Bundelkhand, Gwalior, and Indoree, or has gone to the wind. This delay has really done much harm by keeping the chiefs in suspense, who expecting change in the political administration, are hesitating

to come to an amicable settlement at once, which our political assistants are now inculcating. The time has really come, that Sir Robert Hamilton (who is a matchless authority in conciliating, knowing the feelings, civilizing, keeping in order, and winning the affections of the native rajahs) ought to make his appearance in Bundelkhand, and make every principality in this country rise in prosperity and civilization.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 11.

**PESHAWUR, 4TH JAN.**—A new fort capable of containing 600 men, is to be built on the site at present occupied by the bungalows of Dr. Cox and the late Col. Mackeson. It is a most fortunate thing for the estate of the latter, as otherwise his house, which probably cost some Rs. 15,000, would not have realized more than Rs. 2,000 or 3,000. All quiet in the station, and no robberies, thanks to the police arrangements and new chowkeedaree system. The prevailing rumour is that Col. Taylor will be posted to this brigade. At one time Col. Markham was the favourite, but there is some difficulty arising from the prescribed number of Queen's brigades being already filled up. Our society is very much changed, owing to so many arrivals and departures. The 32nd marched this morning. Three companies of the 53rd I hear start on the 10th, and the remainder of the regiment about the 20th. The 75th is expected during the week. The 1st Sikhs are to take the forts of Shubkudr, Michnee, and Abuzae, and the present castellains, I am sorry to hear, lose their appointments.—*Delhi Gazette*, January 11.

**KOHAT.**—A letter from Kohat, dated the 1st of January, 1854, affords the following:—"All is quiet here. Some officers' servants were rifled in the Pass not long ago; but as they were only rifled, not shot, it is assumed to be a sign of the dawning of civilization among the Afreedies! If they take to pillaging without bloodshed, they will doubtless settle down to be very pleasant neighbours. By the way, the *Chronicle* of to-day tells us of a still better sign of reformation. A British deputy-commissioner ate his mutton-chop at an Afreedie picnic the other day. I wonder how the Boree chops were relished just before? Our deputy-commissioner has 'broken bread' with them long enough ago, and I suppose they dipped into the same salt-cellar; however, whether he ate any of theirs or not, it is pretty sure that they have eaten a lot of his! The Wuzerees were said to be 'up' not long ago in the Bunnoo district, and the fort of Bha-door Khel—that ultima Thule—was said to be threatened; but, like Outram's Beloochees, they turned out to be 'in backram.'"—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 7.

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—The Commander-in-Chief is expected at Cawnpore on the 14th January.—The 65th regiment N.I., which arrived from Umritsur, is encamped outside the fort at Calcutta.—The Commander-in-Chief is for the future to reside at Calcutta, taking his seat in the Supreme Council, and his movements are to be held at the disposal of the Governor-General.—The artillery head-quarters embarked on board the *Lady Thackwell*, at Cossipore, on the 19th Jan.—The 1st irregular cavalry will march from Segowly on or about the 18th Jan., and be at the following places about the dates mentioned:—Ghazepore, 31st Jan.; Benares, 4th, Allahabad, 13th, and Cawnpore, 25th Feb.; Alleghur, 16th, and Delhi, 24th March; Umballa, 7th, Ludiana, 18th, Jullundur, 21st, and Goordaspore, 28th April.—The 3rd cavalry arrived at Agra on Monday the 9th Jan. They halt the 10th and 11th, and march again *en route* to Meerut on the 12th. They were halted for eight days at Jhansi on account of the Tehree Rajah's death. They expect to reach Meerut in twelve days from Agra, making one halt at Allyghur.—The 12th irregular cavalry were at Ghazepore on the 2nd Jan., *en route* to Segowly. They expected to reach their destination about the 17th.—The 8th irregular cavalry were at Cawnpore on the 8th Jan.—The right wing of H.M.'s 8th regt. from Deesa were to halt at Dowlutpore. The other wing was to follow in three days under Major Gheathead.—The left wing of H.M.'s 81st remains in camp at Cawnpore till further orders.—We hear that the 17th irregular cavalry are to be stationed at Attock. There is evidently a desire on the part of Government to strengthen that frontier.—H.M.'s 96th regiment arrived at Allyghur on the 9th Jan., and expected to reach Cawnpore about the 23rd.—The 14th N.I. arrived at Ferozepore on the 9th Jan.; they were to halt on the 10th and 11th, and march on the 12th for Multan.—The 32nd N.I. were at Goorshai-gunge on the 9th Jan.—The 31th N.I., in progress from Wuzerabad to Lucknow, arrived at Kurnaul on the 12th Jan. They were to resume their march on the 13th, halt at Paneeput on Sunday (to-morrow), and be at Delhi on the 20th Jan.—The 38th light infantry from Seihel, *en route* for Cawnpore, reached Dacca on the 3rd Jan. They were to halt for a day or two to change boats. The regiment left Sylhet on the 20th of December. We are glad to learn that there was scarcely any sickness in the regiment.—The 51st N.I. marched into Rawul Pindee on the morning of the 8th Jan. The Khelat-i-Ghilzie regiment was to march from the same station on

the morning of the 11th.—The 62nd N.I. arrived at Nowshera on the 3rd Jan.

### GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDERS.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN HINDUSTANI.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Agra, Dec. 14, 1853.*—The Committee of Examiners in the college of Fort William having represented to the Commander-in-Chief that, with reference to the reports of the oral examinations as well as the written exercises which passed under the review last July, "it is their opinion very much greater attention should be paid to the correct and idiomatic rendering of English into Hindoostanee by candidates for passing the military interpreter's test," Sir W. Gomm desires to call the attention of future candidates for this examination to the subject, and to express his concurrence in the views of the college committee to the effect, that it is indispensably necessary candidates shall prove themselves to have acquired a thorough proficiency in the above particular, before they be pronounced qualified to perform the important duties of the office of military interpreter, and that not even the highest qualifications in book-learning can compensate for deficiency in colloquial knowledge, or their written exercises.

2. His Excellency, under this view, calls on station committees of examination to perform conscientiously and impartially their duty to the State, towards ensuring competency on the part of officers who desire to fill the situation of interpreter,—as from their reports on the oral examinations must the college committee be to a considerable extent guided in forming the final opinion they are called upon to give as to the fitness or otherwise of the candidates for passing this test.

3. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the experience of last year renders it necessary to take this opportunity to enjoin upon these committees a more strict observance of the orders of Government, which require their personal supervision of the candidates while performing their exercises. This rule admits of no modification; and in future all reports which do not contain an explicit declaration that the exercises have been performed actually in the presence of the committee, will be considered incomplete and returned accordingly.

4. The college committee having resolved that they will consider as vitiated the examination of any candidate whose exercises afford evidence of his having communicated in any way with another candidate, or otherwise improperly obtained aid, this resolution is now notified for general information; and his Excellency cautions those who may be found to have had recourse to any such disingenuous measures, and thus endeavoured to impose upon the authorities appointed to pronounce upon their qualifications, that they will incur such further penalty as may be deemed adequate for such improper and derogatory conduct.

5. The attention of officers commanding divisions and stations is called to the 6th paragraph of the General Order by the Governor-General, of 3rd October, 1851, which directs that the half-yearly committees of examination shall be assembled at all stations on the same day; and the Commander-in-Chief desires that for the future, whenever circumstances may render it impracticable to convene these committees on the prescribed dates, viz. the 10th January and 10th July, a report explaining the reason for the deviation shall invariably be made to head-quarters, for his information and eventually that of Government.

#### FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

*January 11, 1854.*—Notice is hereby given, that proprietors of promissory notes of the four per cent. loan of 1842-3, who may be *bona fide* resident in Europe, will be entitled, during the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors, to a remittance of their interest half-yearly by bills to be drawn on the Honourable Court at twelve months' date, and at 1s. 10d. for the Company's rupee.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council.

C. ALLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

#### DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I.

*Head Quarters, Promé, Dec. 20th, 1853.*—On the approaching departure of H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I. from Burmah for England, Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., commanding the division, begs to record the great satisfaction with which he has viewed the excellent conduct of the regiment since it has been under his command.

The discipline, good order, and soldierly qualities of the men cannot be exceeded, and the Brigadier-General has observed that they have been equally ready in forming posts and in defending them—in taking up quarters and accommodating themselves to

the circumstances of the country, or in acting against the enemy whenever called upon, or opportunity offered.

The annals of the regiment may tell of fields of greater note; but of none in which the sterling worth of the regiment has been more fully tried and shown than in its service in Burmah.

On many occasions the greatest gallantry has been displayed, and in particular by a detachment under the command of Captain Irby, of this distinguished regiment, in storming the enemy's position in almost the last action fought in this war.

The Brigadier-General thanks the regiment most cordially for all their good conduct, and his especial thanks are due to the commanding officer, Captain Anderson, for the good discipline and efficient state of the regiment, which is so highly creditable to him.

He begs to offer to Captain Anderson, and to the officers and men, his best wishes and assurances of the warm interest he will ever entertain for their happiness, welfare, and prosperity.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, with powers of a special commis. Jan. 14.

BERESFORD, H. B. perm. to resign the civil service of the Company fr. Jan. 1, 1854.

CAMPBELL, J. G. ret. to duty Dec. 20. reattach. to Bengal div.; to offic. as controller of govt. salt chowkies, and to exercise powers of a salt agent within the limits, Jan. 4.

CHESTER, C. mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, ret. to duty, Jan. 6. DAVIDSON, C. T. is vested with powers of a sess. judge in the district of Furreedpore.

EGERTON, P. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Delhi, Dec. 28.

FIELD, G. to be a mem. of the local com. of public inst. at Arrah. GRANT, C. lately transf. as an asst. to the Derah Doon, will cont. to exercise in that dist. the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. heretofore vested in him when stationed at Moradabad, Jan. 13.

HAWARD, J. H. M. to offic. as sub. dep. opium ag. at Gyah, and is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in the district of Behar.

JOHNSTON, W. to be an assist. in the Rohilcund div.

LILLIE, J. E. S. ret. to duty Jan. 4, reattached to Bengal div.

LOYD, T. R. ret. to duty Jan. 4. reattached to N. W. prov.

POLLOCK, A. R. to be a mem. of the local comm. of public inst. at Benares.

RADCLIFFE, E. F. coll. of Rajshahye, to offic. as com. of revenue 14th or Moorshedabad div. dur. abs. of Crawford, on leave.

TAYLOR, J. to be a mem. of the comm. of public instr. at Bograh.

THORNTON, J. ret. to duty, Jan. 7.

THORNHALL, H. H. to be an assist. in the Rohilcund div. but to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moradabad div. Jan. 7.

WINTLE, C. F. to offic. as sub. dep. opium agt. of Bhagulpore, and is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. in that district.

YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinagpore, to act as mag. dur. abs. of Pearson, on leave.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOILEAU, C. E. leave cancelled.

CAMPBELL, J. S. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15 to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to England, on m.c.

CARMICHAEL, C. P. leave cancelled.

CRAWFORD, J. H. 2 mo.

GARSTIN, C. 10 mo. fr. Feb. 15, on m.c.

HOGG, F. F. 15 days, in ext.

HOLLINGS, C. sub. dep. opium agt. of Gya, 2 years, on m.c.

LUSHINGTON, S. to England on junior furl. Jan. 9.

MARRIOTT, R. 1 mo. in ext.

METCALFE, H. C. 2 yrs. on m.c.

PASLEY, G. B. 15 days.

PEARSON, E. S. 1 mo.

FLOWDEN, T. J. C. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 16.

RICHARDS, C. J. H. 1 mo.

RUSSELL, A. W. 3 mo.

TAYLOR, P. 1 mo.

TOOGOOD, O. 1 mo.

TOTTENHAM, C. 2 mo.

TYLER, W. H. to Europe on furl.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARSHORE, Rev. J. J. D.D. to be chapl. of St. George's Church, at Agra, Dec. 8.

DREBERG, Rev. C. F. to be a mem. of the *Ferry Fund* committee of the 21-Pergunnahs.

HARRIS, Rev. J. P. to be an asst. chapl. services pl. at disposal of foreign dept.; to be 2nd chapl. at Peshawur, Jan. 11.

FIRMINGER, Rev. T. A. C. leave to Europe, on furl. Jan. 4.

ROBINSON, Rev. J. chapl. of Benares, 20 days.

SALE, Rev. J. to be a marriage registrar in the district of Jeasore.

WINCHESTER, Rev. W. to be chapl. of Dacca, Dec. 31.

WOOD, Rev. T. ret. fr. furl.; his serv. are pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal; to be chapl. of Dum-Dum, Jan. 16.

**MILITARY.**  
**APPOINTMENTS, &c.**

ALLAN, Maj. D. dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to be a sup. dep. commis. for the demarkation of the frontier line in Pegu, Dec. 24.  
ANDERSON, Lieut. R. W. 70th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Thomas.  
AULEY, Lieut. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
BAILLIE, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Mocatta, on leave.  
BAKER, Capt. W. 9th L.C. to act as post mr. at Muttra, and to rec. ch. of all cash, &c.  
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd N.L.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.  
BAX, Lieut. A. G. 50th N.I. ret. to duty.  
BEST, 2nd Lieut. Hon. F. B. 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 24, in suc. to Talbot, dec.  
BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to ch. of invalids of H. C.'s serv. proc. to England.  
BOURCHIER, Capt. G. art. to com. detach. of Company's recruits at Dum-Dum station.  
BRASHER, Lieut. J. to be 2nd in com. of regt. of Ferozepore.  
BRIGHT, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Lieut. W. D. Morgan, on furl.  
BROOKS, Capt. J. H. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.  
CADELL, 2nd Lieut. A. engrs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Jones, prom.  
CALLANDER, Ens. A. to act as 2nd in com. to Nusseree batt. until arrival of Capt. G. J. Montgomery.  
CLIFTON, Lieut. W. C. 67th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Dec. 8, 1853, v. Latter, dec.  
CORBETT, Lieut. col. T. C. B. fr. 25th to 24th N.I.  
CORY, Ens. A. 3rd irr. cav. to be station staff at Jhansi, v. Hall.  
COX, Brev. maj. C. V. art. returned to duty.  
CRASTER, Lieut. engrs. appt. to be an assist. for the construction of a road from Prome to Toungoo, is cancelled, Dec. 24.  
CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. 26th L.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Mocatta, on leave.  
DEPREE, Lieut. G. C. to be an assist. to superint. of the Akyab and Chittagong road fr. Nov. 30.  
DEWAAL, Capt. P. H. K. 34th N.I. ret. to duty.  
DICK, Lieut. col. H. 48th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.  
D'OYLY, Lieut. G. F. 67th N.I. to be a commis. in Pegu, subject to the confirmation of Court of Directors, Dec. 24.  
DURAND, Maj. H. M. made over ch. of office of pol. agt. at Bhopal to Maj. Townshend, Dec. 16.  
FENWICK, Brev. capt. A. R. 5th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. 1st Oude local inf. dur. abs. of Smith.  
FORSTER, Capt. W. R. to act as adjt. to inv. batt. at Chunar, dur. abs. of Ravenscroft, on leave.  
FRITH, Lieut. J. S. to offic. as postmr. at Dum-Dum.  
FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. 17th N.I. consequent on transfer of Brev. capt. Halton to 3rd Eur. regt. and in the abs. of another qual. officer.  
GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. to ch. of adj.'s office, v. Turner.  
GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to be adj. to detach. of Company's recruits at Dum-Dum.  
GREEN, 1st Lieut. G. W. G. 2nd Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Dec. 24, in suc. to Talbot, dec.  
GWATKIN, Brig. E. tr. fr. com. of Umballah, to com. of Delhi.  
HAMILTON, Corn. R. A. with 1st L.C. posted to 10th L.C. at Peshawur.  
HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 2nd in com. 6th irr. cav. to act as adj. on dept. of Sinclair.  
HAWKINS, Ens. H. L. fr. 37th to 30th N.I. under orders to proceed to Agra.  
HAY, Lieut. G. J. D. 57th N.I. to act as adj. 9th irr. cav. v. Fenwick.  
HEARSEY, Ens. J. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Gossett, res.  
HOME, Col. J. on furl. tr. fr. 50th to 57th N.I.  
HOWARD, Lieut. J. E. 24th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Lind.  
HUNTER, Lieut. J. adj. 5th batt. art. (Mooltan), to continue to disc. du. of Mooltan div. adjcy. pend. arr. of Lieut. Newall.  
JACKSON, Ens. W. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 1, 1853, in suc. to Reid, retired.  
JONES, Lieut. W. engrs. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, v. Tailyour, ret.  
LANE, Lieut. C. T. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.  
LEEDS, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. retired to duty, Jan. 6.  
LESLIE, Lieut. and Adj. Sir N. R. bart. to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th irreg. cav. in addition to his other duties, in room of Watson.  
LESLIE, Lieut. G. A. H. 13th N.I. returned to duty.  
LINDSAY, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. to do du. at Meerut, while a member of Haupper stud committee.  
LISCOMBE, Ens. J. T. 34th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
MACGREGOR, Maj. G. H. c.b. to be a mem. of the local com. of public instruction at Moorshedabad.  
MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. to be adj. to regt. of Ferozepore, v. Brasyer.  
MAYNARD, Lieut. C. W. art. to do du. with detach. of Company's recruits at Dum-Dum.  
M'DOWELL, Lieut. G. vet. estab. rem. fr. dep. commissaryship of ord. at Peshawur.

M'PHERSON, Ens. J. R. fr. 74th N.I. to 3rd Eur. reg.  
MILES, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. services pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. prov.  
MILL, Capt. J. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.  
MILLET, Lieut. A. H. 62nd N.I. to offic. as station staff at Hoosheypore, v. Smalley.  
MONTGOMERY, Cornet A. W. J. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.  
MOORE, Lieut. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. to ch. of No. 11 comp. under orders for Dugshaie.  
MYLNE, Ens. C. K. to do du. with 42nd N.I. at Benares.  
NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. 4th comp. 3rd batt. to be adj. of the division.  
OLPHERTS, Brev. maj. H. A. art. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay, Dec. 25.  
OSBORN, Ens. H. R. 55th N.I. to ch. of 3rd comp. sappers and miners, v. Sanctuary.  
PARSONS, Lieut. J. E. B. to act as adjt. to right wing 53rd N.I. proceeding to Wuzerabad, Dec. 7; to be station staff at Wuzerabad, in the room of Lieut. Wildig, 34th N.I. proceeding with his corps to Lucknow.  
PARSONS, Col. J. tr. fr. 57th to 50th N.I.  
PATON, Lieut. R. M. adjt. to 3rd brig. to be adjt. to art. div. Umballah.  
RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. 58th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Davies, prom.  
RICKETTS, Ens. W. to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1853, on the augmentation.  
RUSSELL, Lieut. W. C. adjt. to 2nd batt. art. Peshawur, to be adjt. to art. div.  
RUTHERFORD, Ens. T. W. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
SANCTUARY, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. to be adj. v. Garstin, prom.  
SCOTT, Brig. J. fr. com. of Meerut to com. of Umballah.  
SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th N.I. to ch. of sudder bazaar at Mooltan, v. Adams, proc. on leave.  
SEWELL, Lieut. col. T. fr. 24th to 25th N.I.  
SEWELL, Capt. A. H. C. services pl. temp. at disposal of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Jan. 13.  
SHERER, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. to do duty with Sylhet lt. inf. batt. v. Martin.  
SIM, Lieut. G. to be superint. of the Akyab and Chittagong roads, fr. Oct. 12 last.  
SMITH, 1st Lieut. H.M.'s art. to act as adjt. and qr. mr. to the detach. consisting of 1st and 2nd troops 1st brig. h. art. marching from Peshawur towards Jullundur and Meerut.  
SMITH, Ens. B. H. 67th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, 1853, v. Clifton, prom.  
SNOW, Lieut. Int. and Qr.-mr. T. R. to act as adj. 9th L.C. in addition to his other duties dur. abs. of Wyllly.  
STALLARD, Lieut. S. act. adj. to right wing 4th batt. art. to be detach. staff (Gwalior).  
STEVENSON, Ens. J. 65th N.I. rec. adm. to remain at pres. till arr. of his corps in progress to Rangoon.  
TAIT, Capt. T. F. c.b. 2nd Eur. fus. to be maj. fr. Dec. 24, in suc. to Talbot, dec.  
TAYLOR, Brev.-col. T. M. 2nd class brigadier, posted to Peshawur.  
THELUSSON, Lieut. F. G. 29th N.I. ret. to du., arrived at Bombay Nov. 17.  
THOMAS, Lieut. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to be interp. and qr. mr.  
THOMAS, Lieut. Chas. 54th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 6.  
TICKELL, Capt. J. 73rd N.I. to offic. as superint. of bazars at Agra, v. Sissmore, 69th N.I.  
TOWNSEND, Maj. rec. ch. of office of pol. agt. at Bhopal, fr. Maj. Durand, Dec. 16.  
TRAILL, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
VALLINGS, Ens. J. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
WAKE, Cornet E. B. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.  
WALLACE, Lieut. W. R. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 1, 1853, in suc. to Reid, retired.  
WARNER, Cornet A. C. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.  
WHITE, Lieut. J. S. D. 40th N.I. to be an asst. commis. in Pegu, subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors, Dec. 22; recd. ch. of the off. of asst. commis. in the dist. of Prome, Dec. 24.  
WILKINSON, Brig. C. D. tr. fr. com. of Delhi to that of Cawnpore.  
WINSON, Lieut. W. to act as qr.-mr. to Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. v. Tyrwhitt.  
WROUGHTON, Ens. W. fr. 71st to 54th N.I. at Allygurh.

**ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.**

**ENGINEERS.**

BROWNLOW, E. P. Jan. 5.

GENESTE, Mr. G. Jan. 6.

**ARTILLERY.**

ELLIOT, M. Jan. 5.

**INFANTRY.**

BELL, W. F. Jan. 6. MACDONALD, W. Jan. 6.  
DOUGLAS, H. M'D. De W. Jan. 8. WATERFIELD, W. Jan. 6.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. J. art. leave cancelled at his request.  
ALEXANDER, Capt. W. C. 13th irr. cav. to July 15, hills n. of Deyrah, prep. to Eur.

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. P. 25th N.I. to March 15, prep. to Cape and N. S. Wales, m.c.  
 BECHER, Lieut. R. A. 43rd N.I. to Bombay, fr. Jan. 1, with perm. to proceed to Eur. on furl.  
 BIRRELL, Lieut. col. D. 51st N.I. to Nov. 30, Mussoorie, m.c.  
 BONTIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 CAHILL, Lieut. W. E. 40th N.I. 2 mos. to Dinapore.  
 DEVAR, Maj. A. C. 6 mo. fr. March 1, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Eur.  
 DINNING, Capt. H. 71st N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
 DORAN, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. to Eur.  
 DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. to Feb. 19.  
 FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. 3 mos. to Agra.  
 FORREST, Capt. T. L. 40th N.I. 3 mos. Rangoon to pres.  
 FRANCIS, 1st Lieut. H. art. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.  
 GORDON, Capt. C. 74th N.I. to Europe, on furl.  
 GOWAN, Capt. G. T. 27th N.I. 3 mos.  
 HAWTHORNE, Capt. R. J. 7th L.C. leave canc.  
 HOWARD, Lieut. E. W. E. 4th L.C. leave canc.  
 HUIST, Brev. maj. A. art. to Europe, on furl.  
 HUNTER, Lieut. C. 6th N.I. to March 15.  
 JAMES, Capt. M. 28th N.I. to April 20 to Umballah, m.c.  
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. C. F. 28th N.I. to Dec. 15 to Europe, m.c.  
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. Assist. commr. at Thanesur, 2 mos. fr. Dec. 1, on m.c.  
 MACLEOD, Capt. R. B. 47th L.C. to Europe, on furl.  
 MARTIN, Brev. maj. W. J. 2th N.I. 6 mos. fr. Jan. 15, to Umritsir, Simla, and Mussoorie, prep. to appl. for perm. to resign.  
 MASTER, Capt. W. inv. estab. to May 1.  
 MITCHELL, Maj. W. St. L. 13th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 24, on m.c.  
 SMITH, Lieut. col. L. H. 5th L.C. 6 mos. fr. Jan. 1, to Meerut and Deyrah.  
 SMITH, Lieut. W. 1st regt. Oude local inf. fr. Nov. 23 to Nov. 25, 1854, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 SPANKIE, Capt. T. inv. estab. to March 10, prep. to Europe.  
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. 1 yr. fr. Dec. 2, in ext. to rem. at Nynee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 STEWART, Ens. R. Sylhet lt. inf. batt. 3 mos. fr. Jan. 10, to pres.  
 TEMPLER, Maj. H. 7th N.I. 1 mo.  
 THOMAS, Brev. maj. G. P. 3rd Eur. reg. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m.c.  
 TUCKER, Cornet C. N. 8th L.C. 1 yr. to Europe, without pay.  
 WATSON, Ens. J. T. 12th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 WHEATLEY, Maj. A. 5th L.C. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope.  
 WILSON, Lieut. W. art. to Europe, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. 20th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. H.M.'s 22nd foot.  
 ANDREWS, Surg. C. G. on furl. fr. 67th to 22nd N.I.  
 BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. art. to aff. med. aid to 1st co. 1st batt. and No. 10 light field batt. and to 2nd and 4th cos. 4th batt. with effect fr. Dec. 8.  
 BEALE, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. fr. Dec. 31, 1853, v. Grierson, retired.  
 BOND, Surg. H. R. 74th N.I. to aff. med. aid to civ. estab. of station of Cawnpore, fr. Feb. 1, v. Cheek, proc. on leave.  
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. 67th N.I. to med. ch. of Rumgurh irr. cav. and ord. dept. and of div. staff. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. M. W. Murphy.  
 BROWN, Asst. surg. ret. fr. leave, to rec. med. ch. of the garrison and 2nd co. 1st batt. art. fr. Corbyn, Dec. 12.  
 BUTLER, Surg. J. H. new prom. to 54th N.I. at Allygurh.  
 CAMPBELL, Surg. E. new prom. to 40th N.I. under orders for Dinapore.  
 CAPE, Asst. surg. to resu. med. ch. of 5th troop, 1st brig. h. art. the staff, civ. jail, hosp. and estabs. &c.  
 CHEEK, Surg. A. H. new prom. to 30th N.I.  
 CLARKE, Asst. surg. J. H. to be civ. asst. surg. of Hameerpore.  
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 42nd N.I. on du. at Juanpore.  
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. with 49th N.I. at Phillour, to aff. med. aid also to troops and civ. estabs. at Loodianah.  
 CROZIER, Surg. A. W. new prom. to 67th N.I. Benares.  
 CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. m.d. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 8th batt. art. and No. 2 lt. field batt. in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. Nov. 4; also to 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 6 lt. field batt. with effect fr. Dec. 1.  
 DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. art. to offic. as med. storekeeper at Kangoon dur. abs. of Pitt, Jan. 2.  
 DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. C. on furl. fr. 47th to 5th N.I. at Meean Meer.  
 DUKES, F. F. to be med. off. of Serampore, Dec. 31.  
 FAITHFUL, Surg. R. W. 2nd L.C. to med. ch. of art. div. dur. abs. of Brown.  
 FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. to be surg. v. Esdaile, ret. with rank fr. Dec. 31, 1853, v. Inglis, ret.  
 FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 66th or Goorka regt. to med. ch. of 1st and 2nd comp. 4th batt. art.

GARBETT, Surg. C. 11th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. H.M.'s 98th foot.  
 GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. m.d. to med. ch. of jail-hospitals, and civ. estab. at Sealkote in addit. to his other duties.  
 GREEN, Surg. W. A. to aff. med. aid. to a detach. of 6th N.I.  
 GRIERSON, Surg. M. perm. to retire fr. the service of the company on pens. of 300l. per annum, fr. Dec. 31, 1853.  
 HARE, Surg. E. 1st Eur. fus. to perf. du. of detail hosp. v. Surg. R. Marshall, with his regt.  
 HOBY, Vet. surg. J. R. h. art. to aff. prof. aid to horses, No. 15, lt. field battery.  
 HOLMES, Surg. S. 6th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 5th comp. 8th batt. art. and right wing 60th N.I.  
 HUTCHINSON, Surg. T. C. posted to 23rd N.I.; to rank fr. Oct. 11, 1853, v. Esdaile, ret.  
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. Morton, 9th irreg. cav. fr. med. ch. of 51st N.I. on its arrival at Wuzeraabad, in progress to Rawul Pindee.  
 JONES, Surg. J. H. new prom. to 7th N.I.  
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. rec. tr. fr. 2nd tr. 1st to 1st tr. 2nd brig. h. art. to join latter, and also aff. med. aid to 1st tr. 3rd brig. at Peshawur.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. m.d. to med. ch. of h. q. 2nd co. 6th batt. art. and invalids of H. M.'s 75th foot, Dec. 8.  
 MACPHERSON, Surg. J. (new prom.) to 12th N.I.  
 McDERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of art. div. at Lahore.  
 McDONALD, Asst. surg. D. 2nd irr. cav. ret. from det. du. to resu. med. ch. of reg. fr. surg. W. Shillito.  
 MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. fr. 72nd to 58th N.I.  
 MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. m.d. 9th irr. cav. to proc. in med. ch. of 51st N.I. to Rawul Pindee.  
 MOUAT, surg. F. J. (new prom.) to 3rd N.I.  
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. m.d. to be civ. asst. surg. of Mirzapore.  
 PHILLIPSON, surg. R. fr. 36th to 29th N.I.  
 PETT, surg. W. on leave, fr. 5th to 15th N.I.  
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. m.d. 3rd irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 6th regt. inf. Scindiah's contingent.  
 SHURLOCK, Surg. W. new prom. on furl. to 9th N.I.  
 SILVER, Asst. surg. E. D. m.d. passed colloq. exam.  
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. recently admitted to the service, to do duty in the European art. hospital at Dum-Dum.  
 STIVEN, Asst. surg. W. S. m.d. to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I. dur. abs. of Allan.  
 STROVER, Surg. T. R. 69th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 9th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Morton.  
 THOMSON, Surg. T. (new prom.) on furl. to 1st N.I.  
 THORNTON, Surg. U. J. 1st L.C. to rec. med. ch. of art. at Cawnpore, fr. Asst. Surg. Dalyel.  
 THRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to be civ. surg. of Cawnpore jail.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. m.d. 7th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners and men of art. and 66th or Goorka regt. left behind in camp.  
 TUSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to continue to do duty with H.M.'s 70th regt. until its arrival at Ferozepore, thence to pro. to Peshawur.  
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. attached to H. M.'s 80th foot, to do duty in general hospital, Calcutta, Jan. 2.  
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of station hospital and magazine estab. v. Cheek.  
 WELLS, Asst. surg. W. W. ret'd. to duty July 6.  
 WILSON, Surg. T. W. fr. 40th to 72nd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. with 4th Seikh loc. inf. to med. ch. of civ. and jail estabs. at Prome v. De Renzy, fr. 54th N.I. to 9th L.C.  
 WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. Delat-i-Ghilzie regt. to rel. asst. surg. H. Cape of 5 tr. 1s. brig. h. art. fr. med. ch. of detach. of 1st batt. art. proc. down the country. |

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BICKNELL, Vet. surg. J. fr. Dec. 25, 1853, to March 25, 1854, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. m.d. Shehawatee batt. fr. Nov. 31 to Dec. 5, in ext. to enable him to join.  
 CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. to Eur. on m. c.  
 CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. M. 10th irr. cav. fr. Jan. 5 to Apr. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. m.d. 6 weeks to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 LAMB, J. civ. asst. surg. of Malda, 1 mo.  
 MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. to pres. prep. to Eur. on furl.  
 PHILIPS, Vet. surg. J. fr. Jan. to March 1, to Mussoorie.  
 ROLFE, Asst. surg. W. A. Sylhet lt. inf. batt. 6 mo. fr. March 26, to Sylhet and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 WILLIS, Vet. surg. R. art. to Europe, on furl.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## STAFF.

Capt. H. W. Gordon, h.p. unatt. to be A.D.C. to Com.-in-Ch.; Lieut. O. Lowry, 96th Ft. to be an extra A.D.C. to Com.-in-Ch.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Assist. surg. Tuson, to ch. of detach. of 98th to

Meerut.—14th Light Dragoons. Lieut. C. E. Wyatt, to Feb. 1, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.

## INFANTRY.

29th. Lieut. Fitzgerald, 18 mo. to England, on m.c.; Assist. surg. R. Mc Gregor, to med. ch. of l. w. 18th ft.; Lieut. E. H. C. Perry, to Feb. 28th, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—61st. Assist. surg. Mc Nab, to med. ch. of party proc. to Ferozepore; Lieut. C. R. Richardson, to March 1.—70th. Capt. G. Reynolds, to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Capt. E. L'Estrange, to May 1, to Meerut, on m.c.; Lieut. C. A. P. James, to Mar. 31; Lieut. J. M. McKenzie, to do du. at Chinsurah recruit depot.—75th. Ens. C. M. Pym, to do du. at Chinsurah recruit depot.—78th. Lieut. Weekes, Jan. 31 to Feb. 20, to Candeish and 2 yrs. to England; Ens. H. G. Davidson, to July 10, to Hyderabad.—81st. Capt. J. Bouchier, to March 14; Capt. Goodwin, to rem. at general hospital, Calcutta.—83rd. Lieut. J. Meade, to April 30, in ext.—86th. Brev. major D. O'Brien, 1 yr. to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c.; Ens. A. N. Wilson, 3 mo. to Deesa; Capt. W. K. Stuart, 2 yrs. to England.—96th. Capt. E. W. Scovell, 2 mo. in ex. to rem. at Bombay on m.c.—98th. Asst. surg. B. Swift, to med. ch. of party proc. to Umballa and Meerut; Lieut. Browne, to com. party to Meerut as far as Umballa; Capt. R. Young, to com. fr. Umballa to Meerut; Qr. mr. Gillespie, 6 mo.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ADAMS, wife of Lieut. R. R. 12th N.I. s. at Futtchburgh, Jan. 17.  
ADAMSON, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 14.  
ARATON, Mrs. S. C. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
BASHFORD, wife of F. s. at Sindah, Jan. 14.  
BRIANT, Mrs. A. L. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 3.  
BRYAN, wife of C. d. at Lahore, Jan. 8.  
BURR, wife of Dr. s. at Roorkee, Jan. 4.  
CLEGHORN, wife of John, s. at Chandernagore, Jan. 15.  
COLLINS, wife of W. B. d. at Fort William, Jan. 3.  
DALRYMPLE, wife of J. W. c.s. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 6.  
FOX, Mrs. J. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
HAYES, wife of Capt. F. 62nd N.I. s. at Lucknow, Jan. 14.  
HARDING, wife of C. J. d. at Subathoo, Jan. 15.  
HICKIE, wife of E. d. at Delhi, Jan. 1.  
HUME, the lady of A. O. c.s. d. at Umballa, Jan. 3.  
HENNESSY, the lady of Capt. J. Scindia's contin. d. at Seepree, Jan. 8.  
JOYCE, Mrs. A. H. d. at Bhowanipore, Jan. 1.  
LEACH, wife of G. P. d. at Fort William, Jan. 6.  
MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. Col. 19th N.I. d. at Lucknow, Jan. 12.  
MAYNE, wife of the Rev. F. O. d. at Umballa, Jan. 8.  
MUNRO, wife of J. d. at Fort William, Jan. 17.  
O'BRYEN, wife of Lieut. J. S. 16th N.I. s. at Delhi, Jan. 8.  
OLDFIELD, wife of Capt. M. H. H.M.'s 53rd s. at Peshawur, Jan. 2.  
PHILLIP, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 11.  
ROBERTS, wife of E. d. still-born, at Delhi, Jan. 14.  
SETH, Mrs. C. G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 14.  
SHAKESPEARE, the lady of Lieut. Col. Sir R. d. at Jounpore, Jan. 10.  
THORNHILL, wife of C. B. c.s. s. at Mooradabad, Jan. 7.  
TAGGAR, wife of V. d. at Bareilly, Jan. 3.  
TREMMEER, wife of Lieut. col. G. B. engs. d. at Jullundhur, Jan. 5.  
TUCKER, wife of H. C. c.s. s. at Benares, Jan. 5.  
WADDINGTON, the lady of Lieut. A. T. 52nd N.I. d. at Meerut, Jan. 8.  
WILLIS, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 30.

## MARRIAGES.

BARTH, J. to Julia, d. of the late J. St. Julien, at Calcutta, Jan. 13.  
BOX, W. F. to Louisa L. d. of the late G. R. Gillanders, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.  
CATCHICK, M. A. to Miss Emma Stenton, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.  
CURADO, J. F. to Lydia, A. d. of the late T. M. Watkins, at Dhurrumtallah, Dec. 28.  
CUVIER, Capt. E. to Augustin A. d. of P. N. Blanc, at Calcutta, Jan. 14.  
FRASER, L. to A. Jane, d. of the late D. McPherson, at Intally, Jan. 6.  
GRINDALL, S. R. to Harriet P. d. of the late Capt. J. Eales, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. to Isabella Agnes, d. of G. Mainwaring, at Meenie, Jan. 12.  
JOHNSON, Edward, to Augusta, d. of Mr. Chandler, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.  
MANDY, C. K. to Mary Ann, d. of E. T. at Calcutta, Jan. 17.  
RAVENSHAW, John H. c.s. to Caroline R. d. of Lieut. col. W. J. Thompson, at Calcutta, Jan. 4.  
SAUNDERS, George, to Miss Alice Young, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
EMMS, W. De Monte, to E. Adelaide M. J. de Valdares, at Calcutta, Jan. 9.  
TROWER, Capt. C. P. 23rd N.I. to Maria, widow of the late D. Maitland, at Muradabad, Jan. 9.

WATSON, H. W. A. to Miss M. Robam, at Calcutta, Jan. 2.  
WOOD, J. to Charlotte L. widow of the late Capt. S. Cowerly, at Jan. 14.  
WOOD, J. F. to Miss Rose M. Ross, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, G. H. M. Bengal Civil Service, near Sydney, New South Wales, Oct. 19.  
BALDWIN, Lieut. John, H. M.'s 22nd, at Peshawur, aged 28, Jan. 2.  
BARRY, Capt. H. 71st N.I. killed by dacoits in Pegu.  
BATTEN, E. W. s. of J. H., c. s. at Nynce Tal, aged 2, Jan. 12.  
BROWN, J. C., c. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.  
BROWNE, Rebecca L. wife of Capt. J. A. at sea, on board the ship *Earl of Clare*, Dec. 14.  
COTTON, Sophia B. wife of Maj. H. 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 2.  
CURRIE, Eliza Janet d. of the late James, at Chowringhee, Jan. 16.  
FORBES, H. Edward inf. s. of the late Capt. J. V. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.  
GREGORY, R. L. d. of T. at Calcutta, aged 4, Jan. 13.  
JOHNSTONE, R. B. at Rangoon, aged 24, Dec. 14.  
JOYCE, inf. d. of A. H. at Bhowanipore, Jan. 7.  
KAYS, William S. infant s. of Dr. M. T. at Poona, Dec. 20.  
LINDSAY, C. Edward, infant s. of C. R. at Mynpoory, Jan. 13.  
MCREID, Mrs. Anne, at Howrah, aged 72, Jan. 8.  
NOAKS, Mrs. Emily, at Calcutta, aged 22, Jan. 3.  
PATERNON, Alex. G. at Calcutta, aged 71, Jan. 4.  
RAYNOR, T. S. s. of Lieut. W. at Delhi, aged 14, Jan. 14.  
REID, Capt. R. at sea, on board the *Old England*, Dec. 31.  
RODRIGUES, H. G. at Calcutta, aged 25, Jan. 14.  
SCOTT, A. C. G. infant s. of J. G. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.  
SLATER, J. at sea, on board the *Aga Backer*, Dec. 30.  
SWINDEN, infant s. of W. W. at Serampore, Jan. 2.  
TALBOT, Maj. G. R. 2nd Eur. fus. at sea, on board the steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, Dec. 24.  
WOODS, Michael W. third officer of the *Bucephalus*, at Calcutta, aged 19, Dec. 31.  
YOUNG, Capt. J. D. H.M.'s 29th, at Fort William, aged 47, Jan. 8.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JAN. 4. Screw steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, Bird, Southampton; steamer *Bombay*, Treager, Suez; *Ararat*, Darley, Singapore.—5. Joseph Manook, McKenzie, Maulmein; *Lady Kennaway*, Young, Port Phillip; *Aberfoyle*, Noarse, Liverpool.—6. *Aga Backer*, Barnett, Rangoon.—7. *John Hepburn*, Galastaun, Maulmein.—8. Steamer *Formosa*, Christian, Hong Kong; *Alfred the Great*, Brayley, Liverpool.—10. *Ocean Bride*, Shilston, Singapore; *Judge Shaw*, Cartar, Honolulu; *Joseph Sanderson*, Chester, Liverpool; steamer *Fire Queen*, Burbank, Arracan, Rangoon, and Maulmein.—13. *Maria Gray*, Dixon, Bombay and Alippee; *Shand*, Christie, Trinidad, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras.—14. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; steamer *Shanghai*, Paterson, Hong Kong, and Singapore; *Old England*, McKie, Maulmein; *Catherine Apoor*, Jackson, Singapore.—15. *Marmion*, Paige, Singapore; *Yacht Kestrel*, McNamara, Rangoon.—16. Steamer *Zenobia*, Rennie, Rangoon; *Sandford*, Callan, Liverpool, Demerara, Cape, and Madras; *Hamoodly*, Jaques, Mauritius and Bimlipatam; *Inca*, Higgins, Liverpool.—17. *Rienzi*, Taylor, London; *John Adam*, More, Bombay and Alippee; *Linnat*, Hart, Rangoon.—18. *Euphrasia*, Smith, New York, Melbourne, and Port Philip.—19. Steamer *Berenice*, Berthon, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer *Lady Jocelyn* (Jan. 4), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Col. Dick, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut. Thomas, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Carter, Hon. H. Elliott, Mrs. Dove, Miss Parkin, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Messrs. Gowan, Richardson, McDonald, and Brook, Mrs. Morton, Mons. Lutgeb, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Dirom, two Misses Dirom, Miss Bance, Mr. Chester, Mr. Ravenshaw, Capt. and Mrs. Brooks, and servant, Mr. Thernon, Col. Lafont, Maj. Lloyd, Mr. Hills, Miss Hills, Mrs. and two Misses Deacon, Mrs. Smith and family, Mr. Grant, Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Svedland, Miss Svedland, Mr. Oxmond, Mrs. Christie and child, Mrs. Panting, Lieut. col. Bogan, Hon. Sir W. Rawlinson, Messrs. Macrone, Gray, and Gerrard.  
Per steamer *Bombay* (Jan. 4), from SUEZ, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Annard, Smith, and Brownlow, Mr. Laing and Mr. Macrone; (left behind at Madras, too late for steamer), Mrs. P. Hander and infant, Mr. Sealau, Mrs. Stainforth, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Ross (remain at Galle a fortnight), Capt. Bamlatyle, Misses Burroughs, Chandler, Mitchell, Garston, and Capt. Duvaal. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. J. Lillie, P. Lillie, Knowles, Bay, and Bernard. From ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Cox and Mr. Battine. From BOMBAY.—Messrs. W. Bracken, Elliot, Kukabhoj Allahbhai, and Arab Abdullah. From GALLE.—Mr. Stewart. From MADRAS.—Miss H. F. Leith.

Per City of London.—Mr. C. McCarkell.  
Per *Ararat* (Jan. 4) from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Darley and family.  
Per *Aga Backer* (Jan. 6), from RANGOON.—Mr. J. Slater.  
Per *Alfred the Great* (Jan. 8), from LIVERPOOL.—Miss Jeffers.  
Per steamer *Formosa* (Jan. 8), from HONG-KONG.—Messrs. Peak, Purvis, Sibbald, and Twiddle.  
Per *Fire Queen* (Jan. 10), from RANGOON and MOULMEIN.—Maj. J. R. Pond, Capt. Dicey, Capt. Mrs. and Miss Tickell, Capt. and Mrs. Drummond and child, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Keen, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Woodrow and 2 lads, Lieut. Williams, Ens. Hurford, Capt. Call, Messrs. Langlois, Dickenson, and Johnson.  
Per *Judge Shaw*.—Mr. James Hollingworth.  
Per steamer *Hindustan* (Jan. 14), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. McKae, Miss Vasse, Capt. Close, Mrs. Fyfe, Mr. G. T. Marcus, Mrs. J. M. Murray, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and 2 children, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Miss Beguill, Miss Dyton, Mr. and Mrs. McMillen, Mrs.

Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Bowercroft, Mr. and Mrs. Voss and child, Miss Voss, Miss Smith, Mr. Innes, Miss Birch, Mr. Cooper, Lieut. Walker, Dr. J. Currie, Mr. Molge, Mr. D. Beott, Mr. J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fricko, Mr. T. Lindesay, Miss Matciff, Mr. W. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. Mantell, Mr. Hellyer, Mr. Heeman, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Mudge, Mr. Whitcombe, Mr. Draper, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Peddie, Mr. and Mrs. Figg, Mr. Snow, Mr. Anley, Mr. T. Shepherd, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Le Messurier, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. J. Aywood, Mr. Young, Mr. Lang, and Mr. O. Perkins.—From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Hayes. From SEZ.—Toundoef. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Grals. From GALLE.—Rev. J. Stopck. From PORT PHILLIP.—Mr. Palmer, Mr. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Hicks and child. From MADRAS.—Capt. Kenhead, Mrs. Snally, and Lieut. Grey. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

Per steamer Shanghai.—Mr. Bausfield, chief engineer.  
Per Catherine Apear (Jan. 14), from SINGAPORE.—Dr. and Mrs. Alloy, M.D.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharvey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.  
Per Old England (Jan. 14), from MOULMEIN.—Capt. R. Reid.  
Per steamer Zenobia (Jan. 16), from HANGOO.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India and suite, Lieut. G. R. Manderson, Bengal art.; and Lieut. Fraser.  
Per Sandford.—Dr. Rivers, Mrs. Rivers, and 2 children; and Mr. Hodson.  
Per Gopaul Saming.—Mr. Hargrives.  
Per Rieuzy.—Mrs. Taylor, and Reid, gent.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 5.—Ayrshire, Miller, Ranzone and Maulmein; Lahore, Tesseyman, Rangoon; Abit Rohoman, Sawyer, Mauritius; Airatoon Apear, Connew, Hong-Kong, Macao, and Consingmoon; Martha, Sampson, jun. Boston; Emily, Harvey, London.—6. Lund O'Cake, Watson, and Spirit of the North, Howard, London; Anantha, Robinson, and Oriental, Stobo, Liverpool.—7. Steamer Benicene, Gerthou, Rangoon; Moses Wheeler, Callagan, Boston; Moollan, Chivas, Mauritius; McInane, Bird, Madras and Coromandel Coast; steamer Tenasserim, Sinson, Arracan, Rangoon, and Maulmein.—10. Agincourt, Hyne, London; Astren, Gerrish, Boston; Gallant, Black, Colombo; Mary Harrington, Heron, Rangoon and Maulmein; Niobe, Evans, jun. Bombay.—11. Paragon, Murch, Madras and Coromandel Coast; Sir George Seymour, Sedgwick, Mauritius.—12. Erin, McPherson, Rangoon and Maulmein.—13.—Punjab, Palmer, London.—14. Delhi, Barnes, Boston; Bothnia, Stirling, London; Princess Royal, Mawson, Liverpool; Dido, Youngerman, Singapore; Fittle Roach, Andrew, Rangoon.—15. Moollan, Chivas, and Margaret, Bovey, London.—17. Orissa, Sears, Boston; Roman Emperor, Scott, London; ser. steamer Hydaspes, Benson, Southampton.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hydaspes (Jan. 17), for SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. F. R. M. Gossett, Mrs. F. R. M. Gossett and 2 infants, Capt. J. H. Fergusson, Mrs. Shittello, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson and 2 children, John Adan, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Prosser and 2 infants, Maj. Huish, Mrs. Huish, and 2 children; Mrs. J. D. Forsyth and child, Miss Benson, Lieut. E. Smith, 13th N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Stewart, Mrs. Hyde and 2 infants, Mr. H. S. Inglis, Lieut. W. Wilson, Capt. R. B. Macleod, Mrs. R. B. Macleod and 2 children, Hon. Edward W. Douglas, Rowland Hunt, Esq.; Lieut. R. W. Pelkington, Mrs. Austin and 2 children, Mrs. Marriott and 2 children, and Mr. W. M. Greierson. For CAPE.—Mrs. Potts and child. For MADRAS.—Wm. Charles Baker.

Per steamer Formosa, for PENANG.—Mrs. H. S. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie and four servants, and Mr. F. C. Lorrain. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. T. Davidson. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Basldorff. For SYDNEY.—Mr. J. H. Mackinnon.

Per steamer Bombay (Jan. 19), for MADRAS and BUEZ.—Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Lieut. Wilkinson, Maj. Loyd, and Mr. W. Johnstone. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Boote. For SEZ.—Mr. G. Palmer. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Edwards and Mr. Colledge. For MALTA.—Mr. W. Seton Karr, Mr. Willis, and Mr. Lumsden. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Lushington and Mr. D. Fergusson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Hill, Mrs. Hill, and child; Miss Manning, Mr. A. Emerson, Mrs. Emerson, and 3 children; Mr. C. Wyatt, Capt. Pagan, Capt. Gordon, Dr. Grierson, Mr. W. W. Kettlewell, and Mr. Shadden.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 19, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	5	4	to 5 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	..	..	do.	0	12 .. 1 12
Third Sicca 4 do.	..	..	dis.	0	0 .. 0 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	..	prem.	0	0 .. 0 4

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2500 to 2550
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	675 to 700
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	.....	Co.'s Rs. 104	6	to 104	14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	15	12	..	16	
Gold Dust	.....	13	0	..	13	
Spanish Dollars	.....	223	0	..	224	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	222	0	..	222	
Sovereigns	.....	10	1	..	10	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	.....	16	0	..	16	
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	20	5	..	20	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¾d.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 10s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 18).—*Cotton Goods, &c.*—The amount of business reported during the last fortnight is considerable. *Plain Staple Cloths* of nearly all sorts have been in good demand at fully former rates. The light imports of December will, no doubt, keep dealers on the alert for some time. *Grey Shirtings*.—Business in 40 inch goods has been extensive at fully previous rates. 45 inch have been brought forward freely and sold. Only one transaction in 51 inch is reported, and that at a low price. *White Shirtings* remain in excellent demand for all qualities. Reported sales amount to 12,300 pieces, at 4'3 to 12'8 per piece. *Grey Jaconets* have continued in excellent demand at good rates, and sales to the extent of 39,502 pieces at Co.'s Rs. 1'7 to 2'14 per per piece. These are selling much on a par in regard to quantity with White Goods. *White Jaconets*.—There are plenty of buyers, and good prices are obtainable. *Copper*.—Stocks must be very small, hence prices are well maintained. *Lead* brings long prices. *Sales of Pig Stamped* are at Sa. Rs. 8-0-0 to 8-6-0 per maund. *Sheet Sa.* Rs. 10-2 0 per maund.

## MADRAS.

## NAGPORE AND THE INDIAN PALATINATES.

Lord Dalhousie, in the course of an administration of six years, has decided on great questions. He has annexed the Punjab, and converted a nation of warriors into quiet cultivators of the soil, has conquered Pegu, and commenced the work of civilization in Indo-Chinese Asia, has begun an electric telegraph for all India, and has laid down the principles which are to govern the construction of Indian railways. Yet we question whether he has ever had before him an affair of such vast importance, as that which will be submitted to him on his return. We allude to the absorption of Nagpore. It is not in the importance of the territory that the magnitude of the question consists, though it is in itself a prize for which any other government in the world, would deem hostilities protracted for ten years a trifling sacrifice. The *Madras Athenæum* has collected facts sufficient to prove that a more splendid gift has seldom been offered by Providence to an Anglo-Saxon Government. In size equal to half the presidency of Madras, though with a population steeped in more than Asiatic degradation, it produced under a government which utterly neglected the resources of its territory, a net revenue of 500,000l. a-year. Added to the Madras Presidency, it would increase its revenue to six millions sterling, open a field for the introduction of a new system of administration, and above all, relieve that presidency from that tone of thought, and those contracted views, which are inherent in governments, where the energy of the ablest is diminished by want of scope, and the mediocrity of the feeble is concealed by the insignificance of their responsibilities. For these reasons, we with our southern contemporary consider the annexation one to be desired. But we do not consider that these reasons are the most important, or that they ought to be allowed more than a momentary weight in the presence of the arguments, it is our duty to adduce.

With the fate of this great province the ultimate fate of this vast empire is inseparably bound up. The decision of the Government will involve not only the misery or happiness of four millions of British subjects, the civilization of a territory as large as Great Britain, or the future improvement of the second presidency, but it will determine the policy which is hereafter to be pursued in India. It will decide whether the country which has been committed to our charge, is ultimately to be fused into one great and progressive empire, or to continue for ever, split into principalities, in which two hundred and eighty rajahs exhaust the energies left them by debauchery, in every species of oppression. It will determine whether the Government which defends India is to receive its revenue, whether English energy and English justice are to accompany the physical improvements upon which Englishmen are resolved, and though last, not least, whether a British Government is to acknowledge the duty of protecting those to whom it stands in the light of a second Providence. For nearly eighty years we have in this respect been searching for a policy. While we were masters only of Bengal, the absorption of new territories was a matter only of State expediency. If we obtained them, the people benefited. If we allowed them to remain under their native rulers, we could at least console our consciences with the reflection, that the British Government could not protect those who owed it no allegiance. But from the moment we assumed the paramount power, stood forward as the



representatives of the Mogul, and exercised authority over the entire Peninsula, our position and responsibilities were alike reversed. The whole population of India became British subjects. The obligation to protect them was acknowledged in treaty after treaty. It forms the basis of the arrangement of 1805 with the Hindoo State of Travancore. It was repeated in language which is almost eloquent in the revised treaty of 1838, with the Mohammedan ruler of Lucknow. It was reiterated when we crushed the power of the Mahratta families, and it forms the sole justification for the practical absorption of Mysore. The Government has, in short, acknowledged the responsibility in its great public acts for half a century. Still the acknowledgment was for a period almost theoretical. The empire had grown so fast that the authorities shrunk from duties which they acknowledged to rest upon their consciences. They claimed the right of protection, while dispensing with the power which would have made the theory a fact. They were fettered also by that strange English fancy, which represents the Christian rulers of Hindostan as less scrupulous and more oppressive than the Mahomedan and Hindoo princes.

Between conviction and expediency, their policy continued without aim or principle. Sometimes they annexed, as in the case of Coorg. Sometimes they re-created an old family, as in Sattara; sometimes, as in Cachar, they recognized claims at which an English lawyer would have smiled, and sometimes, as in the Punjab, they "protected" the dynasty, and not the people. To enable our English readers to understand in what position this hesitation leaves millions of natives, we may use an illustration which is not our own. They have the germ of the same evil in England. The Palatinate of Lancaster once resembled in some degree these exceptional jurisdictions. It is now only a phrase, for the separate jurisdiction has been swept away. Let them imagine that county, purely British in population and in habits, ruled by an hereditary despot, who may be an able man, but who more frequently resembles Louis XV. in everything except refinement. Imagine a separate standing army, half disciplined, and often mutinous, the taxes farmed and collected at the sword's point, battles constantly occurring in Liverpool, the estate of the Stanleys held by armed ruffians, and murder by the soldiery too common for record. Let them add to this the wealth, exacted as we have said, squandered on the palace of the ruler, and the population and finances alike slowly decaying, and they will obtain a faint idea of the condition of the Indian County Palatine of Oude. How long would it be before Mr. Cobden's voice would be raised in denunciation?

At last a policy was found. The line of the founder of the Mahrattas wore out, and Sattara fell a second time to the British, who had given it away. Lord Dalhousie, either less timid than his predecessors, or, as we believe, filled with a deeper sense of his responsibilities, formally laid down on that occasion the doctrine, that we should seize every opportunity of honourably increasing our territories in India. Sattara was annexed on that minute. That policy, justified by the ordinary principles of political equity, by the ancient constitution of India, and even by the feudal law, which is the only analogy to be found in Europe, will ultimately give us India. Without violence, without fraud, without even an appeal to the principles upon which the *Times* has declared that the Indian treaties are effete, the whole of India must gradually pass under our rule. The proprietary right over great kingdoms, which we so strangely concede, will be respected, yet we shall gain province after province, just as our progressive development enables us to apply to them more generous principles of government.

But to render this policy something more than verbiage, it must be acted on. This we are aware Lord Dalhousie is prepared to do; yet there appears some faint possibility that Nagpore may not become British after all. In the first instance in which a conscientious policy has been successful on a great scale, it may be abandoned, and with it no slight portion of the future prosperity of India. In no one instance have we had so clear a claim, and in few have there been so many material reasons for enforcing it. We cannot believe that Lord Dalhousie will yield one inch to the clamour of an ignorant section of the last of English political parties, or hesitate to maintain a policy which is at once great, righteous, and his own.—*Friend of India*.

**TYPHUS FEVER.**—The *Madras Spectator* informs us, that the typhus fever is raging among the Burgher population of the Neilgherries. In some parts of the hills, the population has been decimated. Whole villages have been deserted, and the villagers, in their extreme terror, leave the sick and the dying almost untended. The number said to have perished is 600, but the two statements appear almost incompatible.

**RYOTS OF TANJORE.**—Arrears to the extent of two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees have been remitted to the ryots of Tanjore. Their losses in the storm of 1852-53 were severe, and the price of produce during the year has been unusually low. They prayed therefore for remission, and the request was backed by the collector. Tanjore is the model district of the ryotwarree.

**THE CROPS.**—We are happy to perceive from the *Madras Athenæum*, that in the opinion of the local authorities of that presidency, there is no danger whatever of a famine. There may be scarcity in some districts, but it will be felt only by the poorest class, and for these Government is exerting itself to provide. They will be employed on works of public utility, at the discretion of the collectors, and the importation of grain has already commenced on a large scale. The districts chiefly affected are Bellary and Nellore. In the former, the harvest has fallen one-half, owing to a deficiency in the fall of rain. It was only 9½ inches in 1853, against 28½ inches in 1852. In Nellore, the wet cultivation has fallen off fifty-seven, and the dry cultivation eighteen per cent.

**THE 12TH ROYAL LANCERS AND 74TH HIGHLANDERS.**—H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers and 74th Highlanders paraded for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, pursuant to order, on Tuesday evening, and, as stated by a cotemporary, "presented a very fine appearance." His Excellency arrived on the ground precisely at five o'clock P.M., and was received with the usual salute. The Lancers were dismissed on the conclusion of the inspection; but the 74th Highlanders were then put through a few movements which they executed with much steadiness. Their marching past in double time to music was greatly admired. After the general salute, the regiment formed square, and we hear that the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself highly pleased with them. The head-quarter division of the 74th embarked on board the *Earl of Hardwicke* for Negapatam yesterday morning, and the remainder of the regiment, about 120 men, will follow about the 26th instant in the *Lord George Bentinck*. A correspondent wishes to know whether H.M.'s 74th Highlanders are a kilted corps? No, they are not, the three pipers alone wearing the kilt, the regiment at large wearing the trews both in dress and undress. They have the Highland cap with a tuft, and are equipped with the new pattern single cross-belt. The 74th certainly appear a very fine corps, and we were much taken with their appearance.—*United Service Gazette*, Jan. 20.

**THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.**—The order for pensioning the local officers of the Nizam's service was published at Hyderabad, on the 14th Dec.

**THE 34TH L.I.**—The *Athenæum* states that the "accounts received from the 34th light infantry, who have just completed their march from Vizagapatam to Secunderabad, are of the most distressing nature. We are afraid to mention the number of deaths among both sepoy and followers occasioned by cholera during the journey, and hope it may prove to have been exaggerated. We are glad to hear that none of the officers have fallen victims."

**H.M.S. SYBILLE.**—There is a story current regarding H.M.S. *Sybil*, to the effect that she is sailing with sealed papers, and is by them destined for some service connected with Japan. About the papers we know nothing, and those who affect to know can simply guess in the dark, but this much is certain, that her captain desires to have an interview with the Governor-General, and that the vessel will sail for Calcutta on Thursday next.—*Madras Spectator*, Jan. 16.

**THE MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE.**—A local cotemporary drew attention the other day to the promotion of Dr. Shaw, of the Bombay army, to the rank of surgeon, as soon as the additional European regiment was entered on the rolls, and inquired why no similar promotion had taken place among the Madras doctors. We would, keeping to the same subject, give the inquiry a much more comprehensive bearing, and ask why the Madras medical service do not agitate for that augmentation of their strength for which they can urge so reasonable a claim. We observe from the Calcutta papers that an increase of the Bengal medical establishment is talked about as under contemplation; whether it is so or not we are unable to say, but have no hesitation in affirming that such a measure *ought* to be under contemplation for this Presidency, where the paucity of medical officers, in comparison with the duties devolved on them, is obvious at a glance. The number of full surgeons allowed under the present arrangement is seventy-three, who are distributed as follows:—

For the medical board .. ..	3
Superintending surgeons .. ..	10
Garrison surgeons .. ..	5
Surgeons with staff appointments .. ..	15
On furlough and sick certificate .. ..	14

making a total of forty-seven withdrawn from regimental duty, and leaving only twenty-six actually present and available for eight regiments of cavalry, five battalions of artillery, one horse brigade, three regiments of European infantry, and fifty-two of native infantry; in all sixty-nine regiments. This large deficiency in the number of surgeons has of course to be made up from the assistant-surgeons, which so far from leaving a medical officer or two available for any extraordinary or emergent occasion, necessitates often the imposition of duties and charges, which ought only to be entrusted to regularly trained professional men, or members of the subordinate branches of the service. There is no class of the state's servants in India in whose complete efficiency, both numerically and professionally considered, the public at large have a more direct and immediate interest than in that of the medical service; we are therefore not afraid, in urging this question on the attention of the authorities, of being charged with the advocacy of a mere class interest. The weal we would promote, in calling for a liberal addition to the number of surgeons, is the common weal; as for that of the Medicos themselves, it is coincident with the former, and needs therefore no separate looking after. Still we must confess to some little surprise at the indifference our Æsculapian friends manifest to this obvious defect in their service; an indifference which must be an obstacle in the way of the desired augmentation. Will they not take up the question themselves? If they could be persuaded to "agitate" in the matter, never mind how selfish the motive might be, attention could not be refused; conviction must follow attention, as remedy wait upon conviction, and thus the doctors and the public might rejoice together.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 17.

**THE BANK OF MADRAS.**—The Bank of Madras is in a curious position. Three several meetings of shareholders have been called, for the purpose of filling up vacancies in its direction, but called in vain, no party having presented himself as a candidate for the office. Under these circumstances another meeting has been summoned, for the consideration of the subject. It appears that the disinclination of qualified persons to sit at the board, arises from an offensive letter addressed to it by government, some year or two since. Folks do not like putting themselves in the way of another affront of the same nature. While they are discussing the question of their relation towards the state, we hope that the shareholders will not neglect to take steps for the removal of the disabilities under which the bank labours in respect of its business. Power to extend the field of operations at the discretion of the directors, ought to be had. The bank has a plethora of unproductive cash, apparently perennial, and is in consequence but a poor paying concern. Were it suffered to deal in exchange and other business now denied to it, the half-yearly balance-sheets would soon show a different result.—*Spectator*, Jan. 18.

**COL. COTTON.**—It is rumoured that Lieut.-Col. A. T. Cotton, Chief Engineer, will shortly proceed to Europe, when Lieut.-Col. E. Faber, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will succeed to the Chief Engineership.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD ARMSTRONG.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 17, 1854.*—No. 17 of 1854.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs the publication in General Orders of the following garrison orders issued by the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, on occasion of the embarkation to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Armstrong, town major.

**Garrison order by Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the garrison of Fort St. George, dated 20th December, 1853.**

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Armstrong having reported his intended departure to Europe on medical certificate by to-day's steamer, and consequent resignation of the appointment of town major of Fort St. George, which he has held for eleven years, the Right Honourable the Governor has great pleasure in publicly testifying to the untiring zeal and ability with which that officer has conducted the very onerous and responsible duties of his department, and the perfect satisfaction he has afforded his Excellency on all occasions, during the six years he has served under his immediate orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor sincerely hopes, the change to England may have the beneficial result anticipated, in its early restoring Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong to the active duties of an army, with which he has served with so much distinction during the lengthened period of thirty-three years.

C. A. BROWNE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Secretary to Government.

## CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FISHER, W. to be add. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Canara.  
FRASER, J. to act as princ. assist. to coll. and mag. and ag. to Gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, Jan. 17.  
HARRIS, G. A. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Calicut, fr. Jan. 1.  
KNOX, W. to act as coll. and mag. and ag. to Gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, Jan. 17.  
MORRIS, G. L. to act as spec. assist. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, dur. emp. of A. W. Phillips, Jan. 13.  
PHILLIPS, A. W. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely, dur. emp. of C. Whittingham, Jan. 13.  
SILVER, J. to be a sub. jud. of Combaconum, Jan. 13.  
WARD, S. N. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore, fr. Jan. 1.  
WHITTINGHAM, C. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Beauchamp, Jan. 13.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. 2 yrs. to the Cape, m.c.  
ONSLow, A. P. 4 mo. to Calcutta, Ceylon, and Madras, prep. to appl. fr. leave to Europe.  
RATLIFF, J. leave canc.  
TAYLOR, G. N. 14 days in ext.

## ECCLIESIASTICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES, Rev. M. W. W. to be chap. of Quilon, Jan. 17.  
NAGLE, Rev. W. to be a jt. chapl. at Secunderabad.  
NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. to Dec. 31.  
TAYLOR, Rev. H. attained rank of chapl. July 13, 1853.

## MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. J. 34th L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 15.  
ASHE, Ens. B. T. 10th N.I. to be qr. mr. Jan. 17.  
BAYLY, Brev. maj. S. 26th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. of div. Pegu, v. Boulderson, on m.c.  
BENSON, Ens. C. A. 13th N.I. to join.  
BOILEAU, Brev. capt. A. J. engrs. perm. to join 2nd div.  
BROOKING, Capt. F. A. 13th N.I. to act as paymr. at Trichinopoly.  
BROWN, Capt. D. 1st Madras fus. to be an assist. commis. in Pegu, Jan. 13.  
BURGE, Ens. R. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to join at Bellary.  
CHAMIER, Lieut. S. H. E. art. passed ex. in Hindustani.  
COFFIN, Lieut. col. J. C. com. 12th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chapley. of St. Mark's, Bangalore, v. Carthew.  
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st Madras fus. to be an assist. commis. in Pegu, Jan. 13.  
EDGCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. W. H. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.  
FRANKLYN, Brig. C. to assu. com. of his brigade at Rangoon.  
GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. to act as superint. of gunpowder manufactory dur. abs. of Lavie, Jan. 10.  
GIBBON, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 15.  
GOLDINGHAM, Lieut. G. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
GRANTHAM, Lieut. col. G. 24th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class, and to com. Trichinopoly, v. Franklyn, Jan. 13.  
HAWKS, Lieut. J. S. to be adjt. 37th N.I. Jan. 13.  
HENNAH, Capt. S. W. 4th L.C. to do du. with 2nd L.C. Jan. 14.  
JEFFERIS, Lieut. J. h. art. to rec. ch. of dep. judge adv. gen.'s off. (Pegu) pending arr. of Brev. maj. S. Bayly, 26th N.I.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. J. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 9.  
KENNEDY, Lieut. R. B. 23rd L.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 10.  
LIDDERDALE, Ens. J. 38th N.I. is relieved fr. doing du. with 50th N.I. and will proceed to join his corps at Vizagapatam, under orders fr. the adj.-gen. of the army, Jan. 13.  
MACKINTOSH, Lieut. H. 52nd N.I. to act as assist. for the construction of a road from Prom to Toungoop, Dec. 24.  
MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. 8th N.I. to be pol. agt. at Bhopal, in succ. to Maj. Durand, and also marriage-registrar for that state for the British district of Baireeah and for Rajghur, fr. Dec. 14.  
MAINWARING, Lieut. T. 2nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 15.  
MCNEILL, Ens. M. rec. arr. to do du. with 12th N.I. to join.  
MOXON, Ens. T. 2nd L.I. to join under Lieut. J. R. Mackenzie.  
OBBARD, Ens. T. with 48th N.I. to join.  
OTTLEY, Lieut. P. F. 48th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. but to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 36th until rel. Jan. 17.  
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. E. M. art. placed at disp. of govt. of India. with a view to app. to offic. as commdt. of Malwa art.  
PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to be adjt. Jan. 17.  
SCOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. to do du. with sappers and miners.  
SHERMAN, Ens. J. F. S. 37th gren. to join.  
SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd L.I. ret. of du. as pres. of committee on claims of heirs to pens.  
STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. H. M. engrs. to be an asst. civ. engr. and employed under the orders of the Revenue Board in the dept. pub. works, Jan. 13; to rank fr. June 13, 1851.  
TOMES, Lieut. E. 2nd N.V.B. to join detach. at Nellore.  
VERTUE, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to rank fr. June 13, 1851.  
WALKER, Capt. W. L. 4th L.C. to do du. with 2nd L.C. Jan. 14.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

EDGCOMBE, W. H. Jan. 10.

CAVALRY.

CAREY, D. Jan. 10.

INFANTRY.

Mc NEILL, M. Jan. 10.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDDOME, Lieut. R. H. 42nd N.I. to Calcutta for 3 mo.

BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Jan. 16, 1855, Neilgherries.

BOILEAU, Brev. capt. A. J. M. eng. fr. Sept. 19, for 4 mo. to Madras, on m.c.

BOWER, Maj. H. 52nd N.I. to May 31, in con.

DALLAS, Cpt. A. R. 1st N.I. 6 mo. to Madras and Ramunmully Hills, on m.c.

DEVILLE, Col. A. 34th L.I. to Eur.

GORDON, Brev. maj. N. J. 31st L.I. 3 mo. to Bangalore, Madras, and Neilgherries.

HARRIS, Lieut. C. 8th L.C. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.

HICKLEY, Capt. M. 15th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.

HILL, Brev. maj. C. T. 29th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.

JAMES, Brig. gen. J. P. 1 mo. to Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to Eur. on m.c.

LAVIE, Brev. maj. T. art. fr. Jan. 11 to March 15, to Neilgherries and southern div.

LODGE, Lieut. W. R. 35th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. 5 months, on m.c.

MAYNE, Capt. R. Fur. vet. to March 1, to Jaulnah, on m.c.

MEARS, Brig. gen. J. P. 40th N.I. to Jan. 1856, to sea and New South Wales, on m.c.

MILLER, Maj. W. H. art. to March 1, to Kamptee and Aurungabad.

NICOL, Capt. R. 33rd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

ONSLow, 2nd Lieut. G. W. art. to E. coast and sea, on m.c. until Aug. 1, 1855.

PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 5, to pres.

SHAW, Capt. R. 2nd N.I. to April 30, to Madras.

SMART, Capt. G. 21st N.I. to July 3, in ext. to Penang, hills, and sea.

STURROCK, Capt. G. 11th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. 40th N.I. leave can.

TIGHE, Lieut. J. S. 8th L.C. Feb. 10, in ext.

TREWMAN, Capt. F. R. 2nd N.V.B. to Jan. 20, 1855.

WALPOLE, Col. H. E. 16th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

WHINYATES, Brig. F. F. to Europe, on furl. resigning com. of art. fr. day of embarkation.

WILSON, Lieut. J. A. W. F. 2nd N.V.B. leave till further orders, Neilgherries.

WOOD, Capt. H. W. 4th L.I. to Europe, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLLINS, Vet. surg. E. C. perm. to retire on pension, fr. Jan. 10.

KEY, Superint. surg. ret. fr. serv. on pension of £365 per annum, from Feb. 28.

REAN, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. perm. to enter on genl. duties of the army, Jan. 13.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUTLER, Surg. W. to Feb. 28, to Madras.

EVANS, Surg. W. leave can.

KEY, Surg. T. leave can.

MAILLARDET, Surg. J. W. 5th L.C. to Dec. 15, to sea, on m. c.

PATERSON, Surg. C. 3rd L.C. to April 30, in ext. to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m. c.

ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. 1 mo.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

INNERS, wife of Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. s. at Jaulnah, Jan. 9.

NAILER, wife of the Rev. A. C. s. at Madras.

POPE, wife of the Rev. R. V. d. at Madras, Jan. 17.

POYNTZ, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 25th, d. still-born, at Cannanore, Dec. 25.

PURVIS, wife of A. s. at Guntoor, Jan. 16.

WAHAB, the lady of Lieut. H. H.M.'s 94th, d. at Madras, Jan. 18.

### MARRIAGES.

FENTON, Lieut. F. A. 7th L.C. to Annie C. d. of Lieut. col. Cum-berlege, at Saugor, Jan. 18.

HODGSON, Cornet S. 2nd L.C. to Harriet J. d. of Lieut. col. W. E. Litchfield, at Madras, Jan. 4.

MACFARLANE, M. to Miss Martha Brown, at Vepery, Jan. 11.

ROSS, W. H. to Ann, widow of the late R. Taylor, at Madras, Jan. 18.

### DEATHS.

BROOME, Henry, s. of Lieut. Madras army, Feb. 2.

BRICE, Richard, inf. s. of Capt. E. at Hyderabad, Dec. 27.

FAULTON, John, s. of Capt. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Hyti, aumla, aged 1, Jan. 6.

FERNANDEZ, d. of S. at Poodoopettah, aged 6, Jan. 5.

POSTON, Elizabeth F. d. of W. II. at Hoosingabad, aged 3, Dec. 18.

HARVEY, Mrs. Ruth, at Arcot, aged 61, Jan. 8.

HERBERT, T. N. at Masulipatam, aged 25, Jan. 10.

MINCHIN, Mary S. inf. d. of J. C. s. at Nellore, Jan. 17.

ONSLow, Rosa R. wife of A. P. c.s. at Chatterpore, aged 47, Jan. 3.

POPE, inf. d. of the Rev. R. V. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 17.

POYNTZ, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 25th, at Cannanore, aged 26, Jan. 4.

RODRIGUES, T. at Royapettah, aged 63, Jan. 18.

SMITH, Mrs. R. A. at Cuttack, Jan. 17.

STEPHEN, Mrs. Mary, at Madras, aged 82, Jan. 14.

WEBBER, Henry, at Rayapooram, aged 69, Jan. 22.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 10. Steamer Hindostan, Harris, Suez; Raymond, Mackie, Liverpool.—11. Duke of Lancaster, Major, Adelaide; Canearde, Galle, Mar-sailla.—12. Ino, Warwick, Port Phillip; Queen, Bell, London and Cape of Good Hope; Emma Eugenia, Pizzy, Cape of Good Hope and Mauri-tius.—13. Helicellyn, Wright, Port Phillip; Minden, Crawford, London and Cape of Good Hope; Carthage, Cromar, Melbourne; Oliver Crom-well, Smith, Mauritius.—14. Duke of Argyll, Suckling, London; Charle-magne, Oudoire, Pondicherry.—15. Granville, Burrows, Cape of Good Hope; Harsinger, Tannen, Vizagapatam, Coringa, and Masulipatam.—17. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Munsoorcottah, Vizagapatam, Coringa, and Masulipatam.—19. Steamer Hydaspes, Benson, Calcutta.—22. Hamp-shire, Reynell, Masulipatam.—23. Z. pthath Pancah, Jarvis, Singapore, Malacca; James Hall, Rose, Coringa.—24. Steamer Bombay, —, Cal-cutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Hindostan (Jan. 10), from SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Edgecombe, Mr. Carey, Miss Græme, Hon. Mr. Milles, Mr. Norfor, Miss Mahoney, Mr. Colbeck, and Mr. McNeill. From MARSHALLS TO MADRAS.—Mr. Kennedy. From SUEZ TO MADRAS.—Maj. Scott, Hujee Ool Mook and wife. From BOMBAY TO MADRAS.—Mr. Scott. From GALLE TO MADRAS.—Mr. Fletcher. From SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. M' Rae, Miss Vase, Capt. Close, Mrs. Tyfe, Mr. Marcus, Mr. Murray, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Regnell and servant, Miss Syton, Mr. and Mrs. M'Millon, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Rowcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Voss, Miss Voss, and child, Rajah of Coorg's servant, Miss Smith, Mr. Innes, Miss Birch, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Walker, Dr. Currie, Mr. Judge, Mr. D-Bett, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Feicke, Mr. Lindsay, Miss Matonoff, Mr. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. Mantell, Mr. Kellier, Mr. Hoeman, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Mudge, Mr. Wilcombe, Mr. Diaper, Mr. Clark, Mr. Peddie, Mr. and Mrs. Figg, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Amley, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Le Messurier, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Young, Mr. Lang, and Mr. O. Perkins. From SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tondorf and Mr. Groh. From PORT PHILIP TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Pahnor and native servant. From SYDNEY TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Paterson. From GALLE TO CAL-CUTTA.—Mrs. Ross.

Per steamer Hydaspes (Jan. 19), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Baker and Mr. Gerard.

Per Zaphnath Pancah.—Mrs. Goodrich and child, Mrs. MacDougall and child, Lieut. MacDougall.

Per James Hall.—Mrs. King and child, and Miss Beer.

Per steamer Bombay (Jan. 21), from CALCUTTA.—Sir Christopher Raw-linson, Maj. Loyd, Lieut. Williams, and W. M. Johnstone.

Per Queen (Jan. 12), from LONDON and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. For MADRAS.—Col. McDuff, Capt. Brydon, Capt. and Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Thackeray, Lieuts. Philpot, Thackeray, Sir David Baird, Bart. Cathcart, and Swaffield; Lieut. and q. m. Mr. Daines, and 315 men of H. M. 7th regt. Highlanders; Dr. and Mrs. Evans. For CALCUTTA.—Messadmes Battye, Hilliard, Miles, and Wharton; Master J. Hilliard, Mrs. Hilliard, A. Hilliard, Kent, Sheriff, Shearman, Campbell, and Pittar, Capt. Wroughton, Lieut. Miles, and Dr. Hilliard, B. army; Dr. Evans, Lieut. Young, H. M. 61st regt.; Messrs. Clifford and Cragge, Maj. Cox, Mr. Harris and C. Harris, and 5 steerage passengers.

Per Minden (Jan. 13), from LONDON and CAPE.—Messadmes Pole and Walsh, head quarters, 12th Royal Lancers, viz. Lieut. col. Pole, Capts. Horne, Durnal, and Williams; Lieuts. Lennox and Swinley, Cornet Fletcher, Paym, Walsh, Cornet and adj. Brown, and Asst. surg. Flood.

Per Granville (Jan. 15), from CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Capts. Oakes, Murr, Clifton, and Prior; Lieuts. Baker, Bond, and Shirlock, Dr. Wads-worth, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Clifton.

Per Harsinger (Jan. 15), from VIZAGAPATAM, CORINGA, and MASULI-PATAM.—Lieut. Bristow and servant, W. Stodart, Esq. and servant; Mrs. S. Herbert and child, Mr. J. Perriman, Miss S. Herbert, Mrs. Capt. Tannen, Mr. Caster, and Master W. Morris.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (Jan. 17), from MOONSOORCOTTAH, VIZAGAPATAM, CORINGA, and MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Norton and Lieut. and Mrs. Dancy.

### DEPARTURES.

JAN. 10. Orator, James, London; Atlanta, Gibson, Munsoorcottah, Moulmein, and Rangoon.—11. Nymph, Le Conteur, Pondicherry, Ara-cana, and Liverpool.—13. Concordia, Galland, Goringa.—14. Queen, Bell, Calcutta.—15. Trafalgar, Taylor, Binlipatam; Amelia, Maiben, Northern Ports.—17. H.M.'s ship Seble Hon. C. J. B. Elliott, Calcutta; Gran-ville, Burrows, Calcutta.—19. Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, Negapatam and Burmah.—20. Screw steamer Hydaspes, Benson, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—21. Sir Wm. Gomm, Stride, Rangoon; Carthage, Cromar, Liverpool.—23. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Masulipatam.—26. Steamer Bombay, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Hindostan (Jan. 10), to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Kinkead, Capt. Mansfield, H. Mead, Esq. and Mrs. Mead.

Per Atlanta (Jan. 10), to MUNSOORCOTTAH, MOULMEIN, and RANGOON.—To MUNSOORCOTTAH.—Capt. McVicar, Asst. surg. J. E. Dickinson, and 350 details of the 5th and 26th reg. N.I.

Per Earl of Hardwicke (Jan. 19), to NEGAPATAM and BURMAN.—For NEGAPATAM.—Detachment of the 74th Highlanders, viz. Lieut. col. John McDuff, Capt. L. A. Bryden and J. Falconer, Lieuts. P. Philpot, Hon. J. Colborne, Sir David Baird, Bart. R. Cathcart, and J. S. C. Swaffield, Esq. N. C. McCrummer, Lieut. and Adj. F. R. Thackeray, Qr. mr. C. Daines, Asst. surg. W. Lapsley, Capt. F. A. Willis, Ensigns E. Brackenberry, E. Woodhouse, and J. Richardson, Asst. surg. W. H. Rean.

Per steamer Hydaspes (Jan. 20), LONDON.—For GALLE.—Mrs. Sinclair and child. For CAPE.—Lieut. W. G. Onslow. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Stewart, two Masters Brockman, Master Batcheler, Mrs. Lorimer and 3 children, Mr. J. W. Franck, Mr. A. Atkinson, Mrs. Barker, and 2 children.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Miss Græme.  
Per steamer Bombay (Jan. 25), to SUEZ.—To MALTA.—Capt. C. T. Hill. To MARSHALLS.—P. Gammie, Esq. and Mrs. Gammie. To GALLE.—Mrs. Capt. Ouchterlong. To BOMBAY.—H. Scott, Esq.; S. Hannaford, Esq.

### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 24, 1854.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

##### Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper .....	5 per ct.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. ....	5 do.

##### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	100 per ct.
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	98 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s .....	88 "
On Tanjore do. ....	88 "

##### Discount.

On Government Acceptances .....	3 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days .....	6 "
Ditto above 30 days .....	7 "
Investments .....	Rs. 33,92,702 1 6
Circulation and Deposits .....	39,62,443 2 3
Specie in the Bank .....	34,13,504 7 9

##### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 prem.
1829-30	1½ to 2 prem.
1841	2 to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	½ dis. to ½ prem.
1835-36	Par to ½ prem.
1843	½ to 1½ prem.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt .. ..	5 to 6
Tanjore Bonds .. ..	½ to 1 prem.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	16 to 17 prem.

##### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3-6 each
Bank of England Notes .....	10-3-10 to 10-4 each
Spanish Dollars .....	220 per 100

##### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills,	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Mauritius Government Bills,	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Ceylon do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.	
" Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.	
" Sell, par.	

##### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 15s. to 4l. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

### THE TRAFFIC ON THE BOMBAY RAILWAY.

Only one question in connection with Indian railways now remains to be determined. Will they pay? It has been proved that they will be beneficial to the state, that they will increase its military resources, centralise its administrative power, and allow scope for that endless expansion against which Government, Press, and Parliament, alike protest in vain. It is proved that they will be beneficial to the people, that they will facilitate communication, the very source of commerce, that they will prevent the possibility of famines, and open up regions in which the British power is known only by the omnipresence of its taxation. It remains to be proved that they will be beneficial to the shareholders, and this proof is the most important of the three. Neither policy nor philanthropy, the welfare of the state or the advantage of the people, will accelerate the construction of railways half so fast as a ten per cent dividend. Indian railways are now "promising speculations." Let the promise be once

fulfilled, and the difficulties with which we have hitherto had to contend, will be instantly removed. Capital will be forthcoming, with or without a guarantee, and the energy of the city anxious for so profitable an investment, will speedily break down the few remaining barriers of official conservatism.

Hitherto, we have had but few data upon which to build an hypothesis. Railway engineers have been satisfied, for they are aware that traffic, even if it does not exist, is created by a rapid communication. The press has been satisfied, for it has some knowledge of the enormous traffic which must exist among a hundred and fifty millions of people, and which will discharge itself upon these great arteries of the empire. The public generally is satisfied; but there still exists a class who doubt the extent of the returns. They question whether cheapness will not counterbalance speed; whether the habits of generations can be abandoned in an hour; and, above all, whether natives will consent to be carried on the railway. They made little use of the steamers. We are enabled to offer a contribution towards a consideration of the question. It is an analysis of the returns of the traffic on the Bombay line, from April almost to the close of 1853. The month of October, unfortunately, has not been received, and the returns stopping with November, are by no means so favourable as they would have been, had they included those of the following month. Enough remains to satisfy our readers of the extent to which the natives are ready to avail themselves of this new method of communication. It must be remembered, that these returns show only the traffic of passengers. Only twenty-two miles have as yet been completed, and the line, though it begins in a presidency town, as yet ends, in a commercial sense, nowhere. It carries no merchandise, no cotton, and no wheat; it has not superseded the native carts, or connected Bombay with the great cities of the interior. Commercially speaking the railway has no existence. It carries only the natives desirous of reaching Bombay from the villages along the line, and occupies in that respect a position somewhat resembling that of the Blackwall Railway. Nevertheless, with these great drawbacks, the receipts from passengers alone have been at the rate of nearly eight per cent. per annum, on the total outlay of £7,000 a mile:—

	Passengers.	Parcels.	Proceeds.
Week ending 24th April .....	12,349	3-12-0	5411-10-8
" May .....	49,646½	125-1-0	16,539-14-6
" June .....	26,627½	85-14-0	7495-14-6
" July .....	31,156	154-4-0	8601-3-9
" August .....	28,185½	181-3-0	7942-14-0
" September .....	33,222	215-12-0	8615-8-0
" November .....	33,937½	177-15-5	8986-2-4
	215,124	943-13-5	63,593-3-9

It will be perceived that immediately after the first rush of aroused curiosity had subsided, the numbers gradually declined. The fifty thousand persons who had travelled by rail in May, became only twenty-six thousand in June, while the receipts diminished in an even greater proportion. From that moment they gradually recovered, and up to the present date have steadily increased. The ordinary estimate for working expenses is fifty per cent. upon the receipts, and from figures before us, it appears that this estimate, as nearly as we can calculate without absolutely complete information, is correct. We obtain therefore the gratifying result, that without merchandise, and before it is connected with any great city, the Bombay railway from passengers alone returns some four per cent. per annum of clear profit. Indian railways will pay.

This result, however satisfactory it may appear, is as nothing when compared with the facts indicated by the following analysis. The upper table proves, it is true, that the passenger traffic is sufficient of itself to support a railway; the lower proves that that profit is derived not from the upper classes, but from the mass of the population:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
April,	917	4,107	7,325
May,	1,876	9,637½	38,131
June,	636	3,665	22,326½
July,	601	4,344	26,211
August,	695½	3,166	24,324
September,	704	3,508½	29,009½
November,	713½	3,253	29,971
	5,643	31,681	177,298

Omitting May as an exceptional month, it will be perceived that, while the number of first-class passengers has scarcely changed, and that of the second class has been decreased, the number of the third class has been steadily progressive. The fares may have been altered; but when these tables were compiled, they were two annas, ten pie, and three pie a mile for

the three classes. The last is more than double the rate current among the boatmen on the Hooghly, yet at these rates, the Bombay Railway, which ends nowhere, has obtained third-class passengers at the rate of 400,000 a year. We do not intend to ascribe to these facts an exaggerated importance. There may be local circumstances at Bombay with which we are not acquainted, the population may be less immovable than that of Bengal, or may have some religious motive for paying visits to the neighbourhood of Tannah. Nevertheless, they are in our judgment conclusive as to the success of Indian railways. If the lowest class can be induced to travel in millions, and pay third-class fares, railways in India become from a "promising speculation," a "certain investment of our surplus capital."—*Friend of India*.

#### COMMANDER STEPHENS, I.N.

In the squadron orders of the 26th instant, by the Commodore commander-in-chief, will be seen the sudden supersession in the command of the *Falkland*, of Commander John Stephens, by Commander H. H. Hewett. This proceeding has taken us by surprise, and we can discover no reason whatever for such a piece of arbitrary conduct. If officers of twenty-five years' standing are thus to be thrown out of their rightful commands without trial, inquiry, or reason of any kind whatsoever assigned, all we can say is, that the sooner officers throw up their commissions the better; nay more, we conceive that Government is bound to protect and shield from injury its naval officers, and that in this case its head should satisfy himself, that there has been good and sufficient reason for the supersession of Commander Stephens, particularly as Government confirmed that officer in the command of which he has just now been deprived.

If faults be urged against the commander, let a court-martial be assembled to test their accuracy. At present it appears, as if secret influence was at work to ruin an old, and so far as we know, meritorious officer of long standing, an officer, who, on his return from a three years' cruise in the China seas, was highly complimented by the very person who has virtually now pronounced him unfit for command. Can it be possible that the supersession of Captain Stephens is in consequence of the disturbance which took place a week ago on board the *Falkland*, on account of which some of the ringleaders have been transported for refusing to obey the command of a black boatswain? Why, Commander Stephens was only carrying out the Articles of War, and acting in accordance with the spirit of his commission as a commander of the Indian navy, which runs—"and you are therefore duly to exercise as well as the officers and soldiers in arms under you, and to use your best endeavours to keep them in good order and discipline, and we do hereby command them to obey you as their commander." Now it is notorious that the refractory seamen, on the occasion we allude to, did disobey the lawful command of Commander Stephens, and the conviction which the court-martial recorded proves such to have been the case. In the face of these facts, to punish Commander Stephens on this account would be to punish him for doing his duty, and to punish him too in an illegal manner.

If the commander has been guilty of any offence, let him be arraigned before a court-martial, or let a court of inquiry be assembled to investigate the circumstances of his supersession, but let us have no secret condemnations, or no stabbing in the dark. We call upon Lord Elphinstone to institute inquiry why an officer has been dismissed from a command by Sir Henry Leeke, on his own authority, in which he, the disgraced officer, had been confirmed by the head of the Government. More than this, Commander Hewett, who has been appointed to the *Falkland*, is on sick leave, we understand, at Mahabeshwar, and will not be here until the 1st proximo; and this makes the appointment the more singular, as no one has heretofore heard of a sick officer being nominated to a command.

While on this subject, we may mention that complaints have reached us of another act which Sir Henry Leeke has recently perpetrated; we allude to his ordering the pay abstracts of the captain, officers, and crew of the *Falkland* for December last to be stopped at the pay office; and this has accordingly been done. We very much question Sir Henry Leeke's power over the pay and allowances due by Government to any of its servants. If such a power is vested in him we have yet to learn it. It may be that Commander Stephens remonstrated with the Commodore on his stopping the pay abstracts, and got superseded in consequence; if so, his disrating is unjust, and in either or any case we call upon Government to step forward and show the world that if its servants are publicly punished, the cause of such punishment shall be publicly announced. We have had long too much Khut-patism amongst us, and we hailed Lord Elphinstone's arrival as the death-blow of such. A case has now arisen for the exercise of

his interference, which we hope to see taken advantage of by him. We cannot at present discuss this matter further, but we are far from being done with it.—*Bombay Times*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24th arrived at Bombay Jan. 7th (per *Queen*).

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY is about to be formed for the construction of a Wet-Dock Company at Bombay.

MOVEMENTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* states, that the recent movements in the Persian Gulf continue to occasion considerable excitement in that presidency. The relief for the year has been suspended, and the troops ordered to stand fast. The marine department have received orders to report upon the number of steamers, at the disposal of the government, in the event of an emergency. Further intelligence is anxiously awaited, and we perceive that instructions are expected to arrive from England.

ACCIDENT TO COL. TRITTON.—The *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st Dec. records a very serious accident which occurred on the Panwell-road on Monday, the 26th ultimo. It appears that Col. and Mrs. Tritton were on their way down to Bombay, and when within a stage of Panwell, their carriage fell over the side of a bridge, from the want of adequate protection to it. The colonel had his arm broken, Mrs. Tritton was seriously injured, the coachman is in a precarious state, and a servant has suffered severely.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A portion of the electric telegraph establishment arrived within eleven miles of Malligaum on the 5th instant, but as usual found nothing ready for work. No time, however, was lost in making the necessary preparations, and at the date of our correspondent's communication, operations had commenced, and the wire was being laid down at the rate of a mile a day. In Candish the weather is represented as being delightful just now, the thermometer ranging from 53° to 90°.

THE LATE MR. MACLEOD.—We have learned from very good authority, that the fishermen of Kurrachee have presented a petition to the commissioner, bemoaning in terms of the greatest feeling, the loss they have suffered in the death of Mr. Macleod, who, in the flowery Persian style of the petitioners, they declare to have always looked upon in the light of a father. This in itself speaks volumes as to the estimation in which the lamented deceased gentleman was held, even by the very poorest of those over whom he exercised control.—*Scindian*, Jan. 18.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAGSHAW, R. S. asst. sess. judge of Ahmedabad, to act. as senior ditto of Surat, for detach. stat. of Broach, Jan. 20.  
HARRISON, W. H. judge, &c. of Surat, assu. ch. Jan. 14.  
HOPE, T. C. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, qual. for transac. of public business.  
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. act. asst. to commiss. of Sattara, resu. ch. of du. Jan. 25.  
LUMSDEN, James G. to be a prov. memb. of council.  
STACK, J. W. 3rd asst. to coll. of Tannah, pl. in perm. ch. of Panwell Talooka.  
WALTER, C. 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, to act as asst. and sess. judge of that zillah.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRAY, A. 1 mo. prep. to Eur. ROBERTSON, E. P. 1 mo. m.c.  
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. 20 days. SCOTT, G. 1 mo.  
OGILVY, T. 1 mo.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYS, Rev. J. T. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1.  
DICKENSON, Rev. E. N. to be act. chaplain of Hyderabad, visiting Sukkur and Shikarpoor twice a year, Jan. 8.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, Lieut. G. G. art. from h. brig. to 2nd batt. Jan. 17.  
COMPTON, Capt. D'O. rec. ch. as act. pol. ag. in Mahee Kants, fr. Maj. H. W. Trevelyan.  
CRAWFORD, Capt. J. H. G. supt. engr. railway dept. to proc. on du. into interior.  
CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. F. to conduct du. of supt. eng. railway dept. at pres. dur. abs. of Capt. Crawford.  
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd batt. h. brig. Jan. 17.  
GILLESPIE, Ens. R. R. 2nd L.I. at pres. with a detach. at Poona, to rejoin his reg.  
GILLESPIE, Ens. W. to do du. with 29th N.I. to join.  
HEMMING, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 7 light field batt.  
HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. art. 3rd co. 2nd batt. to join 4th co. and No. 4 light field batt. Jan. 17.  
KENDALL, Lieut. W. engs. ret. to du. Jan. 6.

KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. art. reported fit for du. and to join his station; fr. 4th batt. to 3rd batt. to com. 6th co. with bullock batt. attach. at Sattara, Jan. 17.  
 LE GEYT, Cornet P. H. 3rd L.C. to do du. with horse brigade, to join.  
 L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. to act as adj. to left wing 9th N.I. proc. to Surat.  
 MALCOLM, Maj. G. act. supt. of pol. Dharwar, to be an asst. mag. in Dharwar zillah, and vested with power of a mag.  
 MARRIOTT, Capt. sec. to the mil. board, resum. ch. Jan. 6.  
 MOORE, Ens. A. T. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. exam.  
 NAPIER, Lieut. G. art. 4th co. 3rd batt. to com. the detach. of the 1st co. at Najcote, Jan. 17.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 2nd in com. Guzerat irr. horse, to be an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat collectorates.  
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. 29th N.I. to be supern. asst. to superint. of rev. surv. and assessments, Rutnagherry.  
 ROSE, Ens. A. to do du. with 29th N.I. to join.  
 SEACOME, Ens. G. R. to do du. with 29th N.I. to join.  
 SHEPHEARD, Maj. A. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 9.  
 STEVENS, Ens. G. T. to do du. with right wing 1st Eur. fus. to join.  
 STEVENSON, Lieut. rec. vet. ch. of horses fr. 4 light fd. batt.  
 TREASURE, Capt. C. N. inv. estab. to reside and receive his pay at the Neigherry Hills.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. c.b. engs. ret. to duty Jan. 9, to be chief engineer Jan. 13.  
 WATTS, Ens. J. G. to do duty with 13th N.I. to join.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. 8th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. qual. as interp.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. G. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Jan. 16 to 31 to rem. at Bombay.  
 BARR, Capt. J. T. act. 1st assist. to pol. ag. in Kattewar, 1 mo.  
 BODDAM, Lieut. C. T. engs. to Feb. 28.  
 BOLTON, Ens. J. S. D. 11th N.I. March 10 to June 20, to Bombay.  
 BOODLE, Lieut. C. E. 5th N.I. fr. March 15 to May 31, to Bombay.  
 BROWN, Lieut. G. G. art. Jan. 17 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.  
 BROWNE, Brig. W. J. c.b. 30 days.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. dep. coll. Hyderabad in Scinde, six weeks prep. to Eur.  
 DODD, Ens. C. D. J. 8th N.I. from Jan. 23 to Feb. 28, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.  
 FENNING, Capt. H. dep. coll. Mohamed Khan-ka Tanda, to May 25, m.c.  
 GOODFELLOW, 2nd Lieut. W. W. sappers and miners, fr. Feb. 2 to Mar. 4, in ext. to remain in Bombay.  
 GRAHAM, Maj. D. C. political supt. of Kolapore, 1 month.  
 HARPUR, Lieut. asst. supt. of pol. Tannah, leave can.  
 JAMESON, Capt. D. H. 8th N.I. to Feb. 20, in ext.  
 JAMESON, Ens. C. 25th N.I. to Jan 31, in ext.  
 LANG, Lieut. col. W. pol. ag. Kattewar, leave can.  
 LUCAS, Maj. art. to be paymaster, northern div. of the army, dur. Capt. Eyre's abs. Jan. 17.  
 MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. engs. leave can. fr. Jan. 4.  
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. W. W. 10th N.I. to April 15, Agra.  
 PIERS, Lieut. T. T. 29th N.I. 3 mo. to Bombay and Mahableshwar hills.  
 REES, Lieut. T. H. 16th N.I. 6 mo. to Calcutta.  
 SOPPITT, Ens. A. 15th N.I. to March 7.  
 UTTERSON, Ens. M. C. 20th N.I. to Feb. 11, Belgaum.  
 WESTBROOKE, Capt. F. 18th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

EDWARDS, Surg. E. W. to resu. his du. as supt. surg.  
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. tr. to 1st batt. art. pro tem.  
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. placed at the disposal of the govt. of India, Jan. 13.  
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. Surat, rec. med. ch. of left wg. 9th N.I.  
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. J. att. to 26th N.I. at Ahmednuggur, to join.  
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. pass. colloq. exam. Jan. 2.  
 STRATTON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of art. at Dhooliakote.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
 SYLVESTER, J. H. Jan. 9.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. 3 years to Eur. on furl. on m. c.  
 EDWARDS, Supt. surg. E. W. leave cancelled.  
 HULLIN, Vet. surg. J. H. B. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr April 15, to Mount Abou.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BALFOUR, Lieut. to join the *Acbar*, Jan. 14.  
 BARKER, Com. to join the *Ajdaha*, Jan. 14.  
 BARRON, Mids. C. H. W. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore.

CROCKETT, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Jan. 24.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. to Feb. 1, to rem. at Mahableshwar.  
 DOWELL, Mids. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Constance*, Jan. 24.  
 FENDALL, Mids. perm. to reside on shore fr. Jan. 23.  
 FIVEY, act 2nd class 2nd mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Victoria*.  
 HELLARD, Lieut. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore.  
 HEWETT, Com. to Feb. 1, to rem. at Mahableshwar, to the *Falkland*, Jan. 26.  
 JAMES, Asst. surg. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Queen*, Jan. 21, perm. to reside on shore.  
 LEAN, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. R. M. to join the *Hastings*.  
 NAYLOR, Asst. surg. to join the *Victoria*, Jan. 21.  
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. rel. fr. du. in I.N. Jan. 23.  
 SEARLE, Mate W. L. ret. to du. Jan. 2.  
 TEMPLAR, Mids. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Constance*, Jan. 24.  
 TOZER, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Conqueror*.  
 WORSLEY, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Jan. 23.  
 YATES, Mids. fr. the *Constance* to the *Hastings*, Jan. 24.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

FRASER, wife of A. G. s. at Poona, Jan. 19.  
 GREEN, the lady of Capt. E. A. 21st N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, Jan. 14.  
 LAWRENCE, wife of T. s. at Belgaum, Jan. 14.  
 SHAW, wife of C. c.s. s. at Belgaum, Jan. 14.

## MARRIAGES.

BAYLY, Lieut. A. A. art. to Mary, d. of Maj. Jaunce, at Ootacamund, Jan. 10.  
 BOLTON, Lieut. H. J. 12th N.I. to Eliza Jane, d. of Lieut. col. D. G. Duff, at Bombay, Jan. 17.  
 NELSON, Surg. W. C. m.d. 20th N.I. to Florence M. d. of the Rev. H. H. Brereton, at Sholapore, Jan. 10.  
 YONGE, Ens. J. L. 16th N.I. to Georgina A. C. d. of Lieut. col. D. G. Duff, at Bombay, Jan. 17.

## DEATHS.

BRANDON, C. A. at Colaba, aged 2, Jan. 21.  
 ELLERMAN, Lieut. Royal Navy, at Bombay, Jan. 25.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JAN. 14. Mobile, Ponsonby, Port Phillip.—16. William Shand, Morris, Glasgow.—19. Steamer Singapore, Evans, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; steamer Norma, Black, Southampton and Mauritius; steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—21. Standard, Blyth, Port Adelaide.—23. Steamer Queen, Young, Aden.—23. Elvira, Graham, Liverpool.—25. Patriot King, Wise, Liverpool; Lord Hungerford, Brown, Whampoa and Singapore.—26. Steamer Victoria, Menessee, Kurrachee; Duke of Norfolk, Filk, Port Phillip.—27. William Stevenson, Williams, K. G. Sound.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Union, from BORDEAUX.—Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Bonnet, Mr. Ritchie. Per Alivra (Jan. 23), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. West and 3 children. Per Duke of Norfolk (Jan. 23), from PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Filk. Per Fortescue, to PORT PHILLIP.—Messrs. Scott, Rutherford, Tuohy, Harrison, Sampson.  
 Per Singapore, from HONG-KONG.—Lieut. Millford, Mr. Geedies and servant, Capt. Bird, Mr. John Ritchie and servant, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Cameron, C.S., Mrs. Curria and infant, Mrs. C. Evans and infant.  
 Per Bombay, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Chapman and 3 children, Mr. Stock, Maj. Hocks, 3rd regt. B.N.I., Dr. and Mrs. Forster, M. med. ser. Lieut. R. Young, Bengal engs. Lieut. Wyld, 21st regt. Bengal N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Boissecur, H.M.'s regt.; Lieut. Wall, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, 10th regt. light cavalry, and child; Capt. Sandwith, Lieut. J. S. Lodwith, 2nd Eur. regt.; Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Malden, Mr. J. Oustley, Dr. Naylor.  
 Per Pilow, from SURAT.—Brig. gen. Stalker, Capt. Battie, 27th reg. N.I. Per G. R. Clerk, from SURAT.—W. Anson, Esq. Bengal C. S.  
 Per steamer Queen (Jan. 22), from ADEN.—Capt. Mauger, Mr. Suart, B.C.S. Mr. Elliot, B.C.S. Mr. Barr, B.C.S. Mr. Macnab, Bengal C.S.; Cadets, Ashe, Davies, Phelps, and Keenlman; Rev. Mr. Mermet, Mr. Persico, Mr. Munche, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Miss Goodenough, Miss Roziers, Miss Dupra, Mr. Foraro, Mr. M. Nicosis d'Alatri, Mahomed Jaffer, Sabajee Sultan Jumar and servant, Ameer Khan and servant, Sheikh Mahomed and servant, Lieut. Worsley and servant, Mr. Midshipman Tendall.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 14. Futtay Salem, Jones, Penang and Singapore; Digby, Hilton, Liverpool; Fortescue, M'Key, Port Phillip; steamer Semiramis, Frushard, Aden.—15. Margaret, Barker, London.—18. Steamer Malta, Purchase, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; steamer Chusan, Down, Galle and Singapore.—19. Assaye, M'Kenzie, Liverpool 1; Queen Victoria, Ilias, Zanzibar; Earl of Balcarras, Morris, London.—21. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Calcutta; Hoosannah, Downes, Mauritius.—22. Tinto, Rodgers, London; Arabian, Verrill, Liverpool; Anne Laing, Wright, Mauritius; Constance, Stradling, Persian Gulf.—23. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—24. Frances, Wm. Anderson, Liverpool; Argo, Gendron, Marseilles.—26. Euphemias, Bowden, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Assaye (Jan. 19), to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Collett and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Lieut. Leitchfield, Lieut. Hargess.  
 Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Baillie.  
 Per Malta (Jan. 18), to GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.—Capt. Busby, Capt. Scovell, Lieut. Rogers, Dr. Donaldson, Miss Donaldson, Mr. W. Chance, Treecumdas Chutterbhoy, Abdoola Sattar, Thars Easny.  
 Per Earl of Balcarras (Jan. 19), to ENGLAND.—Dr. Todd, H.M.'s 86th reg. lady, and 4 children; Capt. Nott, H.M.'s 83rd reg.; Lieut. Given,



H.M.'s 10th hussars, lady, and child; Lieut. Jerome, H.M.'s 86th reg.; Mrs. Mulloy, Miss Darby, 3 children of Lieut. Roper, 10th hussars; Capt. Browne and child.

Per Mayaram Dayaram, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Brady.  
Per Pinto, to LONDON.—Three children of Mr. Forget, and 2 children of Mr. Price.

Per Arabian, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Welsh and 3 children.  
Per G. P. Clerk, to SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, and several natives.  
Per steamer Victoria (Jan. 28), to SUEZ.—Mr. R. J. Shaw and 3 children, Mrs. Boileau and 2 children, Mrs. M. Trevor, Capt. and Mrs. Fulcher and a child, Mrs. Keys, Lieut. Barwell, Maj. Smith, Mrs. Piece, Mrs. G. Stack and child, Mrs. Chapman, 3 children, and servant; Lieut. col. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Dyne; Lieut. John Doran, Bengal army; J. S. Bustos, Esq.; Maj. W. C. Micks, 3rd regt. B.N.I.—To ADEN.—Dhunraz Hemraz, Cowasjee Dinsagee.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113 for Nos. regist.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103½ to 105 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 104½ to 102 p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 101½ do

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 1-16th noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	232
German Crowns .....	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	33 p.ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	90 pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	Trans. Book closed
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	47 p.ct. pm.
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	17 p.ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,850
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each	10,000 do.	9,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	55 p.ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	20 Rs. prem.	each share.	—Sales.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0d. 13-16ths to 14-16ths.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	100½
..... 30 days' sight .....	101
..... at sight .....	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight .....	100
..... at sight .....	101½
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dlrs. ....	231 nominal.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £3 to £3. 5s.; and Liverpool, £3; China, per candy, Rs. 20 to 21.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 27, 1854).—Since the departure of last mail, the market has been unusually dull, and in piece goods no improvement has taken place, except in the lower descriptions of Grey and Bleached Shirtings, Madapolams, and Jaconets. The smallness of the amount of business done during the last fortnight is chiefly attributed to the very unsettled state and threatening aspect of political affairs in Persia, which deters traders from shipping to that market. The Marwarries likewise have held aloof much more than is usual at this season.

## CEYLON.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Colombo, Jan. 26.)

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce contains a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle on the chicory question. Below is the petition which was in course of signature in Ceylon during January:—

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,—

"The petition of the undersigned Merchants, Planters, and others interested in the trade and prosperity of Ceylon,

"Humbly sheweth,—That coffee, the staple production of Ceylon, is subject on its importation into Great Britain to an import duty of 3d. per lb., which is a charge of about 75 per cent. on the average selling price of the native quality in London, after freight and insurance have been paid.

"That chicory, which is used for the adulteration of coffee, is sold in London at a less price than the duty alone on coffee amounts to, and is subject to no charge of duty whatever.

"That contrary to the general principle of British legislation, which prohibits the adulteration of costly taxed products with untaxed spurious substances, authority has been granted to retailers (by a minute issued by the Right Honourable the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury suspending the operation of Acts 43 Geo. III. ch. 129; 3 Geo. IV. ch. 56, secs. 1 and 7; and 8 Geo. IV. ch. 53, sec. 61), to sell as an avowed substitute for coffee, a mixture which may consist of 99 parts of chicory and 1 part of coffee.

"That without dwelling on the manifest temptation to fraud afforded by the countenance of such adulteration, your petitioners humbly submit that the support of such a practice by the Government is felt to be a flagrant injustice to the growers of coffee, and is calculated to lessen that perfect confidence in the Imperial Legislature which your petitioners sincerely desire should be felt here and everywhere throughout the British dominions.

"Your petitioners humbly submit to your lordships their belief that the representations that have at different times been made to Government, with the intention of showing that the mass of consumers prefer a mixture of coffee and chicory to coffee itself, have no other foundation than the interests of the dealers and others who profit by the consumption of chicory. Your petitioners are satisfied that if an inquiry were instituted to test the opinion of the public on this subject, and not the opinions of the dealers, the evidence would show that a large majority are in favour of genuine coffee, rather than coffee adulterated with chicory or with any other substance, or of any mixture intended as a substitute for coffee.

"That your petitioners have already petitioned your lordships' House on this to them momentous subject; they have also petitioned the other House of Parliament, and likewise memorialized the Secretary of State; they have, in fact, exerted themselves to the utmost to obtain a repeal of the minute favouring chicory, but they lament to say that hitherto their efforts have been in vain.

"That your petitioners, nevertheless, remember with gratitude and satisfaction the sentiments expressed in your lordships' House on the 2nd of August last, when, on a discussion of the chicory question, the interests of the honest trader were advocated, and to your petitioners in particular was exhibited an encouraging desire on the part of your lordships' House to ascertain and accord equal and strict justice to all the interests concerned.

"Your petitioners now most humbly and earnestly pray that your lordships will give your favourable attention to the prayer of this petition: which is, not that the Treasury Minute may be suspended, nor that the duty on coffee may be repealed, but simply that a committee of your lordships' House may be appointed to take evidence and inquire into, and report upon the whole question of the adulteration of coffee.

"And your humble petitioners will ever pray."

The mail of 25th December—giving full confirmation to the reports of a short crop in Brazil, and announcing large sales of Ceylon coffee in London with Native at 50s.—reached Ceylon on the 23rd Jan. The notice of the death of Mr. R. Langslow, formerly district judge of Colombo, has been received with much regret by the Ceylonese. A copy of a testimonial in favour of the deceased was published in the *Observer*.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENT.

MATHIAS, Rev. J. A. to be archdeacon of Colombo, Jan. 4.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, wife of A. d. at Negombo, Jan. 10.  
CARNETT, wife of Capt. W. T. roy. art. s. at Kandy, Jan. 22.  
COWEN, wife of Asst. surg. L. d. at Jaffna, Jan. 11.  
HEYN, wife of C. H. d. at Hambantatte, Jan. 17.  
HUME, Mrs. J. A. d. at Galle, Jan. 17.  
VANDERWERT, wife of E. H. s. at Colombo, Jan. 15.

## MARRIAGE.

NICHOLAS, Rev. S. to L. Jemina R. d. of R. C. R. Cocq, at Colombo, Jan. 18.

## DEATHS.

BOGAARS, wife of C. B. at Galle, aged 34, Jan. 16.  
BARTHOLOMEWS, C. E. at Matura, Jan. 21.  
COREA, J. F. at Matura, Jan. 20.

## CHINA.

## NARRATIVE OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO NANKING.

We extract from the *North China Herald* of the 24th December the narrative there given of the French minister's visit to Nanking, the substance of which we understand to have been obtained from the British Consulate at Shanghai, where Monsieur Bourboulon is residing:—

As the steamer (the *Cassini*, which started from Shanghai on the 30th November, and seems to have reached Nanking on the 5th or 6th December) neared Nanking, a shot was fired at her from one of the batteries on the low land which is in advance of the city walls, and separated from them by a canal. Preparations were immediately made to return the fire in case the insult should have been repeated, the *Cassini* continuing to move slowly up towards

the spot designed for her anchorage; but no other shot was fired. As soon as she dropped her anchor, a boat was sent on shore with an officer and interpreter to ask for explanations, who soon returned bringing satisfactory answers; and shortly after an officer from the general commanding the outposts (General Si) came on board with ample apologies for the shot that had been fired, saying that it had been through the mistake of a subordinate, &c. &c. This first difficulty has been removed, Mr. Marques, interpreter of the Legation, went again on shore, explained to what nation the steamer belonged, and announced that there was an *envoyé* of the French Imperial Commissioner on board, who had a message to deliver to the ministers of Tae-ping-wang. This request was transmitted through Si to some superior authority, who fixed upon the following day for an interview with two of the ministers, whose cards were sent on board. Accordingly the next morning Count de Courcy, secretary of the French legation, accompanied by Mr. Marques, an officer of the *Cassini*, and one of the missionaries who took part in the expedition, set out for the city on horseback, escorted by an officer with a detachment of soldiers.

These gentlemen were several hours in reaching the official residence of the ministers, having been detained for a considerable time at the city gate, and also kept waiting before being introduced. They, however, met with a courteous reception from the two ministers, *Huan-yuh-kwan* and *Lae-han-ying*, whom they found seated in state, dressed in the ancient costume of the Ming dynasty, which is remarkable particularly for the richly wrought golden diadems worn over the yellow satin hood. After endeavouring to give them some notions of who their visitors were, which gave rise to several questions proving that the rebel chiefs knew little beyond the existence of western nations, the Count de Courcy made them understand that the French minister himself was on board, and desired to communicate either with Tae-ping himself or some person that he should delegate for that purpose. It was agreed accordingly that the following day an officer should be sent on board to make the necessary arrangements for this visit. This messenger on his arrival announced that the French minister would be received by Ting-thien-how, Tae-ping's confidential minister, and of equal rank with the four kings. The weather at the time being unsettled, the interview was deferred till the 20th, when, to avoid the fatigue of a long day's journey on the miserable horses of the country, H. E. M. de Bourboulon proceeded with a numerous suite by canal to within a short distance of the city gate. They there found horses waiting for them, and were conducted first to the Ya-mun of the same officials by whom Count de Courcy had been received. After some compliments exchanged there, the whole party proceeded to the residence of the prime minister, Ting-thien-how. There a question of etiquette arose, H. E. finding that the seat assigned him was not a proper one, and on his refusing that place, the difficulty was solved by the prime minister himself proposing a more private interview, which took place accordingly in an adjoining apartment. The particulars of this interview, which lasted for more than an hour, are known in detail only by the few who were admitted to it. The substance of the conversation however appears to have been, to make the rebel chiefs better acquainted with the foreign nations who have treaties with China, placing before them paintings of the English, American, and French flags, as the invariable signs of their respective nationalities, explaining their positive neutrality in the present eventful struggle, and expressing their interest and sympathy for the Christian doctrines professed by Tae-ping and his followers. It is said also that M. de Bourboulon finally made known to them his Government's particular interest in the Catholic Christians who might be among them; and moreover it has been ascertained, that these have never been persecuted on account of their religion, and at present are allowed to follow their religious observances unmolested.

When the party were about to take leave, which was at a late hour in the afternoon, they were warmly pressed to stay and pass the night in the city, with the same urgency which seems to have been shown to the visitors from the *Hermes*. It was declined, however, by all except Father Clavelin, who remained with them that night and the two following days. As this missionary understands the language very well, he was thus enabled to gather a great deal of interesting information with regard to the organization of the masses enlisted under the banner of Tae-ping, and also to acquire some additional knowledge regarding the origin and nature of Tae-ping's religious doctrines. On his return, he brought with him a great number of the new reformer's books, all bearing the stamp of Tae-ping-wang, who himself superintends their publication, and under whose especial authority they are alone issued. Among them are several published since the trip of the *Hermes*.

The aspect of Nanking is most striking: it resembles more a vast camp than a city, and conveys a great idea of the power that rules, as much from the immense numbers congregated there, as from the order and discipline which prevail among them. The houses within the walls have not been destroyed, but bear traces however of having been violently broken open, and are now occupied in common; the same system of communism seems to be applied to both food and clothing, though with a certain regard to official rank. The women decidedly live in a separate quarter, which was perceptible even in passing through the streets, and the whole drud-

gery of manual labour seems to fall to their lot; they are formed like the men into brigades of 13,000, having officers of various ranks of their own sex, but each brigade under the superintendence of a chief, who alone corresponds with the higher authorities. A part of this organization, a body of 10,000 Kwang-se women, are said to be garrisoned as soldiers in the Tartar city. The number of women alone in Nanking is stated at the enormous sum of 480,000, whilst that of the men would be no less than from five to six hundred thousand. Incredible as these numbers may appear, they are not in contradiction to what was observed by the French visitors in the parts of the city through which they passed, and may be moreover accounted for, as far as regards the women at least, by the fact of their having been gathered together from all the towns taken possession of by the insurgents.

With regard to the disposition of Kwang-se revolutionists towards foreigners, it is, as has been said, decidedly friendly, a feeling which seems characterized by the fact alone of the term "brother" being universally applied by them in addressing us, while they invariably qualify their opponents as "imps and devils;" it was moreover exhibited by the lower classes in the frank and confident manner in which they daily crowded on board the French steamer, in the same way that they had previously visited the *Hermes*. It must be confessed, as regards the chiefs—and this may be accounted for both by their ignorance respecting the importance of western nations, and the sense of their own relative power—their conduct during the stay of the *Cassini* at Nanking was marked with more indifference, either real or assumed, than any great desire of communication with foreigners; though polite, they were not cordial, and in their reception of the French minister they seemed inclined to put forward those arrogant pretensions which at all times have been the characteristics of Chinese officials. These dispositions would probably wear off should circumstances bring them into more frequent contact with foreigners; but that is a question which time alone can decide.

The *Cassini*, after remaining a week anchored at Nanking, set off on her return to Shanghai on the morning of the 14th, and accomplished her passage down the Yang-tze with the same success that had attended her trip upwards, and without any further incident worthy of note.—*China Mail*, Jan. 5.

#### THE FRENCH AND THE SHANGHAI REBELS.

The Shanghai *Herald* of the 31st December contains minute details of an outrage which had nearly led to a bombardment of the city by the French men of war. Our correspondent's account of the affair has probably been sent by a clipper which started before the *Lady Mary Wood*, and in its absence the main facts may be stated in a few lines.

Two Chinese converts in the service of the French missionaries were on the 21st December seized by the rebel guard at the East Gate, taken into the city, and one of them at least severely bamboozed. A French priest having threatened the rebels with a warlike force from the men-of-war, the catechists were given up (we suppose on the 23rd). The French authorities then demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of the outrage, that they might be dealt with at the French consulate as might be thought proper; but the demand not having been promptly complied with, the French men-of-war were moved up the river on the 25th, and notice given that unless satisfaction were afforded before noon next day, the city would be bombarded. The threat, and the intervention of a reverend and secular partisan of the rebels, had the desired effect, and an individual represented to be the one who seized the catechists, along with several others of his fellows, was escorted by the two individuals referred to and a guard of French seamen, to the Consulate; and there, having admitted their crime and deserved punishment, were magnanimously, or as our contemporary says, "politely," forgiven, and escorted back to the city unscathed.—*China Mail*, January 5.

#### BIRTH.

MAVEETY, Mrs. s. at Victoria, Dec. 21.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Combs, Fellows, Cape of Good Hope; Walmer Castle, Pryce, Sydney.—31. Clio, Harr, Liverpool; Dannebrog, Simsen, Hobart Town. Jan. 3, 1854. John Dugdale, Williams, Liverpool.—3. Daniel Rose, Ketels, Sydney; John Wood, Crochet, Bombay; Pottinger, Staed, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Mary Wood.—Messrs. Walker, G. Strachan, H. H. Kennedy, E. Wadman, J. C. Dawes, C. D. Muggford, A. Heard, Capt. Burn. Per Pottinger.—Miss Carvello, Messrs. Faire and Clarke, R.N.; Melman, Langley, Bowman, and Green.

##### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Maseppa, Ryrie, East Coast; Aeneas, Wright, Calcutta.—31. Shanghai, Paterson, Calcutta.—Jan. 1, 1854. Island Queen, McFarlane, East Coast.—2. Royalist, Bate, England; Kate Kearney, Rowland, Liverpool; North Star, Smith, London.—11. Steamer Pottinger, —, Suez.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Mary Wood.—Messrs. A. Vicary and G. Taher, Messrs. A. Tilly and J. C. Langley. Per steamer Pottinger (Jan. 11) to SUZ.—FOR SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Renlock and Jarvis. For BOMBAY.—Mr. McCulloch. For GALLE.—Capt. Holworthy, Lieuts. Gray and Cox, Adj. Gorman. For MALTA.—Mr. H. Kennedy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. B. Miller and Capt. Baynton, R.N.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1854.

### THE GOLD QUESTION IN INDIA.

It is well known that the value of the two precious metals, gold and silver, relatively one to the other, fluctuates in direct proportion to the quantity of each produced, compared with the uses for which it is in demand. The value of gold to silver was, in England and throughout Europe, as 11 and 12 to 1, from the Conquest to the reign of James I.; but in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the discovery of the mines of Potosi, in Peru, and the extensive and improved working of those of Mexico, so increased the production of silver, that, notwithstanding a vast augmentation of its uses from the advance of civilization in Europe, the price of this metal fell, relatively to gold, until it came to bear a ratio of about 1 to 15; that is, one ounce or one pound of pure gold was worth fifteen ounces or fifteen pounds of pure silver. The coinage of England was fixed, in A.D. 1717, under the advice and in conformity with the suggestions of Sir Isaac Newton, then mint-master, upon the double basis of both metals, either of which was made a legal tender for any amount, and the ratio of the two metals was then taken at the full rate of 1 to 15; indeed rather above it, for the true ratio, by calculation, was 1 of gold to 15.2 decimals, or fifteen and one-fifth parts of silver. It was found, however, that gold was thus overvalued, the increasing production of silver, notwithstanding; consequently, parties having the option of making payments in either metal, and of having either coined for the purpose, came extensively to use gold by preference; so that, until the revolutionary war flooded the country with paper, gold was the *de facto* basis of the currency, and silver was never used in England for any but fractional payments.

In the years 1816 and 1819, that is, soon after the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, England, determining to restore her metallic currency, and to make her paper-money subservient to and convertible into coin of fixed value, selected gold for the exclusive standard of value, converting silver into a token-coinage, which it was intended should circulate at an assumed relative value to gold, considerably above its intrinsic value. The pound troy of standard silver, with 18 pennyweights, or  $\frac{3}{8}$  parts alloy, was coined into 66 shillings, which, under the old ratio, was the proper value for it, relatively to the sovereign containing 123.274 grains of standard gold, of which sovereigns 46.7 went to the pound troy; but 62 of these shillings have been issued, since 1816, at the value assigned theretofore to the 66; so that the existing proportion of the gold and silver coin of England has from that date been 1 of gold to 14.287 of silver.

After the coin of England had been fixed on this basis, the relative value of gold still further increased for some years all over the world; so that in France, where both metals were a legal tender on the basis of a proportion of 16½ to 1, payments even of large amount were always

made by preference in silver, and if gold were required, it bore an agio, that is, something more was given and taken for it than the legal value in exchange. In consequence of this state of the precious metals, when a gold coinage was issued in the United States of America for circulation with the dollar-currency there, 15½ to 1 was the ratio assumed for the value of gold; and eagles were issued at that relative value to the dollar.

The discoveries of gold in California and in Australia have supervened upon this condition of the monetary systems of Europe and of the United States. Their effect has been to increase largely the supply of gold in the world, and to reduce its relative value to silver. In countries where both metals were a legal tender heretofore at a ratio of 15 to 1, or higher, gold first lost its agio or premium, and then came to be exclusively used for large payments, so that silver is fast disappearing in all these countries, except in the worn state and for fractional payments. In the market of London, the price of dollars has risen to 5s. 1d.\* the ounce, and of standard silver, in bars, to 5s. 2½d., which indicates a ratio of about 14.79 of silver to one of gold; so that the present relative value of the two metals has not reached, but is fast falling to, the ratio of 1 to 14.287, which is that of the existing shilling coinage relatively to gold. When that shall be the case, the mint will coin silver with its full power in vain. The new silver coin will be preferred to gold for remittance abroad, and will be exported as fast as issued; while the mint, instead of making the expected profit of four shillings in every pound troy of standard silver, will have to purchase that metal at no profit at all, or even at a loss. Another consequence of the increased production of gold and its change of relative value has been the turn against England of exchanges with all parts of the world that use exclusively silver as the basis of price or value, and especially with India and China, which have for ages used only this metal.

Such is the state of things we have come to, or are fast coming to, in England, in consequence of the recent large discoveries of gold. If they continue, we shall have to re-arrange our silver currency, so as to give it a higher relative value to the sovereign than 14.287 of silver coin to 1 of gold, otherwise it will not be retained in the country, and there will be perpetual complaint of want of silver, and perpetual loss to the mint in the vain attempt to supply it. Already has the export of silver coin been matter of general remark; but it has gone only to the colonies, and not to countries where it would be melted, and used for other purposes than coin.

Let us explain now the existing monetary schemes of India, and the effect thereupon of these same gold discoveries.

The rupee coinage dates from Shēer Shah; but as his reign was short, and a period of confusion followed, the real founder of the existing monetary system of Hindostan was Akbar, who revived that coinage, and established it coincidentally with a coinage of gold. He made neither metal the basis of value. All his revenue settlements were made in dams, which the *Ayeen Akberree* describes as copper coins, weighing one tola, eight mashas, and seven rutees. The rupee of full weight was issued and received at the

\* The Pillar dollars of Carolus at one time sold in London for 5s. 3d. each, which is more than six shillings the ounce. This preference was temporary and special, for export to China.

treasuries as equal to 40 of these dams. It was of pure silver, and weighed  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mashas, which, at 15.5 grains to the masha, gives a weight of 174.37 grains. Akbar's gold coin was also quite pure, but he coined mohurs of various weights; three, the Aftabee, Ilahee, and Julalee, weighing 12 mashas and 13 rutees, or about 190 grains, were issued and received at a value of 12 rupees; but this emperor's ordinary mohur weighed only 11 mashas, or  $170\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and was ordered to pass as of full weight if not more than three grains less. This is the reason why these mohurs of Akbar and his successors are generally found of the weight of 168 grains. Abool Fuzul complains of the practice of clipping and sweating as common even in his day. The *Ayteen Akberce* states the value of this mohur at 9 rupees; but all these gold coins were mere fancy pieces, used for nuzurs, that is, for presentation-money, and at marriages. They never entered extensively into the circulation, and were always bought or sold at a variable market-price. The values, however, stated in the *Ayteen Akberce* seem to indicate the ratio of gold to silver at that period, which corresponds with the reign of our James the First, to have been in India about 10 to 1.

The successors of Akbar continued the pure coinage both of gold and silver, on the basis thus established by Akbar: and when Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, established a mint at Calcutta, he took up and continued the rupee and gold mohur of the nineteenth year of Shah Alum, as coined at Moorshedabad, the former of which contained 175.9 grains of pure silver, to which were added only 3.7 grains of alloy; making a total weight for the coin of 179.66, or say 180 grains, the weight of the present Company's rupee. The gold mohur contained pure grains 189.4, to which 1.4 grains only of alloy were added, making a total weight of 190.8 grains; and the value of this mohur was declared to be 16 of the above rupees, giving a ratio of 15 of silver for one of gold. We have seen that the same, or very nearly the same, gold mohur was valued in Akbar's time at only 12 rupees; thus the price of gold had undergone in India, in the course of 200 years, the same fluctuation that we have traced in Europe; but there needed no fresh regulation of the coinage in consequence; the gold coin gradually took a higher value in the bazar, without affecting any one's bargains, receipts, or payments. The rupee was always used for them, and as there were many mints which, in the decadence of the Moghul empire, coined at discretion, both as to weight and fineness, the shroffs made a good harvest of their profession of money-changing. Many old servants of the Company recollect the period when Calcutta gold mohurs were to be had for a very small agio beyond the value fixed by Lord Cornwallis. They used to be the coin of the turf, and of card-playing; but in process of time the agio went on increasing, until these pure, standard, gold mohurs were not to be had for less than 17 sicca rupees, and even as high as 18. Then, of course, they disappeared entirely from all transactions in which they would have to pass from hand to hand at par. This was the same augmentation of value that had been regularly going on since the days of Akbar; but it caused no cessation of the coinage of gold mohurs. Bullion-merchants still brought their gold to be converted into this coin; and notwithstanding that the government at that time charged two per cent. for seigniorage duty, besides the expense of refining to this high purity, the merchants realized a high profit by giving

their metal this shape. It is singular to remark that Abool Fuzul, in the *Ayteen Akberce*, notices that bullion-merchants could make a profit, exceeding five per cent., by bringing the impure *hoons*, or pagodas of the south, to be converted into the pure coin issued by Akbar. The same process was largely adopted by Calcutta bullion-merchants, so long as the mint there coined with the same purity; but this was effectually prevented and put a stop to by the change ordered from England, prescribing the issue of gold coin with one-twelfth alloy, which we shall presently have to notice.

It is unnecessary to explain in detail the measures taken by the Indian Government to establish one uniform rupee as the basis of the currency and of price in all the presidencies. The rupee selected was that of Arcot and Upper Hindostan, containing 165 grains of pure silver and 15 of alloy. By Act XVII., 1835, a royal device was adopted for this rupee, and it was called the Company's rupee, and made the exclusive legal tender, in supersession of the old sicca of Bengal, and of all other rupees in circulation. The measure, though productive of some temporary confusion, in consequence of the difficulty of adapting the old copper currency to a coin of different weight and intrinsic value, was completely successful; so that, before two years had passed, the new rupee had obtained universal circulation, and the Bengal siccas were recalled. The Furuckabad rupee of the North-Western Provinces continued much longer to circulate in conjunction with the new rupee, and so those previously issued at Madras and Bombay, which were of precisely the same weight and fineness as the new Company's rupee, though of different stamp.

With respect to gold, it was provided by the same Act, —XVII. of 1835, as follows:—

Sec. vii. "And be it enacted, that the undermentioned gold coins only shall henceforth be coined at the mints within the territories of the East-India Company:—

"First, a gold mohur, or fifteen-rupee piece, of the weight of 180 grains, and of the following standard, viz.—

"11-12ths, or 165 grains of pure gold.

"1-12th, or 15 grains of alloy.

"Second, a four-rupee piece, equal to a third of a gold mohur.

"Third, a ten-rupee piece, equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

"Fourth, a thirty-rupee piece, or double gold mohur; and the three last-mentioned coins shall be of the same standard with the gold mohur, and of proportionate weight."

Sec. ix. "And be it enacted, that no gold coin shall henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East-India Company."

Thus were these two important points legally enacted; first, a prohibition to coin any gold pieces excepting those specified, and of the standard of 1-12th alloy; and, secondly, a withdrawal of the privilege of being a legal tender, not only from the gold coin that might be struck in conformity with the new Act, but also from all the gold mohurs then in circulation as struck under previous enactments, at a time when gold was a legal tender. This latter provision is rather inconsistent with the words of the previous section, which declare, and give the power of law to the declaration, that the gold mohur of 180 grains weight, and 1-12th alloy, shall be a "fifteen-rupee piece." Thus, although between individuals this coin is no legal tender, there may be doubt whether, until the law is altered, the Government may not be compelled in a court of law to recognise the coin as equal to 15 rupees, and to receive it in payments as of that value.

That the Government did wisely in withdrawing the privilege of being a legal tender from gold, will not at present

be denied. At the time of the enactment the relative value of gold was considerably above the proportion of 15 to 1 to silver, and there was no idea of the possibility of its ever falling below that ratio. Still the fluctuation was apparent, and the Government seeing from that the necessity of assuming one metal only as the basis of currency and value, took the one established for ages, and exclusively in practical use. The silver in the world being many times larger in quantity than the gold, is not liable either to such rapid action or to be affected in a like degree with gold by new discoveries, which is another reason for giving it the preference.

We shall return to this subject on some future occasion.

#### ANOTHER BLUE-BOOK.—NAPIER KICKING AT THE GREAT DUKE.

THE great Duke of Wellington is dead, and the man who offered him the most fulsome flattery while living, now comes forward to assail him with insult and reproach. This, it will be recollected, was precisely the course adopted by the animal with the long ears in regard to the fallen king of the forest,—an example very fit for a Napier to imitate,—and which is followed in the noble and generous spirit which has rendered that race illustrious. From the shop of a bibliopolist resident in high-church and high-caste Belgravia has issued a new blue-book, not so large as those for which we must send to Great Turnstile, but very much more showy, inasmuch as its blue is of a more celestial tinge, and is besides highly glazed. We are not quite sure as to the title of the “nice little book,” seeing that the blue cover bears one, and the white frontispiece within another; and this not in the usual mode, according to which the two are identical, except that in one of them a few words may be omitted; but with a display of variations which cannot be deemed inconsiderable. As the matter is difficult, and everything relating to a Napier is important, we exhibit them both at the foot of the column, to enable our readers to choose between them.\* Having declined to enter into the controversy of titles, we open the pamphlet, full, of course, of expectation. The commencement is marked by two of the great Napier characteristics—arrogance and folly. “Sir Charles Napier’s posthumous work has so damnified Lord Dalhousie and the Directors of the East-India Company, that it could not be passed over without notice.” Everything that a Napier does must be the best of its kind, and as Sir Charles Napier took the trouble of discharging a paper pellet at Lord Dalhousie and the East-India Company, they were of course knocked down by it. But the inference, that because such was its stunning effect, “it could not be passed over without notice,” is rather out of the way. If it were such an overwhelming blow, the wiser policy would have been to say nothing, but to borrow Sir Charles Napier’s favourite proverb, which he quoted on an occasion which we dare say Sir William has not forgotten, “the least said is the soonest mended.” There was, however, no reluctance shown to the production of papers, and, to adopt the energetic phraseology of Sir William, the production of the

Duke of Wellington’s opinion has so “damnified” the cause of Sir Charles Napier, that no one can ever revive it but to his own confusion. Such is the case with the unfortunate gentleman who now hashes up the stale and repulsive viands. Nobody will taste except the poor wretches whose duty it is to go through this disgusting duty. All others will turn from the nauseating dish, and call for soda-water. Sir William has peppered highly; but it will not do. Condiment alone will not furnish a meal, even for Sussex labourers, for whom a noble duke once prescribed broth made entirely of pepper, without any meat. Much such an article is furnished by Sir William Napier’s “Comments,” or whatever he may please to call them. It is very hot, but has neither substance nor support. Such being the case, it is hopeless to attempt doing more than to dip out a spoonful or two of the fiery broth where it appears most pungent. A Napier would characterize the “broth” by a stronger epithet; but we forbear. Sir William is satisfied that on one occasion, at least, the Duke of Wellington acknowledged Sir Charles Napier to be a better man than himself. A story was afloat at the time the Indian command was offered to Sir Charles, that on his hesitating, the Duke said, “Either you or I must go.” Whether the story were true or not, is a question that we shall abstain from discussing; but if it were, does it justify any one in affirming that the Duke acknowledged his brother soldier to be the better man. What was said (if it were said) was one of those loose bits of conversation which are not often understood to mean anything, and which never mean much. It is now, however, adduced as a proof that the Duke of Wellington really believed, and desired Sir Charles Napier so to understand, that he, the said Sir Charles, was the better man! Sir Charles Napier was undoubtedly a good man—as a soldier. We desire to be understood as speaking with this limitation. But the Duke of Wellington has a little reputation in military history, and we cannot consent to place him only No. 2 on the list. The brother of his competitor can, and thereby evinces a right brotherly feeling. Come what may, a Napier must and ought to be “the topmost man of all the world.”

With respect to the acceptance of this Indian command by Sir Charles Napier (for, as all the world knows, the Duke did not take it himself), we must be indulged with one word, thrown out, we beg most [tremblingly to assure the Napiers, with the deepest humility, inasmuch as it differs from their views. The accredited champion of the family, after abusing Lord Dalhousie for being only thirty-seven years of age (which we suppose he could not help), charges him with rendering the Indian Commander-in-Chief “a mere cipher, in an office to which he was called by the voice of the English people.” The Crown, it seems, had nothing to do with it. We live under so perfect a democracy, that the Sovereign does not appoint to even the highest military office. The people select their general, and the Crown obeys as a mere registrar of the will and pleasure of the majority. Thus we are in danger of getting ahead of the most go-ahead people in the world, if we do not take care. Sir William Napier laughs, or something worse, at the highest persons presuming to have an opinion on military affairs, unless they are military men; but it seems it is the privilege of the ten-pounders, or perhaps of some below them, to choose a general for the Queen, and it is the duty of her Majesty to ratify the choice. This is strange, but

\* Blue face.—Wellington and Napier. Comments by Lieut.-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., and Captain Rathbone: a Supplement to Indian Misgovernment, by Lieut.-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. London, 1854. Westerton.

White face.—Comments by Lieut.-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., upon a Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, and other Documents, censuring Lieut.-General Charles James Napier, G.C.B. [no Sir], with a Defence of Sir C. Napier’s Government of Scinde, by Captain Rathbone, Collector of Scinde. London, 1854. Westerton.

of course, as a Napier adopts the doctrine, it is sound. Thus "we live and learn,"—and as the sentence is sometimes carried out, "none the wiser grow."

And now, having expressed a single doubt as to the infallibility of the Napiers, we come to our unhappy brethren of the Indian press, who are handled so unmercifully, that we expect the next mail to bring us the report of at least half a dozen suicides among them. It is asserted—

"That the Select Committee on Indian Territories records that the Indian newspapers are by bribery and terror rendered subservient to the Government; those who are docile being rewarded with patronage, money, and exclusive intelligence. And it is through such sewers, such edicts of filth and falsehood, that Lord Dalhousie has been pouring forth abuse of Sir C. Napier, and sickening praise of himself all over India, while complaining of misrepresentations, and in Council proclaiming that he will not reply! No. He prefers, as safer, every sinister method that malignant dishonesty can suggest."

Now we can scarcely think that the Indian editors will "die and make no sign." If they can but bear life sufficiently long, they will read Sir William Napier a few lectures "for his soul's health," as the style of the Ecclesiastical courts has it. To them, therefore, we leave him upon this point. But we have scruples for ourselves. We begin to be almost ashamed of our occupation. We not only wade through these "sewers," read these "edicts of filth and falsehood,"—the word "edict" strikes us as rather oddly used here; let that, however, pass,—but from fortnight to fortnight we make selections from these prohibited channels, in the hope thereby of interesting or amusing our readers. We must stop: yet before we stop, we should like to be satisfied that the Select Committee on Indian Territories (Sir William does not say which) does actually record this character of Indian newspapers—records it, we mean, as its own. What opinion any particular witness may have given of any or all of those papers, we cannot undertake to say; but we do venture to entertain a doubt whether the select committee of either House has come to the decision which Sir William Napier ascribes to one of them. And so we shall go on culling what may seem best from these polluted sources, as the organ of all the Napiers will have them to be, but which, unless we are greatly mistaken, no parliamentary committee has yet described them to be. By the way, it is to be remarked that Sir William Napier quotes by the yard from these same abominable newspapers, and relies on what he finds therein as evidence.

Want of space warns us to conclude; but the desire to treat our readers with as many choice specimens of the Napier curry as we can fish up urges us on. Sir William Napier wrote a History of the Peninsular War; we are not quite confident as to the title, but if we err, we cannot doubt that he will forgive us, as he is not very particular on such matters himself. All who have read it will remember that it was written in the "prose-run-mad" style. In the last labour of Sir William, he shows that the faculty of thus writing has not quite forsaken him. He quotes a long passage from the Duke of Wellington's paper, written with all the hard common sense which invariably guided his pen, and showing that Sir Charles Napier had nothing to do with the impolicy and injustice of the regulation which of his own authority he rescinded, except in his place in Council; and after quoting it, he exclaims with great devotion, "What miserable finite beings we are! God gives and he takes away! An unseen wave of his hand, and the glorious light of reason is obscured." And now that Sir William has become thus devout, we venture

to ask what is his religion? He speaks at page 44 of "the sick devil's religion;"—we hope it is not that. Our question, we admit, would under ordinary circumstances be impertinent; but at page 10 of this extraordinary work, occurs a passage so outrageously extraordinary, that we are justified in putting it. Sir William is seized with a fit of indulgence for the Duke of Wellington, and thus writes:—

"Yet shall the glorious man be separated from the vicious document, and even from himself, where a want of harmony with the general tenor of his great intellect is evident—a distinction not to be omitted in the consideration of a work, written when the mental beam was hastening towards re-absorption in the divine essence from whence it originally emanated."

Now, we ask, what do the latter words mean? They are evidently meant to be religious,—what religion do they indicate? There are superstitions where a "re-absorption into the divine essence" is looked to as the consummation of a holy life,—holy, we mean, according to the benighted views of those who look for such a result. But are these Sir William Napier's views? Does he adhere to such a faith, or has he a better and sounder belief? If the latter, why can he afford to the Duke of Wellington nothing beyond the vain and idle hope of one on whom the light of revelation never shone. Nay, why does he absolutely assume that such was the case with that illustrious man? Not that he believed it was (which we trust he did not), but that he actually and really was approaching to that absorption which was to be his final rest? If words have any meaning, this is what Sir William Napier has expressed, though we hope he did not mean to express anything so heathenish.

Sir William, indeed, writes unguardedly throughout, according to his wont. He complains (page 5) of "suppressions and simulations" in compiling blue-books. Has he forgotten the Scinde Blue-Book? He quotes a passage from Lord Dalhousie, complaining justly of confidence violated by Sir Charles Napier in bringing forward private letters; and in giving out how Sir Charles, if living, would have chastised the Governor-General, he uses language which may leave a doubt in some minds whether personal chastisement is not meant. We do not suppose it was; and with a recommendation to Sir William to improve his temper and his judgment (it is never too late to mend), we bid him farewell.

#### THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

BEFORE the publication of our next paper an important change will have taken place in the constitution of the Court of Directors. From and after the second Wednesday in April the number of Directors is to be eighteen instead of twenty-four; and one month previously, namely, on the second Wednesday in March (the 8th of that month), the present Directors, together with those out by rotation, or the major part of the whole, are to meet, and appoint from their own body fifteen persons to be Directors of the East-India Company from the second Wednesday in April, the same day as that on which the annual elections of Directors have heretofore been held. Of the fifteen thus elected, five are to serve for two years from the date at which they are entitled to assume office, five for four years, and five for six years from the said date. To complete the number of eighteen, three Directors are to be appointed by the Crown, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years. Of those appointed by the



Directors and ex-Directors six must have served at least ten years in India, and the entire number of those appointed by the Crown must have this qualification.

Of the electing body, one, Sir Richard Jenkins, has died since the passing of the Act under which the election is to take place (16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95). Two have retired absolutely,—Mr. Loch, whose resignation occurred some days since, and Mr. Alexander, whose withdrawal is announced in our present paper. Sir James Law Lushington, whose announcement also appears in our advertising columns this day, will hold office until after the 8th, in order to assist in the business of the day as an elector, but declines appearing as a candidate. The number, therefore, of electors is thus reduced from thirty to twenty-seven, and that of competitors for renewed office to twenty-six. Whether or not any further resignations will take place before the day of election, is a question upon which it is obvious that it would be idle to speculate.

We have heard suggestions made, and some very confident ones, as to the names of the gentlemen likely—or, as our would-be informants are bold enough to say—sure to be chosen. Upon the probable result of an election of so peculiar a nature nothing can safely be predicted; and all who venture on conjectures must know that they are vain and baseless. Not even those most deeply interested can have any certainty. Others pretending to knowledge which no one can possess, are but amusing themselves and deceiving the public.

#### EAST-INDIA RAILWAY.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held at the London Tavern on the 17th Feb., H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Noad, the secretary, read the report, which states that the option of subscribing for 250,000 shares in the extension capital of the company has been offered to the proprietors since the August meeting, and accepted to the extent of 65,140 shares. Under the terms of the arrangement with the Upper India Railway Company, 17,495 shares were taken by the holders of scrip in that company. The contract with the East-India Company for the extension line has since been settled between the Court of Directors and this Company. Under the terms of that contract, the sum of 258,106*l.* has been paid into the treasury of the East-India Company; a further sum of 641,854 is to be paid on or before the 30th of June next, and thenceforward payments are to be made at the rate of 1,440,000*l.* per annum. In order to provide for the payments thus to be made, and to comply with the very generally expressed wish of the proprietors, the Board propose to allow shareholders to pay up in anticipation of calls upon the shares now issued, to the extent of the sum payable to the East-India Company in June next, and the shareholders are invited to state, on or before the 31st of March next, the number of shares upon which they desire to pay in full. Upon the shares not so paid up in full, it is proposed to make calls at the rate of 16 per cent., or about 3*l.* per share per annum. To provide the capital required as the company's operations advance, it is proposed from time to time to make periodical issues of paid-up shares, the option of subscribing for which will be offered at par to the shareholders for the time being. The effect of these arrangements will be practically to constitute a stock on which four and a-half per cent. interest is guaranteed under the terms of the contract with the East-India Company, and which carries with it the large prospective advantages estimated to result from the working of the line. The works continue to be prosecuted with vigour; and they have reason to expect that 121 miles (from Calcutta to Ranegunge) will be open for traffic by the end of the present year, and a further 120 miles (up to Rajmahal) within two years.

The balance-sheet of the company, made up to Dec. 31st, 1853, is as follows:—

*Debtor*.—To original capital, 1,000,000*l.*; extension ditto B. 1,000,000*l.*; ditto ditto, 8,000,000*l.*; to interest on capital deposited with the Honourable East-India Company and on investments, transfer fees, difference of exchange, &c., 157,083*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; to sundry persons, creditors, 253,221*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Total, 10,410,305*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

*Creditor*.—By expenditure, home, 41,507*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; ditto,

India, 1,019,830*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; by interest to proprietors, less amount of forfeited deposits on shares, &c., up to 31st of March, 1849, 1,178,462*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; by sundry debtors, 4,491*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; by amount on hand, 468,922*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; by calls not yet made on shares allotted, 2,349,450*l.*; by shares unissued, as per ditto, 6,408,980*l.* Total, 10,410,305*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders that it was so satisfactory, and said he thought they could not expect the railway to be going on better.

In answer to several shareholders,

The *Chairman* said that nothing was expended without the sanction of the East-India Company, and he could venture to assure them that everything regarding the works was going on favourably, both as to surveys and the operations for putting the line in a fit state for working. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kendel (the engineer of the company) then stated, at the desire of the chairman, a few facts respecting the railway. He said the works might be regarded as equal to any in the country; that all difficulties had been overcome; and, during the time of active operations, they had done as much as the most sanguine could have expected. (Hear, hear.) When the branch to the coal-fields was completed, it would be a very profitable source of revenue (hear, hear); and, by the time the line was opened, they would have as complete a rolling stock as any other line. (Hear, hear.) The survey, by the industry of the engineer, was completed up to Allahabad, and he believed they would be able to open the line beyond Rajmahal in four years. (Hear, hear.)

After some inquiries put by various shareholders respecting the accounts, &c., which was answered by Mr. Cranford (a director), the report was adopted; and the directors and auditors having been re-elected, thanks were voted to the chairman, directors, and engineers, and the proceedings terminated.

**THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.**—At a Court of Directors held at the India House, on Wednesday, the 22nd ultimo, Lord Harris was appointed Governor of Madras.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The annual general meeting was held on the 20th instant, in New Broad-street; Col. D. Sim in the chair. The secretary read the report as follows:—The directors, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company, on the 12th of September last, proceeded to increase the capital of the Company to one million sterling, by the creation of 25,000 new shares of £20 each, and to offer to each of the existing shareholders the option of taking his ratable proportion of these shares. The shareholders not having availed themselves of this option to the full extent, the board, after reserving 5,570 of the shares for allotment at Madras, allotted the remainder to applicants in this country, the greater part of whom were already shareholders of the Company. The deposit of £2 per share has been received accordingly on 19,430 of new shares, and paid into the East India Company's treasury, as a deposit bearing interest at 4½ per cent. on account of the capital to be raised under the contract for the extension of the railway. The board have every reason to expect that the shares sent to Madras will be readily taken there. The bill to enable the Company further to increase its capital, and to enter into such contracts as may be necessary with the East India Company, is now before Parliament. The Board have much satisfaction in reporting the continued favourable progress of the works on the line, and the cordial support of the Government and its officers on all occasions. The earth-works of the first 50 miles from Madras are far advanced towards completion, and the engineer only awaits the arrival, from this country, of the materials of the permanent way to commence laying it down. The anticipations of the directors as to the cheapness of construction promise to be fully realised, so far as the charges in India are concerned; but the increased price of iron and of freights will tend to enhance the cost of such materials as fail to be supplied from this country.

**EAST-INDIA IRON COMPANY.**—The directors of this company state in their report that a proprietary, to the extent of upwards of 16,000 ten-pound shares, has been created, and the balance of the 20,000 shares, of which the preference capital consists, has been reserved for India. The call of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share has been paid upon 12,255 shares. A second call of the same amount will be made in April, in order to meet the conditions of the charter. Orders have been received, and are in hand, for castings and other articles required by the Government and railway authorities at Madras, and arrangements are on foot with other parties for similar orders. The manufacture of bar-iron is going on at Beypore, while the foundry is the principal object at Porto Novo. The Board are assured they will meet with the cordial support and encouragement of the East-India Company, as well as of the railway companies, whose interests are largely concerned in the success of the undertaking.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**FEB. 15.** Deogaum, Evans, Whampoa; Petchelee, Overend, Bengal; Gevalia, Liberg, Bengal.—16. Orixa, Christian, Bombay; Corinthian, Kemp, Mauritius; Typhoon, Salter, Shanghai.—17. Plantagenet, Sellars, Singapore; Lady Valiant, Lvall, and Investigator, Smith, Mauritius; Rangoon, Ellis, Ceylon.—18. Calliope, Eagles, Madras; Tartar, Guthrie, and Maggie, Hurlin, Whampoa; Maud, Smoult, Bengal; Wilson Kennedy, Hobson, Bombay; Annie Forster, Thompson, Madras; James Scott, Sutter, Shanghai.—20. Plantagenet, Pollock, New South Wales; Alice Maud, Winn, and Alexandrina, Norris, Algoa Bay; Anna Kimball, Pike, Bengal; Joseph Shepherd, Down, Bombay; Standard, Ritchie, Maulmain; Agenoria, Stanton, and Collooney, Waters, Mauritius; Balmoral, Budge, Whampoa; Euphrates, Tindall, Mauritius; St. Vincent, Young, Batavia; Abyssinia, Ferrers, Batavia.—21. Calder, Sayer, and Helen Douglas, Murray, Bengal; Mona, Quirk, Mauritius; Flying Childers, White, Whampoa; Ann, Robinson, Madras.—22. Frances, McLauchlan, Madras, and Pondicherry; Gomeiza, Crawford, Bombay; Wellington, Turnbull, Manila; Bride, Natrass, Madras; Torrent, Copp, Shanghai; Mohe, Glendinning, Penang; Rubens, Ritchie, Mauritius.—23. West, Jones, Batavia; Cashmere, Pearson, Bengal; James Turcan, McAlisher, Singapore; Flag of Truce, Cowart, Madras; Cherokee, Bramwell, Shanghai; Unity, Way, Algoa Bay.—24. Cleopatra, (steamer) Beale, Australia; J. L. Bogert, Howe, Bombay; Lancashire, Young, Bengal.—27. Queen of the South (steamer) Norman, Bengal; Cornucopia, Jarvis, Singapore; Cressida, McFee, Mauritius; Morayshire, Mathers, Maulmain.—28. Charlotte, Affleck, Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Queen of the South, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson and 3 children, Lieut. Key, Capt. Vincent, Col. Weststone, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, and 5 children; Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Mrs. Godie and 3 children, Rev. Mr. Hobbs, Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mrs. Burroughs, Capt. Corruthers, Lieut. Skidborne, Mrs. Fulton and 4 children, Lieut. Carter, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Lewall, Mr. Montefiore, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bom, Col. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Scriven, Miss Neald, Miss Wymmer, Rev. Mr. Blair, Rev. Mr. Murray, Dr. Fraser, Lieut. Riven, Mr. Goldman, Mr. Prinsowski, Mr. Turroyd, Master Schirmer, Master Blackman, and 2 Masters Redlof.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Indus, March 5.—Capt. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Wyatt, Capt. Fagan, Capt. Gordon, Dr. Grierson, Mrs. W. W. Ket'lewell, Miss Manning, Mr. Snadden, Mr. Minto, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson and 3 children, Mr. A. Cranmer, Mr. W. L. Weller, Mr. Freeman, Mr. R. J. Shaw and 3 children, Mrs. Boileau and 2 children, Mrs. M. Trevor, Capt. and Mrs. Fulcher and 1 child, Mrs. Keys, Lieut. Barwell, Maj. Smith, Mrs. Preece, Mrs. G. Stack and child, Mrs. Chapman and 3 children, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Dyne, Lieut. J. Doran, Mr. J. S. Bustos, Maj. W. C. Micks.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per General Screw Company's steamer Argo, from SOUTHAMPTON (Feb. 14); from PLYMOUTH (Feb. 15).—For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Lieut. and Mrs. Dumaresq and child, Mrs. Bowers and 3 Miss Bowers, Miss Hutton, Mrs. Wyld, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tucker, Mr. Com. gen. Bowers, Mr. R. Gardner, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. W. A. Steward, Mrs. Harrington and child; Mr. and Mrs. Short, Rev. Mr. Belson, Rev. E. Clayton, Quartermaster Miller, Capt. R. P. Granville, and Ens. Raines. For CEYLON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Cousins, and Rev. and Mrs. D. Evatt. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. J. Walters, Mr. W. E. Cox, Ens. Fox, Mr. H. J. Jacob, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles, Rev. G. Pridham, Dr. Lamb, Miss Kicketts, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wrisford, Mr. W. Clementson, and Mr. H. Fagan. For MADRAS.—Dr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. H. M. Finlay, Mr. Plowden, Mr. G. H. Fowler, and Mr. M. Donald.

Per steamer Sultan, from SOUTHAMPTON (Feb. 20), to proceed per steamer Hindoostan from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Riley, Asst. com. gen. Darling, Dep. asst. com. gen. Mitchell, Dep. asst. com. gen. Browning, and Lieut. Greathead. For SUEZ.—Mr. McKibbin. For ADEN.—Mr. A. Durant, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Reach, Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. Angier, Capt. and Mrs. Philpotts. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Rear-admiral Sir J. Stirling, Lieut. Gould, and Capt. Currie. For MADRAS.—Mr. Alexander, Mr. W. P. Dicken, Mr. Hewetson, Mr. Smollett, Mr. F. Tytler, Mr. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Griffin. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Ward, Syed Abdoolah, Dr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Hailes, Gen. Fane, Capt. Fane, Mr. J. S. Scone, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. J. B. Farncombe, Mr. D. Ershine, Mr. S. Harrison, Mr. Oakeley, Mr. Chester, Col. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. Eckford, Capt. F. A. Horsburgh, Mr. A. S. Theim, and Mr. H. Scone. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Sheldon, and Don Carlos Groozard. For HONG-KONG.—Sir John and Lady Bowring, two Miss Bowrings, Dr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. Lane, and Mr. O. E. Roberts.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BAYLEY, the wife of Capt. royal artil. s. at Leeds, Feb. 25.  
BRODIE, the wife of F. of the Gore, Eastbourne, Sussex, s. (still-born), at Wedbury-house, Somerset, Feb. 19.  
BURN, the wife of D. Le s. at Pitnaree, Perthshire, Feb. 25.  
MORRISON, the wife of Sydney B. s. at Geelong, July 31.  
PAYNE, Mrs. W. H. d. at South-park, Ilford, Essex, Feb. 24.  
TAYLER, Mrs. Williams, d. at Bridgewater, Feb. 21.

## MARRIAGES.

BLINKS, William, to Anne M. widow of the late H. Cleverly, o Bombay, at Clapham, Feb. 16.  
DILLON, Dr. Thomas, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Adelaide B. d. of the late Rev. Thomas Hatch, vicar of Walton-on-Thames, at Wandsworth, Surrey, Feb. 14.  
FEARON, Capt. 14th Bombay N.I. to Claudine A. d. of Col. Claud Douglas, Bengal army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 16.  
GIBBY, Robert D. 59th Bengal N.I. to Sophia M. d. of Abraham Devosher, at Cheltenham, Feb. 9.

MITCHELL, Charles, to Helen B. d. of the late John Moore, of Calcutta, at the National Scotch Church, Regent's-square, Feb. 15.

MORSE, Charles, to Mary H. d. of Robert M. Isache, commander, late Hon. E.I.Co.'s maritime service, at St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Feb. 16.

PATERSON, William S. Bengal civil service, to Sarah L. d. of the late Lieut. Evernden, H.M.'s 3rd bufs, at Bathurst, N.S.W. Oct. 25.

STAMPORD, Maj. Henry, late of the Bombay army, to Ila, d. of Richard Westbrook, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Feb. 20.

TOMKIN, Rev. J. W. to Mary C. widow of the late Lieut. Charles L. Sugden, 39th Madras N.I. at St. John's, Paddington, Feb. 15.

WEBSTER, George M. M.D. to Susanna K. d. of the late Maj. A. Watt, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Edinburgh, Feb. 9.

WOULF, Edward, s. of the late Robert, accountant-general, Madras, to Georgiana, d. of the late Edward D. Hammer, at Batterssea, Feb. 16.

## DEATHS.

BADDELEY, Edward A. s. of Capt. C. H. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, of Wigston Hall, near Leicester, aged 29, Feb. 12.

BAYNES, William, formerly capt. in the E.I. Co.'s service, at Great Yarmouth, aged 74, Feb. 21.

BODDAM, Mary A. d. of the late Rawson H. formerly governor of Bombay, at Queen's-square, Bath, Feb. 17.

BYERS, Lieut. gen. Patrick, of Tonley, col. of the 33rd reg. Bengal N.I. at Tonley, aged 76, Feb. 1.

DALRYMPLE, Mrs. Charles Elphinstone, at Eillon Castle, N.B. aged 37, Feb. 13.

DYER, Sarah, widow of Samuel, late of the Madras med. estab. at Cheltenham, aged 68, Feb. 20.

GOWER, Sarah R. d. of the late Richard H. Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Ipswich, Feb. 24.

GRASSWELL, Richard N. late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s home estab. at Carlton Villa, East Cowes Park, Isle of Wight, aged 68, Feb. 18.

HARRINGTON, William B. s. of Henry, formerly of Madras, at Surbiton Hill, aged 34, Feb. 21.

HAY, David, of Westerton, and of the 6th Madras L.C. at North College, Elgin, Feb. 11.

LOCK, James, s. of George J. at Serampore-terrace, Hammersmith, aged 26, Feb. 10.

MARTIN, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Ray, late of the Bengal civ. serv. at Queen's-road, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 62, Feb. 17.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

15th and 22d February, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. A. Forsyth; Mr. J. G. S. Brucere.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. C. Woodhouse, assist. chaplain.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. B. Marshall, artillery; Capt. J. R. Tailour, engineers, retired; Capt. W. Campbell, 39th N.I.; Ens. W. A. Garden, 39th N.I.; Lieut. J. E. Thomson, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. B. H. Smith, 67th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. C. Armstrong, retired; Surg. J. C. Smith; Assist. surg. G. M. Govan.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. W. A. Robson, 20th N.I.; Lieut. J. Davidson, 34th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. T. Bowen, 16th N.I.

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. H. Hora, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. Holland, artillery; Lieut. H. W. Hailes, 44th N.I.; Lieut. col. W. F. Beatson, 54th N.I.; Col. J. Eckford, c.v., 56th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd Eur. reg.; Lieut. S. Gibbon, 42nd N.I.; Assist. surg. H. J. Penny; Assist. surg. A. Cheyne, M.D.

## MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. P. B. Le Patourel, pilot service.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. W. Dawson, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Ogilvie, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. maj. C. S. Guthrie, engineers, 4 months; Surg. E. Mitchell, invalids, 6 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. T. H. Evans, 4th cav., 6 months; Lieut. J. N. Maclean, 7th cav., 6 months; Lieut. R. C. East, 8th cav., 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. F. Gardiner, Indian Navy, till the beginning of April next; Mr. R. O. Hordern, Indian Navy, till the end of July.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. maj. M. Hyslop, 59th N.I.; Lieut. M. N. Combs, invalids.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. Kenyon, 2nd cav.; Lieut. col. G. J. Mant, invalids.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Assist. surg. R. Nichol.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Wm. Rawlins Capel, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain, on the Madras establishment.  
 The Rev. Berry Mantle Huntington, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 17, 1854.

87th Foot.—Capt. Francis Fane, from the 54th Foot, to be capt., v. Wolfe, appointed to the 2nd Foot. Dated 17th Feb. 1854.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	240.
India Bonds .....	8s. to 12s. prem.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 2¾ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	¾ to ¾ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Bank Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 3
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Feb. 8 to Feb. 23.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	57,549 8 11
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	21,101 9 6
Bombay ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	—
Bi-Monthly ..			78,650 18 5

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	} From 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, }	£3,500,000
Ditto ditto ....		
Bank Post Bills .....		2s. 0d.
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....		2s. 0d.
	} From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£3,768,000

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Sultan*, Feb. 18, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£55,100	—
Alexandria .....	3,125	—
Ceylon .....	6,383	—
Madras .....	—	£20,800
Penang .....	—	2,627
Singapore .....	—	27,555
Hong Kong .....	8,830	19,511
Canton .....	—	25,126
	£73,438	£95,619

Per Screw Steamer *Argo*, Feb. 14.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius .....	£27,649	—
Ceylon .....	—	£5,000
	£27,649	£5,000
Totals .....	£101,087	£100,619

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 22nd February, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from the Government of Madras the undermentioned Schedule, viz.—

Schedule dated 22nd October, 1853.

Part 1st. Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule (the 1st March, 1853) to the 22nd day of October, 1853.

Part 2nd. Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, prior to such last-mentioned period, and which remain unclosed.

Part 3rd. Containing all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over by the said William A. Serle, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid, or how otherwise disposed of.

And that the said Schedule is open at the Secretary's Office in this House to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

In a few days the number of Directors for the East-India Company will be reduced, in conformity with the Act of Parliament which was passed last session, and I think it right to announce that I do not intend to offer myself to the consideration of my colleagues as a candidate for re-election.

The declining state of my health affords me a warning which I ought not to disregard, that, on the occasion of re-modelling the Court, I shall test consult the interest of the Company by retiring into private life.

In taking this step, I cannot refrain from attempting to express, though in language necessarily imperfect, how deeply grateful I feel to you for the marked confidence with which you have honoured me during so many years, and you may rest assured that to the last hour of my life I shall uniformly cherish a lively remembrance of your kindness, and an earnest solicitude for the welfare of India.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, humble servant,

HENRY ALEXANDER.

East-India House, 22nd February, 1854.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have been so often favoured with your support and the confidence of my honourable colleagues, that if my health had continued unchanged, I should have offered myself for election as one of the fifteen directors to be returned under the Act of last Session.

But at my advanced age, I feel that I could not perform the important duties of a Director satisfactorily to myself or to you.

It is not therefore my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to be one of the fifteen, but to remain only till the election takes place, in order to assist my colleagues to make the best selection of members for the new Court.

With a most grateful sense of your past confidence, and with the conscious feeling that I have endeavoured faithfully to execute the high trusts so often conferred upon me, I shall retain to the latest hour of my life an earnest solicitude for the prosperity of the empire which has risen to such magnitude under the administration of the East-India Company.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful, humble servant,

J. L. LUSHINGTON.

East-India House, 27th February, 1854.

East-India House, 15th February, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the Court of Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depôt at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.:-

**COALS,  
CANDLES.**

Particulars and conditions of the Contracts may be learnt on application at the Military Department, East-India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depôt at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tender for Coals, Candles" (as the case may be) "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 22nd February, 1854.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Tuesday, the 7th March next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SALT MEATS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said Tuesday, the 7th day of March, 1854, after which hour no tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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40	30	31	32	33	49	45
50	38	40	41	44	63	59

MILITARY.

30	32	33	34	35	36	37
30	32	33	34	35	36	37
40	38	39	40	41	42	43
50	48	49	50	51	52	53

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25	2 3 3	40	3 3 0	55	5 5 10
30	2 8 10	45	3 12 2	60	6 13 2

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| Nizam's Dominions.                     | 95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the    |
| 59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and   | Kistna.                           |
| Mysore Dominions.                      | 107. Ganjam, Goomsur.             |
| 60. Mysore Dominions.                  | 104. Ganjam, Part of Vizagapatam. |
| 61. Combatoor, Neigherry Hills,        | 109. Part of Vizagapatam.         |
| Malabar.                               | 124. Lower Assam.                 |
| 62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul.      | 125. Sylhet.                      |
| 63. Tinnevely and Travancore.          | 129. Upper Assam.                 |
| 65. Himalaya Mountains.                | 130. Upper Assam.                 |
| 66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.                   | 131. Munnipoor.                   |
| 67. Moradabad, Bareilly.               | 138. North-East Part of Assam.    |

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## AND REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BURMAH, the great source of news for some time past, fails us in this respect at last: there is little or nothing deserving of record. Perhaps, as we are not generally very egotistical, we may be permitted to say that everything that has been republished in other papers within the last day or two as news received in anticipation of the overland mail appeared in our publication of the 1st inst. Of course, we shall not reprint it now, but it is due to ourselves that this should be pointed out to our readers.

A somewhat interesting, if not a very important, article of intelligence is the arrival at Rangoon of the first ship that has come out direct from England since the "annexation." It is the *Gertrude of Belfast*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th August. At Rangoon the custom-house authorities have seized ten chests of sulphur and twelve of nitre, about to be despatched to Ava, it is said, for hostile purposes. Some alarm was excited at Sitang, though it should seem that not much danger existed, from an attack made on that place by a body of Burmese. Two 24-pounders settled the business, and the worst mischance encountered was a shot through the turban of one of our sentinels. The distribution of honours and rewards to the officers and men engaged in the war, in some respects a gratifying duty, in others an invidious one, is now a topic of warm discussion. There are of course some complaints of officers overlooked, who ought to have been kept in mind; and with regard to the bestowal of medals on the troops, there are some growls (not altogether unreasonable) about the delay which usually takes place in such matters, and which, it may be hoped, will be avoided on the present occasion.

Discussions about the unhappy affair of Captain Latter's murder continue, but we are not disposed to enter into them.

In the entire absence of all stirring matter, we turn eagerly to the Presidency towns, to ascertain if they will furnish anything of interest. From Calcutta we have a Government notification of importance. It gives notice that all the notes of the Five per Cent. Loan, dated the 30th June, 1841, not previously advertised for payment, will be discharged at the General Treasury, Calcutta, on the 29th April next, on which day the interest will cease; but on or before that day the amount of the notes may be transferred into the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, without expense to the holder. Conditional transfers by agents or friends are received, subject to confirmation or disallowance by the principal, but no

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bentick*, with a mail, left Calcutta Feb. 5th, Sand Heads 6th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 13th, Aden 23rd, and arrived at Suez March 1st.

The *Queen*, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 14th, and arrived at Aden Feb. 23rd.

The *Ganges*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Jan. 27th, Singapore Feb. 3rd, Penang 5th, and arrived at Point de Galle Feb. 9th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta March 13th (per *Sultan*), and Marseilles March 15th (per *Vectis*).

The *Sultan*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton March 24th.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. . . . . 1s.  
" " 1 oz. . . . . 2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
" "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

\* \* \* The Marseilles mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the Southampton mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 20.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. Feb. 5	Burmah (Rangoon) .. Feb. 21
Madras .. .. 10	Bombay .. .. Feb. 14
Ceylon .. .. 13	Hong-Kong .. .. Jan. 27

disallowance is to be recognised after six months from the date of the notification. The notification will be found in its proper place, as will also another interesting to many of our readers, by which, subject to the approval of the Court of Directors, the directors of the Military Fund are authorized to carry out at once the resolution of the subscribers for increasing the donations and subscriptions from the 1st July last.

We have now to notice a measure having an important bearing on the fortunes of young civil servants. The College of Fort William has been consigned to the shadowy repository of things that have been. Its substitute is to be a Board, to the President of which every newly-appointed civil servant is in person to report himself on his arrival at Calcutta, and under whose orders he is thenceforward to remain. He is to be assigned at once to one or other of the two great divisions of the Presidency, instead of waiting until he may be declared qualified for service. If allotted to the lower provinces, he must study the Bengali and Oordoo languages; if to the upper provinces or the Punjab, he must pass in Persian and Hindee. There are to be examinations for passes and for honours, the rules relating to which appear somewhat complex; but if a certain measure of competency be not attained within six months, the young civilian is to be remitted to the Mofussil, to pursue his studies under some authority there (a step which will also be conceded as a matter of favour to those seeking it), and if not qualified in two languages within eighteen months from his initiatory examination, hindrance from sickness allowed for, the penalty of removal from the service follows.

At Madras the affairs of the Bank seem to furnish the greatest matter for excitement. Directorships, eagerly sought after elsewhere, and often the subjects of fierce contention, are at a discount in the Madras Bank. Nobody will have them. A special meeting of proprietors was called to consider of the matter, but very few persons attended; and upon the whole, they appear to have left affairs much as they found them.

Bombay is nearly as quiet as Madras. The progress of the electric telegraph gives it a little motion of a healthy character, but an apprehended scarcity of water—the wells of the island indicating a probability of their running dry some three months before the usual time—creates considerable alarm, as well it may. The subject is occupying the attention of Government, and it is hoped that something will be done to provide Bombay with a permanent supply of one of the first necessities of human existence. Lord Elphinstone is stated to be rendered very popular by his ready accessibility and courteous demeanour. Mr. Danby Seymour, in the course of his starring expedition, arrived at Bombay on the 10th February, and left it on the 14th, actually spending no less than four days there. We have heard of aeronauts who took their departure amid a blaze of fireworks. Thus did Mr. Seymour. On the evening preceding his embarkation, he attended a meeting of certain natives, held at the residence of a gentleman who has the honour of filling the office of president of the Bombay Association, which congratulates itself on its “foresight” in having sent over the large sum of £200 to keep the “India Reform Society” on its legs. The president and the two secretaries (for these functionaries are exhibited in duplicate) duly bedaubed the honourable gentleman with praise, a more showy article than that which they doled out to the “India Reform Society,” but

not so good to work with. “Mr. Seymour, in reply,” so says the report, “entered at great length into the objects of his self-imposed mission.” And so he came away, and is now in England, ready to explode. He never reached Bengal; but of course, by intuition, he knows all about it. Indeed there can be no doubt that he knows it quite as well as those parts of India which he did visit.

From China the following passage is the most striking one which we can meet with:—

“It would appear the Czar does not anticipate a very pressing occasion for his ships of war in Europe; while in these seas, where before they were unknown, the Russian squadron promises soon to come little short of the American or the English.

“At Japan, or somewhere not very far from it, are the 50-gun ship *Pallas* and the steamer *Vostock*, besides perhaps a corvette, some time ago reported at the Cape for Sydney, thence to Japan. The frigate *Aurora*, and the sloop *Navarin*, according to the Danish papers, destined for the North Pacific, were undergoing repairs at Portsmouth in October; and the *Java Bode* of the 12th December, among its October English news, states that the frigate *Diana*, and brig *Nieman*, formerly reported for China, were daily expected to follow.”

Public attention has been drawn to the war between the ruler of China and those who claim to occupy his place. We extract from the *China Mail* the history of a “little war” of a different character, but nevertheless a contest not altogether without interest:—

“Some time ago we shortly explained the measures adopted by the foreign community of Canton, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, for the currency of Mexican dollars at their intrinsic value, giving a proclamation of the one and a declaration of the other on the subject. The effect of these was the introduction of Mexican dollars at par, so far as all, or nearly all, foreign mercantile operations were concerned, silk and tea and other dealers taking the coin in payment without demur. The only difficulties to the measure were caused by the native bankers and money-changers, and by an English house, with a number of the Parsees, who declined to receive Mexican dollars from the Chinese in payment for cotton and opium. The objections in respect to cotton, however, were overruled by Chinese cotton-merchants refusing to buy cotton from the brokers except for Mexican dollars. The Parsees held out against this for nearly a month, during which time it is believed not a bale of cotton was purchased for the interior. Then they gave in. Many of them have since also yielded in respect to opium, for which Mexican dollars are now taken in payment; though probably the same premium is demanded on them as is exacted by the Chinese bankers on purchases of Sycee.

“The difficulties interposed by the native and foreign objectors have hitherto prevented the entire success of the measure; but the great majority of those interested being in favour of it, a little more perseverance may possibly accomplish the end in view, which may temporarily, and perhaps not very justly, relieve individuals, at the expense of others, and operate injuriously on class interests, but, if successful, will ultimately be of great advantage to the whole mercantile community.

“The struggle at present going on lies mainly between the native merchants or tradespeople and bankers, and shroffs or bullion-dealers. All native commercial operations are more or less dependent upon the advances or loans made by the latter to the former. The end of their year is the time when all these must be repaid; and as that period occurs two days hence, the merchants and tradesfolks are tendering payment of their debts in Mexican dollars, which the shroffs refuse except at a premium, and that has been gradually increasing from one or two to five or six per cent. The traders are determined to resist this exaction—petition upon petition has been filed by them in all the offices, from the magistrate to the viceroy; but the authorities have hitherto hesitated to do what they pledged themselves to in their proclamations—punish the opponents of the measure, who belong exclusively to the moneyed interests, everybody else being in favour of the change. Consequently another proclamation of the same tenor as the preceding ones, but denouncing in much stronger terms the conduct of the shroffs, appeared a week ago. The immediate consequence was a further rise in the premium demanded on Mexican dollars. Still no shroff was seized or punished, and the patience of merchants and tradesmen who have during the present week to settle their accounts, was tried beyond even Chinese endurance.

“Accordingly a number of highly respectable men, twenty of them wearing buttons, assembled on Sunday last (the 22nd), and, followed by a crowd of men attached to their interests, proceeded to the establishment of one of the head bankers, made him a prisoner, and carried him off to the Nanhai magistrate. The magistrate himself was out at the time, attending the celebration of some private festival; but the crowd, numbering, it is said, some 1,500 men, refused to leave the court until the magistrate had appeared and received charge from them of the person of the banker. When the magistrate arrived, the crowd urged on him to expose the banker at once in the cage; but he declined to act



thus summarily without previous reference to the viceroy, who has had the question of the currency under his consideration from the commencement. He, however, received the petition of the merchants, imprisoned the banker (who as a rich man had to pay the jailer 280 dollars for the privilege of a bed), and promised them that they should be relieved from the exactions of the shroffs.

"The crowd withdrew satisfied with this explanation. A fall in the premium demanded on Mexican dollars from five to three per cent. took place almost immediately; and if the shroffs will abate their demands, there is little fear that any harm will happen to the banker now in durance. The shroffs, bankers, &c., appointed a Consol for the following day (23rd), and the result is given in the subjoined notice from a portion of them, which has been posted about the streets, and which at once enhanced the value of Mexican dollars and Sycee. Not a few of the bankers, however, continue dissatisfied, and talk of closing their places of business. But all Chinese do so at their new year, and afterwards the profits may be found still sufficient to induce the bankers to resume business. The one seized still remains in confinement, so that apparently he has not given in, or he may consider himself more secure in custody than at large. In what other country would the attempt be made to constrain him? If the present coercive measures succeed, it may afford a lesson to political economists and finance ministers of the West.

"Public Notice, issued by the principal Bankers of the Western Suburb.

"Hitherto we have heard it said that commercial operations prove advantageous in proportion to the thoroughness of the understanding maintained by the public among themselves. We, the bankers of the Western Suburb, have already used for a considerable time Kowtsien and mixed dollars. On this subject various decrees have lately been issued by all the High Authorities, permitting the circulation of these dollars at par, both among natives and foreigners. We have grounds, however, for entertaining the belief that these measures have not yet obtained universal publicity. We have, therefore, again met in consultation together, and have determined upon thus publicly declaring our intention to pay and receive dollars of every description, whether Kowtsien, mixed, or other kinds, at one uniform rate, so long as the said coins are equal to the others in point of intrinsic value.

"Issued on a happy day, in the twelfth month of the 3rd year of Hienfung (23rd or 24th of January)."

The British Chamber of Commerce has also issued an intimation on the subject, in which it assumes, rather prematurely perhaps, that the matter is definitely settled:—

"British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, January 24th, 1854.

"A public declaration from the banking houses having been issued this day, stating for the future all dollars of the same intrinsic value as the present chopped dollars currency, would be received by them at par,—the quotations of bullion are altered as under,—

Sycee Silver, 2.2 per cent. premium.

Gold, ..... 21.50 dollars per Tael of 100 Touch.

It may now be reasonably expected that the question of the Mexican dollar being at par, is disposed of."

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

**H.M.'s TROOPS.**—Lieut.-Col. H. Farrant, H.M.'s 81st regt., at Allahabad, Jan. 24; Lieut.-Col. W. T. Shortt, H.M.'s 87th regt., at Allahabad, Jan. 25; Cornet Ross, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, at Meerut, Jan. 23; Lieut.-Col. Tritton, H.M.'s 10th Hussars, at Bombay, Feb. 8; Asst. surg. C. Flood, 12th Lancers, at Chittoor, Feb. 4.

**MADRAS.**—Capt. H. T. Tapp, 14th N.I., at Bellary; Asst. surg. G. G. Holmes, 29th N.I., at Trichinopoly; Capt. C. Lancaster, H. Art., at Upper Clapton, aged 44, March 14.

**BOMBAY.**—Capt. A. Morris, 4th N.I., at Bombay, Jan. 28.

**PRAYING MACHINERY.**—The prayer-cylinder, or *mani-chhos-khor* (the precious religious wheel), is a very ingenious instrument, and does great credit to the genius of the Tibetans. The body of the instrument is a metal cylinder, about three inches in height, and from two to two and a half inches in diameter. The axis is prolonged below to form a handle. The cylinder is filled with rolls of printed prayers and charms, which revolve as the instrument is turned round. Every lama carries a *chhos-khor*, which he keeps perpetually turning by a gentle motion of the hand, assisted by a cubical piece of iron fastened by a chain to the outside. As every revolution of a prayer is equivalent to its recitation, the *chhos-khor* is a very ingenious instrument for multiplying the number of a man's prayers.... These instruments are found of all sizes and in all positions. Cylinders, about one foot in height, are placed in rows around the temples, and are turned by the votaries before entering. Larger cylinders are found near villages, turned by water, which keeps them perpetually revolving day and night.—*Cunningham's Ladak*.

## BENGAL.

### THE TRAINING OF YOUNG CIVILIANS.

We are rid of Fort William College. An order from the Government of Bengal, dated the 24th January, announces, with peremptory conciseness, that the "college is abolished," and India has one anomaly the less. Intended by Lord Wellesley to be the Oxford of the East, it was cut down by the Court of Directors, and has for years had an existence only in the *Gazette*. It was one of the few institutions allowed to exist in India, without functions and without utility. In England, the dissociation between the department and its duties sometimes lasts for centuries. In India, the pressure of financial necessity soon seals the doom of everything which has not at least an apparent usefulness. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer has no compassion for deputy chaffwaxes. When the Military Board has lost its control over every department of military affairs, it will cease to exist. In England, it would remain useless but salaried, until in time the members demanded compensation for the loss of their patent sinecures. The solitary exception to the practice of clearing away lumber was the College of Fort William. It was as little a college as the Trinity Board is an assemblage of pilots. It had no revenues and no system of instruction, no teachers, and, as a college, in reality no pupils. It was simply a fiction, kept up because under a policy which has been at last abandoned; it was considered expedient that young civilians should learn the vernacular in the only city in Bengal in which it is not habitually spoken. We are not now about to expatiate on the demerits and deficiencies of the ancient system; we are rid of it, and turn with a feeling of relief, in which our readers will most cordially participate, to the new arrangements which have superseded the time-honoured inutility.

So far as the mechanical arrangements are concerned, the new scheme appears to be at once simple and efficacious. The powers hitherto possessed by the authorities of the college, and those belonging to the central committee, have been transferred to a single board of examiners, with a president, and a secretary. Hitherto, the college has watched the young civilian until his entrance into the service, and the central committee has declared him qualified for its highest appointments. For the future, both these tasks will be entrusted to this one board, and the civilian will be responsible to it from the moment he lands in India, until the hour when the receipt of the "full powers," assures him that he has past into the haven where examinations are unknown. It is not, however, in this respect that the importance of the innovation consists, but in the provision for the education of the civilian in that branch of knowledge which can be acquired to advantage only in this country. The sole object of the preliminary training is to enable him to acquire the command of the language of the people, among whom he is to administer justice. We are happy to believe that the new rules will secure this object, so far as regulations can be expected to secure it. To begin at the beginning.

As soon as he has landed, the young civilian is to select the presidency to which he desires to be attached. Hitherto, this privilege of choice has been conferred, as a kind of prize, upon those who were most successful in their college career, and there was a tendency among the most successful to select the north-west in preference to Bengal. Both presidencies will now have an equal chance of securing the ablest of the public servants. The instant the selection is made, the languages he is to study are determined. If he remains in Bengal, he must acquire Bengalee and Oor-doo; if he proceeds to the north-west, he will devote himself to Persian and Hindoe. Having passed an initiatory examination, the only use of which will be to demonstrate that the oriental languages cannot be acquired at Haileybury, he is required within three months to pass in one of the vernaculars. The examination will be comparatively easy, and if he is successful, he will be required to pass in the second language within the same period. Should he succeed again, he may strive for the rewards of "high proficiency" and "honours," both of which, however, must be obtained within eighteen months from the date of his arrival. Should he, on the contrary, fail in either examination, he will be ordered to reside in the interior. There, surrounded by natives, who speak only the tongues he is called upon to acquire, with few of the temptations of metropolitan society, and with every inducement to escape from a most monotonous career, he will speedily acquire the requisite proficiency. It is in this provision that the magnitude of the reform especially consists. Practically, we imagine, the result of this system will be to drive from Calcutta all but the few young men who possess that special aptitude for languages, which is the first necessity of an orientalist. The examinations, it is true, are easy, but three months' study will scarcely enable ordinary men to surmount even the difficulties of the grammar.

The majority will waste three months in Calcutta, and then proceed into the Mofussil, where they must learn even in their own despite. The time of probation has been shortened by six months. If they fail to pass within a year and a half, they will be sent back to England as bad bargains, and the rule, if enforced, will be sufficient for all but the most stupid or the most indifferent. To these examinations, which test his knowledge of the vernaculars, must be added the examination before the Central Committee, which tests his knowledge of business. The young civilian will, in fact, before he becomes a magistrate, receive a severe training of five years, a training too in the subjects he is chiefly required to understand, and among the people to whom they are to be beneficial.

We have confined our attention almost exclusively to what we regard as the most important innovation. We cannot but think, however, that the rules descend a little too much into minutiae. There is little gained by treating men as schoolboys, nor can we believe that the "honours" will be the more desired, because their presentation is to occupy the time of the head of the Government of Bengal. The rule which declares debt a disqualification for the public service would be excellent if applied a few years later, but is scarcely just when applied to men, so young that Government will not trust them beyond a "circle with a radius of five miles from Government House." In practice, we presume, the majority of these restrictions will be rendered inoperative, and for the rest, we are rid of a fiction, and have gained the certainty, that those who are called upon to fill the highest offices of the State will not waste the two best years of their lives amidst the attractions of a metropolis.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF ASSAM.

The revenue system of Assam appears to be almost anomalous in India. It is not a Zemindaree system like that of Bengal, for the men who occupy the position of Zemindares are the hereditary servants of the government. It is not a purely ryotwaree system, for it allows of the existence of a wealthier class, whom that system in almost every instance sweeps away. It is not a tenure like that which is now successful in Bombay, for we hear nothing of the thirty years' lease, and with the village communities of the North West it has no analogy whatever. The *Calcutta Review* for December supplies us with some facts concerning its origin and progress, which have a peculiar value, while the simple ryotwaree is so warmly defended and condemned. The writer, obviously a long resident in the province, believes the system he has helped to administer, the most perfect ever yet called into existence by the inventive genius of Indian finance. He has forgotten that the scheme with which he is so familiar may possibly be less easy of comprehension to his readers, and his narrative, though doubtless accurate, requires as careful an analysis as an Indian census, or the evidence on the London corporation. Enough, however, may be gleaned from his contribution, to satisfy us as to the character of this almost unique settlement.

It is exactly what the settlement of Bengal would have become, had Lord Cornwallis not been inspired with the idea, that Bengalee landholders could be turned by a fiscal arrangement into English country gentlemen. In 1826, when the British Government extorted from the Burmese the cession of Assam, they found the province sunk in the extremity of wretchedness. The people, subjected to all the oppression which the worst court in Asia could inflict upon a conquered race, were not even defended by the Government which had destroyed their independence. Harassed by the savage tribes, who still squat among the hills, and by Rajas whose legitimate authority was perhaps even more burdensome than the inroads of the savages, the limit of cultivation gradually decreased, and even the population began to disappear. The revenue systems of the East, however, possess a strange vitality. They survive even anarchy, and the ryot whose crops were yearly carried off, still kept up his connection with the tax collector. In Assam, the system was one of unusual detail. Each division, whether township or pergunnah, had a superintendent, whose business it was to collect and remit the taxes to the central Government. For this service he usually received a per-centage on the profits.

In other words, the Zemindaree tenure existed exactly as it once existed in Bengal. Like all the native systems, it was exceedingly uncertain in its operation. Upon the annexation, therefore, the authorities laid down rules for an assessment. The experience of the perpetual settlement, however, had even then begun to exercise its effect upon official public opinion. They were unwilling utterly to abolish the tax collectors, and thus render the entire body of the nobles hostile to the British rule, and destroy the class by whose aid alone they could expect to commence in earnest the work of civilisation. They adopted a

middle course. The land, in theory the property of the Government, was declared to be in practice the property of the ryot. The assessment was made by the collector in contact with the actual cultivator, for different periods, and thus far the tenure resembles the ryotwaree of Madras. It has, however, another feature. The rent is not collected either by a tehsildar or collector. Each estate has a superintendent, who is allowed to contract for the payment of the rent, and for this service he receives a per-centage or commission. He is not a farmer general, with full power to squeeze the ryots to the utmost, for the cultivator makes his agreement directly with the European collector. It is dangerous for him even to levy an "abwag," or illegal cess, for he holds his office at the mercy of the collector, and one act of tyranny would be sufficient to displace him. Neither is he a tehsildar according to the Madras theory, for he possesses a direct connection with the lands, and, as far as we can perceive, benefits by their improvement.

He holds in fact the position which the Zemindar of Bengal would occupy, had Lord Cornwallis fixed the limit of exaction from the ryot, as well as of the payments to be rendered by the landholder. The superintendent lives always on his estate; he is required to watch over the construction of any public works, to assist in fostering the village schools, and, in short, to perform the functions which Bengalee Zemindars, were they English gentlemen, would for their own interests assume.

The system, according to the writer, has been successful. The population has returned, and there is positive evidence that its material condition has improved. The scanty dress of the Burmese period has been replaced by ample clothing, and among a people lazy to a proverb, there are few who do not possess the brass vessels which in Bengal shew that the people are not in actual distress. In one district alone, the revenue, which in the Burmese period was only Rs. 7,000, has increased to Rs. 3,50,000; and though the fact may be indicative of a more regular taxation, it is a proof also of material prosperity. How far this anomalous tenure may be applicable to other provinces, it is impossible, with the meagre information before us, to ascertain. We notice it rather as a singular illustration of what would have been the tenure of Bengal, had not its development been rudely arrested by the operation of the perpetual settlement. Whether we have gained by exchanging the superintendent of Assam for the Zemindar of Bengal, we leave to our readers to decide.—*Friend of India.*

#### FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE INDIAN STATE DEBT.

The year 1853 will form one of the most important epochs in the financial history of India. Not only that in spite of the heavy expenditure caused by the war in Burmah, the accumulation of surplus revenue has been steadily increasing in the several local treasuries, but what is still of greater importance, the Indian Government was at last awakened to a sense of its own true interests, and applied a portion of the almost embarrassing riches towards the reduction of the Indian state debt. The first step consisted in advertising for payment the most costly of all—the five per cent. transfer loan. This measure was a sort of feeler, and the success that attended the experiment determined the authorities to advertise for payment a portion of the five per cent. loan of 1841, leaving holders, however, the option of transferring the amount of their respective notes into the four per cent. loan, at that time open. Considering the state of the money market, and of commercial affairs in general, we ventured to assert, that so far from Government being called upon for cash payments on account of that particular loan, the greater portion would flow into the four per cents., and that the actual result would be a conversion of the five per cent. loan into a four per cent. state debt.

Our conjectures have been realised even beyond our expectations, for the amount transferred into, and the payments made towards the four per cent. loan exceeded considerably the sums disbursed in redemption of that portion of the five per cents. advertised for payment, which was drawn in hard cash. Under such circumstances, the Indian Government necessarily closed the four per cent. loan, stopped all further transfers, and even went so far as to stipulate that parties desirous of drawing the interest in England should take in payment treasury drafts on the Court of Directors at twelve months' date, at a fixed rate of exchange. It is necessary to remark, that taking the fullest advantage of the circumstances that combined in favour of the exchequer, Government at the same time opened a new loan at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum.

The most surprising result of all these financial measures is, that whilst they have been productive of a considerable reduction of the amount annually paid for interest on the several loans, they have actually caused a further augmentation of the funds lying idle



in the local treasuries, for as we have already stated the amount transferred and paid in greatly exceeded that withdrawn. We were therefore by no means surprised to see the announcement in the *Official Gazette* of the 28th of January, intimating the paying off of the remaining five per cents, the redemption of which is fixed for the 29th of April next. As parties have again the option of transferring the amount they hold into four per cent. paper, provided they do so before the 29th of April next, it is more than probable that so far from much cash being drawn, almost the whole of the amount will be merely transferred. The Indian exchequer will, therefore, with reference to his accumulated funds, be exactly in the state where it was before, with the difference, that while the amount to be provided for the payment of interest decreases, the surplus cash is actually increasing.

The question then arises, what is to be done with all this accumulated treasure? It has been ascertained that after providing for every contingency, the surplus is equal to about one year's gross revenue. There is nothing in our commercial affairs to lead to a fear of anything like a drain upon the money market that might create embarrassment. It is true, the large balances due by India must eventually find their way back to the places they have been drawn from, still if such should call for more than the capital, there is the treasury fully proposed to pay every fraction of the loans advertised for liquidation. That money may now be looked upon as lying idle, and has only to be drawn, to relieve any pressure that may be felt in our money market. Instead, therefore, of anticipating any difficulty on that score, we would rather ask what is to be done with all the money thus locked up unprofitably and withdrawn from circulation?

The inference is that government will be obliged to resort to a further reduction of the state debt, not by reducing the rate of interest only, but by *bond fide* paying off a portion of the sums they owe. The question, therefore, will occur, which of the four per cent. loans is to be paid off? There is only one guaranteed to be continued for twenty years more, but the others may be redeemed at any time the state of the exchequer renders it advisable to redeem it. That time, we are inclined to believe, is not far off. The surplus which is accumulating from day to day cannot be allowed to remain idle. If extraordinary events should cause an unexpected heavy call, government are ready to meet it without the least inconvenience; if not, it must be applied towards a reduction of the debt, since it is in vain to hope that any large portion of it will be devoted to the improvement of the country we live in, or towards the development of its internal resources, which, unless developed by private enterprise, will continue to remain dormant for an indefinite period to come.—*Hurkaru*.

#### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

It has very often been remarked that the continued efforts on the part of the Indian press to awaken a general interest among the Indian community on behalf of railways have met with but little success. Though the desirableness of railways has generally been admitted, yet the importance of the undertaking has not sufficiently been understood among those very classes whose co-operation forms an essential means to the success. Indeed we believe that, with the exception of the novelty attached to the scheme, it has hardly produced more than a casual remark regarding the application of steam power for almost every practical purpose in supersession of manual labour and mechanical contrivances. Though this can hardly be a matter of surprise in a country like India, where, notwithstanding the proximity to England into which she has been brought by means of steam, the spirit of enterprise has never been encouraged, and things in general have undergone but little change, still we are inclined to ascribe the utter indifference which the native community and a great number of Europeans too evince in the important question of railways, to the complete darkness in which the public have systematically been kept by the Court of Directors and the local governments with reference to the plans they have in view. The continued delays on the part of the Leadenhall-street potentates in coming to any decision did not inspire confidence, while the difficulties which from time to time were thrown into the way of the railway company excited suspicion as to the real intentions of the Directors, when, at last, after a prolonged correspondence, the work had actually been commenced, the expectations were considerably damped by the fact, that in the course of nearly seven years a little more than thirty miles of railway had been constructed, but not completed, so that even that small portion is not yet available for practical purposes. People became disgusted; and those few who perhaps took more than usual interest at the beginning became indifferent, having lost all confidence in the Court of Directors. Under such circumstances, the measures adopted by the Governor-General come exceedingly opportune.

A supplement to the *Official Gazette* of the 1st Feb. contains the despatches addressed by the Court of Directors to the Indian

Government on the subject of railways. They are the most authentic information with regard to the views and plans of Government, and give us an insight into the arrangements already entered into, or in the course of adoption in the three presidencies of India. We confess they are cheering, for they clear up all existing doubts, and not only hold out brighter hopes, but actually fix the time within which such hopes are to be realized. The information thus published may be classed under the following heads:—

1. The lines which it has been decided upon to construct at once.
2. The lines into which the main rail is to branch out.
3. The time within which the trunk line to be completed.
4. The agency by which the lines are to be constructed.
5. The estimated cost of the Calcutta line; and
6. The amalgamation effected between the East Indian and Upper Indian Railway Companies.

As far as Bengal is concerned, we are told that the trunk line is to run from Calcutta to Allahabad, and from thence through the Doab to Delhi. The Directors express a great desire that the latter portion should be proceeded with as soon as practicable, and we are moreover assured that it is to be commenced in various parts simultaneously, the amalgamated company having undertaken to construct the line to Delhi within seven years. The Directors also recommend that land should be taken up sufficient to provide for a double line, and that all bridges and difficult work should be constructed suitable for a double line. The cost of the line to Allahabad, originally estimated at from 14,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* per mile, it has been found will be under 9,000*l.*—which the Directors assure us is under the average cost in the United States, where railways are constructed with exemplary economy.

In Madras, the lines to Coimbatore and the western coast, with branches to Bangalore and Ootacamund, have been sanctioned, and the Madras Railway Company has undertaken to construct them within five years. No allusion is made to the estimated cost.

In Bombay, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company has been authorized to commence a line towards Poonah, so far as it will be common for either of the routes, the selection of which cannot be determined before the completion of the surveys.

The despatches then treat upon the various branches and the junction with the main lines; but as these are still under consideration, it is unnecessary to notice them here.

The agencies by which the several lines are to be constructed are the railway companies, under the supervision and control of Government. They are to be considered as carrying out and executing the wishes of Government.

The question as to the line connecting Diamond Harbour with Calcutta is disposed of, as we anticipated, negatively. The Governor-General thinks that as the dangers of the navigation do not call loudly for this line, as the interests of Government would in no way be promoted by it, and as it is quite within the compass of joint-stock undertakings, it shall not be taken in hand by the Government of India, and that if private parties shall engage in it, the Court should not come under the obligation of guaranteeing interest upon the capital raised for it in any amount whatever.

Now then we know exactly what we have to expect. We know the lines that are to be constructed, the period within which they are to be completed; and all further apprehensions vanish. The enactment empowering banks to advance upon shares, will tend to create a demand for railway stock in India, and thus indirectly interest our native capitalists in the great undertaking. It will be the first great work undertaken for the special benefit of the country, in which the native population will take individual interest. The commencement of railways in India will form a double era in the history of this country: first, by concentrating into a narrow compass the distant portions of the empire; and secondly, by spreading with accelerated velocity the blessings of civilization and of the march of intellect. The effect they will produce on the native mind within the next decennium will be incomparably more striking than that attained within a similar period among the Anglo-Indian residents by the establishment of the overland communication with England.—*Hurkaru*.

#### DINNER TO COLONEL OUTRAM.

A public dinner to Colonel Outram took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 31st, and was attended by about a hundred and fifty persons. The chair was taken by the Hon. Sir J. W. Colville, who was numerously supported by the leading members of the different sections of the community of the presidency.

The *Chairman* proposed the toast of the evening, viz. the health of their distinguished guest, in a lengthy speech. In returning thanks, Colonel Outram reviewed his career both as a soldier and a politician in India. The following passages of his speech were received with much cheering:—

"My own career abundantly illustrates the cares and vicissitudes of political service in India.

"My earlier years in India were passed in jungles, among wild beasts, and almost wilder men. (Laughter.) There I was happy; and had I been permitted to remain there, I might have been happy now, for I had not an enemy in the world. All were my friends, whether my civil or my military comrades—the Bheels I controlled—or my superiors in the Government; but I was taken therefrom, at no seeking of my own, for political employ. Twice have I risen to the summit of the political ladder, and twice have I been harled to the bottom, for conscientiously discharging that duty which I had been a poltroon and a scoundrel to have evaded. (Tremendous cheering.) By my honest fulfilment of those duties, which neither the honour nor the interests of my masters would admit of my shirking, I have raised up a host of the most vindictive, the most unscrupulous, and the most powerful enemies that any mortal in my humble position—that of a 'mere black marching captain,' as Gen. W. Napier sneeringly styles me—ever had arrayed against him. Alone, and unsupported, have I had to contend against such mighty odds for the last ten years of my life, exposed to an amount of calumny, contumely, and excruciating anonymous attacks, that might well have driven one of weaker nerves to suicide or madness. (Hear, hear.) My time and my substance (even including the little patrimony I inherited) have been expended in repelling those inveterate adversaries, and I have now to begin political life anew, worse off pecuniarily than I was when I entered the service thirty-four years ago." (Loud cheers.)

The following was the programme of the Toasts:—

1. *The Queen*, proposed by chairman,—“God save the Queen.”
2. *Prince Albert and the Royal Family*, proposed by chairman,—“March.”
3. *The Governor-General*, proposed by chairman,—“Laird o’ Cockpen.”
4. *Lieut.-Col. Outram*, proposed by chairman, and acknowledged by Lieut.-Col. Outram,—“See the Conquering Hero.”
5. *The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court*, proposed by B. J. Colvin, Esq., and acknowledged by Sir A. Buller,—“Polka.”
6. *The Members of Council*, proposed by Sir A. Buller, and acknowledged by Hon. J. Dorin,—“March.”
7. *The Army and Navy*, proposed by C. Prinsep, Esq., and acknowledged by Hon. Col. Low and Capt. Craufurd, R.N.,—“British Grenadiers” and “Rule Britannia.”
8. *The Civil Service*, proposed by Hon. B. Peacock, and acknowledged by Hon. F. J. Halliday,—“Waltz.”
9. *The Chairman*, proposed by Hon. F. J. Halliday, and acknowledged by Sir J. Colville,—“Galop.”

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24th arrived at Madras Jan. 26th, and Calcutta, Jan. 30th (per *Bengal*).

THE SIKH SIRDARS.—Shere Singh, Chutter Singh, and Utter Singh, imprisoned in Fort William, have been liberated. They will remain in Calcutta for the present, and will be allowed to live with their wives and children upon a pension granted by the British government. Their families are on their way from the Punjab. Their release is only just. Englishmen always look upon political offences with a lenient eye, and after all, these men did only what those whom we style patriots had done before them.

THE NEW CANTONMENT at Naoshera beyond the Indus, is not to be commenced till April. The troops will be collected, and compelled to live in tents for nearly three months. We understand that another and more important fort is immediately to be erected at Peshawur itself. The old one is badly situated, and not healthy.

LORD W. BENTINCK AND HIS COOK.—The *Hurkaru* tells us a story of Lord W. Bentinck and his cook. This personage, M. Brasier, was selected by Prince Talleyrand; and on his arrival was received at Government House as a private friend of the Governor-General. Lord W. Bentinck was in the North-West, and the horror of Calcutta may be conceived, when his lordship requested the immediate attendance of M. Brasier, *chef de cuisine*.

THE 47TH REGIMENT N.I.—The 47th regiment N.I., now camped on the Esplanade, commence their move towards Burmah in the *Tenasserim* steamer, which takes down two companies on the 5th, with the following officers—Major Pott, commanding; Lieutenants McAndrew and Evans; and Ensign Worsley. We understand that a detachment will leave about the middle of the month, but as there is a great want of sea-going steamers to effect the Burmah relief, it is impossible to say when the entire corps, which is a thousand strong, with sixteen officers present, will get down to Rangoon.—*Morning Chronicle*, February 2.

ENSIGN J. PURVIS COCK, who some six months ago ran up large bills in Calcutta and then absconded, has been removed from the army.

THE SICCA FOURS AND THE COMPANY'S FOUR PER CENT. PAPER.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* notices the difference in the market value of the loan called the Sicca fours and the Company's four per cent. paper. The former is at a heavy discount as compared with the latter. The interest above Benares, it is said, is paid in the old Arcot rupee, which is of inferior value. Our contemporary suggests that this rupee is taken to avoid the exchange on the remittance of money to the north-west. The holders can have Company's rupees in Calcutta if they please.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The *Hurkaru* informs us, that from the 1st of May next, the public works will form a distinct department. It will have a separate responsible head, who will be in direct communication with the Government. The military board will be shorn of the power, which more than any other has called down on it the condemnation of the public. There is now a chance that a work urgently required may be sanctioned three months after the application has been received, and that the measurement as well as the price of work may be exactly estimated.

THE LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is being laid down through Calcutta. When finished, the line will be ready to Bar-rackpore; and about February 10th, it is expected the communication with Benares will be complete.

CIVIL CHANGES.—The *Hurkaru* announces the following changes about to take place in the disposition of the Civil Service. “Mr James is to succeed the late Mr. Brown as judge at Nuddea, and Mr. Bowring takes the place of Mr. James at Burdwan. Mr. Crawford is to be transferred from Rajshahye to the new division at Burdwan, and Mr. Elliott takes the Rajshahye commissionership, being replaced in the appointment of chief magistrate of Calcutta by Mr. Samuella, whose situation at Allipore is to be taken up by Mr. Fergusson, while his post at Monghyr is to be filled by Mr. Fletcher.”

NATIVE INGENUITY IN CHEATING.—A rich native ordered a goldsmith to make a gold idol for his family, and placed a guard over the man to prevent fraud. The goldsmith, however, was allowed to return home at night, and he employed his leisure in making another image in mosaic gold. This he sunk in a tank. When the real image was completed, he begged permission to perform the first poojah. It was granted. The image was dipped under the water, the mosaic imitation snatched up, and the counterfeit quietly carried to the household shrine.

CHILDREN BORN IN INDIA are almost entirely debarred from competing for scholarships, and some other prizes at the English universities. They are almost all confined to persons born in Great Britain. He suggests, that scholarships might be founded at the universities, or that a university should be founded and endowed in India. The former scheme will, we hope, be rendered unnecessary by the reform of the universities, and the latter does not meet the difficulty at all. No Englishman, not compelled by absolute poverty, will allow his sons to be educated in India.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FUND.—We perceive from the report of the ‘Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund,’ that the subscribers to that institution number 438. The monthly income amounts to Rs. 15,067, and the monthly expenditure to Rs. 6,474. The accumulated balance has reached Rs. 8,52,271, and the fund altogether is in a most favourable position. It is still, however, not supported by the service as it ought to be, as the increase during the year, thirty-eight members, must be ascribed to the admission of the missionary marriage registrars.

NATIVE HOLIDAYS.—The *Hurkaru* notices that in the year 1854, there will be eighty Hindoo and Mussulman holidays. Of these only eight fall upon a Sunday, and there will, therefore, be 124 days of idleness in the year. In England it required no slight effort to secure the Monday after Christmas-day as a holiday. The Government positively refused to lend its sanction to any such scheme, and kept the Downing-street offices open.—*Friend of India*.

LEAVE TO EUROPE.—The Commander-in-chief having discovered that officers of the Bengal army have indulged the delusive belief that they can when at Bombay obtain from the authorities of that presidency permission to proceed to Europe, issues a notification to inform all such of the fact that the sanction of the Government in Calcutta is indispensable to their embarkation. His Excellency further and most considerably intimates that, to avoid delay and inconvenience, the simplest and most advisable course is to include in the application for leave to visit Bombay, a further request to be allowed to proceed thence on furlough to Europe.—*Agra Messenger*, January 28.

THE GREAT AQUEDUCT of the Ganges canal, near Roorkee, will be opened on the 8th April next.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta, have in twenty years received upon their capital of Sa. Rs. 1,25,000, dividends aggregating fifteen lacs of rupees. The excessive competition, however, has beaten them, and they are about to effect a junction with an English company. The terms, it is said, are a return of the shareholders' capital, and a bonus of Rs. 70 on each share.

CAPTAIN A. ROBERTSON.—We hear that Captain (now Major) A. Robertson, deputy commissary of ordnance at Rangoon, also in charge of the artillery park there, has resigned his appointment and has returned to Calcutta, expecting shortly to proceed to the upper provinces, where he will probably be appointed to take charge of a department. Lieut. H. Voyle, who acted in the room of Captain Robertson, during his absence on duty at Prome, has been appointed to succeed him.—*Englishman*, February 2.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP.—The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the Commander-in-Chief's camp is detained at Cawnpore, owing to the sickness among the ladies and their children.

THE SHIP *Margaret Skelly*, bound for Singapore, is reported to have been burnt opposite Culpoe.

LIEUT. J. LEVEN, of the 62nd regt. N.I., has been ordered to study the new system of accounts at the office of the auditor of commissariat accounts.

BANKIPORE.—The following is from a correspondent at Bankipore:—"The beautiful and lovely city of Patna, once famed for its great men and riches, and now for its filth and poverty, has for several days past been in a state of feverish excitement. To be brief, the committee of public instructions, was liberal in the number of their invitations to the inhabitants, in which they were politely asked to attend the monster meeting purposed to be held at the school-house. This paper having omitted to mention the object of such a meeting, served to give ample play to the fruitful imaginations of the people; the guesses of the purpose were, you may imagine, many—but unanimity existed in one point, namely, that money was required from them in aid of the institution. In this they were not wrong, as you will soon learn. The meeting did take place on the 12th January, and was well attended by *lope-wallahs* and *pugree-wallahs*—in short the room was full. The excitement was now at its highest, hearts throbbed and faces grew pale. Our excellent judge broke the silence which prevailed by a very appropriate speech, I am told, in Hindostanee; I much regret my unacquaintance with that language, as it deprives me of the pleasure of giving you a full account of it. A friend however explained to me that the speaker sang the praises of education and learning, lauded the native gentry for having thrown aside all prejudices, and for swelling the ranks of the scholars by sending their children to the school. He pointed out the benefits the country would eventually derive by the extension of schools, and followed it up by a well-directed hit, which could not fail to reach the dull comprehensions of the natives. They were told that as a school in future will be the only portal through which the people can enter the Government service or other public employ, not to lose a moment in causing their children to be trained for usefulness. The speaker adverted to the liberality of Government in having spent large sums of money for educational purposes, and he thought it but fair that since the people will enjoy the fruits which these schools will yield, they should render some assistance for the support and extension of these institutions. (Great uneasiness and rolling of eyes in the crowd). A few shorter speeches followed; thanks were voted to the chair, but before the meeting separated, some conversation took place as to the manner in which the leach should be applied to the patients, who had been suffering from the feverish excitement I have mentioned. One proposed that each visitor should be desired to walk up to the chair and there, in the presence of the magnates, put his name down on a slip of paper for a specific sum of money: another suggested that paper, pen, and ink, be circulated in the room; a third remarked that it would be a great bore to sit in a cold room and look at a crowd of people scratching their names in all sorts of characters, and he therefore proposed that a committee be formed who should be empowered to draw up a list of required donors, and the sum each was expected to pay. An older, and probably a wiser head, overruled these suggestions, stating it as his opinion that it would be impolitic to use compulsion, and he proposed that the European members and visitors do return home for their tiffin, and the paper be left on the table to be filled up in the manner the native visitors pleased. This having been carried *nem. con.*, the sahibs made their exit, followed by some of the dark gentry, who loved their coin more than their country. The voluntary subscription, I am happy to say, amounted to about Rs. 3,000, and more is expected from absentees. The number of youths on the school list is near 200."—*Englishman*, Feb. 2.

LIEUTENANT FORLONG, of the 1st regiment M.N.I., has been appointed superintending engineer for constructing a road across the Tiergoop Pass, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month, and Lieutenant Oakes, of the Madras engineers, assistant superintendent for conducting the topographical survey of the province of Pegu, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

CHOLERA has entirely disappeared among the men of the 47th N.I., which are encamped on the esplanade of Fort William.

THE SHIP *Sir George Seymour*, Captain Naylor, fell in with the *Kestrel* yacht, thirty miles to the southward of the floating light, out thirty days from Moulmein, and in distress for water and provisions. She was relieved by the *Sir George Seymour*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ARBUTHNOT EMERSON.—We have been favoured with a sight of some very handsome silver plate presented to Mr. Arbuthnot Emerson, the late agent of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, on the occasion of his departure from India. The plate consists of four pieces,—a jug, presented by the bench, the bar, and the principal members of the mercantile community; a wine-cooler, the gift of Parsee and other native gentlemen of Calcutta; a salver, without inscription, and a tankard given by the European artisans of the Peninsula and Oriental Company. It must be a proud satisfaction to Mr. Emerson to find that he has won the good-will and esteem of every class of society, and his unfailing courtesy and universal attention towards all with whom business brought him in contact, fully entitled him to these tokens of approbation, and will cause him to be long remembered in Calcutta. The testimonial, which would be most acceptable to us, although, as might be anticipated, the least costly, is that coming from the artisans, for it shows that he to whom it has been presented, while he has won the respect of the wealthy and great, has achieved the still more difficult but grateful end of securing the regard of those over whom he was placed in authority.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Jan. 20.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief was at Merun-ke-Serai on Saturday and Sunday last, and in due course was to have marched into the cantonment of Futtygurh this day (Wednesday). His Excellency saw the 63rd N.I. under arms at Poorah on Thursday morning, the regiment having halted there that day for the purpose. The weather is described as still mild; the mercury not mounting higher than 89 degrees in the middle of the day, wind easterly, generally a sign of rain; but none apparently expected. About the 11th or 12th proximo the camp will be at Barilly, and visions of a trip to Kemaon had begun to present themselves.—*Ibid*.

LIEUTS. BLAIR, TOVEY, and MOFFAT, of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, were being tried by a court-martial, which commenced its sittings on the 4th Dec., for their reported assaults upon the Jewish merchant at Moulmein.

LADY GOMM has paid a visit to Lucknow, and has taken her abode at the resident's house. It is rumoured that Sir William has purposely abstained from visiting the royal city, with a view to mark the displeasure of our Government towards a king whose ill-government and systematic rejections of its representative's advice are so notorious.

THE 8TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY, under the command of Major C. Becher, left Benares on the 27th of January, and will be at Sussam 2nd, Shergotey 7th, Burhee 11th, Govindpoor 18th, Mungalpoor 21st, and Burdwan 26th February; Hooghly 3rd, and Calcutta 5th March. If they arrive at Calcutta on that day, the regiment will have marched from Cawnpore to Calcutta with only one halt.

BURMAH.—A correspondent, whose statements may be relied on, writing from Sittang on the 5th January, says:—"On the morning of the 23rd ultimo, a large body of Burmans made a very sudden and unexpected attack upon our small garrison at this place, and caused no little alarm amongst us. The troops were instantly ordered out, double sentries and a chain of pickets were posted on the south side of the stockade, and a brisk fire was opened upon the enemy, and kept up for some time, but it was not till two 24-pounders were brought into action that the enemy thought it prudent to betake themselves to their heels. They even attempted to set fire to the buildings erected without the stockade, but fortunately their designs were frustrated. One of our sentinels received a shot through his turban. It appears that the skirmishing party, after being out some time, brought back intelligence to the effect that a band of Burmans (supposed to number about 1,000) were encamped about four miles from this; so we shall, in all probability, have some more unpleasant encounters. Sundry improvements are to be made here shortly, for which we are indebted to our active and zealous assistant commissioner, Lieutenant Holmes. The enlargement of the station is projected; 2,000 rupees have been advanced for the erection of a roofed-bazaar, similar to the one in Maulmain, and a bridge across the river, together with a substantial wharf, are to be constructed forthwith."

**CIVIL FUND.**—The meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund had to be postponed, there being only six members present, whereas according to the rules nine are required to form a quorum.

The *Gazette* of Feb. 1 contains a Draft Act for amending the law relative to the several banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The Act is very short, and might have been provided with another section without incurring the imputation of prolixity. The first section authorizes the secretary to draw, accept, endorse, and sign bills of exchange and notes, &c., in the course of current business, which every secretary does at present. The second section authorizes these banks to lend money on the shares of incorporated Indian railway companies, a kind of business which might have been safely left to the discretion of the directors. We propose a third section, authorizing these three banks to deal in exchange generally, as they could do it to great advantage, and their shareholders would get better dividends than they are otherwise likely to see for some years.

**RANGOON** is to be garrisoned entirely by Madras troops: H. M.'s 84th, the 9th, 19th, and another N.I. regiment from Madras. Bassein is to be garrisoned from Moulmein, where of course only Madras troops will be: Sitang also receives its garrison from Moulmein. Shewgyne is garrisoned from Toungoo,—Pegu from Rangoon. All the Bengal troops are to be at and above Henzadah.

**MEERUT, JAN. 28.**—The week has been an unusually lively one, in consequence of the reviews, and their attendant dinners. On Thursday and Friday Gen. Anson inspected the artillery, and they certainly realized his expectations; the great gun and mortar practice took place yesterday afternoon (Friday), before the largest crowd of native spectators I ever saw on a military occasion. The miniature fort was exploded at the second shot, and every missile went dangerously near to its mark. The heat of the weather is dreadful; a cloudy sky without a breath of air, has been our lot for two or three days; but early this morning, there is a brisk dust-storm, smelling of rain in the distance. People are beginning to wear their April suits, and the "oldest inhabitant's" memory knows no such season. The races commence, I believe, on or about the 5th proximo, when there will be sufficient excuse for another week's gaiety.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 2.

**INSPECTORS OF JAILS.**—Government has for the present sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the appointment of an inspector of jails for Bengal; but the Governor-General proposes to take an early opportunity of recommending the appointment as a permanent one for the approval of the Court of Directors. In according his sanction, his lordship remarked, that the position of the inspector in Bengal should not be different from that of the inspector of the North-West Provinces in respect to salary. The Bengal inspector, he believed, would have to exercise a wider control, and perform far more arduous duties than his colleague in the North-West Provinces; and if the union of the offices of magistrate and collector should hereafter take place, as his lordship contemplated, the Bengal inspector's position will, in all respects, be precisely similar. The monthly cost of the establishment allowed to the North-West Provinces inspector was Rs. 307, and his lordship would sanction the same scale of establishment for Bengal, with the exception, that instead of the inspector's drawing a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 250 per month, he shall receive a daily allowance of Rs. 10 for the time actually spent in travelling away from his head-quarters, which will be ordinarily fixed at the Presidency.—*Englishman*.

**KOHAT.**—A friend writing from the Trans-Indus States says:—"I heard from Kohat the other day, and was surprised—as you will be—to know that the Afreedie Pass was again closed. So the last Kothul campaign, from which so much security and good were expected, has, as usual, turned out to be mere child's play! The pass had been sealed for a fortnight up to the date of my letter. The people of one village only, situate in the centre of the defile, are understood to be the evil-doers. Be this as it may, it seems to be quite enough to cut off the communication between two important posts, and the last treaty, if treaty there was, has been dishonoured. I have been in that niche in the world yclept Kohat, and do not wonder that some "sauce" has followed the "chops", which were eaten at Akhore the other day. An Afreedie, like every other mortal, has his virtues. You may slake your thirst at his door and share his meal one day—but beware! on the next, lest he prove a *chap-at ee* too hard for digestion! Negotiations would appear to be thrown away on such savages. They have hitherto been allowed to act with impunity. Large bodies of troops have visited their fastnesses, but visited them only to retire precipitately. What next will be done to bring the Afreedies to order remains to be seen. It may not be generally known, that the remains of an old road leading up to the Kothul are in existence. When and by whom this road was cut, tradition has not handed down.

It is called by the people "the Hindoo road," and was built with as scientific an eye as that which recently marked out the highway which is to connect Hindostan with Thibet. I once strayed along this ruined line of road; it is perhaps two miles or more long, and as level as any Jehu could wish. But in too many places it was not walking, but hopping from rock to rock, whilst in others, where there are extensive land-slips, some perilous climbing was required. The day may come when this old Hindoo road will re-awaken the echoes around, and the ghosts of a past century be startled—by the sound of the modern locomotive! Just now, the direct road up the Kothul is of course preferred, as the old line is too unprotected; to say nothing of the cost for repairs. Indeed, the work and expense would be equal to opening a new road—with the simple advantage of having the base line already traced, perhaps by Alexander.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 2.

**MILITARY ON-DUTY.**—The *Hurkaru* states, that Col. Stuart has officially intimated that he does not intend to resume his appointment as military secretary. Col. Birch will of course be confirmed.—H.M.'s 51st regt. are to embark at Moulmein direct for England.—The *Englishman's* correspondent in the vicinity of Meerut states that the Commander-in-Chief has been called upon to appoint Lieut.-Col. Horsford, of the 8th battalion artillery, to act in the room of Lieut.-Col. Huthwaite, as president of the committee ordered to be convened at Futtighur to inspect and report upon the stocks, &c., in the gun-carriage agency.—The left wing of H. M.'s 29th regiment are to leave for Rangoon in the *Berenice*, on Jan. 28.—The 47th regiment N.I., now encamped on the Esplanade, commence their move towards Burmah in the *Tenasserim* steamer.—The head-quarters of H. M.'s 80th regiment go home in the *Blenheim*.—General Anson was expected to arrive in Delhi.—The Commander-in-Chief having reached Futtighur, was received by the usual guard of honour, band, &c., of the 2nd Grenadiers.—Colonel Mountain, C.B., lay very dangerously ill in the head-quarters' camp (Feb.). Our latest accounts are very unfavourable, and state that even should he rally and get over the attack, he will have to proceed to England.—The 41st N.I. marched out of Mooltan on Feb. 3. They expect to be at Abbar about the 15th, Ferozepore 22nd, Karnaul 10th of March, Delhi the 18th, Allypore 26th, Etah 31st, Mynporie (where they will detach the left wing) 3rd of April, and Etawah about the 6th or 7th of April.—The 14th N.I., completing the relief of the Mooltan force, had arrived at that station.—The 59th N.I. under Colonel Colin Troup, have marched from Cawnpore en route for Umritsur.—The 4th irregular cavalry were expected to march into Hansi on the 6th Feb., and the detachment of regular cavalry, which are doing duty there, will then return to their station.—From Bareilly the camp is expected to go direct to Moradabad.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### MEDAL FOR SERVICE IN BURMAH.

*Prome*, Dec. 22, 1853.—The Governor-General has the satisfaction of announcing to the force in Pegu, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant a medal to the troops that served during the war against Burmah.

The Governor-General feels a sincere gratification in thus making known to the troops the distinction by which the Sovereign has marked her sense of their services, whose value has been not less fully appreciated by the Government of India.

##### PERMISSION OF FAMILIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS TO RESIDE AT BASSEIN.

*Rangoon*, Jan. 8th, 1854.—With reference to G.O. by the Governor-General in Council, No. 543 of the 6th July, 1853, the Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to notify that the tranquillity and settled condition of the country around Bassein are such as to permit the families of public servants to join them there. His lordship regrets that the other stations in the province are not yet sufficiently secure to warrant any further extension of this permission at the present moment.

##### FURLONGHS VIA BOMBAY.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Barah*, Jan. 11th, 1854.—An erroneous impression being found to exist, that permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs can be accorded by the authorities at Bombay to officers of this presidency who obtain leave to visit that port preparatory to applying for such furlough, it is notified for the future guidance of officers, that the sanction of the government in Calcutta to their embarking for Europe is indispensable, and should be applied for in the same manner as though the embarkation were to take place from Calcutta, viz., through the assistant adjutant-general of the army there; but as this arrangement may possibly be productive of delay and incon-

venience, the simplest and most advisable course is to include in the application for leave to visit Bombay, a further request to be allowed to proceed from thence on furlough to Europe, in order that if granted, the sanction of government to the two solicitations may be announced in one and the same order, and when no further steps in the matter will be necessary.

2. It is further notified for general guidance, that solicitations for leave to proceed to places beyond the limits of this presidency, and to visit stations within the presidency, should not be preferred in the same application:—in the one case the sanction of government is necessary; in the other it can be accorded by the commander-in-chief, and the indulgences should therefore be applied for in distinct and separate applications.

ENS. J. P. COCKS, 53RD N.I.

*Fort William, Jan. 18.*—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 132, dated Oct. 26, 1853, are published for general information:—

37. We have received no tidings of the arrival of Ensign Cock in this country.\*

38. If at the date of your receipt of this despatch this officer shall not have rendered himself up to the military authorities, to be dealt with under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, you have our authority for removing his name from the list of the army.

The Hon. Court's letter having been received on the 22nd December, 1853, Ensign Cock is to be struck off the strength of the army from that date.

#### EXAMINATION OF CIVILIANS.

*Notification.*—January 24, 1854.—The college of Fort William is abolished.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination of the newly appointed members of the Bengal civil service in the languages of India prevailing in the presidency of Fort William, for their guidance and control until declared qualified for the public service by knowledge of those languages, and for the discharge of other duties heretofore performed by the secretary and examiners of the college of Fort William.

I. There shall be a Board of Examiners in Calcutta, consisting of a president, and as many members, ex officio or otherwise, as the Government may from time to time appoint, with a secretary, who may be also a member of the Board.

II. The Board, in addition to the duties hereinafter enjoined, will perform those now devolving on the central committee for the examination of assistants.

III. For the more convenient despatch of business, the Board may form itself into sub-committees, each consisting of two or more of its members, and the president shall appoint a secretary to each sub-committee from among the members of the Board and its secretary. There shall be one sub-committee for the examination of civil servants by the qualification test and for honours, and for the performance of the other duties heretofore discharged by the examiners of the college of Fort William; and another sub-committee for the examination of assistants. The correspondence and miscellaneous executive business of the Board shall be conducted by the secretary acting under the orders of the president.

IV. The president of the Board shall be the president of each sub-committee, and the act of each sub-committee shall be, and be described to be, the act of the Board.

V. Every person appointed by the Court of Directors a member of the civil service on the Bengal establishment shall, immediately on his arrival in Calcutta, report himself in person to the secretary to the Board.

VI. Every such civil servant on his arrival in Calcutta, and until he is either attached to the public service, or directed or permitted to proceed to the interior, is under the orders and authority of the president of the Board of Examiners, and is bound to obey all orders, general or special, which he may receive from the president, either direct, or through the secretary to the Board. All such orders shall be regularly entered in an order-book to be kept by the secretary.

VII. The standing-orders of the college of Fort William so far as they consist with the rules now promulgated, shall continue to be binding on the young civil servants in Calcutta; but the Board will take immediate measures to revise and consolidate these standing orders, and bring them into conformity with the new system.

VIII. The newly-appointed civil servants of each term shall be allotted to the public service as they arrive, in such proportions

as may be determined from time to time by the Government of India. For the present, one-half of the civil servants of each term (including the odd number when there is one) will be allotted to the lower provinces, and the other half to the north-west provinces and the Punjab.

IX. Of the civil servants of each term, those who first report themselves to the secretary shall have the preference, until the number to be allotted to one or other division of the presidency is complete. But if two or more arrive at Calcutta in the same ship, and report themselves to the secretary within twenty-four hours after arrival, the preference as between them shall be given to the senior in rank.

X. Every civil servant must qualify himself for the public service by knowledge of two languages according to the prescribed test. Those allotted to the lower provinces must qualify in Bengalee and Oordoo. Those allotted to the north-west provinces and the Punjab must qualify in Persian and Hinddee.

XI. The allotment of civil servants to either division of the presidency shall be reported to the Government, and no change shall be made in the allotment without the special sanction of Government in each case.

XII. Every civil servant shall be examined, as soon after his arrival as possible, in any language or languages he may have studied at the college of Haileybury, and a report of this initiatory examination shall be made to the Government.

XIII. There shall be a general examination at the commencement of every calendar month, at which all unpassed civil servants resident in or near Calcutta are required to attend, and the result of every such examination shall be reported to the Government. Intermediate examinations may be held for those who are studying for honours, but not otherwise, except under peculiar circumstances, and with the express sanction of the president.

XIV. Every civil servant is expected to pass the test of qualification in one language at or before the third general monthly examination after his initiatory examination, and in a second language within three months from the date of passing in the first. Failing either of these expectations, a civil servant will not be allowed to remain in Calcutta, but will be sent to complete his studies under some civil authority at a station in the interior.

XV. On good cause being shown, a civil servant will be permitted at any time after his initiatory examination to prosecute and complete his studies under some civil authority at a station in the interior.

XVI. A civil servant who fails to pass the test in two languages within eighteen months from the date of his initiatory examination (allowance being made for duly certified sickness) will on the expiration of that period be finally removed from the service.

XVII. No civil servant will be permitted to study for honours except in Calcutta, and unless he pass the test of qualification in two languages within four months from his initiatory examination.

XVIII. No civil servant will be permitted to continue studying for honours of whom it is not certified by the Board in the general examination report of each month, that he has made good progress during the month, and is likely within the prescribed time to obtain either a certificate of high proficiency or a degree of honour, as the case may be.

XIX. Twelve months from the initiatory examination is the extreme period allowed for obtaining honours in one language, and eighteen months from the same examination for obtaining honours in two or more languages.

XX. No civil servant who fails to obtain a certificate of high proficiency within eight months from his initiatory examination, shall be permitted to study for honours in a second language.

XXI. The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to study for honours is the vernacular language of the greater part of that division of the presidency to which he is allotted, that is to say, Bengalee for the low provinces, and Hinddee or Oordoo for the North-West Provinces and Punjab. After obtaining a degree of honour or a certificate of high proficiency in any one of these languages within the prescribed term, a civil servant may apply himself to the study of any other of the dead or living languages of India.

XXII. The following is the test of qualification in the several languages:—

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books:—

Persian.—Anwari Soheilee (first three chapters), and Gulistan. Oordoo.—Bagh-o-bahar and Ikhwānus Safa.

Hinddee.—Prem Sagur.

Bengalee.—Betāl Panchabīnshatī and Bangalār Itihās.

2. Translating into English with accuracy, a passage in an easy narrative style, not taken from the test books.

3. Translating intelligibly and with accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of an easy narrative style.

\* Letter dated 24th June, 1853, No. 137.—86. Report that Ensign James Purvis Cock, 53rd N.I., is absent without leave, and is supposed to have proceeded to England on the steamer *Queen of the South*.



4. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

XXIII. The following is the test of high proficiency:—

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

1. In Arabic.—1. Alif Laila; 2. Ikhwanus Safa; 3. Nafhat-ul-Yarman.
2. Persian.—1. Gulistan; 2. Bostan; 3. Anwari Soheilee.
3. Hindoostanee or Oordoo.—1. Bagh-o-bahar; 2. Ikhwanus Safa; 3. Gooli Bakawullee; 4. Baital Pachisi.
4. Sanscrit.—1. Hitopadesha; 2. Mahabharata.
5. Hindee.—1. Rajneeti; 2. Prem Sagur; 3. Bagh-o-bahar.
6. Bengalee.—1. Bangalar Itihas; 2. Betal Panchabinshati; 3. Purush Parikya.

2. Translating from and into English as prescribed for the test of qualification; but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

XXIV. The following is the test for a degree of honour:—

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

1. In Arabic.—1. Nafhat-ul-Yaman; 2. Talmiur Namah; 3. Muqamati Harri.
2. Persian.—1. Akhlaqi Julali; 2. Inshai Abulfuzl; 3. Sikan-dur Namah; 4. Dewani Hafiz.
3. Hindoostanee or Oordoo.—1. Bagh-o-bahar; 2. Ikhwanus Safa; 3. Kbirad Afroz; 4. Kaliyati Souda; 5. Prem Sagur.
4. Sanscrit.—1. Hitopadesha; 2. Mahabharata; 3. Raghu Vansa; 4. Sakuntalla Nataka.
5. Hindee.—1. Prem Sagur; 2. Sabha Bilas; 3. Ramayan, by Tulsi Das; 4. Bagh-o-bahar.
6. Bengalee.—1. Purush Parikya; 2. Betal Panchabinshati; 3. Bangalar Itihas; 4. Mahabharata; 5. Probodh Chandrika.

2. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work, not being a test-book.

3. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

4. Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and fluency.

The examination for a degree of honour will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XXV. To every civil servant who gains a certificate of high proficiency there shall be awarded a donation of eight hundred rupees, and a certificate under the signature of the president of the Board.

XXVI. To every civil servant who gains a degree of honour, there shall be awarded a donation of one thousand six hundred rupees, and a diploma under the signature of the head of the Government of Bengal.

XXVII. But two pecuniary rewards for the same language will not be given; and if, after obtaining a certificate of high proficiency, a civil servant becomes entitled to a degree of honour in the same language, he shall on the second occasion receive only the difference between the rewards attached to these two several distinctions.

XXVIII. To every civil servant who passes the test of qualification in any language with marked proficiency at or before the third general monthly examination after his initiatory examination, there shall be awarded a medal of merit; and to every one who passes the test in two languages within that time with similar proficiency, there shall be awarded a medal of merit, and a donation of one thousand rupees.

XXIX. Certificates of high proficiency and medals of merit shall be delivered to those entitled to them by the president at a full meeting of the Board. Degrees of honour will be conferred by the head of the Government in person.

XXX. When a civil servant has completed his course of study, and has been attached to one or other division of the presidency, for employment in the public service, he shall receive from the secretary to the Board of Examiners a certificate specifying the proficiency he may have acquired, the rewards adjudged to him, and the general tenor of his conduct while engaged in his studies.

XXXI. No civil servant unattached shall leave Calcutta or its vicinity, including a circle with a radius of five miles from Government-House, without the permission of the Government. Every instance in which this rule is transgressed, shall be reported to the Government by the secretary to the Board.

XXXII. Any young civil servant who may be guilty of any irregular or indecorous conduct, which may not appear to call for a report to Government, shall be admonished by the president. But serious instances of wilful disobedience, or of disorderly and

unbecoming conduct, shall be reported for the information and orders of the Government.

XXXIII. Whenever it may appear to the secretary, or to any member of the Board of Examiners, that a young civil servant is likely from expensive habits, from idleness, or any improper indulgences, to incur debt or otherwise disgrace himself, and set an injurious example to others, a report shall be made to the president, and the president after admonition, shall, if he thinks necessary, report the matter for the information of the Government.

XXXIV. The contracting of debt by the civil servants of the East-India Company is prohibited. Those who enter the public service under pecuniary embarrassment, implying the contraction of habits of prodigality, will be held to be disqualified for employment of trust and confidence, so long as those habits and embarrassments continue.

XXXV. The young civil servants will, on the same conditions as heretofore, be allowed the use of the Oriental books belonging to the library of the late College of Fort William, which library will now be in charge of the secretary to the Board of Examiners.

XXXVI. The accounts of the office of the secretary to the Board of Examiners will be kept, audited, and rendered, in the same manner as those of the late College of Fort William.

XXXVII. Civil servants who are not qualified for the public service, but are permitted or ordered to reside in the interior, will be placed under the authority and orders of the commissioner of the division, or the judge of the district, in which they severally reside, and are bound to obey all orders they receive from him. They are not permitted to quit the station and its vicinity without the sanction of the Government.

XXXVIII. The examination of unpassed civil servants in the interior will be conducted as at present by means of written papers prepared by the board, and forwarded under seal by the board's secretary to the chief civil authority of the station.

XXXIX. Civil servants will receive from the date of their arrival in the country until they pass the test of qualification in one language, a salary of 250 rupees a month; and so long as they remain in Calcutta, an allowance of eighty rupees for house-rent. After passing the test in one language, they will receive, until attached to the public service, a salary of 300 rupees a month; and while they remain in Calcutta, eighty rupees as house-rent.

XL. Native teachers will be allowed to the young civil servants at the public expense. In Calcutta each civil servant will be at liberty to entertain a moonshee or a pundit, according to the language he is studying; and every such teacher will receive from the secretary to the Board of Examiners the authorized allowance, on the production of a certificate duly attested by the student on whom he may have attended. An examination for admitting moonshees and pundits will be held by the board in the months of February and August, and only such as gain testimonials of qualification to teach shall be eligible for employment by the students. A testimonial is to be given for each language in which, on examination, qualification is established; the test for such examination being the same as that laid down for a degree of honour, including a fair knowledge of English. One moonshee or pundit will not be allowed to draw pay for more than three students in one month.

XLI. In the interior, the choice of the moonshee or pundit will be subject to the approval of the chief civil authority; and on the production of a like certificate, the authorized allowance will be paid by the collector of the district, and debited in his accounts to the secretary to the Board of Examiners.

XLII. So much of the foregoing rules as relates to the time at which unpassed civil servants are to pass the several examinations for qualification and honours, will apply fully only to those who have not yet arrived in India. In the case of those now in India, the general monthly examination held in February, 1854, shall, for the purposes of these rules, be taken in respect to those who have not yet passed in one language, to be their initiatory examination; and in respect to those who have passed in one language, to be the date on which they passed in that language. But no such unpassed civil servant shall thereby acquire any advantage, or be permitted either to study for honours, or to remain in the service longer than he would have been permitted under the rules heretofore in force.

The Board of Examiners is hereby constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT:

Sir Robert Barlow, Bart.

MEMBERS:

[A. J. M. Mills, Esq.

H. Ricketts, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue.

C. B. Trevor, Esq.

A. Grote, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

C. T. Buckland, Esq., Register of the Sudder Court.

Lieut. W. M. Lees, 42nd regt. N.I.

Assist.-Surgeon A. Sprenger, M.D.



Moulvee Mahomed Wujeeh.  
Pundit Ishwar Chunder Surmah.  
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee.

SECRETARY:

Lieut. W. N. Lees, 42nd regt. N.I.  
— By order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,  
CECIL BEADON,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

*Fort William, Jan. 27.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased, subject to the approval of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to authorise the directors of the Bengal Military Fund to carry out at once the resolution of the subscribers for increasing the donations and subscriptions of members from the 1st of July last.

Paymasters and others are accordingly directed to deduct the increased rates, commencing with the pay for January, 1854, leaving the arrears of the increased rates to be recovered by instalments at the discretion of the directors of the Fund.

#### THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*Fort William, Foreign Department, Jan. 27, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the force heretofore known as the Nizam's army, which has become, under the provisions of the treaty executed by his Highness the Nizam on the 21st of May, 1853, a part of the forces of the Hon. East-India Company, shall henceforth be designated the "Hyderabad Contingent."

The Hyderabad Contingent will consist of four field batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad contingent:—

Northern Division.—Brigadier W. Mayne; Capt. H. D. Abbott, brigade-major and paymaster.

Southern Division.—Brigadier C. Mackenzie; Capt. H. Hoseason, brigade-major and paymaster.

1st Cavalry.—Capt. H. J. C. Shakespear, commandant; Lieut. G. Nightingale, second in command; Surg. D. McPherson, M.D., medical charge.

2nd Cavalry.—Brev. capt. A. W. Macintire, commandant; Lieut. W. Murray, second in command; Lieut. G. A. Harrison, adjutant; Assist. surg. W. B. McEgan, M.D., medical charge.

3rd Cavalry.—Capt. S. G. G. Orr, commandant; Capt. R. A. Doria, second in command; Assist. surg. T. L. Bell (on special duty); Surg. J. H. Orr, medical charge.

4th Cavalry.—Capt. S. G. Clagett, second in command; Lieut. H. Fraser, adjutant; Surg. W. Mackenzie, A.M., medical charge.

#### Artillery.

1st Company.—Brev. major G. F. C. FitzGerald, commandant.

2nd Company.—Brev. major W. K. Lloyd, commandant (on leave), Lieut. J. DeC. Sinclair, acting commandant.

3rd Company.—Capt. W. A. Orr, commandant.

4th Company.—Brev. major W. Ward, commandant.

#### Infantry.

1st Regiment.—Capt. W. J. Hare, commandant; Ens. E. Hill, adjutant; Assist. surg. J. K. Ogilvie, M.D., medical charge.

2nd Regiment.—Capt. C. V. Swinton, commandant (on leave); Capt. J. Daniel, second in command (and acting commandant); Lieut. C. S. Fagan, adjutant; Assist. surg. G. F. H. Primrose, medical charge; Assist. surg. J. Donaldson (on leave).

3rd Regiment.—Capt. D. W. McKinnon, commandant; Surg. G. Morrogh, M.D., medical charge.

4th Regiment.—Capt. A. Wyndham, commandant; Assist. surg. T. W. Whitelock, medical charge.

5th Regiment.—Capt. G. Hare, commandant; Lieut. T. Frankland, second in command; Surg. W. Bradley (on special duty).

6th Regiment.—Capt. S. P. Scott, commandant; Assist. surg. J. Maitland, M.D., medical charge.

#### THE FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

*Fort William, Financial Department, Jan. 28th, 1854.*—*Notification.*—Notice is hereby given, that all the notes of the five per cent. loan, bearing date 30th June, 1841, which have not been already advertised for payment, and are still outstanding, will be discharged at the General Treasury in Calcutta, on the 29th of April next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Proprietors of the notes hereby advertised for payment are permitted, on or before the 29th of April next, to transfer the

amount of their promissory notes into the four per cent. loan of 1854-55.

Proprietors who may transfer their promissory notes into the loan of 1854-55, through the government agent, shall not be subjected to the payment of the fees prescribed in the rules of the government agency for transferring notes from one loan to another.

All officers, authorized to receive subscriptions to government loans, are hereby required to receive applications in writing from individuals who may desire to transfer the amount of their notes into the four per cent. loan.

These applications, together with the promissory notes in reference to which they may have been received, shall, without fee or expense of any kind to the proprietor, be transmitted to the deputy accountant-general at Fort William, who will forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes in the four per cent. loan of 1854-55.

Prompt settlement of the principal and interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to the date of advertised discharge, will be made with proprietors who may tender their notes for transfer into the new loan; provided, however, that the principal only will be transferred, and that the interest at the rate of five per cent. up to the 29th of April inclusive, as well as anticipation interest at the rate of four per cent. up to the 30th of June, 1854, will be discharged in cash.

It is further notified that the Most Noble the Governor-General in council has, for the accommodation of proprietors who are not in India, authorized the deputy accountant-general to allow the conditional transfer of their notes to the four per cent. loan of 1854-55, on the applications of agents or friends, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to require payment in cash; provided, however, that no notice disallowing the transfer will be received after six months from the present date.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in council,

C. ALLEN,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

The following communication from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council is published for general information:—

#### Military Department.

Copy-paragraphs which will form a No. in the next list of packets to the Governor-General of India in Council.

1. The law as affecting the absence of our servants from India having been revised by a recent Act of the Legislature, we have had under our consideration the regulations for furloughs to Europe, and for leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and elsewhere out of India.

2. Our officers avail themselves of these regulations to a very large extent, as will appear from the following statement of absentees (excluding regimental colonels), prepared from the latest official army lists received by us, dated in July, 1853:—

Numbers of military and medical officers on furlough to Europe, on private affairs .....	157
On furlough to Europe, on sick certificate .....	641
On leave to sea, the Cape, New South Wales, &c. ....	125

Besides large numbers absent on sick certificate, and on private affairs in India.

3. With the view of adapting the regulations to the present increased facilities of communication, and to correct as far as possible any tendency in them to deter officers from resorting to the places which may be most conducive to the restoration of their health when a change of climate is required for that purpose, we have resolved to adopt the following rules, to have effect from the date of their promulgation in general orders, in substitution for the existing rules, viz.:—

4. Furloughs or leaves of absence, on sick certificate, to be granted for a term not exceeding eighteen months, whether they be to any place in Europe or elsewhere out of India. The regimental allowances of his rank for a term not exceeding six months to be granted to the officer receiving such leave, from the date of his departure from his presidency; regimental pay to be drawn during the period of his absence.

5. Extended leave may be granted as at present, on production of medical certificates, for further periods not exceeding eighteen months in the whole. During this further time regimental pay to be continued, but under no circumstances for a longer period than three years altogether, from the commencement of the absence.

6. Furloughs on private affairs to be allowed for a period of two years at the expiration of ten years' service, and for a second period of two years after twenty years' service in India. Officers who have taken the benefit of the regulation for the grant of fur

loughs on sick certificate, to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea, to be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs until they have served six years from the date of their last return to duty.

7. Pay of regimental rank to be drawn whilst on furlough, but not beyond the period of two years in each furlough.

8. All grants of furlough on private affairs to be subject to the exigencies of the public service, and to the regulations framed for the preservation of the efficiency of each regiment by limiting the number of absentees.

9. Officers holding staff appointments may have leave of absence on sick certificate or furlough, for a period not exceeding six months without losing their appointment, and if on sick certificate receiving for that time half staff allowances, but on any absence beyond that period, the staff appointment and allowances cannot be retained except on special grounds, to be sanctioned by the government of the presidency. Any such special grant of leave to be reported to us directly with the reasons for it, and to be subject to our approbation.

10. Having made these arrangements for furloughs on private affairs and sick certificate, we think it right to modify the privileges conceded by the present regulations to absentees in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere within Indian limits, of counting their time of absence on sick certificate and on private affairs for their retiring pensions, whilst absentees on furlough or on sick certificate in Europe have hitherto had no such advantage.

11. Officers in consequence resolved that no furlough or leave of absence, as announced in general orders, exceeding two years in twenty years of aggregate service, three years in twenty-five years' service, and four years in thirty years' service, shall be allowed to count as service for the retiring \* pension, and that no difference shall be made, in this respect, between leave of absence taken in Europe or elsewhere, or whether the leave be on sick certificate or on private affairs.

12. If regimental officers now in the service prefer retaining what may be considered the advantage of the present regulations, they may do so, provided they signify their wish to that effect through the proper department, when they next apply for furlough or leave of absence.

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

JAMES C. MELVILL.

East-India House, London, 24th December, 1853.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Beerbhoom, to be col. of Beerbhoom.  
 ALEXANDER, H. A. R. to offic. as mag. of Backergunge, Jan. 21.  
 ALLEN, W. J. to be agent to the gov. gen. of S. W. frontier.  
 BALFOUR, G. G. to be mag. of Beerbhoom, but to continue to offic. as coll. of Purneah.  
 BERFORD, G. M. B. to be dept. mag. and dept. coll. of Mozuffernuggur, fr. date of Swinton's emb. for Europe.  
 BIDWELL, A. C. to offic. as comm. of revenue and circuit for Nuddea div. Jan. 25.  
 BOWRING, S. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, and to act as a special commissr. Jan. 21.  
 BROWN, G. F. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Bhagulpore div. Jan. 25.  
 BRUCE, T. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Nuddea div.  
 CARMICHAEL, C. P. to offic. as sec. to Sud. board of rev. dur. abs. of Christian.  
 CARNEGIE, R. G. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Dacca.  
 COLLEDGE, G. W. qual. for public service, attached to Punjab.  
 COLVIN, B. J. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Cuttack div. but to continue to offic. as a judge of the Sudder court, Jan. 25.  
 COOPER, B. H. reattached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.  
 COSTLEY, W. C. to be dep. coll. in Jessore fr. Jan. 27.  
 CRAWFORD, J. H. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Burdwan div. Jan. 25.  
 CUNLIFFE, D. to be coll. of Behar, Jan. 21.  
 DAMPIER, H. L. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.  
 DAMPIER, W. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Patna div.  
 DAVIDSON, C. T. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Dacca div. Jan. 25.  
 DRUMMOND, F. B. to offic. as mag. of Tipperah, Jan. 21.  
 FERGUSON, H. D. H. to offic. as mag. of 24 Pergunnahs and supt. of Allipore jail, vested with powers of mag. in the town of Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
 FLETCHER, G. C. to offic. as coll. of Monghyr, Jan. 25.  
 GOULDSBURY, F. to be com. of revenue and circuit for Rajshahye div. Jan. 25.

\* For full pay of regimental rank (under regulations of 1796), after twenty-two years service in India.

For full pay of captain after twenty years' service in India.

For full pay of major after twenty-four ditto, ditto.

For full pay of lieutenant-colonel after twenty-eight ditto, ditto.

For full pay of colonel after thirty-two ditto, ditto.

HARRISON, F. F. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, fr. Jan. 21.

HENDERSON, W. H. to be in ch. of subdiv. of Dukhin Shabazapore, Jan. 21.

HODGSON, R. F. to be coll. of Hooghly, Jan. 21.

LILLIE, J. E. S. to offic. as mag. of Nuddea.

LOWIS, R. N. to be a mem. of loc. com. of pub. instruc. at Benares.

MACKILLOP, C. W. to be mag. of Dacca, Jan. 25.

MACWHIRTER, J. P. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Paneeput.

MILL, J. B. perm. to resign fr. March 9.

O'DONNELL, J. H. in ch. of Assam survey, vested with powers of sub-asst. to com. of Assam.

PORTER, H. to be in ch. of subdiv. of Munglepore, with full pow. of a mag. in Bancoorah, Jan. 21.

PATERSON, W. S. ret. to duty.

PRATT, H. to be an under-sec. to gov. of Bengal fr. Jan. 21.

RADCLIFFE, E. F. to ch. of com. office and duties of com. of rev. and circuit for Rajshahye until arrival of F. Gouldsbury, Jan. 25.

RAVENSHAW, H. T. returned to duty.

SAMUELS, E. A. to offic. as comm. of revenue and circuit for Cuttack div.; also to offic. as supt. of tributary mehals, Jan. 25.

SCONCE, A. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Nuddea, and to exerc. pow. of a special commissr. Jan. 21.

SHAW, F. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Agta.

SIMSON, F. B. to be a jt. mag. and dept. coll. of 2nd grade.

STAINFORTH, H. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Chittagong div. Jan. 25.

TAYLOR, W. T. to be add. jud. of Chittagong, Jan. 21.

TAYLOR, J. extra asst. com. at Umballa, to be joint mag. of the Theer hill cantonments of Kussowlee, Dugshaie, and Subathoo, and asst. com. to dep. com. at Simla.

THORNTON, J. perm. to resign.

THRING, E. B. to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar in Pooree.

TOOGOOD, O. to be mag. of Jessore.

WATSON, W. C. to relieve R. Thornton, to offic. as register of of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

WILLOCK, H. D. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. provinces.

WOODCOCK, E. E. to offic. as mag. of Balasore dur. abs. of V. H. Schalch.

YOUNG, A. R. to be mag. coll. and salt agent of Balasore, to continue to offic. as jun. sec. to board of revenue, Jan. 25.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, H. R. 1 mo.

BEAUFORT, W. M. 1 mo.

BROWN, T. S. 1 mo. 15 days, fr. March 1, to pres. prep. to retiring.

BROWN, S. N. 1 mo. 15 days, prep. to retiring.

BULLER, F. P. B. leave canc.

CHASE, H. M. to England, on m.c.

CHRISTIAN, G. J. 1 mo.

COLLEDGE, G. W. 1 yr. to England.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. 1 mo.

JAMES, H. F. 15 days.

KINLOCH, C. W. 20 days.

LIND, F. M. 6 mo. and 18 mo. to New South Wales.

LOWE, W. H. 1 mo.

MANDERSON, R. 15 days, fr. Jan. 11.

MARRIOTT, R. 1 mo. in ext.

MONEY, R. leave canc.

NAESMYTH, J. leave canc.

PEARSON, E. S. 5 mo. on m.c. in ext.

PROWETT, N. H. E. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1.

RAIKES, G. D. 8 days.

ROSS, A. 10 days.

RUSSELL, A. E. 15 days.

SANDYS, E. 2 mo.

SCHALCH, V. H. 1 mo.

SAUNDERS, H. C. 1 mo.

SHANK, A. 1 mo.

TAYLOR, S. H. C. 1 mo.

THORNTON, R. 6 weeks to pres. and 1 yr. 8 mo. 15 days to Cape and Australia.

TRAVERS, W. 1 mo.

WESTON, J. 14 days.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

MALTY, Rev. R. B. to be chapl. of Jhelum and Murree, in suc. to Carshore, to remain at Peshawur until arr. of another chap.

##### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. C. 42nd L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 13.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. 29th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 14.

ANDERSON, Maj. W. fr. 1st to 3rd brig. art.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. J. 33th N.I. to act as adj. *pro tem.* v. Gossett, on leave.

APTHORP, Brev. maj. C. 41st N.I. to do duty at Landour conval. depot.

- BALDWIN**, 1st Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. fus. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Hamilton.
- BARBOR**, Lieut. G. D. 20th N.I. to act as adj. to 7th irr. cav. v. Bamfield.
- BEST**, Hon. F. B. 2nd Eur. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 24, 1853, v. Talbot, prom.
- BIRCH**, Capt. W. 7th N.I. ret. to duty.
- BLAGRAVE**, Lieut. W. B. 74th N.I. ret. to duty.
- BRISTOW**, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. qual. in N. lang.
- BROWN**, Lieut. W. T. on furl. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd brig. to 2nd comp. 7th batt. art.
- BRYCE**, Lieut. J. H. fr. 2nd to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art.
- CAMPBELL**, Ens. J. G. posted to 42nd N.I. with which he is to do duty.
- CASEY**, Lieut. T. A. 17th N.I. to act as adj. v. Tulloch.
- CHATFIELD**, Ens. C. K. with 7th, posted to 15th N.I. at Peshawur, Jan. 12.
- CHRISTOPHER**, Lieut. S. R. 71st N.I. to be capt. from Dec. 28, in succ. to Barry, dec.
- CLARKE**, Ens. W. C. S. qual. in N. lang.
- CLIFFORD**, Ens. R. not arr. posted to 29th N.I. as 4th ens.
- CLOSE**, Brev. capt. E. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty.
- CORFIELD**, Lieut. col. F. B. fr. 17th to 48th N.I. Jan. 13.
- CUBITT**, Ens. W. G. with 72nd, posted to 13th N.I. at Dinapore, Jan. 12.
- CUMBERLAND**, Lieut. W. B. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 4th comp. 4th batt. art.
- CUNLIFFE**, Lieut. F. J. posted to the 4th comp. 6th batt. art.
- CUPPAGE**, Corn. B. posted to 1st L.C. with which he is doing duty, Jan. 12.
- DAVIS**, Lieut. H. N. 25th N.I. to be adj. v. Thorn.
- DE TESSIER**, Capt. H. P. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 5th batt. and to com. No. 3 horse field battery.
- DICK**, Lieut. col. H. fr. 48th N.I. to 10th N.I.
- DOUGLAS**, Ens. H. McD. De W. not arr. posted to 67th N.I.
- ECKFORD**, Lieut. J. J. 6th N.I. returned to duty.
- FAGAN**, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. to be adj. v. Trower, prom.
- FORD**, Lieut. C. W. 42nd L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 24; maj. of brigade, posted to Barrackpore.
- GARTON**, Ens. W. H. 50th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- GASTRELL**, Capt. J. to offic. as revenue surveyor of 4th or western div. dur. emp. of Sherwell.
- GOODRIDGE**, Lieut. E. J. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 30, fr. furl. 2nd comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 4th batt. art.
- GOUGH**, Cornet H. H. fr. 7th to 3rd L.C. in progress to Meerut.
- GRANT**, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. to ch. of adj. office fr. Lieut. Turner.
- GRANT**, Brev. maj. W. F. 63rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 5, in succ. to Huthwaite, dec.
- GRAY**, Lieut. W. J. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 4th comp. 7th batt. art.
- GREEN**, Capt. G. W. G. 2nd Eur. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 24, 1853, v. Talbot, prom.
- HALLIDAY**, Capt. J. G. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, returned to duty.
- HAMILTON**, 1st Lieut. W. art. to be an asst. executive eng. for supt. works in Peshawur district.
- HAMMOND**, Capt. H. fr. 3rd batt. art. to com. No. 4 lt. field batt.
- HANSCOMB**, Lieut. col. J. H. 40th N.I. to com. the station of Promé, conseq. on dep. of Brig. T. S. Reignolds.
- HARRIS**, Ens. P. H. F. 70th N.I. to do duty at Landour depot.
- HAWES**, Ens. C. W. fr. 56th to 43rd L.I. at Umritsir.
- HAY**, Lieut. J. C. 60th N.I. to do duty at Landour depot.
- HAY**, Lieut. G. J. D. 57th N.I. to act as adj. to 1st regt. Oude local inf. dur. abs. of Smith, and to offic. also as 2nd in com. v. Thompson.
- HICKS**, Maj. J. W. 67th N.I. ret. to duty.
- HILL**, Ens. R. B. with 42nd, posted to 60th N.I. at Bandah.
- HILLS**, Lieut. J. posted to 2nd comp. 4th batt. art.
- HOCKIN**, Lieut. P. R. 17th irr. cav. to assu. ch. of adjt.'s off. v. Ross.
- HORNE**, Lieut. J. C. 7th N.I. to do duty with inv. of H.C.'s serv.
- HUTCHISON**, Ens. P. G. with 42nd, posted to 17th N.I. at Delhi.
- JENKINS**, Ens. J. H. 44th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Stephenson.
- LAMBERT**, Lieut. A. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.
- LANDERS**, Maj. J. E. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 24, in succ. to Talbot, dec.
- LEWES**, Lieut. C. E. fr. 1st comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 5th batt. art.
- MACFARLAN**, Lieut. D. posted to the 2nd comp. 4th batt. art.
- MATTHIE**, Lieut. col. J. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 17th N.I. Jan. 13.
- MAYNE**, Lieut. R. G. 18th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. v. Phillips.
- MCKENZIE**, Ens. A. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 24, in succ. to Talbot, dec.
- MEW**, Ens. A. P. with 42nd, posted to 74th N.I. at Cawnpore, Jan. 12.
- MILES**, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. to be an a.d.c. on personal staff of hon. lieut. gov.
- MILL**, Capt. J. (ret. fr. furl.), posted to 4th comp. 5th batt. art.
- MILLER**, Ens. J. C. 52nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. in nat. lang.
- MILLIGAN**, 1st Lieut. G. art. passed exam. in Oordoo, and entitled to certificate of high prof. in Persian.
- MONTGOMERIE**, Cornet A. W. J. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
- MOORE**, Lieut. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. to ch. of No. 3 comp. sappers and miners, under orders for Dugshaie.
- MURRAY**, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 24, in succ. to Talbot, dec.
- MYLNE**, Ens. C. K. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.
- MYTTON**, Lieut. G. posted to the 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art.
- NOTT**, Lieut. M. M. 64th N.I. to act. as adj.
- OLPHERTS**, Capt. W. on furl. fr. 1st comp. 5th to 4th comp. 6th batt. art.
- PENNY**, Brig. N. C. B. fr. com. of Sind Sagur dist. to Sealkote, fr. date of dept. of Harsey, on leave.
- POPE**, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. perm. to resign fr. March 5.
- PRICE**, Lieut. J. C. G. posted to the 1st comp. 4th batt. art.
- READE**, Ens. F. do. duty with 18th N.I. posted to 34th N.I. as 4th ens. Jan. 12.
- REAY**, Ens. J. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 5, in succ. to Huthwaite, dec.
- REED**, Brev. maj. C. S. fr. 2nd comp. 5th and to com. of No. 3 horse field battery, to 1st comp. 6th batt.
- RENNY**, Lieut. G. A. fr. 4th comp. 7th batt. art. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig. art.
- RICHARDSON**, Capt. T. C. 18th N.I. ret. to duty.
- ROWCROFT**, Lieut. G. C. 41st N.I. passed exam. in field engineering.
- RYVES**, Capt. W. H. com. 18th irr. cav. to ch. of adj. office.
- SAGE**, Lieut. col. W. fr. 14th to 41st N.I.
- SALKELD**, Capt. J. C. 5th N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Wuzerabad, in add. to regt. duties.
- SANCTUARY**, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. to ch. of No. 3 comp. sappers and miners, under orders for Simla.
- SHERWILL**, Lieut. J. L. 39th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 24.
- SHERREARE**, Lieut. R. H. 60th N.I. to be adj. v. Stansbury.
- SKINNER**, Capt. H. com. 14th irr. cav. to ch. of adj. office, v. Need.
- SLEEMAN**, Lieut. col. W. H. to be col. fr. Nov. 24, in succ. to M'Pherson, dec.
- SMALPAGE**, Lieut. T. H. 31st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 24.
- SMITH**, Ens. H. C. fr. 15th to 9th N.I. at Peshawur, Jan. 12.
- SMITH**, Capt. J. 49th N.I. to do duty at Landour depot.
- SMYLY**, Lieut. J. B. 29th N.I. qual. in N. lang.
- STANSBURY**, Capt. D. 60th N.I. to act as adj. *pro tem*.
- STEPHEN**, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. entitled to certificates of high proficiency in Hindustani and Oordoo.
- STEVENSON**, Ens. E. fr. 61st N.I. to 3rd Eur. reg.
- STUART**, Col. J. 34th N.I. ret. to pres. and resu. ch. as sec. to the govt. in mil. dept.
- TAIT**, Brev. lieut. col. T. F. C. B. 2nd Eur. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 24, 1853, v. Talbot, prom.
- TALBOT**, Maj. G. R. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 24, in succ. to M'Pherson, dec.
- TAYLOR**, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. to be adj. of corps.
- TERNAN**, Lieut. A. H. 3rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 24.
- THOMPSON**, Lieut. E. 67th N.I. to a.-de-c. to Brig. gen. Sir J. Cheape, com. Pegu div. Jan. 13.
- TRAILL**, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- TOWNSHEND**, Brev. maj. E. Du P. 9th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 24, in succ. to Talbot, dec.
- TUCKER**, Cornet C. N. passed colloq. exam.
- TUDOR**, Ens. J. B. with 46th, posted to 5th N.I. at Lahore, Jan. 12.
- TULLOCH**, Brev. capt. J. S. D. 17th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr. v. Patton.
- TURNER**, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. returned to duty.
- TURNER**, Lieut. G. F. 8th N.I. to ch. of post office at Shahjehanpore; also to ch. of station staff and post guns, v. Simpson.
- URQUHART**, Lieut. F. D. ret. fr. furl. to 2nd co. 6th batt. art. and to proc. to Dacca, and rel. Lieut. H. P. Bishop.
- VALLINGS**, Ens. J. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- VANRENEN**, Ens. A. D. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 28, in succ. to Barry, dec.
- WADDY**, 1st Lieut. W. P. art. to do duty at Landour depot.
- WAKE**, Cornet B. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
- WARNER**, Cornet A. C. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
- WARREN**, Brev. col. G. to be col. fr. Dec. 5, in succ. to Huthwaite, dec.
- WATERFIELD**, Ens. W. not arr. posted to 29th N.I. as 4th ens.
- WATSON**, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Stephenson.
- WATSON**, Ens. T. J. 46th N.I. passed colloq. ex. in n. lang.
- WELCHMAN**, Lieut. col. J. fr. 10th N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.
- WILKINSON**, Brig. C. D. C. B. fr. Cawnpore to Sind Sagur dist.
- WILLIAMS**, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of N.W. provinces.
- WILSON**, Lieut. col. A. art. to com. of art. at Dum-Dum, with a seat at mil. board on dept. for Meerut of Brig. Brooke.
- WILSON**, Brevet col. R. W. C. B. fr. 41st to 14th N.I.
- WOODCOCK**, Lieut. S. C. adj. of 2nd brig. Lahore art. to act as adj. to the div.
- WOODHOUSE**, Brev. capt. C. R. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 5, in succ. to Huthwaite, dec.
- YOUNG**, Lieut. C. 7th batt. art. qual. in n. lang.
- YOUNG**, Capt. J. fr. 1st to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. and to com. No. 12 lt. fd. batt. art.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.  
ENGINEERS.

HICHENS, W. Jan. 27.  
PERKINS, A. E. Jan. 16.  
CAVALRY.  
MURRAY, J. Jan. 16.  
INFANTRY.

DE BRETT, H. Jan. 14. ROWCROFT, F. P. Jan. 15.  
HOLROYD, W. R. M. Jan. 15. SAUNDERS, G. N. Jan. 31.  
LINDSAY, T. E. Jan. 15. SMALLEY, R. T. Jan. 14.  
RICE, H. C. P. Jan. 30. THOMSON, M. Jan. 31.  
TOTTENHAM, H. L. A. Jan. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARWELL, Lieut. C. A. 71st N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
BATTYE, Lieut. Q. Aracan batt. 4 mos. to pres. m. c.  
BLOIS, Maj. T. S. 11th N.I. to March 1.  
BLOIS, Maj. T. F. 11th N.I. fr. March 1 to May 27, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.  
BOULTON, Maj. C. 47th N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope and Australia.  
CORFIELD, Lieut. col. F. B. 17th N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
FANSHAW, Capt. R. W. H. 1st Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 19, in ext. on m. c.  
FRASER, Capt. J. E. 4th N. I. to June 8, prep. to Eur.  
GARFORTH, 1st Lieut. P. engs. to Eur. on furl.  
GIBBINS, Lieut. A. 1st irr. cav. to Nov. 30, to Simla, m. c.  
GOLDNEY, Lieut. col. P. 30th L.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 20.  
HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. lt. cav. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, m.c.  
HUTHWAITE, Lieut. col. E. C. B. fr. Feb. 1 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.  
JENKINS, Lieut. C. V. 47th N.I. to Aug. 1.  
LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. A. art. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
LAWFORD, Ens. F. A. 50th N.I. to March 20, prep. to Europe, on m.c.  
LIPTRAP, Maj. J. 42nd L.I. fr. Nov. 21 to Jan. 20, to pres.  
LYELL, Brev. maj. H. 43rd L.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.  
MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. to July 31, Landour and Darjeeling.  
MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. 55th N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape, on m.c.  
MINCHIN, Brev. maj. F. C. 17th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to May 20, to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.  
MONRO, Lieut. S. M. 25th N.I. to June 30, in ext.  
O'CONOR, Capt. E. N. T. R. 61st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Bombay and to Europe, on furl.  
POND, Brev. maj. J. R. 1st Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 21, to pres. pr. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.  
POPE, 1st Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 5, to pres.  
ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. F. 2nd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. 21st N.I. 3 mo.  
SMITH, Ens. B. H. 67th N.I. 3 mo. m.c.  
SPANKIE, Capt. T. inv. estab. to Europe.  
SPEKE, Lieut. J. H. 46th N.I. 4th March to 4th Sept. to pres. prep. to Europe.  
STONE, Lieut. E. G. 40th N.I. 3 mo.  
SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. to April 15, to pres. prep. to Europe, m.c.  
THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 3rd Eur. regt. to Europe.  
THOMSON, Lieut. J. L. 62nd N.I. to 10th Feb. prep. to Eur. m.c.  
TURNER, Capt. A. dept. judge adv. gen. Peshawur div. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Rawul Pindee.  
WARDEN, Lieut. A. D. 2nd N.I. to Europe.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. 23rd N.I. to proc. to Gurhmuchlesur Ghaut, to aff. med. aid to detach. of invalids of H.M.'s and E. I. C.'s service.  
BEALE, Surg. A. posted to 48th N.I. at Barrackpore.  
CAPE, Asst. surg. H. to relieve Asst. surg. Johnson fr. med. ch. of 51st N.I. and return with it to Rawul Pindee; to rel. Asst. surg. W. J. Mactier fr. med. ch. of troops of 1st brig. art. fr. 5th troop 1st brig. h. art. to 11th irr. cav.  
CARDEN, Surg. G. T. 33rd N.I. to assu. med. ch. of 72nd N.I.  
CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. M. fr. 10th to 68th N.I.  
CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. returned to duty.  
CUMBERLAND, Surg. R. B. perm. to retire fr. Jan. 20.  
DALY, Asst. surg. G. H. passed colloq. ex. in n. lang.  
DE RENZY, Surg. Asst. surg. A. C. to med. ch. of Pegu lt. inf. batt.  
DICKSON, Surg. J. B. fr. 48th N.I. to 4th L.C. at Sealkote, v. Toke.  
DOUGLAS, Assist. surg. C. M.D. ret. to du.  
ELDERTON, Assist. surg. C. A. to be surg. fr. Jan. 20th, v. Cumberland, retired.  
FOGARTY, Surg. G. T. C. posted to 70th N.I.  
GERRARD, Surg. W. R. posted to 28th N.I. at Allahabad.  
GRAHAM, Supt. surg. J. M.D. fr. Dinapore to Transvaal circle fr. date of Supt. surg. Wood ret.  
GRAHAM, Assist. surg. J. C. M.D. to med. ch. of jail, hospital, and civ. estab. at Sealkote, v. Toke.  
JOHNSON, Assist. surg. C. to ass. med. ch. of 1st and 2nd troops 1st brig. H.A. and proc. with them towards Jullundur.  
KINSEY, Surg. R. B. 44th to med. ch. 13th N.I. fr. Surg. Inglis.

LEE, Assist. surg. J. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of head qrs. and 2nd comp. 6th batt. and Agra art. div.  
LYELL, Assist. surg. R. in med. ch. of Guide corps, serv. pl. at disp. of the gov. of Bengal, for civ. emp. at Benares; to offic. as 1st assist. and opium examiner at Benares opium agency.  
MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. 28th N.I. to afford med. aid to escort of C.-in-C.  
SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. Eur. recruits under orders for upper provinces.  
SMITH, Surg. J. C. fr. 70th to 64th N.I.  
SPRY, Asst. surg. H. W. to proc. to Dum Dum, and to do duty in art. hosp.  
THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. fr. 11th to 10th irr. cav. v. Clifford.  
TIERNEY, Asst. surg. J. F. to proc. to Chinsurah, and aff. med. aid to 18th F. while it remains there.  
WALLICH, Surg. G. C. M.D. 37th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of regt. of Ferozepore fr. Surg. Anderson.  
WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to rec. med. ch. of a troop of h. art. and other troops, together with the jail hosp.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CURRIE, J. A. M.D. Jan. 16.  
EWART, J. M.D. Jan. 31.  
MACLAGAN, J. M.D. Jan. 31.  
MOIR, R. M.D. Jan. 31.  
MOTT, M. W. Jan. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, Surg. J. 1 month.  
MURCHISON, Asst.-surg. C. 2nd Eur. Fus. 2 months to pres. prep. to Eur. for 1 year without pay.  
SPRENGER, Asst. surg. A. 2 years to Syria.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Maj. A. Little, 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—10th Hussars. Major Lord Beauclerk, to May 31, to Bombay.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Ens. W. R. Ximenes, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—29th. Lieut. A. Dick, to be capt. fr. Jan. 9, v. Young, dec.; Ens. J. J. H. Gordon, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9, in suc. to Young, dec.—53rd. Lieut. G. R. Hopkins, to be capt. fr. Nov. 7, v. Bagenell, dec.; Ens. D. H. Munro, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 7, in suc. to Bagenell, dec.—60th. Lieut. F. Dawson, to be interp.; Capt. G. Clapcott, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to New Zealand and England; Lieut. J. L. E. Baynes, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; 2nd Lieut. H. Temple, to April 30 to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Mac Queen, to do du. at Landour conv. depot.—75th. Capt. B. D. W. Ramsay, to be brig. maj. Queen's troops at Fort William, v. Young, dec.—78th. Lieut. H. Gilmore, qual. as interp. in Mahratta.—80th. Capt. J. H. Kirby, qual. as interp. in Hindustani; Lieut. H. E. Jerome, qual. as interp. in Mahratta.—96th. Capt. E. R. Gregg, to act as brig. maj.—98th Lieut. col. W. Roberts, to Feb. 10, and 6 mo. to England; Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, 1 mo.; Lieut. M. Brown, to act as interp. 96th ft.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, wife of Lieut. R. R. 12th N.I. s. at Futehgar, Jan. 17.  
BARBOR, wife of Lieut. G. D. 20th N.I. s. still-born, at Peshawur, Jan. 20.  
BUCKLAND, wife of R. H. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.  
COOPER, wife of F. H. c.s. d. at Umballa, Jan. 31.  
COOPER, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 1.  
CROUCH, wife of F. W. s. still-born, at Calcutta, Feb. 1.  
D'CRUZ, wife of H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.  
DUMBLETON, the lady of Lieut. A. V. 4th L.C. s. at Sealkote, Jan. 17.  
DUNBAR, wife of Capt. T. C. H.M.'s 75th, s. at Peshawur, Jan. 27.  
DUNN, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 29.  
GARDNER, wife of Lieut. H. C. 38th L.I. d. at Cawnpore, Jan. 24.  
GREEN, the lady of Capt. E. A. 21st N.I. d. at Nuseerabad, Jan. 14.  
GUNN, wife of E. s. at Bakurgurh, Jan. 30.  
HAND, Mrs. R. d. at Howrah, Jan. 27.  
JACKSON, wife of A. J. c.s. d. at Jessore, Jan. 19.  
JORDAN, wife of G. J. s. at Bunassaul, Jan. 19.  
LARKINS, the lady of T. P. c.s. d. at Sylhet, Jan. 26.  
LYONS, wife of R. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 22.  
MORGAN, wife of the Rev. A. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 1.  
O'BRIEN, wife of Lieut. J. T. N. H.M.'s 70th, s. at Darjeeling, Jan. 24.  
PATON, wife of Lieut. R. M. art. s. at Umballa, Jan. 28.  
RENNY, the wife of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 81st, s. in camp. at Cawnpore, Feb. 5.  
RICHARDS, wife of Maj. of W. H. pol. agent, s. at Jeanpore, Jan. 10.  
RICKARDS, wife of Maj. W. H. s. at Jyepoor, Jan. 11.  
ROBERTS, wife of E. d. still-born, at Delhi, Jan. 14.  
ROGERS, wife of C. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
ROSE, wife of James, d. at Calcutta, Jan. 27.

ROSEBOOM, wife of G. H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 30.  
 SHARPE, wife of Lieut. 46th N.I. d. at Meerut, Jan. 26.  
 SHELVERTON, wife of C. J. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.  
 SMITH, wife of J. S. s. at Monghyr, Jan. 24.  
 SMITH, Mrs. G. B. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
 STEVENSON, wife of John, s. at Chowringhee, Jan. 29.  
 SWINTON, wife of Capt. C. V. 35th L.I. s. at Simla, Jan. 13.  
 TUCKER, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 31.  
 VALLINGS, wife of Ens. J. 19th N.I. s. at Lucknow, Jan. 23.  
 VOSSE, wife of C. A. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 19.  
 WALLICH, wife of Surg. G. C. 37th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Jan. 31.  
 WARD, wife of J. R. c.s. d. at Howrah, Jan. 29.  
 WOOD, wife of B. s. at Jellalore, Jan. 19.  
 WRIGHT, wife of Sam. twins, at Burdwan, Jan. 31.

## MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, D. to Anne, widow of the late Rev. D. Sinclair, at Calcutta, Jan. 27.  
 BAILLIE, H. to Caroline, d. of C. Burgett, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.  
 CAMERON, D. to Marion J. d. of the late J. Anderson, at Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
 HAIR, W. F. to Miss E. Hopkins, at Calcutta, Jan. 4.  
 HEALY, J. to Lucy Anne, d. of J. Goulding, at Meerut, Jan. 18.  
 LANGLOIS, T. P. to Ellen Brown, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.  
 LEEDS, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to Fanny, d. of Maj. H. Templer, at Calcutta, Jan. 21.  
 LOWE, W. H. c.s. to Harriet Louisa, d. of C. R. Gwatkin, at Delhi, Feb. 4.  
 MANDY, C. J. to Mary Ann, d. of E. T. Powa, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.  
 STALKART, J. to T. Emilie, d. of M. Caffarel, at Howrah, Jan. 23.  
 VINCENT, C. to Claudia, d. of C. Gardener, at Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
 WALSH, D. to Miss Eliza Twoomey, at Cawnpore, Jan. 23.  
 WISEMAN, R. H. to Miss Emily G. Sinclair, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
 WOODS, David, to R. Emma, d. of J. A. Goodal, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Ada C. inf. d. of Lieut. F. art. at Cawnpore, aged 1, Jan. 23.  
 ANGELO, J. at Calcutta, aged 28, Jan. 28.  
 BARBOR, G. Anna M. wife of Lieut. G. D. 20th N.I. at Peshawar, Jan. 20.  
 BROWN, Edward C. P. s. of H. A. at Delhi, aged 3, Jan. 23.  
 CHATER, P. at Calcutta, aged 22, Jan. 21.  
 COUNSELL, Mrs. Sarah, at Calcutta, aged 70, Jan. 24.  
 FARRANT, Lieut. col. H. M.'s 81st, at Allahabad, Jan. 24.  
 GARDNER, inf. d. of Lieut. H. 38th L.I. at Cawnpore, Jan. 27.  
 GOMES, wife of J. at Calcutta, aged 23, Jan. 22.  
 HUTCHINSON, E. Jane E. d. of L. W. at Berhampore, aged 2, Jan. 27.  
 LAWRENCE, Honoria, wife of Lieut. col. Sir H. M. MUDGE, W. at Calcutta, aged 31, Jan. 25.  
 O'BRIEN, inf. s. of Lieut. at Darjeeling, Jan. 28.  
 O'BRIEN, R. H. at Calcutta, aged 50, Jan. 21.  
 PLATTS, Matilda, inf. d. of J. T. at Lahore, Jan. 17.  
 ROSS, Cornet, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drag. at Meerut, Jan. 23.  
 SAVAGE, Rev. P. at Buresau, aged 27, Jan. 25.  
 SHORTT, Lieut. col. W. T. H.M.'s 87th, at Allahabad, Jan. 25.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 JAN. 20. Clontarf, Barclay, Sydney.—21. Anne, Nunn, Akyab.—23. Nimrod, Pearce, Port Phillip.—25. Sagof, Lugin, Port Louis and Mauritius.—26. Steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Maulmein; Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Maulmein.—27. Sutlej, Peppercorn, London.—30. Steamer Indiana, Lambert, Plymouth; Rory O'More, Church, Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, and King George's Sound; Tenasserim, Conry, Alleppey.—31. Screw steamer Bengal, Bowen, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Aeneas, Wright, China and Singapore; Amelia, Millard, Rangoon; Rob Roy, Francis, China and Singapore; Louis XIV., Guffre, St. Ubes; Hydroos, Eaglesham, China, Singapore, and Penang; Catherine, Humphrey, London; Fathel Raymany, Pearson, Penang.—FEB. 1. Asia, Robertson, Glasgow; Mary Ann Johnston, Johnston, Liverpool; Almahaddy, Lemon, Point de Galle; Audubon, Arthur, Melbourne.—2. Cambridge, Wilson, London; Queen, Bell, London, Cape of Good Hope and Madras; Granville, Burrows, London, Cape of Good Hope and Madras; Penny, Jenkins, Ceylon; Harry, Dare, Port Adelaide; Sybille, Elliot, Madras.—4. Juliana, Dinham, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Berenice (Jan. 19), from RANGOON.—Maj. Hill, 1st M.F.; Capt. Bithins, 28th M.N.I.; Lieut. Stone, 4th B.N.I.; Surg. McCosh, m.d. 10th L.C.; Capt. Welsh, H.M.'s 88th regt.; Ens. Batchelor, ditto; Ens. Morrice, ditto; Assist. surg. Lane, ditto; Lieut. Bosworth, B.A.; Ens. Willis, H.M.'s 51st; Lieut. Graham, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Nuthall and child, Miss Wood, and Mr. Wall.  
 Per Clontarf (Jan. 20), from BOTANY BAY.—Col. Stuart, c.b.; Capt. Anderson, Bengal Engs.; Mrs. Anderson, Miss G. Anderson, Capt. Travers, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Pollhill, L. Warde, and Dr. Madden. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Pennington, Mrs. Bevan, and servants.  
 Per Nimrod (Jan. 23), from PORT PHILIP.—Messrs. Richardson, Kong-mey, and Ahone.  
 Per Padouka.—Monsieur Roux, and Madame Camen.  
 Per Sagof (Jan. 25), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Lugin, and 40 returned emigrants.

Per steamer Tonnaserim (Jan. 26), from MAULMEIN.—Capt. W. Black, Lieut. col. Anstruther, Maj. Robertson, Lieuts. Grant, Girdlestone, and Christopher, and son.  
 Per Eliza Penelope (Jan. 26), from MAULMEIN.—J. Kyd, master mariner.

Per Sutlej (Jan. 27), from LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, B.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Newell and child, M.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, B.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, B.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Eckford, B.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. Halfhide and two children, Mrs. Mullins and child, Leonard, Patterson, Mrs. Cantor, Misses Mercer, Mitchell, and Swinhoe, Diddell, Messrs. Cantor, Wake, Clerk, Gordon, and Hitchins.

Per steamer Indiana (Jan. 30), from PLYMOUTH.—From SOUTHAMPTON, Misses Walsh, Dennis, Triton, and 2 Misses Wakefield. From CAPE to CALCUTTA.—Lady Elliot, From MAURITIUS.—Mr. Foggo. From MADRAS.—Miss Barlow, Mr. Jones, 4 Burmese, and 1 native.

Per Almahaddy.—Mrs. Lemon and child.  
 Per Audubon, John Williams.  
 Per Hydroos.—B. Carissini.  
 Per Nusser Musjeed.—Mrs. Fairweather and two children.  
 Per Aeneas.—Mr. Scott, 2nd officer of the ship Mor.  
 Per Rob Roy.—Mrs. Francis.  
 Per Amelia.—Mrs. Vinton and two children; Mrs. Crisp, and Mrs. Lewis.  
 Per Caroline Read.—Mrs. Tibbets.

Per Queen (Feb. 2), from LONDON.—J. Hilliard, m.d.; Mrs. two Misses, and Master Hilliard, J. Evans, m.d.; Capt. Wroughton, Lieut. Miles, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Batty, Misses Scherman, Sheriff, Kent, Campbell, and Pittar; Mrs. Wharton, Lieut. C. Young, H.M.'s 61st regt.; and Eugens Craigie and Clifford. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Edward, and Mr. Farquhar. From the CAPE.—Maj. Cox.

Per Tonnaserim.—Mr. Rogers and 2 Masters Conry.

Per Bengal (Jan. 31), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Skinner, Lieut. Blagrove, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. Ross, Mr. Osborn, Capt. Richardson, Mrs. Apperley and 3 children, Mr. C. P. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson; Messrs. Fottenham, George, Mott, Earl, Moir, M'Lagan, and Matthewson; Capt. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Collett; Messrs. Thompson, Eborall, Miller, and Harris; Capt. and Mrs. Fowler; Misses Ward, E. Ward, and Skinner; Dr. Douglas, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Saunders, Capt. Coleman, Mr. Rice, Mr. Thompson, Maj. Hicks, and Mrs. Cockburn. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Probyn, Mr. Malony, Capt. and Mrs. Birch, Capt. Dennison. From SUEZ.—Ezekiel Judah and wife, and Rueban Ezekiel and 2 servants. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Rogers. From GALLE.—Lord H. Scott, Lord S. Kerr, and Rev. H. Stobart, and European servant.  
 Per Juliana.—Mrs. McClure and Mr. Thomas.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 18.—Berkshire, Williams, Boston; Patriot Queen, Bell, Liverpool; Susan, Woodward, Akyab.—19. Brutus, Meacon, Boston; steamer Formosa, Christian, Penang, Singapore, and China.—21. Steamer Bombay, Tregear, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez; steamer Fire Queen, Fryer, Rangoon and Maulmein; Ocean Pride, Shilstone, Singapore and China; Zetus, Malcolm, London.—22. Hotspur, Toynebe, London.—24. Victory, Webster, St. Helena and Liverpool; Mary Kidley, Stephens, Falmouth; Ripsima, Anna Maria, Hickford, Singapore and China.—25. St. Louis, Davis, London.—27. General Godwin, Hicks, Madras and Swan River.—29. Anne Holzhberg, Harris, London.—30. F. C. Clarke, Jean, Liverpool; Monarch, Wiltshire, London; Thane, Wales, Maulmein and Rangoon.—31. Lancaster, Jones, London; Bucephalus, Lansdown, Demerara; Emporor, Lidstone, Liverpool; Agn Balkur, Barnett, Rangoon; steamer Bemerice, Berthon, Rangoon; Bore, Grass, Akyab.—FEB. 1. Mohussar, Thompson, Cochin.—4. Steamer Hindostan, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ship Hotspur (Jan. 22), for the CAPE.—Maj. Wheatley, 5th Lt. cav.; Mrs. Wheatley and 2 children, Capt. Sinclair, and Mr. Woodhouse. For ENGLAND.—Lady Margaret Lushington and 4 children, Mrs. Col. Welchman and 2 children, Mrs. Christie and 2 children, Mrs. Shute and 2 children, Mrs. Gilmore and servant, Mrs. Duff and 4 children, Mrs. Stalkart and 2 children, Mrs. Jones and 4 children, Mrs. Stevens and 8 children, Mrs. Hindle and 3 children, Col. Grattan, c.b. H.M.'s 18th R.I.; Maj. Christie, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Capt. Armstrong, H.M.'s 18th R.I.; Maj. Ward, H.M.'s 18th R.I.; Mr. Esmonde, H.M.'s 18th R.I.; Maj. Miles, inv. estab.; Mr. Stone, 3rd L.C.; the Rev. Mr. Hindle, Rev. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stalkard, Mr. Crump, 2 children of Mr. T. C. Lock, c.s. and servant, and Mrs. Jackson.

Per Monarch (Jan. 31), for LONDON.—Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mrs. Master and 3 children, Mr. Steele and 2 children, Mrs. Macnair and 3 children, Mrs. Elliott and 2 children, Mrs. Ferris and 6 children, Mrs. Bontion and 4 children, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Austin and 4 children, Mrs. Bucke and child, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Bubbage and child, Mrs. Bradford and child, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Phillips and 4 children, Mrs. Thorne and child, Mrs. Graham and 2 children, Mrs. Ridgeway and child, Capt. Bontion, Lieut. Green, Lieut. Thorne, Lieut. Bubbage, Mrs. Baddley, Dr. Ridgeway, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Grant, Rev. T. Phillips, Mr. S. C. Perris, Mr. Young, 4 children of Mr. Studd, 4 children of Mr. Duncan, Master and Miss Howell, Master and Miss Gale, 2 children of Mr. Grant, and 2 children of Mr. Jackson.

Per steamer Hindostan (Feb. 4), MADRAS and SUEZ. To MADRAS.—Mrs. C. Smith and infant, Lieut. col. Anstruther, and Mr. Campbell. To GALLE.—Dr. A. Bell. To BOMBAY.—Shaik Abdul Rossack. To SUEZ.—Capt. Tronson. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Call, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. J. Thornton, Mr. St. George Tucker, Mr. G. F. Behrends, and Major Little. To MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Spankie, G. MacNair, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Col. Roberts, Lieut. Francis, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hayes, Mrs. Maule, Mrs. Wardroper, Miss Cotton, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Tulbert, Capt. Denning, Mrs. Harrington, Capt. Black, Lieut. Garforth, Mrs. Mansel and 3 children, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Morson, Mr. Stuart, Miss Campbell, and Mrs. Harris.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	5 8	6 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 0	0 0
Third Sicca 4 do.	dis.	0 8	0 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	prem.	0 12	0 14

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	675 to 700
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper. ..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	223 0 .. 224 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	222 0 .. 222 9	
Sovereigns .....	10 1 .. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 5 .. 20 7	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 10s.

IMPORTS (*Calcutta*, Feb. 4).—The import market, in some respects, has been good, chiefly for *Grey Shirtings*, *White Shirtings*, and other *Plain Staples* and *Scotch Fabrics*. *Mule Twist* has attracted more attention during the last week, and about 1,200 bales have been reported sold since last steamer left. Prices are not quite so firm, but there is very little difference; 40s. have sold at 3-8½ to 4-1 per morah. Something has been done in all kinds of *Coloured Yarns* at previous rates. *Turkey Red*, of first quality, is very well supported in value. The *Metal* market is very quiet. A few sales of *Copper* and *Iron* comprise nearly all the business of the fortnight. Prices are high.

## MADRAS.

CUSTOMS.—The *Englishman* notices a case, which has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Madras, and which is of some importance to importers. The collector of sea customs detained some bacon, on the ground that it was unfit for human food; the importers brought an action against him, and the court decided that he had no right to detain the bacon. The English law did not apply to India. Any one, therefore, is permitted to import any food he can pay for, and if he can find purchasers—*caveat emptor*.

CURRENCY OF THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* publishes a long and interesting communication on the debased currency of the Nizam's dominions. Two coins are current,—the residency rupee, or old coinage, in which all payments to the British Government must be made, and the city rupee, or current coin. They bear to each other the proportion of nine and 6½. The old currency is becoming scarce. The debased coinage has a fictitious value, and the heavier rupee is melted down and recoined. It is said that the British Government will soon suffer severely in the exchanges, and the writer suggests various schemes for remedying the evil. The simplest would be to abolish the local mints at once, and make the Company's rupee the sole legal tender from Peshawur to Tinnevely.

THE GOMPERTZ RETIRING FUND.—The *Madras Spectator* announces that the scheme for a retiring fund for the Madras army, drawn up by Captain Gompertz, has failed. Only twenty-nine regiments accepted it, and the project has therefore been abandoned. The army of that presidency still, however, desires the addition of an annuity branch to the military fund. We should imagine this might be accomplished by the aid of one of the great associations which grant deferred annuities.

NAGPORE.—The *Bangalore Herald* informs us that Lieut. Crichton, the officiating assistant-resident at Nagpore, has assumed the temporary administration of that country. Durbars are held daily, reports are received, and although the country is profoundly quiet, the hill at Nagpore has been fortified, and the battalion of artillery there stationed, ordered to stand fast.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—The *Fort William Gazette* of Feb. 1 contains a notification, altering the designation of the force, heretofore known as the "Nizam's Army," to that of "Hyderabad Contingent," and fixing the strength of the force for the future at four field batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry,—a very compact little army. The same order gives the names of the officers attached to each battery and regiment.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, accompanied by a party of twenty-five gentlemen, took a trip in February on the Bombay railway as far as Tanna.

BANGALORE (Jan).—Much distress, we learn, is beginning to be experienced in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, owing to the great rise in the price of grain, and all other necessary commodities.

MADRAS BANK.—The affairs of the Madras Bank (says the *Overland Athenæum*, Feb. 9) have been again exciting attention. A fresh stroke of financial reform has just been accomplished by the paying off of the remaining portion of the notes of the five per cent. loan of June, 1841, which are all advertised for discharge on the 29th of April next, when the interest on them will cease. Holders of five per cent. paper have, however, the option allowed of transferring the amount of their promissory notes into the new four per cent. loan, the principal only to be transferred, the interest up to the 29th of April being discharged in cash. With regard to proprietors of stock not in India, it is notified by the Secretary to Government, that the Deputy Accountant-General has been instructed to allow the conditional transfer of their notes to the four per cent. loan of 1854-55, on the application of agents or friends, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to require payment in cash; provided, however, that no notice disallowing the transfer will be received after six months from the date of the notification. The *Spectator*, noticing the objections that exist to the present system of management of the Madras Bank, says, with regard to the civilian Government directors, that they are generally unfit for the business, "because they have not the intimate acquaintance with commercial persons, markets, and transactions, which mercantile men must more or less possess in the natural course of things; that is, without special and invidious scrutiny into the affairs of their neighbours. Moreover, civilians cannot be expected to understand the principles of banking, and the importance of pursuing a steady course of dealing with the public, uninterrupted byrotchets and caprice, which leave constituents perpetually in doubt as to what treatment they may experience when they seek assistance—as well as merchants do. It is currently asserted, and probably with truth, that much of the vexatious uncertainty which has driven custom from the bank and kept dividends low, is attributable to the peculiar notions of one or two Government directors, who reject paper that should pass. Were discounts left to the secretary, this error would be corrected."

THE NAWAB OF THE CARNAATIC has, it appears, undertaken the leading role in a new play, "A Late Way to Pay Old Debts." In this character during last week he paid on Mr. Maclean's, debt to the common assignee, the sum of thirty thousand rupees from the Panjum Hissa just received from Government, being one-fifth of the amount due under two bonds in the name of Veeraperumall Pillay, the balance to be liquidated by similar annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. Further, we are told that his highness is prepared to pay Mr. Arathoon and his other creditors in the same manner. We congratulate his highness's creditors on the measures adopted by his highness for the gradual settlement of their claims.—*Athenæum*.

MILITARY ON-DITS.—The last detachments of the relieving regiments, H.M.'s 12th lancers, 74th and 43rd foot, had arrived at Madras, and marched to take up their stations.—A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the departure (in February) from the presidency, of Major-General McNeil, commanding centre division, on a tour of inspection.—A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the disembarkation of Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Kt., chief justice, who had arrived from Calcutta (2nd Feb.) on board the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*.—Amongst the on-dits of the day, was one current to the effect that Colonel Sandys has refused the command of the Pegu division, which, it is supposed, will cause his being passed over in future.—The following military items are taken from the *United Service Gazette*: "We learn that the appointment of principal commissary of ordnance has been offered to Colonel Hammond, but that Colonel Blundell, C.B., will fall back upon it, if Colonel Conran returned from the Cape before he is promoted; and he talks of returning immediately, to resume his command as brigadier of artillery."—The head-quarters of H. M.'s 43rd regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skipwith, had arrived from the Cape on board the ship *Hougoumont*.—The last detachment of H. M.'s 43rd regiment had arrived from the Cape in the *Havering*.—After a correspondence between the Madras Government, the Medical Board, the Court of Directors, and we know not how many commanding officers, of nearly twenty years, the barracks at Secunderabad have been at last finally and fully condemned. We (*Athenæum*) congratulate the Madras army on this result.—H.M.'s 15th hussars marched out of Bangalore on January 29th, en route for Madras, where they will embark for Europe, after a service in India of 15 years. Of the hussars, 147 have volunteered in the 12th lancers. The annexed we find in the *Madras Spectator* (Feb. 1):—"About the middle of January, a captain in one of the N.I. regiments



stationed at Kamptee, who chanced to be at the presidency, received information that his services had been applied for, with a view to his appointment in the department of Public Works. The adjutant-general, however, objected to Government, that Brigadier Williams, commanding at Kamptee, had written strongly deprecating the withdrawal of any more officers from thence, on account of the paucity of those present with the force, and that the Commander-in-Chief subsequently could not sanction the transfer of the officer, in question who was ordered to rejoin his corps. Well, so far good; but last Friday's *Gazette* announced that the services of another party, whose regiment is also at Kamptee, Captain Holland, of the 37th grenadiers, had actually been allowed to that very department of public works, from which those of the first-mentioned officer had been withheld; and this notwithstanding Brigadier Williams's letter! So that while one on the spot, previously nominated to the staff, has at a great expense to find his way to Kamptee, under the pretext that public considerations demand his presence there, another captain is brought down at like expense from Kamptee, to fill the very appointment of which he has been deprived; and Government, moreover, loses the services of two officers during the time occupied in the double journey, instead of having one all along on the spot, where Brigadier Williams pronounces him necessary, and the other ready for instant employment where the executive has need of him! So much for the consistency and fairness of the adjutant-general!"

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 4, 1854.*—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 4.

Admitted, Mr. A. Gray, civil service.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 21, 1854.*—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers to relieve H.M.'s 15th Hussars at Bangalore, and to be there stationed.

H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry, head-quarters and right wing to relieve wing of H.M.'s 94th reg. in Fort St. George, and to be there stationed.

Left wing to relieve wing of H.M.'s 94th reg. at Bangalore, and to be there stationed.

H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, head-quarters to be stationed at Jackatalla as soon as arrangements shall have been completed for their accommodation there, leaving a detachment of two companies at Trichinopoly.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBUTHNOT, A. J. att. rank of 3rd class, Feb. 2.  
BEAUCHAMP, G. T. civ. and sess. jud. of Tinnevely, del. ov. ch. of court, Feb. 3.  
BIRD, E. W. att. rank of 3rd class, Feb. 1.  
CHASE, T. A. N. att. rank of 5th class, Jan. 2.  
CLARKE, T. att. rank of 2nd class, Feb. 2.  
CUNLIFFE, B. att. rank of 2nd class, Feb. 1.  
DYKES, J. W. B. att. rank of 3rd class, Feb. 1.  
ELLIOTT, W. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Cuddapah, deliv. over ch. of court to A. Hathaway, Jan. 26.  
GRANT, P. att. rank of 3rd class, Feb. 1.  
LEWIN, R. C. att. rank of 4th class, Jan. 14.  
ONSLow, A. P. coll. and mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, del. over ch. of dist. to Knox, Feb. 3.  
PAUNCEPOTE, B. att. rank of 4th class, Jan. 14.  
PHILLIPS, A. M. to act as subord. jud. of the zillah of Madura, dur. emp. of Woodgate, Jan. 27.  
ROBINSON, W. att. rank of 3rd class, Feb. 1.  
SIM, J. D. att. rank of 3rd class, Feb. 1.  
THOMAS, C. B. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, res. ch. Jan. 20.  
WARD, S. N. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddalore, ass. ch. of court, Jan. 26.  
WOODGATE, C. H. sub. jud. of Madura, del. ov. ch. of court to C. R. Baynes; to act as civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Beauchamp, Jan. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
ELLIOTT, E. F. Jan. 26.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLARKE, T. 1 mo. to Galle.  
ELLIOT, W. 2 mo.  
MATHISON, A. S. 15 days.  
M'DONELL, A. R. 20 days to Madras.  
M'KENNIE, J. F. 3 mo. to Neigherries.  
MINGHIN, J. J. 1 mo. to Madras.  
ROBINSON, J. D. 1 mo.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KILVERT, Rev. E. to be chapl. at Jaulnah, Jan. 27.

NAGLE, Rev. W. to be chapl. at Vellore and Arcot, Jan. 27.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Maj. G. dept. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to be a special dept. com. for demarcation of frontier line in Pegu.  
ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. D. D. art. fr. 1st batt. to 4th batt. Jan. 26.  
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. E. to be brev. col. fr. Nov. 24.  
ARNOLD, 2nd Lieut. N. H. 1st fus. passed exam for off. of comp.  
BARROW, Lieut. De S. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 30, v. Tapp, dec.  
BLUNDELL, Lieut. col. T. c.s. art. to be com. of art. with the rank of brig. and a seat in the mil. cloth. boards dur. abs. of Brig. Conran, on m.c. Jan. 27.  
BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hind.  
BROWN, Capt. D. 1st Eur. fus. to be an asst. comm. in Pegu.  
BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. to rejoin, Jan. 25.  
CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 29th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Tranquebar, v. Marsach.  
CHOLMELEY, Capt. M. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 24.  
CLOUGH, Brev. col. J. fr. 44th to 61st N.I.  
COLERIDGE, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. to rank as brev. capt. fr. Jan. 24.  
COTTON, Lieut. col. W. fr. 10th N.I. to 24th N.I.  
DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. ceded dist. resu. staff appt.  
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to be an asst. comm. in Pegu.  
DUN, Lieut. E. W. 42nd N.I. pl. at disp. of Govt. for empl. in for. dept. Feb. 3.  
GILBERTSON, Lieut. C. G. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Jan. 9.  
GOLDINGHAM, Ens. J. A. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 50th N.I. to join.  
GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd N.I. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. prov.  
GRANTHAM, Lieut. col. G. fr. 24th N.I. to 10th N.I.  
GRAY, Ens. R. S. 16th N.I. passed exam. for off. of comp. Feb. 2.  
HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. to be emp. under civ. eng. 7th div.  
HAMOND, Lieut. col. P. art. to act as princ. commy. of ordnance dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Blundell, Jan. 27th.  
HARRINGTON, Ens. W. H. to do du. with h. q. 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, and to join Jan. 31.  
HARRINGTON, Lieut. E. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be ex. off. und. rev. board in dep. of public works.  
HARRIS, Ens. J. F. C. L. to 14th N.I. to lieut. fr. Jan. 30, v. Tapp, dec.  
HARVEY, Capt. G. 2nd asst. to commissr. in Mysore, to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's church at Bangalore, v. Knyvett.  
HEARN, Lieut. C. S. 26th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp. Feb. 2.  
HOLLAND, Capt. L. H. H. 37th N.I. to be ex. off. und. rev. board in dep. of public works.  
JONES, Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th batt. to 1st batt. Jan. 26.  
LAWFORD, Capt. H. art. fr. 4th batt. to 1st batt. Jan. 26.  
MACKINTOSH, Lieut. H. 52nd N.I. to be an asst. for construction of a road fr. Prome to Toungoo.  
MACLEOD, Col. D. 3rd L.C. perm. to reside and draw pay either at Madras, Bangalore, or Neigherries.  
MAUD, Lieut. J. P. 5th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani.  
MAYNE, Brev. capt. H. O. 6th L.C. ret. to du. Jan. 9.  
MESSITER, Col. E. fr. 51st N.I. to 4th N.I.  
MILLER, Ens. F. T. 16th N.I. passed exam. for off. of comp.  
MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. qual. for staff in Hindustani.  
OTTLEY, Brev. capt. P. F. 48th N.I. perm. to res. app. of acting qr. mr. and interp. of 36th N.I.  
PEARSE, Capt. J. L. 5th N.I. jun. asst. to commiss. of Mysore, resu. staff appt.  
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. art. art. serv. pl. at disp. of the foreign dept.  
PODMORE, Ens. H. B. to do duty with 12th N.I.  
PRINGLE, Capt. G. 35th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 24.  
RIPPON, Lieut. S. art. fr. 4th batt. to 1st batt. Jan. 26.  
ROLSTON, Capt. W. T. K. 14th N.I. passed exam. in N. lang.  
ROSS, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. asst. civ. eng. placed at temp. disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty.  
SANDYS, Col. G. 6th L.C. perm. to reside and draw pay at Madras, Bangalore, or Neigherries.  
SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. F. 26th N.I. dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. N. div. resume staff appt.  
SHAKESPEAR, Brev. capt. C. M. 9th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. for empl. in for. dept. Feb. 3.  
SIMS, Lieut. P. T. 6th N.I. to be adj.  
STAPLETON, Capt. G. J. 10th N.I. perm. to join his corps, vid Calcutta.  
STEWART, Cornet R. C. 8th L.C. rel. from duty with B tr. h. art. and to join at Sholapore.  
TAYLOR, Lieut. C. W. 13th N.I. to be emp. as exec. officer in dept. of pub. works.  
THURNBURN, Lieut. H. 42nd N.I. to be emp. as exec. officer in dept. of public works.

**TWEEDIE**, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. civ. eng. Godavery div. placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.

**ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.**

**CAVALRY.**  
**BRADFORD**, E. R. C. Jan. 24.  
**INFANTRY.**  
**GOLDINGHAM**, J. A. Jan. 26. **METCALFE**, D. Jan. 26.  
**HARRINGTON**, W. H. Jan. 26. **PODMORE**, H. B. Jan. 26.  
**STEVENSON**, F. Jan. 24.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

**ALEXANDER**, Lieut. A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to April 1, to Vizagapatam.  
**BAIRD**, Lieut. J. S. assist. com. at Prome, 3 mo. to Madras on m.c.; and to Europe on m.c.  
**BRIGGS**, Brev. maj. G. art. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1st, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
**CHAPMAN**, Lieut. W. D. 17th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
**CODRINGTON**, Corn. R. 5th L.C. 2 yrs. to N.S. Wales.  
**CORBETT**, Ens. R. J. 38th N.I. to May 1st, in ext.  
**COTTON**, Lieut. col. A. T. eng. 30 days.  
**DE WET**, Capt. R. O. G. 51st N.I. 4 mo. fr. March 15th, to Neilgherries.  
**DOBBS**, Capt. R. T. 9th N.I. 4 mo. to Bellary and Mysore.  
**EWART**, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. to Jan. 31st, in ext.  
**FITZMAURICE**, Capt. G. 39th N.I. to April 25.  
**FORBES**, Capt. G. 5th L.C. to June 1, to Mahableshwar hills.  
**GEILS**, Lieut. W. J. 25th N.I. 1 yr. fr. March 1, in ext. to Neilgherries.  
**GORDON**, Brev. maj. N. J. 31st L.I. fr. April 1, 3 mo.  
**GRANT**, Lieut. A. 9th N.I. 2 mo. to Calcutta.  
**HAINES**, Lieut. W. C. P. 35th N.I. to rem. at Bangalore until ret. of h. q. to coast.  
**HAMILTON**, Lieut. G. J. 1st Eur. regt. to Feb. 28, in ext. to enable him to join.  
**HARRIS**, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L.C. to Europe, on m.c.  
**HOLL**, Lieut. col. C. 18th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
**JUSTICE**, Brig. W. com. Masulipatam, to Europe, on m.c.  
**LANE**, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. 1 mo. prep. to Europe.  
**MACKENZIE**, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. 5 mo. to Madras, on m.c.  
**MAYNE**, Capt. R. Eur. vets. to June 1.  
**MITCHELL**, Capt. W. S. 1st N.V.B. 2 yrs. to sea, on m.c.  
**SERRES**, Lieut. W. 51st N.I. 2 mo. in cont. fr. March 15, to Neilgherries.  
**SHEPPARD**, Brev. maj. H. D. 19th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Feb. 28, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
**SPURGIN**, Lieut. J. B. 1st fus. 12 mo. to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
**TAYLOR**, Lieut. T. S. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Jan. 18 to May 17, in ext. to Secunderabad, on m.c.  
**VIVIAN**, Col. R. J. H. 18th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
**WORSTER**, Capt. W. K. art. leave canc.

**MEDICAL.**

**APPOINTMENTS, &c.**

**ASTON**, Vet. surg. T. fr. 1st L.C. to F troop h. brig.  
**BARCLAY**, Asst. surg. C. doing duty 2nd N.I. posted to ditto.  
**BEDWELL**, Surg. E. G. 23rd L.I. to do du. with 7th L.C.  
**BRETT**, Asst. surg. G. with 5th N.I. to do du. under ord. of off. com. Pegu div.  
**BOUTFLOWER**, Asst. surg. W. H. to rem. in ch. of detach. of sap. and min. serv. in Pegu.  
**BUTLER**, Garr. surg. W. to be superint. surg. pres. div. v. Kay.  
**CARR**, Asst. surg. J. K. to be a lay trustee of the chap. of Poona-mallee, Jan. 27.  
**HARRIS**, Asst. surg. W. H. perm. to enter on the gen. duties of the army; passed exam. for med. ch.  
**HAY**, Surg. gen. W. K. ret. fr. the serv. fr. Feb. 14, on full pens. of 700*l.* per ann.  
**JOHNSTON**, Surg. W. M.D. perm. to res. app. of acting zillah surg. of Salem, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.  
**JOPE**, Asst. surg. K. to be zil. surg. of Salem, v. Johnston.  
**MACKAY**, Asst. surg. J. to join head q. of sap. and min. ret. to the coast.  
**MARRETT**, Asst. H. R. D. to do duty under supt. surg. s. div. and to aff. med. aid to detach. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Madras.  
**MONTGOMERY**, Asst. surg. H. B. with 51st F. to do duty under ord. of off. com. Pegu div.  
**PAUL**, Asst. surg. J. L. 1st N.I. posted to 7th N.I.  
**PORTER**, Asst. surg. R. perm. to enter on the gen. duties of the army.  
**RICHMOND**, Surg. J. to be gar. surg. Bangalore, v. Kay.  
**SUPPLE**, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to do duty 3rd L.C.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

**BARKER**, Asst. surg. E. J. fr. Feb. 10 to April 30, to the w. coast.  
**BEAUCHAMP**, Surg. W. 52nd N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
**CROWLEY**, Vet. surg. E. C. 3rd L.C. to Eur. m.c.  
**DONALDSON**, Asst. surg. J. 3 years' furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
**RENNICK**, Surg. R. H. 1st N.I. 2 months, to eastern coast.

**DOMESTIC.**

**BIRTHS.**

**AGNEW**, wife of John V. s. at Madras, Jan. 27.  
**BALLARD**, wife of T. s. at St. Thomé, Feb. 7.  
**BAYLEY**, the wife of Brev. maj. 20th N.I. twins, at Cannanore, Dec. 30.  
**BOWER**, wife of the Rev. H. s. at Vedarporam, Feb. 2.  
**BROWN**, Mrs. G. G. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 28.  
**D'CRUIZ**, wife of C. d. at Royapettah, Feb. 8.  
**EDWARDS**, wife of J. E. s. at Nellore, Jan. 23.  
**FARRAN**, the lady of Capt. J. O. C. 2nd nat. vet. batt. d. at Bangalore, Jan. 26.  
**HART**, wife of C. G. s. at Madras, Jan. 22.  
**HATHAWAY**, wife of A. c.s. d. at Madras, Jan. 22.  
**MAXWORTH**, wife of John, d. at Egmore, Feb. 4.  
**NIGHTINGALE**, wife of Lieut. E. H. 23rd L.I. d. at Nursingpore, Jan. 27.  
**OSWALD**, wife of Asst. surg. H. N. M.D. s. at Madras, Feb. 1.  
**PERREIRA**, wife of D. s. at Black Town, Jan. 31.  
**PHILLOTT**, wife of Capt. 25th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 2.1  
**PLACE**, wife of Capt. L. d. at Bangalore, Feb. 1.  
**SANDERSON**, wife of Surg. James, s. at Madras, Jan. 27.  
**SMITH**, wife of Maj. J. T. engs. d. at Madras, Jan. 26.

**MARRIAGES.**

**DALE**, J. J. to Miss J. L. Wilkings, at St. Thomé, Jan. 18.  
**FENTON**, Lieut. J. A. 7th L.C. to Annie C. d. of Lieut. col. Cumberlandge, at Saugor, Jan. 18.  
**HIGHT**, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to Anna Catharine, d. of Maj. R. R. Ricketts, at Berhampore, Jan. 2.  
**LAWFORD**, Lieut. E. M. 4th L.C. to E. M. d. of the Rev. J. George, at Byculla, Jan. 31.  
**SMITH**, Richard, to Miss Sophia A. Kay, at Cuddalore, Jan. 25.  
**WILLIX**, T. H. to Miss Hannah Stevens, at Madras, Jan. 24.

**DEATHS.**

**FLOOD**, Asst. surg. C. H.M.'s 12th royal lancers, at Chittoor, Feb. 4.  
**HURD**, wife of Rev. J. N. at Royapooram, aged 25, Jan. 30.  
**HARRIS**, Eliza M. wife of G. A. c.s. at Cuddalore, Jan. 24.  
**HART**, Amelia, wife of C. G. at Madras, aged 31, Feb. 1.  
**HOLLIS**, Mrs. Jane, at Triplassore, Feb. 7.  
**TAPP**, Capt. H. T. 14th N.I. at Bellary, Jan. 30.  
**THOMAS**, S. at Tranquebar, aged 48, Jan. 28.

**SHIPPING.**

**ARRIVALS.**

**JAN. 23.** Zaphnath Paaneah, Jarvis, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang; James Hall, Rose, Coringa.—24. Conservative, Waterson, Port Louis; steamer Indiana, Lambert, Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape, Mauritius, and Galle.—26. Screw steamer Bengal, Bowen, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—27. Paragon, Murch, Calcutta.—28. Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, Negapatam.—29. Hougoumont, Darke, London and Cape.—30. Cœur de Lion, Clendon, Mauritius; steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Vizagapatam; Fleur de Lis, Cumming, Sunderland and Portsmouth.—31. Defiance, Martindale, Calingapatam; Nonpareil, Brown, Rangoon; Havering, Lewis, Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 1. Elise, Peyrusset, Calingapatam.—2. Diana, Grant, Mauritius; James Hall, Rose, Pondicherry; Harsinger, Tannen; Pondicherry.—8. General Godwin, Hicks, Calcutta.—9. Steamer Hindostan, —, Calcutta.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per Zaphnath Paaneah (Jan. 23), from SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.—Mrs. Goodrich and child, Mrs. MacDougall and child, Lieut. MacDougall, 25 details, 43rd N.I.  
Per James Hall (Jan. 23), from CORINGA.—Mrs. King and child, and Miss Beer.  
Per steamer Indiana (Jan. 24), from PLYMOUTH, ST. VINCENT, ASCENSION, CAPE MAURITIUS, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Maj. Ricketts and 2 children, Miss Ricketts, 2 Misses Sanders, Mrs. McKenna and child, Capt. and Mrs. Cholmely, Capt. and Mrs. Pringle, Lieut. and Mrs. Stistott, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Messrs. Matheson, McIntosh, and Gibson, Mrs. Delany, Mrs. O'Keefe, and Allanor. From the CAPE to MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. Blenkinsop, Capt. Worcester, Mrs. Turner and child. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Forbes. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, 2 children, and servant; Miss Walsh, Miss Tritton, 2 Misses Wakefield, Miss Denniss, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodridge, and Hingun. From the CAPE to CALCUTTA.—Lady Elliott. From MAURITIUS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Foggs.  
Per screw steamer Bengal (Jan. 26), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Gordon, Miss Richardson, Mr. Harrington, Mr. King, Rev. J. McIntosh, Mr. Podmore, Mr. Goldingham, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Elliott, and Capt. King. From MALTA to MADRAS.—Lieut. Gammell. From ADEX to MADRAS.—Lieut. M'Kecken. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. J. Vanderspur and Mr. E. Vanderspur. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Skinner, Lieut. Blgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. Ross, Mr. Osborn, Capt. Richardson, Mrs. Apperly and 3 children, Mr. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. George, Mr. Mott, Mr. Earle, Mr. Moir, Dr. M'Lagan, Dr. Matthewson, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Eborall, Mr. Miller, Mr. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Ward, Miss N. Ward, Mr. Skinner, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Ewart, Mr. Saunders, Capt. Coleman, Mr. Rice, Mr. Thomson, Maj. Hick, and Mrs. Cockburn. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Probyn, Mr. Malony, Capt. and Mrs. Birch, and Capt. Dennison. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Judah, and Mr. Ezekiel. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Rogers. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Lord H. Scott, Lord S. Kerr, and Rev. H. Stobart.  
Per Paragon (Jan. 27), from CALCUTTA and MYSORECOOTAH.—Maj' Shubrick, 5th regt. N.I.; Capt. Hodson, 7th regt. N.I.; Mr. and Miss Hodson, Mr. Colley, Mrs. Murch and family, Mrs. Lodge.

Per Hougoumont (Jan. 29), from LONDON and CAPE.—Mrs. Fothergill, Mrs. McCrae, Mrs. Darke, Miss Woods, Lieut. col. Skipwith, commanding 43rd regt. L.I.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay, from VIZAGAPATAM and ESKAPILLY.—Mrs. Orr.

Per Deffiance (Jan. 31), from CORINGA.—G. Gahan, Esq.; Miss Gahan and 4 children, and Master A. Gahan.

Per Nonpareil (Jan. 31), from RANGOON and ELEPHANT POINT.—Capt. Dobbs, 9th regt. M.N.I.; Capt. Ford, Lieut. Spurgin, 1st Madras fus.; Lieut. Baird, Madras art.; Lieut. Wilkieson, engs.; Dr. Mackay, sappers and miners; Lieuts. Glover, Nott, Sargent, and Morley, H.M.'s 45th L.I.; Lieut. Ryves, 19th M.N.I.

Per Diana (Feb. 2), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. G. Stanstreet.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Mr. Short, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 8 children, Capt. Shaw and child, Mr. Foulkes and 2 children, Mr. Spratt and child, and Mr. Beauchamp.

Per General Godwin.—Mrs. Hicks and child.

Per steamer Hindostan (Jan. 9), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. Smith and infant, Lieut. col. Austruther, and Mr. Campbell.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 23. Oliver Cromwell, Smith, Rangoon.—24. Harsinger, Tannen, Pondicherry.—25. James Hall, Rose, Pondicherry; Edward Marquard, Dunford, Porto Novo; screw steamer Indiana, Lambert, Calcutta.—26. Steamer Bengal, Bowen, Calcutta; Lord George Bentinck, Edgell, Negapatam and Rangoon.—29. Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, Burmah; Emma Eugenia, Pizze, London, and Akylah; Minden, Crawford, Munsoorcottah and Liverpool; Raymond, Mackie, Bimlipatam and London.—FEB. 1. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowthor, Cuddalore, Tranquebar, Negapatam, and Paumben.—2. Eugene, Peltier, Bimlipatam and Marseilles.—4. Diana, Grant, Northern Ports.—9. Steamer Hindostan, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Indiana (Jan. 25), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Jones and Miss Barlow.

Per screw steamer Bengal (Jan. 26), to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Mansfield, Brig. C. Franklyn, Mrs. Franklyn, H. Ackland, Esq.; Mrs. Ackland, Lieut. J. Adamson, Lieut. J. Sherman.

Per Earl of Hardwicke (Jan. 29), to BURMAH.—Head quarters of H.M. 84th regt. Col. Russell commanding.

Per Minden (Jan. 27), to MUNSOORCOTTAH and LONDON.—Mr. M. J. D'Silva.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (Feb. 1), to CUDDALORE, TRANQUEBAR, NEGAPATAM, and PAUMBEN.—E. A. Blundell, Esq.

Per steamer Hindostan (Feb. 9), to SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. F. F. Whinnyates and Mrs. Whinnyates, Mrs. Capt. C. A. Orr, and Capt. R. Nicol, To BOMBAY.—Maj. W. K. Lloyd.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 9, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest.—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "  
Ditto above 30 days ..... 7 "  
Investments ..... Rs. 35,59,6051 0 6  
Circulation and Deposits ..... 44,54,1036 7 6  
Specie in the Bank ..... 38,27,7057 10 11

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26

1829-30

1841

4 per cent. .. 1832-33 2 to 2½ prem.

1835-36 ½ dis. to ½ prem.

1843 Par to ½ prem.

5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 6

book debt .. ..

Tanjore Bonds .. .. ½ to 1 prem.

Bank of Madras Shares .. 16 to 17 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2 to 10-2-6 each

Bank of England Notes ..... 10-3-10 to 10-4 each

Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.

Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.

Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.

Ceylon do. 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.

.. Sell, par.

Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.

.. Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 15s. to 4l. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 9th arrived at Bombay Feb. 6th (per *Feroze*).

RAILWAY SURVEY.—The *Bombay Gazette* informs us, that the reports of the engineers employed to survey the line between Kallian and Broach are most favourable. They consider that it will be perfectly possible to construct a line between Surat and Bombay, without any very severe gradients. The surveyors, it is said, are working at a rate which bids fair to realize the expectations of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. They have been ordered to complete the survey in the present favourable season.

MALWA OPIUM.—The *Bombay Gazette* supplies us with some statistics of the consumption of Malwa opium. The total export last year from Bombay amounted to 25,237 chests, valued at Rs. 3,01,58,215, and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 1,00,94,800. The trade has not greatly increased of late. In 1845-46, the export was 247,185 chests.

CONSERVANCY OF BOMBAY.—The local government has placed a lac of rupees at the disposal of the conservancy commissioners.

MILITARY RETIREMENT.—We hear that Brevet-Major Agar, of the 3rd N.I., superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad collectorate, and commanding the coolie police corps, is about to retire from the service. This vacancy will promote Lieutenant Evans Grant and Ensign Chapman to the superior grades.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS of the 9th N.I. marched out of Belgaum on the morning of the 30th ult., en route to Rutnagerie, where they embark for Surat, the new station of the corps.

COURT-MARTIAL.—We understand that the court-martial on Colonel Gidley will sit on the 15th inst. The following witnesses have been warned for the prosecution:—15th Regt. N.I.—Major Watkin, Captain Kane, Lieuts. Comyn, Thompson, Coles, Wainwright, and Hammond. Artillery.—Lieuts. Billamore and Hoaken. Dr. Elliott, the messman, and gharwalla.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The appointment of accountant to the Commercial Bank, vacant by Mr. Robinson's transfer as manager of the Mercantile Bank, has been conferred upon Mr. J. W. Wood, who, for several years past, has been employed in the Bombay branch of the Agra Bank.

CIVIL CHANGES.—We understand that numerous changes are likely to take place very shortly in the judicial department, consequent on the rumoured return of Mr. Frere to Europe, on furlough. Mr. LeGeyt, in accordance with, it is said, the intentions of the Honourable Court of Directors, will resume his seat on the Sudder bench, and his place at Poona, will, of course, be occupied by Mr. Keays; his, again, by Mr. Stuart, lately returned from England. Other changes are mentioned; among them that Mr. Lockett, assistant magistrate of the Tannah Zillah, is to be appointed an assistant judge, with a view to succeeding to the registership of the Sudder Adawlut on the promotion of the present acting register to a higher post. The next *Gazette* will, doubtless, contain a confirmation of one or other of the reports which are afloat.—*Bombay Times*, February 8.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

DALZELL, P. M. to be a dep. coll. in ch. of customs dept. Kurra-chee, v. Macleod, dec.

LODWINCK, R. W. Asst. coll. of Poona, pl. in ch. of Bheemthury Talooka.

Ogilvy, T. Commr. at Sattara, del. ov. ch. to D. C. Leighton.

SUART, E. M. ret. to du. with perm. of Court of Directors and without prej. to his rank, Jan. 22.

TYTLER, C. E. F. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ERSKINE, J. M. 1 mo. in ext.

LAW, J. S. 3 mo. to Neilgherries.

MANSFIELD, S. to rem. in districts of Khandeish 4 mo.

SANDWITH, W. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. to act as adj. till arrival of Lieut. Robison.

ASHE, Cadet E. H. att. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Poona.

CHRISTIE, Brev. capt. T. T. dep. judge adv. gen. to act also as a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. G. J. Wilson, com. southern div. of army.

DODD, Ens. C. D. J. 8th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.

FRANCIS, Capt. F. E. 14th N.I. to proc. to Bhooop, to do duty with 15th N.I.

GRAHAM, Maj. D. C. pol. supt. of Kolapoor, del. over ch. to Capt. J. W. Schneider.

HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N.I. fit for duty, and to join.  
 HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.  
 HUTCHESON, Lieut. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
 MALCOLM, Maj. G. to act as pol. supt. at Kolapoor, Feb. 2.  
 MANGER, Capt. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Jan. 22.  
 MAYNE, Cornet A. G. to do duty with 2nd L.C. Feb. 9.  
 MELVILL, Lieut. col. P. M. fr. 7th N.I. to 1st Eur. regt.  
 NEAVE, Ens. K. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
 NEWELL, Lieut. 2nd N.I. to act as 2nd in com. to 2nd Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Thatcher.  
 NEWNHAM, Lieut. G. 23rd N.I. resu. ch. as western Bheel ag.  
 NODING, 2nd Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 28, v. Morris, dec.  
 PHELPS, Cad. H. att. to do du. with 4th N.I. at Poona.  
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. 29th N.I. tr. fr. Rutnagherry, res. surv. dept. to that of Guzerat; qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
 POPE, Lieut. R. S. 25th N.I. to be 2nd class commiss. ag. at Ahmedabad, v. Shortt.  
 REID, Lieut. J. H. b. art. fit for du. and to join.  
 REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. H. 17th N.I. to be adj. v. Pogson, prom.  
 ROLLAND, Capt. H. dep. asst. adj. gen. to be asst. adj. gen. v. Pollett, prom.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee; tr. fr. Guzerat rev. surv. dept. to that of Rutnagherry.  
 SMEE, Lieut. col. W. N. T. fr. 1st Eur. regt. to 7th N.I.  
 SOPPITT, Ens. A. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. to be a dep. coll. in Scinde.  
 STEWART, Lieut. F. G. 9th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
 STUBBS, Ens. F. J. 27th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
 THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. to be an asst. to superint. of rev. serv. and assessment of Tanna.  
 TREVELYAN, Maj. W. H. act. pol. ag. in Kutch, rec. ch. of agency fr. Lieut. Raikes.  
 TWYFORD, Lieut. D. C. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as qu. mr. and interp. fr. Jan. 1.  
 TYRWITT, Lieut. G. B. 5th N.I. to be a dep. coll. in Scinde; to act as interp. to N. vet. batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Turnbull.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. comdt. c.b. engs. to be col. fr. Nov. 24.  
 WALLACE, Lieut. R. 5th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
 WHITELOCK, Capt. C. R. 11th N.I. to act as pol. agent in Mahi Kants, Feb. 4.  
 WHITLIE, Maj. W. T. c.b. to act as dep. prin. com. of ordnance, dur. abs. of Brett.  
 WOOD, Lieut. H. H. A. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 28, v. Morris, dec.  
 WRENCH, 2nd Lieut. E. J. art. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
 YOUNGHUSBAN, Capt. R. R. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. of the Scinde div. Feb. 9; to be dep. asst. adj. gen. v. Rolland.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

##### ARTILLERY.

DAVIES, H. M. Jan. 22.

##### INFANTRY.

ASHE, E. H. Jan. 22.

PHELPS, A. Jan. 22.

STEVENSON, A.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, in ext. to remain in the Deccan, on m.c.  
 BRIGGS, Lieut. H. T. 6th N.I. Feb. 8 to 28, to Kolapoor.  
 CLOSE, Lieut. asst. executive eng. Belgaum div. 1 mo. to Poona and Bombay.  
 COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. fr. Feb. 5 to April 4, to Bombay.  
 DAVIS, Lieut. L. M. 26th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to April 14, to Bombay.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, 1 mo. m.c.  
 DOWN, Lieut. col. J. S. 27th N.I. 20 days, fr. Feb. 1, in ext.  
 GILLESPIE, Ens. R. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. 10 days, fr. Feb. 1, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.  
 GRAY, Capt. W. B. 26th N.I. fr. Feb. 10 to April 14, to Bombay.  
 HOLT, Lieut. J. M. 20th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to April 14.  
 HONNER, Capt. A. C. 1st N.I. fr. April 1 to June 10, to Asseerghur.  
 JACKSON, Lieut. col. J. c.b. 26th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Deesa.  
 JACKSON, Maj. C. F. 2nd L.C. 4 days, fr. Jan. 23, in ext.  
 LEDWITH, Lieut. J. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 yrs. on m.c.  
 LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. inv. estab. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 LOCKETT, Ens. R. C. 2nd L.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 MAYNE, Cornet A. G. attached to 2nd L.C. Jan. 30 to March 10, to rem. at Bombay.  
 MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. fr. Feb. 28 to April 6, to Kurrachee.  
 ROOME, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 STACK, Cornet C. E. 1st L.C. fr. Feb. 10 to June 9, to Bombay.  
 WAY, Ens. A. C. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay.  
 WESTROPP, Capt. R. M. Poona irr. horse, March 10 to June 9, to Mahabeshwar.

#### [MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATHO, Asst. surg. to perform duty for civ. surg. at Sattara, dur. his leave.  
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. 9th N.I. to assu. med. ch. of left wing, 29th N.I.  
 HOSKEN, Surg. 1st L.C. to med. ch. 25th N.I. dur. abs. of Mackenzie.  
 KAYS, Supt. surg. att. to s. div. of army.  
 KEITH, Asst. surg. to perform duty for sub. asst. surg. in ch. of charitable dispensary at Poona.  
 LEAVES, Asst. surg. 1st Belooch batt. to aff. med. aid to 6th N.I. and staff and details at Hyderabad station.  
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of art. at Dhoolcarote.  
 SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. T. fr. 1st to 3rd L.C.  
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. J. H. attached to Eur. Gen. Hospital at pres.  
 THORP, Asst. surg. M. E. attached to 2nd Eur. regt. at Kurrachee, to join.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HALLAN, Vet. surg. J. H. B. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Mount Abo.  
 KAYS, Surg. T. M.D. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 12, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.  
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.  
 WIEHE, Asst. surg. 1 mo.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARROW, Mids. to join the *Hastings*, Jan. 30.  
 BRUCE, Mids. W. A. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Feb. 8.  
 CARPENDALE, Mids. T. C. R. ret. to duty, to join the *Hastings*.  
 DAWKINS, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Feb. 8.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. to Bombay, on m.c.  
 HELLARD, Lieut. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Jan. 12.  
 HEWETT, Com. ret. to duty, to com. the *Falkland*, Feb. 1.  
 LIARDET, Mids. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Falkland*, Feb. 1.  
 LOUIS, Mids. J. S. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Feb. 8.  
 MASON, Prov. mate G. N. P. to rejoin the *Falkland*, Jan. 31.  
 MOORHEAD, Mids. W. H. ret. to duty, to join the *Queen*.  
 ROOME, Asst. surg. of the *Palinurus*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Jan. 9.  
 SEARLE, Mate W. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Feb. 6.

##### BIRTHS.

BURN, wife of Surg. Alexander, 3rd Eur. regt. d. at Poona, Feb. 3.  
 CONYBEARE, Mrs. F. d. at Ahmedabad, Feb. 1.  
 FROST, wife of the Rev. A. H. s. at Bombay, Feb. 11.  
 HEFFERMAN, wife of Rid. Mas. T. 2nd L.C. s. at Ootacamund, Jan. 22.  
 LYON, wife of C. J. qr. mr. and interp. 16th N.I. d. at Bombay, Jan. 28.  
 PHILLIPS, wife of G. T. s. at Bombay, Feb. 3.  
 WOOD, wife of Lieut. H. 4th N.I. d. at Poona, Jan. 27.

##### DEATHS.

DUFF, Anne, wife of Lieut. col. D. G. at Bombay, aged 59.  
 MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. at Bombay, Jan. 29.  
 TRITTON, Lieut. col. H.M.'s 10th Hussars, at Bombay, Feb. 8.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

JAN. 28. Swithamley, Hamilton, Liverpool.—29. Prince of Wales, Puddicombe, Siam, and Singapore; Queenstown, Haisman, Newcastle.—30. Queen of Avon, Davies, Aden.—31. William Penn, M'Leod, Greenock.—Feb. 2. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—3. Steamer Bombay, Beyta, Kurrachee; Wm. Gillies, Brown, Glasgow.—6. Steam-packet Feroze, Drought, Suez.—9. Malabar, M'Clear, Glasgow; Niobe, Evans, Calcutta.—10. Janet Wilson, Barr, Kurrachee.—11. Steam-frigate Auckland, Macdonald, Beshire, Bassadore, and Muscat.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per William Penn (Jan. 31), from GREENOCK.—Mrs. M'Leod and child.  
 Per Pottinger (Feb. 2), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Scott, Mr. M'Cooloch, Mr. Hannaford, Rev. Mr. Tupper.  
 Per Bombay (Feb. 3), from KURRACHEE.—T. B. Beathy, civ. surg.; Lieut. F. Scrivener, Mr. Brown, Mr. Leech; Lieut. N. H. Campbell, 9th regt. N.I.; Mr. H. G. Briggs, Dr. Hall.  
 Per Wm. Gillis (Feb. 3), from GLASGOW.—Mrs. Browne.  
 Per Niobe (Feb. 9), from CALCUTTA.—A. M. Masson, T. Leonard, O. Diggins.  
 Per Janet Wilson (Feb. 10), from KURRACHEE.—Mr. Rogers and Dr. Ross.  
 Per Auckland (Feb. 11), from BUSHIRE, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamond and child, Mr. Stout.  
 Per steamer Feroze (Feb. 6), from SUEZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Cullum, Miss Noble, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Hynes, Maj. Stewart, Mr. Swanson, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. Strong, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Cookworthy, Mr. Matthew, Capt. W. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Lye, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Thorp, Mr. Delaney, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Briggs, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Wanchoup, Mr. M'Laren, and Mr. Hogg.

##### DEPARTURES.

JAN. 27. Token, Ollard, London.—28. Steamer Victoria, Adams, Suez.—FEB. 1. Union, London, Cochin; steamer Norma, Black, Galle, Penang,

Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—2. Adelaide, Fischer, Falmouth.—4. David McIver, Bailey, Liverpool.—6. Steamer Bombay, Bayta, Kurrachee.—7. Vernon, Consitt, Kurrachee and London.—9. Merse, Shewan, China.—11. Lady McDonald, Wm. Gold, Coochin and London.—14. Steamer Queen, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Union (Feb. 1), to COCHIN and BORDAUX.—Mr. J. Edge, Mr. London, Mr. Bonnett.  
Per Token (Jan. 27), to LONDON.—Mrs. Ollard.  
Per Nona (Feb. 1), to GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.  
For GALLE.—Capt. Boissier, 37th regt.; Mrs. Boissier and infant; G. Moncrieff, Esq.; Lieut. Ledwith, Capt. H. C. Bird. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Thomas, H. Ebram Ismael, J. Abou Tabib, Allarakia Veersea, Esq. For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. and Mrs. Foster. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cogan and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Evans, Capt. Bawtree, H.M.'s 87th, and Capt. Westbrook. For HONG-KONG.—R. Newby, Esq. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Millen, Mr. Maxwell. For HONG-KONG.—Hassam. For GALLE.—Mr. Alexander Trimmer.  
Per Bombay (Feb. 6), to KURRACHEE.—J. Treacher, Esq. Rev. Cyrillus, Lieut. Hill.  
Per Vernon (Feb. 7), to KURRACHEE and LONDON. For KURRACHEE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson, Capt. and Mrs. Jameson, 8th N.I. For LONDON.—Mrs. Parker and 4 children, Lieut. W. D. Chapman, M.N.I. Mrs. Chapman and 3 children.  
Per steamer Queen (Feb. 14), to SUZ.—Mrs. Morris, Rev. W. G. Tupper; A. Anderson, Esq.; Capt. J. B. Lewis, 23rd L.I.; John S. Storr, Esq.; R. C. Locket, Esq.; Thomas Stenhouse, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard and 2 children, J. Jackson, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 14, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113 for Nos. regist.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 101 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 101½ to 102 p. 100 Co.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 1-16th noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	232
German Crowns .....	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola .....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	31 p. ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	85 pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	29½
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	47 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	17 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,850
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each	10,000 do.	9,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	55 p. et. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	20 Rs. prem.	each share.	—Sales.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 8th arrived at Point de Galle on Feb. 8th (per *Bentick*). The subsequent Mail of Jan. 24th left Aden Feb. 12th for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal (per *Oriental*). The *Norma* (steamer) left Point de Galle Feb. 8th for Singapore and China with the Mails, that had arrived at that port.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BOGAARS, wife of H. s. at Galle, Feb. 6.  
SCOTT, Mrs. B. s. at Colpetty, Jan. 28.  
SPARKS, wife of S. s. at Colombo, Jan. 28.

## MARRIAGE.

BULNER, W. E. G. to Ann S. d. of J. G. Bertus, at Colombo, Jan. 25.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 24th arrived at Hong-Kong Jan. 13th (per *Ganges*).

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

HAMBERG, wife of the Rev. T. s. at Victoria, Jan. 7.  
KAY, Mrs. W. d. at Shanghai, Jan. 19.

## MARRIAGE.

SHAW, M. H. to Anna, d. of Capt. W. Curnew, at Victoria, Jan. 17.

## DEATH.

NEWMANN, inf. s. of Rev. R. at Hong-Kong, Jan. 19.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JAN. 7.—Jacoba Cornelia, Lodewika, Hartlepool.—13. Isabella Herons, Robertson, Sydney; steamer Ganges, Baker, Bombay.—18. Pekin, Grainger, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Cadiz.—The Marquis de Noralichis, Governor-General of Manila, and his suite, Senors M. Comes, M. Lacy, M. Salis, P. de Mur, J. Harquero, S. Lacy, M. Guitierrez, P. Cares, F. Baroh, A. Ferrar; Dona M. D. Balazatigue, J. D. de Quadra, A. Hernandez, A. G. Pauria, and Senors P. Noguerra, V. Sotes, J. Ramos, and G. Lopes. From BOMBAY.—Mr. B. Nesserwanjee. From GALLE.—Mr. Butler and Mr. Guerin. From SINGAPORE, Messrs. Menke and L. Catecuix.  
Per steamer Ganges (Jan. 13), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Wilson and child, Assist. surg. Hanbury, Assist. surg. Andrews, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. A. Aubert.  
Per John Bertram.—Mr. and Mrs. Sturges; Messrs. J. Russel, N. Lones, and T. B. Warren.  
Per Iona.—Mr. Spreckley and Mr. Whitney.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 5.—Armais, Locke, London.—6. Rose of Sharon, Thompson, Port Phillip.—13. Enterprise, Thomson, London.—14. Shamrock, White, Port Phillip.—18. British Tar, Freeman, London.—19. Tamerlane, Caldwell, Liverpool.—27. Steamer Ganges, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Enterprise (Jan. 13), for LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Gordon, and Dr. Wright.  
Per steamer Ganges (Jan. 27), for SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. John Marey, G. Spreckley, and J. Macdonald. For MARSEILLES.—Blas D. Mendivil, B. G. Kinnear, and A. Bowman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Humphry Marshall and G. Russell. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Macandrew and 3 children. For GALLE.—Dr. and Mrs. Croft. For SYDNEY, via SINGAPORE.—Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald, R.N.; Alexander Bird, H.M.'s Vice Consul for Whampoa, and Wooshing, Chinaman.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, March 20, 1854.

## THE GOLD QUESTION IN INDIA.

WE resume the subject commenced in our last publication.

On the 25th April, 1806, the Hon. Court of Directors sent out a despatch proposing an entirely new regulation of the coinage of India; and the principles explained in this despatch were the bases of the reforms of system introduced by Act XVII. of 1835.

In paragraph 9 of that despatch the Court write:—

“Upon the subject of the fittest alloy for coin, and its proportion to the quantity of fine metal, our attention has been directed to a report made to the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed to take into consideration the state of the coins of this country, and the present establishment and constitution of his Majesty's mint, January, 1803.

“In this report the British standard for gold coin, viz. 17 alloy and 11 fine gold, is, by a variety of extensive experiments, proved to be the best proportion, or at least as good as any which could have been chosen; and that such alloy for gold coin may be of fine Swedish copper, so as to answer every purpose of a mixed proportion of silver, without occasioning any further waste of that metal.”

Again, in paragraph 16, the Court say,—“We are by no means desirous of checking the circulation of gold, but of establishing a gold coin on a principle fitted for general use. This coin, in our opinion, should be called a gold rupee, and be made of the same standard as the silver rupee, viz. 180 troy grains gross weight, and 165 troy grains fine gold; so that the coins, both gold and silver, should be of the same denomination, weight, and fineness.”

Although this despatch was sent out in 1806, it was not until 1818 that the orders it contained for changing the standard of the silver and gold coin, were carried into execution in Bengal and Madras. In that year, the rupee of 180 grains, 15 of which were alloy, was coined at Madras, and by Regulation XIV. of 1818, the standard of both the gold and silver coin of Bengal was reduced to the same rate, viz.  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy; but the Government was not then prepared to dispense with the sicca currency; this standard was therefore applied to the coin of the 19th Sun, established by Regulations passed in 1792 and 1793. The sicca rupee was accordingly increased in weight to 192 grains by the addition of alloy, and the total weight of the Calcutta gold mohur was fixed at 204.710 grains, viz.—

Pure gold ... ..	Grains 187.65
Alloy ... ..	„ 17.05

The intrinsic value of this coin is thus one per cent., or one grain and  $\frac{1}{10}$  of pure gold, less than that of the old gold mohur; but when silver is the alloy, this difference barely covers its value.

	Government Bullion.	Belonging to Individuals.	Total.
There were coined at Calcutta of the Old Gold Mohur, from 1801 to 1818 .....	Rs. 81,05,435	34,58,620	1,15,64,055
Half of 1818-19 .....	1,81,503	1,81,503	1,81,503
Government Gold, from 1825 to 1829 .....	67,06,188	—	67,06,188
From 1829 to 1835-36 .....	84,735	1,18,37,366	1,19,22,101
<b>Total of Old Gold Mohurs .....</b>	<b>1,49,96,378</b>	<b>1,54,77,489</b>	<b>3,03,73,867</b>
New Sicca Gold Mohurs, to 1829,—none since .....	24,025	71,34,060	71,58,085

The above statement shows that, notwithstanding the alteration of the standard by Government Regulation in 1818, the coinage of the old gold mohur of 1792 was renewed in 1825 on account of Government; and in September, 1829, upon the application of a bullion-merchant, the coinage of the old coin was renewed also on account of individuals. From that date to 1835, when the new Coinage Act passed, there were no low-standard gold mohurs coined for several years; all that were issued (and the coinage was larger than that of the seventeen years from 1801 to 1818) were of the old nearly pure standard: the reason for which is sufficiently apparent, on reference to the quotations of price for each description of coin in the price-currents of the day. The new gold mohur, though intrinsically containing only one per cent. less of pure gold, averaged in the market only 17 rupees, while the pure coin of the standard of 1792-3 sold for 18 sicca rupees. The motives of the Hon. Court, in ordering the standard of the gold coin to be lowered to  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy, were apparently, First, to assimilate the standard with the gold coin of England.

Second, to produce a coin which would better stand friction, the alloy having the effect of hardening the metal.

Third, to save the heavy expense of refining. This latter was the main consideration which led to the reduction of the silver standard; for dollars\* containing 10 per cent. of alloy, were the principal bullion imported, which, while the sicca rupee contained  $2\frac{1}{17}$  per cent. only of alloy, threw upon Government heavy charges for refining that metal.

Fourthly, the apparent simplicity of having both the

gold and silver coin with the same proportion of alloy and of the same weight; was doubtless also a consideration with the Honourable Court.

It is not to be denied that the above considerations were entitled to great weight, and if gold had been the measure of value, and the coin in general use in India, the Government might well have resolved to assimilate its gold currency, and to submit to the sacrifices necessary to carry the measure through. But the Government of India has wisely avoided the error of making gold the measure of value; and although up to 1835 the gold mohur was a legal tender for 16 rupees, even that privilege has been taken away from it by Act XVII. of 1835. The Government stamp is now put upon gold merely as an assurance of the weight and standard of the stamped piece. It sells, like any other commodity, at the price it will fetch in the market; and the only inducement individuals have to bring their money to be stamped is, that it may readily sell without suspicion, under the assurance of the stamp. If, therefore, the Government continues to set its stamp on metal that carries with it no privileges as a legal tender, the first consideration is, not the fitness to bear friction, not the assimilation of what is stamped to the coin of other countries, but evidently to suit the system to the people's habits and wishes, so as to do the thing as extensively as possible.

The market of Calcutta has invariably exhibited a great difference of price between the pure gold mohurs of old standard and those of the new one-twelfth alloy standard. For seven years, that is from 1818 to 1825, the Calcutta mint coined nothing but new-standard gold mohurs; but in 1825-26, the Government having had a large receipt of gold from the Burmese, and having obtained also a considerable remittance of gold from Madras, consequent upon the substitution of rupees for pagodas in the currency of that presidency, this Government gold was, for the sake of the profit, coined into gold mohurs of the old standard, Regulation XIV. of 1818 prescribing  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy for the Calcutta gold, notwithstanding.\* There were above four lacs of old gold pieces struck in the Mint, and sold at the general Treasury at the price of the day. But it was only in 1829 that a similar privilege was conceded to private bullion-merchants. The consequence, however, of conceding to them the privilege of obtaining coin of the old standard was, that in the six years from the date when it commenced to 1835, when the new Act took the privilege away, nearly as much private gold bullion was brought to be coined as in the eleven preceding years: and when the privilege was taken away, there was a very limited coinage of the new gold coin, and that coinage was principally of Government gold. The only private bullion received for the first two years was sent in before the new die was determined upon and proclaimed, in the hope of obtaining old gold mohurs, while the Government was in the difficulty of not having settled the device of the new. But Lord Metcalfe, then Governor-General, adopted the experimental die cut for the double and single gold pieces, on purpose to defeat this attempt: however, the decision was made hastily, and there has never to this day been a formal publication of the devices for the different divisions of the

\* Dollars contain, of pure silver ..... 89.7  
" of alloy ..... 10.3

	Value of old standard Mohurs.
1825 .....	9,56,733
1826 .....	31,53,685
1827 .....	23,57,335

Total Government coinage of old mohurs ..... 64,67,753



gold coin, similar to that promulgated in the *Gazette* for the rupee, owing partly to there having been for a long time no private gold received for coinage, but mainly to the doubts which began to be felt by the Mint Committee as to whether it would not be necessary to abandon the  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy standard, if it were desired to obtain private gold bullion for coinage.

We have thus the following facts in favour of stamping pure, instead of alloyed gold :—

First. The difference of price between the old and new gold mohurs, which, instead of being only one per cent., has been at the lowest one out of eighteen, or between five and six per cent. This difference was not local, or peculiar to Calcutta; the returns obtained from the interior showed even greater differences.\* The preference is not peculiar to the Government stamp; it is the pure gold coin that the people of Bengal like to have in their possession; and if they could obtain it in Venetian sequins, that coin would bear the same premium.† The Jypoor gold mohurs, which are mere dumps of pure gold, bear the same high agio, and so long as any native mint in India, of sufficient credit and authority, will put its stamp on pure gold, all the private gold in the country will go there to be stamped, instead of being brought to our Mint. The premium on pure coin is indeed so high, that it is worth the while of any holder of Government gold mohurs with  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy, to melt and refine the gold, in order to procure it to be stamped as a pure coin, however inferior in execution, that he may sell it with the additional premium.

Second. The difference of price even of unstamped pure gold, as compared with stamped  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy coin, was such, that the Mint Committee of Calcutta, in the year 1836, applied to Government, and obtained leave to sell the Government bullion in its possession, instead of coining it. The calculation of profit was based on a comparison, not with the par fixed for receipts into the Government treasury (viz. fifteen of silver for one of gold), but with the price at which the same gold would sell as a coin; showing evidently that our stamp gave no additional value, but the contrary.

Third. After the passing of Act XVII. of 1835, there was

	Old Mohur.		New Mohur.
* Rungpore .....	Sa. Rs. 17 0	—	Sa. Rs. 16 0
Monghyr .....	17 0	—	16 4
24-Pergunnahs .....	17 12	—	16 8
Chittagong .....	17 8	—	16 8
Tirhoot .....	18 0	—	16 4
Bhagulpore .....	18 0	—	17 1
Bullooah .....	18 11	—	17 0
Bograah .....	18 0	—	17 0
Rajshay .....	18 0	—	17 0
Tippera .....	18 0	—	16 4
and 17 8 }			
Sarun .....	17 12	—	16 11
Malda .....	Co.'s Rs. 19 0	—	Co.'s Rs. 17 0
Chota Nagpore .....	20 0	—	17 8
Arracan .....	20 0	—	
Hazareebaugh .....	18 12	—	17 4
Moorsheadabad .....	Sa. Rs. 17 8	—	Sa. Rs. 16 8
Hooghly .....	17 8	—	16 4
Nuddea .....	17 12	—	16 8
Jessore .....	17 0	—	16 0
Moorsheadabad .....	17 5	—	16 5
Mednapore .....	17 4	—	16 12
Cuttack .....	17 4	—	16 8
to 18 0 }			to 17 0
Balasore .....	17 0	—	16 0
Dacca .....	17 2	—	16 6
Furzedpore .....	17 0	—	16 0
Ditto .....	17 8	—	16 8
Mymensing .....	17 0	—	16 8
Sylhet .....	16 12	—	16 0
Moorsheadabad .....	Co.'s Rs. 18 0	—	Co.'s Rs. none.

† The Mint Committee, in 1837-38, submitted an application to have 2,000 sovereigns coined into the old standard gold mohurs, which affords conclusive evidence of the great preference given to the pure gold coin.

for some time no gold sent into the Mint for coinage by individuals, except that first 10,000 pieces, which were sent before the device was declared, under the hope of compelling Government to strike it in mohurs of the old standard.

Fourth. The coinage of gold on account of individuals was, from 1810-11 to 1818, upwards of 13,00,000 in value per annum.\* From May, 1818, when the coinage was confined to mohurs of the new standard, it fell off to about one-tenth of that annual sum. In 1825-26 and 1827, the Ava gold was coined chiefly into mohurs of the old gold standard. It swelled the coinage for three years to an average exceeding twenty lacs in value; but this fell off again in 1827-28 and 1828-29. When, however, individuals obtained the privilege of having their gold converted into coin of the old gold mohur standard, the demand again rose, but not one of the coins taken was of the new standard. There is thus ground to assume, that if the standard of gold coin had been raised in purity to the scale of 1792-93, the Mint would have coined for individuals at least a lac of pieces per annum, giving to Government a seignorage, at two per cent., of 30,000 rupees; at one per cent., of 15,000 rupees per annum. Mr. Curnin, deputy assay master at that period, estimated the loss, by not coining pure gold, at 40,000 rupees per annum, which the improving receipt upon gold coined into old-standard mohurs since 1829 seemed fully to justify. While, however, the Government coined with  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy, it did not strike for individuals 10,000 pieces per annum; and these, very probably, were shortly after melted up, in order to be converted into Jypoor dumps, or some other pure gold coin.

By adhering to the  $\frac{1}{17}$  standard, therefore, Government sacrificed nearly half a lac of revenue, and did not succeed in the object of stamping gold for individuals, and stamped its own gold at a loss, as compared with what it would have sold at unstamped; which gold, when stamped and sold as standard coin, was most probably re-melted and refined, to increase its value.

But it is necessary to refer to the motives for altering the standard, that these may be weighed against the above disadvantages.

	Sa. Rs. Value of Gold Mohurs coined in Calcutta.
* 1810-11 .....	10,29,656
1811-12 .....	18,54,793
1812-13 .....	12,56,316
1813-14 .....	10,91,853
1814-15 .....	15,01,964
1815-16 .....	9,35,987
1816-17 .....	13,63,200
1817-18 .....	15,67,279
Average of eight years .....	1,06,00,958
Sa. Rs. ..	13,25,119
1818-19 .....	3,62,105
1819-20 .....	5,37,670
1820-21 .....	8,26,046
1821-22 .....	4,26,331
1822-23 .....	2,79,211
1823-24 .....	1,26,509
Average of six years .....	25,58,872
Sa. Rs. ..	4,26,478
1829-30 .....	10,24,032
1830-31 .....	17,58,896
1831-32 .....	18,39,392
1832-33 .....	23,71,024
1833-34 .....	20,83,056
1834-35 .....	15,79,536
To Sept. 1835 .....	10,25,913

N.B.—In the Mint books the coinage of private bullion is not kept separate; this statement, therefore, exhibits both Government and private gold.

First. The gold coin of India, if pure, will not be like that of England. Against this is to be set the fact, that it will be like the old coin of Hindostan, and like that coined in Calcutta till 1835, and will be of all the most acceptable and the most prized by the people.

Second. The coin will be softer, will not take so sharp a milling, and will be more susceptible to friction and to injury by blows. Against this is to be set the fact, that it will be of uniform colour, more beautiful to look at, cleaner, and by its purity and weight will afford a ready means of detecting any imitation or injury. With respect to friction, gold coin is not carried about and passed from hand to hand like silver and copper, that it should be liable to this. The pure gold coins of Akbur, nay those of Chundragoota, are found with the device as perfect as when they were struck, 300, or even 1,500 years ago.\*

Third. The expense of refining, which upon Government gold would have to be borne by Government, and on private bullion, if not borne by Government, would operate as a heavy charge in addition to the seignorage, to be borne by the bullion-merchants. Against this is to be set the facts—

1st. That great improvements having recently been made in the art of refining gold, so much so, that it is deemed worth while to extract one per cent. of gold from silver by the highly concentrated sulphuric acid process;† and even by the nitric acid process the refinement is comparatively cheap, and effected with little loss. This, therefore, is no objection as concerns Government bullion.

2nd. It is clear, from the statements given above, that when the bullion-merchants had to refine for themselves, or to bear the cost of refining to purity, they readily bore that charge, and brought their gold notwithstanding. But when relieved of the expense, and allowed to coin less pure gold, they would not bring it. The objection on the score of re-finance, that it adds to the charge for coinage laid upon private gold, is thus entirely done away.

There remains only the fourth ground, viz., the apparent simplicity of having both the silver and gold coin of the same standard of  $\frac{1}{10}$ . This, however, is purely fanciful. What may be good for silver may not be good for gold. Nobody has proposed to add  $\frac{1}{10}$  of tin to the copper we coin; and yet this argument, if of weight, should be extended to that metal. There is indeed an apparent simplicity in having the coin of the same precise weight as well as standard, because the relative value shows the exact ratio of gold to silver; and there might be something in this consideration, if the value were fixed and immutable, but this we know fluctuates, and by refusing to make the gold coin a legal tender, the Government has declared its desire to leave this to be settled by the market rate. We confess, therefore, we cannot see anything in this argument that ought to influence the Government.

We have more to say on this question, but must for the present defer it.

\* Four gold coins of Tiberius Cæsar were, in 1836, dug up in the Dekhan. They were of pure gold, as bright, and with the impressions as perfect, as in the first year when they were struck. Two of them bore marks of having been tested by the chisel, but they were all of very nearly equal weight.

† Mr. Rothschild, we have heard, found it worth his while to carry sovereigns, alloyed with silver, to Paris, to have the silver there extracted, and then to bring back pure gold, in order that, obtaining it to be coined without seignorage, he might repeat the process. The gold coin of India has ordinarily been alloyed with silver, and it is that which gives the white colour to the new gold mohur.

## RESOURCES OF INDIA.

In another part of our paper will be found a letter from a correspondent urging exertion on the part of Government for increasing the products of India, and especially of selecting two for encouragement; one of them new, the other long cultivated. With what is said of the Indian people it is impossible not to agree; but our correspondent appears to forget or to overlook what has been done by Government to introduce better modes of cultivation and better systems of management in all rural affairs. He speaks of model farms as altogether new and untried. There cannot be a greater error. So long since as the year 1788—sixty-six years ago—the authorities of the East-India Company commenced their endeavours for the promotion of the growth of cotton and for the improvement of its quality. These endeavours were never relaxed, and at a more recent period cotton-farms were formed under the care of American cultivators, from which great hopes were entertained; and though they have not been altogether realized, the fault is not with the Government: it has done its best. Again: the improvement of animals is recommended as a proper object of attention; and such it certainly is. The Government has felt this, and consequently model studs have been formed, and model sheep-farms maintained at vast expense. True, these establishments have not been brilliantly successful; but though the Company's Government has not been able to "command" success, it certainly has aimed to "deserve" it. With regard to the two objects now specially recommended to notice, wine and silk, it appears that both are assumed to be new in India. The latter, silk, has been produced in India for centuries. The English found it a standard article of production; but its quality was not of the highest class, and they did much to improve it. Ninety-seven years ago the Company sent out a gentleman named Wilder, reputed to be eminently conversant with the culture and preparation of silk, with instructions to inquire into the causes of the defective quality of the Bengal produce. This gentleman remained in India till his death, and laid the foundation of many improvements. Measures were subsequently taken to advance them, and the cultivation of the mulberry was encouraged in all possible ways. Italians, and natives of other southern European states, were sent out. The efforts of the Government were never discontinued; but were carried on through evil times and good ones down to a very late period. Into the causes of failure it is not necessary to inquire; it is enough to know that silk has enjoyed pre-eminently the fostering attention of the Government, though corresponding success has not followed. With regard to the production of wine, it is impossible to say whether, throughout the vast territories of India, there are or are not any spots, the soil and climate of which are adapted to it. To say that wine was once made in England does not prove that it can be made in India. But why has it ceased to be made in England? Certainly not from the apathy of the people or their want of enterprise; but because it can be obtained better and cheaper from abroad. At the same time we should be sorry to dash the wine with cold water. If there be any favoured locality in India where drinkable wine can be produced, we shall rejoice in its being devoted to the purpose; and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to receive a butt of the maiden vintage.

But why are all demands for improvement, not only in public works but in everything else, thrown upon the Government? Why do not private capitalists undertake those functions in India which they perform everywhere else? How have the colonial dependencies of Great Britain been cultivated? Not by State outlay; but in the legitimate way, by private capital and private industry. Why do not the Manchester men, for instance, instead of confining themselves to abuse and vituperation, send a few of their superfluous millions to improve India, where, they say, there is such an admirable field for their employment; where (if their views be correct) they may gratify, to the utmost, the first wish of their hearts, that of increasing the riches in which they now wallow? If the Government can do good, private enterprise can do much more; and if the condition of the poor ryot can be improved, this is surely better than unsexing miserable women and destroying wretched infants, as in those strongholds of the evil one, called manufacturing towns. Here is honest work before the dissatisfied; will they take it up?

Since the above was in type we have met with the following in the *Bombay Telegraph*, which is so much to our purpose that we think we cannot do better than to quote it:—

“A friend now in the Dharwar districts writes to us as follows:—

“The merchants of Bombay are little aware of the quantity of money which is to be made, by sending trustworthy European agents up here to purchase cotton. Of all the English houses at the Presidency, one only has an agent here, and a very active and intelligent fellow he is. But even he falls into the error of buying from the native dealers, which just adds so much to these gentries' profits, and takes off from the profits of the English house. What should be done is this: a European should go about the districts, from village to village, and set up his scales by his tent. ‘Here I am with ready coin, who'll sell me cotton at so much a pound?’ should be his cry. If this were done, the ryots themselves would come forward with the staple, and the money would go direct into their pockets instead of through the hands of the petty native dealers—sharp fellows, who make the most of their avocation; who keep the ryots deeply in debt, and manage to screw out of them their very hearts' blood. It is the fashion now-a-days to decry the Government of India, and to declare they have done nothing for the people of India. You editors, and other Europeans who never move out of the Presidency towns, assert this so often that people at last begin to believe it. Take a tour through these Dharwar districts, and ask the older inhabitants what used to be the state of affairs here before the revenue survey, and the Government cotton-plantations were introduced? They will tell you that Government has done everything in the world to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators, but European merchants will not come forward and second the exertions already made. A great outcry is made that if capital is sent into the Mofussil, there will be immense difficulties in recovering sums under dispute in the Company's courts. There may be some truth in this, but the evil is greatly exaggerated. Besides, in the plan I mention, of Europeans coming amongst the ryots themselves, and paying ready-money for cotton there and then delivered, what chance would there be of bad debts? None whatever. But John Bull prefers grumbling to attempting a remedy for himself, and the Anglo-Bombay merchant is no exception to the rule. I only wish I were free of the Hon. Company's service, had a capital of ten thousand rupees, and a fair knowledge of the qualities of cotton to start with, I would go home in five years with my three lacs, buy back the old place in Somersetshire, and give you and yours a hearty welcome every time I could lay hands on you. The Bombay native cotton-dealers are quite up to what I now advocate, and they are the men who really make their fortunes in this market. But if a dozen fair-dealing Europeans were to come amongst us, and go at once to the ryots, they would drive off the pice-screwing native dealers like chaff before the wind. I seldom get hold of a good English or Bombay price-current, but from the calculations I have made lately, putting the cotton here at the highest prices ever demanded by the cultivators, and the prices given in Bombay and England at the lowest figure ever quoted, I am convinced that an exporter, who bought in this market by his own agents, and with ready coin, might realise a net profit of twenty-five to thirty per cent. at the Presidency, and nearly as much in the home market. The native dealers do this, and even more, and it is of course their interest to keep the Europeans out of the market.”

## RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

ON Wednesday, the 8th instant, the present Directors of the East-India Company, together with those who vacated office in April, 1853, proceeded, in compliance with the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, to elect from among themselves fifteen gentlemen, who, with three to be appointed by the Crown, are to constitute the Court of Directors from the 12th of April next. Five of the chosen are to hold office for two years, five for four years, and five for six years; and the following were elected for the periods mentioned. For two years:—Charles, Mills, Esq.; Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.; Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.; Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P.; and John Harvey Astell, Esq. For four years:—Russell Ellice, Esq.; William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.; Major James Oliphant; Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville; and Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq. For six years:—Capt. John Shepherd; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Sykes; and William Joseph Eastwick, Esq.

The Act requires that of the fifteen Directors selected on the occasion just past, six shall be persons who have resided not less than ten years in India. Of the gentlemen placed in the new Court by their colleagues, four, Messrs. Bayley, Melville, Mangles, and Prinsep, are retired members of the civil service of Bengal; Sir J. W. Hogg held high office in the Supreme Court at Calcutta; Mr. Macnaghten was also engaged in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and in the discharge of important duties connected with the failures of the house of Palmer and Co., and of another large firm, which he discharged in a manner that afforded universal satisfaction. Major Oliphant was a military officer on the Madras establishment. Lieut.-Col. Sykes and Mr. Eastwick were military officers in the Bombay service. Thus the number qualified by Indian residence is nine. Three others have been directly connected with India and the service of the East-India Company. Sir H. Willock was a Madras military officer, but was chiefly engaged in political duties in Persia. Mr. Astell was on the Company's China establishment, and Capt. Shepherd in its maritime service. The last-named gentleman is now Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. The three remaining Directors are members of eminent banking firms in the metropolis: Mr. Mills, of that of Glyn, Mills, and Co.; Mr. Ellice, of that of Roberts, Curtis, and Co.; and Mr. Smith, of that of Smith, Payne, and Smith. It may be noticed here, that Mr. Mangles, already mentioned as having the qualification of Indian residence, is a partner in the house of Mangles Brothers, bankers at Guildford, Epsom, Chertsey, Egham, Godalming, and Farnham.

**MARCH OF GOOD MANNERS.**—In reference to the Army of Exercise recently assembled at Poonah by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay—our Indian Chobham, as it is called—an officer of rank has given the following opinion:—“It is my opinion that all arms have derived much benefit and instruction from what they have seen and practised under the indefatigable and painstaking Lord Frederick. He certainly has not spared himself during the campaign, and whatever he has said or done, has been, both in tone and manner, the most kind and conciliating. Not a single foul or harsh expression has fallen from his lips, nor has such been permitted by him to be used by any one under his authority. You need not be told how much soldiers appreciate gentlemanly and becoming language when reproof is administered, and with what feelings of contempt they look upon opposite treatment from their officers. The latter treatment, I am happy to say, is now nearly exploded from the army. I only know one or two regiments where officers curse and swear on parade.”—*Indian Paper*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TWO FRIENDS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—It is the duty of a Government to develop the resources of its country, as much as it is the office of a parent to unfold the mind of the child committed to its care. Whatever may conduce to the ultimate benefit of its population, it is its province to point out and encourage. Sometimes a blessing may be hidden and unknown, at other times known but not capable of being grasped from want of means. Private speculation is often limited, because the object to be attained is distant, the road to it expensive, and its ultimate attainment doubtful. The sure and certain road to profit and gain is eagerly trodden by us all, for the love of wealth is strongly implanted in us all. The Indian Government is essentially despotic; it has the power to do anything it wishes; but at the same time, although it may advise its subjects that this or that plan is profitable, it never resorts to force. Until, however, it proves its projects to be advantageous by a liberal expenditure of its own finances, no one will for a moment credit a bare assertion. There never was a people so utterly destitute of all public enterprise as the people of India, they will follow slowly, but never lead. When once the word gain is clearly written in the horizon of the future, there is no people so diligent and unremitting in their pursuit of it. Witness, for example, the Cabool merchants, who trade from Cabool to Calcutta by land. A few merchants, however, resort to Bombay, taking advantage of the steam-communication down the Indus, purchase piece-goods, and find their way from Shekarpoor in Scinde to Candahar and Cabool. Now and then a bright exception springs up and vanishes, but this spirit is the emanation of European intellect and talent, and fails to communicate any lasting impression upon the natives of Hindostan. All works of permanent utility must originate with, be carried on, and perfected by Government; when the path is clear and straight, the natives of India will tread it, but most cautiously at first.

Improvement is at all times slow in India, but that is no reason why attempts towards it should not be made. Canals, roads, and education have made considerable progress, in addition to the organization of an immense military and civil establishment. The tea plant has been introduced into the Himalayah Mountains, and has succeeded, to the great credit and honour of Government; it is an expensive undertaking, and except the Government, no one could have undertaken the project.

Whilst chemical agriculture has progressed in England, the Indian cultivator plods on in his own way, which was that of his ancestors; antiquity is the only recommendation of the agriculture of India. Model farms, established through the various provinces of India, would do much to improve the revenue; in a few years, with but little trouble, it might be rendered much more certain in its collection, from increasing the proceeds of the labourer. The labourer could learn in the model farm the nature of soil, and why this is good or bad. In a short time a better crop would lead him to adapt the practical application of a system to his own fields. The breeding of horses, sheep, and cows at these farms would soon improve the original stock. The export trade of wool might soon be increased; a sheep is never, however, bred with reference to the good or bad quality of its wool. This want of system, in a vast continent such as that of India, is a serious error. Machinery of all kinds, and especially agricultural machinery, is almost totally unknown in India. Paper is exported at a vast cost from England, when it might be made at a moderate cost in Calcutta. What becomes of all the rags of India? Medicines are sent, at an immense annual cost, from this country, when many of their ingredients are procurable in India. For instance, castor oil is sent to England to be refined, and is then sent back again to India.

Gold is washed down the streams which flow through the Himalayahs, but who has ever looked carefully for the mine? Sugar is manufactured, but seriously injured by the clumsy method in which it is made, which destroys many of its most valuable qualities. Cotton grows in abundance, but the absence of screws to press it, and of machinery to clean it, together with the mistakes in the method of picking it, render it only fit to mix with American cotton in England. Labour is so cheap in India, that if once the right sort of cotton is exported, and in a proper state, it must compete with, and also undersell American produce.

There are two subjects to which the Indian Government may favourably turn its attention,—the culture of the vine and silk-worm. From the culture of these two things, of which there is every reason to anticipate ultimate success, the population of India would be considerably enriched. There appears to be no reason why the trade in wine and silk should not be turned into the Indian market; for the latter article alone about two millions of money pass out of this country annually. The vine we first hear of as wild in the island of Sicily in the time of Homer; we then see it spreading to Italy

and Gaul, which latter country was at first supposed to be too cold for its culture. England could in former days boast of its vines in its southern coasts. The vine is found in Persia, in the interior of the Himalayah mountains, and in many of the gardens of the European population through the North-west Provinces of India. The climate of the North-west Provinces of India appears to be very well adapted to the production of the vine; it is dry and warm. The difficulty regarding grapes is to ripen them before the rainy season sets in, but by judicious pruning in the autumn, and other management, this could be obviated. Light sandy soils to grow the vine in can be found in abundance. The vine does not come to maturity until about eight years, consequently, except Government, no one will be found bold enough to engage in the trial. Let the situations be judiciously selected,—one near Ambullah, one near Lahore, one at Mooltan, and one in the lower range of the Himalayah mountains. The rainy season sets in at Lahore later than at Ambullah, and at Mooltan it is seldom that there are any periodical rains. Cuttings of the best vines procurable in Europe might be forwarded to India in the cold season, care being taken lest they should be injured by the sudden change in temperature. A practical work on the vine should be sent out to each of the districts of India, such as that by Clement Hoare, and thus the officers of Government would soon become familiar with the subject. A work might also be translated into the vernacular, to instruct the native population. The excise of India would be much increased should the vine succeed, and the noxious drugs at present vended to the native and European population supplanted by a wholesome beverage; for a wholesome wine can be made from the superfluous leaves, tendrils, and young shoots of the vine; the only requisite is sugar, which can always be procured exceedingly cheap.

There seems to be no reason why, when the Government has proved the plan successful, the lower range of the Himalayahs should not be covered with vineyards, for the climate here is well suited to the European constitution. The avidity with which grapes imported from Cabool are purchased by the natives shows the taste which they have for this fruit.

We are indebted to China for the silk-worm, and their introduction into Europe has been the source of much wealth and comfort to its people; there appears to be no reason why it should not be extensively cultivated in India; it requires a temperature of 70° or 80°, and a dry atmosphere. The heat of India about Ambullah and Lahore is greater than this in the hot season; but should it be found too great, the temperature may be reduced by having recourse to the valley between the higher and lower ranges of the Himalayah mountains. Dhera Dhoon would be a good place to try the experiment in. A small outlay would be required to erect a suitable building for rearing the silk-worm in, and an experienced person would be required to superintend the winding of the silk. Mulberry-trees grow so quickly and so well that, on the score of food, there would be no difficulty. Silk-worms have been tried at different times in India, but have not succeeded, having been the result of private speculation. If eggs could be brought from China to Europe in a walking-stick, there would be no difficulty in transporting them to India in these days of rapid transit. Mulberry-trees might be planted along the canals now being constructed at hardly any expense. Two millions of money might be very advantageously transferred to India on account of silk.

The natives of India are naturally very apathetic and indolent, and from the seclusion in which many of the women live, who could not engage in any active out-door employment, the culture of the silk-worm would soon become a popular occupation.

If a trial is once made on a sufficiently large scale, the vine and the silk-work will soon be reckoned amongst the most valuable of Indian products.

F.

## BANQUET TO LORD HARRIS.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company gave a grand entertainment at the London Tavern to Lord Harris on his departure to undertake the government of Madras. Among those present, besides the nobleman just named and the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the E. I. Company, were the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., the Earl of Elgin, Earl Grey, Viscount Canning, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, M.P., the Right Honourable Sydney Herbert, M.P., the Right Honourable Edward Ellice, M.P., Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, M.P.; Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P.; Right Hon. W. C. Hayter, M.P.; Sir E. C. Deering, Bart., M.P.; Sir Henry Meux, Bart., M.P.; Hon. Col. Boyle, M.P.; Lord Justice Knight Bruce; Lord Justice Turner;

Vice-Chancellor Stuart; Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Pasley, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B.; Sir T. N. Redington, K.C.B.; the Solicitor-General; the Lord Mayor; Sir John Campbell; the Hon. Arthur Harris; the Hon. R. H. Temple; the Hon. J. C. Erskine; Sir J. C. Melville, K.C.B.; J. C. Marshman, Esq., &c. &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been drunk with due honours, the chairman (Russell Ellice, Esq.) rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Lord Harris." His lordship, he said, had been selected for the high office which he was about to enter upon, by a unanimous vote of the Court, and with the full approbation of her Majesty's Government. He was no untried man. As governor of Trinidad he had given the greatest satisfaction both to Government and the inhabitants, from whom he had received the highest testimonials of esteem. In India the recollection would ever be present to him of the gallant deeds of his noble ancestor, by whom Seringapatam was won for the East-India Company. Three subjects which would claim to draw largely on the noble lord's energies, he begged especially to recommend to his notice: these were, the land revenue, public works, and education. Proceeding to his important duties as his lordship did, in the enjoyment of the full confidence of the Court and the Government, he had only in conclusion to wish him a prosperous voyage, and all success and happiness.

Lord Harris, in returning thanks, said that he was deeply gratified by the kind reception which he had met, so disproportioned to his merits. He was fully aware of the great importance of the charge which awaited him, and of the vast responsibility which he was about to incur. But if the labour and responsibility were great, so also were the incentives to right actions which pressed upon him. In the memory of him to whom the chairman had so kindly adverted was a most powerful one, and the example of the great man who, had he lived, would at this time have exercised the government of Madras, was another.

The Chairman then proposed "The Navy," a toast, he said, always popular among Englishmen, but now peculiarly so, from the interest excited by the Eastern question.

Sir George Lambert, in acknowledging the toast, observed that the fleet which had just left our shores was the most noble one that ever sailed. The highest praise was called for by the great expedition with which it was fitted out, the judicious selection of officers, and its perfect efficiency.

The Chairman then gave "The Army." What he said of the navy was applicable to the other branch of the service. India had for many years been our only field of warfare; but there could be no doubt that the character maintained there would be upheld in other places.

Sir C. Pasley returned thanks.

The next toast was "Her Majesty's Ministers." The chairman regretted the absence of the premier, Lord John Russell; and others, but several of her Majesty's advisers were present. At this time their duties were especially arduous; but the course on which they had entered was a just one, and he trusted that they and the country would be brought gloriously through the struggle.

The Duke of Newcastle said the best evidence for Government was that they met with the confidence of all parties. Their most anxious wish was for peace. With regard to Lord Harris, he felt assured that he would never tarnish the honours won at Seringapatam. There were several present who felt for Lord Harris the most affectionate regard; and all felt confident that as he had quitted Trinidad regretted by the inhabitants, he would, when the time came for his quitting India, find the like expression of feeling in the natives of that country.

The Chairman then gave "The President of the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs" (who was unavoidably absent). No one, he said, could conduct the business with greater efficiency, or in a more conciliatory spirit.

The next toast was "The Marquis of Dalhousie," whose talents and sound policy were eulogised by the chairman.

The Chairman then proposed "Prosperity to the City of London."

Thanks were returned by the Lord Mayor.

The toast of "The Civil Service," was acknowledged by Mr. Sullivan.

The "Army of India" followed; and at a rather late hour the company separated.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 1.—Racer, Pirouet, and Francis Yates, Painter, Mauritius.—2. Anglia, Gardner, Mauritius; Ganges, Deas, Whampoa.—3. Asia, Newlands, Manila; Senator, Scoullar, Bombay; Gladiator, Skelton, Mauritius; Acasta, Bruce, Whampoa.—4. Diadem, Gillies, and Culloden, Ferguson, Mauritius; Menaces, Leisk, Shanghai.—7. Calloe, Bruhn, Bengal.—8. Genghis Khan, Bond, and Miles Barton, Kelly, Bombay.—9. Electric, Douglas, and Glenmore, Smith, Mauritius; Simoon, Ellwood, Tutuoreen; Balder, Suenesson, Shanghai.—10. Coromandel, Poole, Singapore; Planet, Buckingham, and William Prowse, Williams, Whampoa; Edmundsbury, Redpath, Ceylon; Missionary, Fenton, Ceylon; Duchess of Lancaster, Stevenson, Manila; Cicely, Armstrong, and Royal Lily, Shrewsbury, Bombay.—11. Symmetry, Richardson, Ceylon; Kerr, Dickson, Mauritius; Palatine, Parker, Bengal; Columbia, Ramsay, Maulmein.—13. John Edward, Marshall, Bengal; Edward, Ware, Mauritius; Sorata, Hodgson, Whampoa; Alice Maud, Weeks, Manila and Lisbon.—14. London, Tillman, and Senator, Philpots, Singapore; Eclipse, Tomlinson, and Eleanor, Hughes, Mauritius; Mystery, Petersen, Shanghai; China, Ferguson, Bombay; W. S. Lindsay, Western, Whampoa; Fieda, Matheson, Hong-Kong; Rodsley, Skell, Manila.—15. General Michels, Stratten, Whampoa; Cambria, Bovey, Maulmein; Phillip Lisle, Cadenhead, Manila; Elizabeth, Owen, Bombay; Paramatta, Soppin, Mauritius.—16. Vanguard, Crosby, Whampoa; Marion, Bilton, Bombay; Ann Nelson, Nelson, Mauritius; Oden, Welkender, Maulmein; Equator, Burgess, and Betsy, Atkinson, Mauritius; Monarchy, Thomas, Bengal; Rubicon, Vaux, Cochinchina.—17. Panola, Rennie, Bombay; Robert Barbour, Candlish, Bengal; Iron Duke, Haslep, Mauritius.

## DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—MARCH 3. Thomas Mitchell, Paul, Calcutta.—4. Sir John Ross, Jones, Ceylon; British Tar, Sharp, Madras.—11. Aberfeldie, Brock, Hong-Kong.—10. Wilsons, Clark, Algoa Bay.—13. Rajah of Sarawak, Giles, Hong-Kong; Maria Burriss, Tucker, Mauritius; Lancasterian, Langley, Hong-Kong; James Gibb, Jackson, Bombay.—14. Queen of Sheba, Reed, Madras; Brewer, Thrane, Bombay.

From PLIMMOUTH.—MARCH 16. Propontis (steamer), Maynard, Cape and Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Euxine, from SOUTHAMPTON (March 4), to proceed, by steamer Bentinck, from SUZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mr. J. J. Huston, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Mathews. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Caldecott, Miss Caldecott, Lieut. Godfrey, Mr. Grey, and Mrs. Shepherd and infant. For SUZ.—Mr. Berthon, Mr. Tasker, Mr. P. Harcourt, Mr. Warden, Capt. Lodwick, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Winfield, Mr. L. A. Wallace, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Moriarty, and Mr. Macnaghten. For ADEN.—Mr. E. L. Robertson. For CEYLON.—Mr. Webster, Maj. Driberg, and Mr. Gibson. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Weldon, Mr. W. F. Grey, Mr. H. Walpole, and Mr. Taylor. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Fife, Mr. R. B. Mackey, Mr. E. W. Danvers, Mr. F. J. Rollins, Mr. J. Rome, Mr. Hewett, Mr. W. Newson, Mr. J. H. Nicholson, Mrs. Wight, Mr. Williams, Lieut. H. Moller, Mr. Framps, Mr. Grant, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Drummond, Mr. E. Raynsford, Mr. Mallock, Mr. Times, Mr. Cann, and Mr. Scott.—FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. Wallace. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Pedder, and Mr. Warrington.

Per General Screw Company's steamer Propontis, from SOUTHAMPTON (March 14).—Miss Rybott, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Banfield, Mr. Walker, Mr. Grace, Mr. Cloete, Capt. Peto, Mr. Barre, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Bedingfield, Mr. J. Bruce, Mr. Chyne, Mons. and Madame Meunon and 2 children, and Mons. Alabyn.

## PASSENGERS EXPOTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Sultan, MARCH 24.—Capt. and Mrs. Sparkis, Mr. Macnair, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and infant; Col. Roberts, Lieut. Francis, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hayes, Mrs. Moule, Mrs. Wardroper, Miss Cotton, Mrs. Julbert, Capt. Denning, Mrs. Harrington, Capt. Black, Lieut. Garforth, Mrs. Maunsell and 3 children, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Moxon, Mrs. Harris, Col. and Mrs. Whaygates, Mrs. Orr, Capt. Nicol, Lieut. Ledworth, Mr. Northmore, Master Willisford, Mrs. Skeen and infant, Master Skeen, Mrs. Macaulay and infant, Lieut. Martin, Mr. Gray, Mr. Ursons, Quarter mr. McDonald, Mr. Moxay, Mr. Specley, Lieut. Brett, Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Capt. Bantree, Capt. Westbrooke, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, and infant, Asst. surg. Parker, Mr. Lockett, Capt. Harris, Mr. Wood, Mr. Thornton, Capt. Call, Mr. Mainprize, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Cook, Lieut. Keat, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilkins, and 2 children; Lieut. Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. Mereweather.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BIRD, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. F. Madras army, d. at Bath, Feb. 27.  
CAMPBELL, Mrs. George, d. in Chesham-street, March 4.  
CHESTER, the wife of G. retired, E. I. Co.'s service, s. at St. Helier's, Jersey, March 13.  
FORLONG, the wife William, s. at Burton-park, Petworth, Sussex, March 16.  
HARRIS, the wife of Capt. C. Bengal army, s. at Inverness-road, Baywater, March 9.  
HOLLAND, the wife of the Rev. Edmund, s. (still-born), at Hyde-park-gardens, Feb. 26.  
KINDERSLEY, the lady of N. E. B. 5th Madras, N.I. d. at the Priory, Mansfield, Woodhouse, Notts, March 2.  
MCNEILL, the lady of John, Bombay army, s. at Belgrave-villas, Brixton, March 6.  
MURRAY, the wife of Robert, C. E. d. at Grand Cairo, Feb. 6.  
NICOLLS, the wife of R. O. T. 6th Madras N.I. s. at Brook-hill, Woolwich, Feb. 27.

## MARRIAGES.

ASPINALL, Richard, late of Shanghai, to Sarah H. d. of J. H. Hopkins, at Edgbaston Old Church, Birmingham, March 15.  
CARGILL, Edward B. of Colombo, Ceylon, to Dora J. d. of William Nesham, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 9.

**GARRETT**, Rev H. G. to Emma G. E. d. of the late Capt. W. H. R. Howard, Bengal fusiliers, at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, March 16.  
**KENZIE**, G. J. Bombay medical establishment, to Eleanor, F. d. of J. W. Macauley, M.D. at St. James's church, Dublin, Feb. 18.  
**TURNOR**, Edward M. to Fanny, d. of Francis Collison, of the Cape of Good Hope, at Bilney, Norfolk, March 7.

## DEATHS.

**BRODIE**, Mary C. wife of James C. of Sethen and Coulmony, at Edinburgh, Feb. 27.  
**BROWNE**, Hannab, relict of the late George W. Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Southampton, Feb. 26.  
**CUMBERLEGE**, Cleland, relict of the late Joseph, of Bombay, at Paris, aged 75, March 3.  
**DAVIES**, Ann, wife of Capt. A. T. late of the Bengal army, at Cheltenham, aged 44, March 9.  
**DU PONT**, M. d. of Rear-admiral Money, at Brompton, aged 31, March 7.  
**ELPHINSTONE**, John F. at Brighton, aged 76, March 12.  
**HAWKINS**, Eliza C. relict of the late William, Madras civil service, at Brighton, March 14.  
**LANCASTER**, Capt. C. Madras horse art. at Upper Clapton, aged 44, March 14.  
**MALTMAN**, William, late purser Hon. E. I. C.'s maritime service, at Elie, Fifehire, March 3.  
**PINCHARD**, Harry S. s. of Capt. G. T. late of the 3rd Madras light inf. near Torquay, Feb. 28.  
**ROBERTS**, Charles R. S. s. of the late Capt. C. A. of the Madras army, accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the Thames, near Caversham, aged 17, Feb. 23.  
**SCOTT**, Elizabeth F. d. of Henry E. and granddaughter of the late Lieut. col. William, 23rd Bengal N.I. at Belmont, Higher Broughton, Manchester, aged 6, March 11.  
**STEVENSON**, Margaret M. wife of William, surgeon, Hon. E.I.C.'s medical estab. at Jersey, aged 39, Feb. 25.  
**WILMORE**, Cleland, relict of the late Frederick, and formerly widow of Joseph Cumberlege, of Bombay, at Paris.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

1st, 7th, and 15th March, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. G. W. Colledge; Mr. S. Lushington.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Doran, 24th N.I.; Capt. C. A. Nicholson, 25th N.I.; Lieut. A. Key, 28th N.I.; Capt. C. Gordon, 74th N.I.; Major H. N. Pepper, retired; Surg. M. Grierson, retired; Assist. surg. J. E. Umphelby.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. Carruthers, 1st N.I.; Lieut. C. F. J. Skottowe, 2nd N.I.; Capt. R. K. Watt, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. E. Walker, 47th N.I.; Lieut. W. Broome, 49th N.I.; Capt. E. Showers, retired; Surg. W. B. Thomson.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. A. Rowan, artillery; Lieut. H. Rivers, engineers; Ens. J. Carnegie, 5th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. H. Lushington.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. reg.; Lieut. H. Möller, 11th N.I.; Lieut. F. Watson, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Hawtreay, 50th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. gen. James S. Fraser; Capt. L. Tripe, 12th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Brev. major R. W. D. Leith, 1st Eur. reg.; Lieut. A. S. Warden, 14th N.I.; Lieut. J. Campbell, 22nd N.I.; Assist. surg. T. W. Ward.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Scott, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. T. Stannus, 16th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. F. L'Estrange, 30th N.I., 3 months; Lieut. N. Burton, 32nd N.I., 6 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Brev. col. F. Straton, 1st cav., 6 months; Ens. T. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I., 3 months; Brev. capt. A. Cooper, 46th N.I.; 3 months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. Maude, 4th N.I., 4 months; Capt. C. J. Symonis, 5th N.I., 6 months; Surg. D. A. Carnegie, M.D., 6 months.

## APPOINTMENTS.]

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. George William Coopland, M.A., of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.  
 The Rev. Charles Rhenius, of the Church Missionary College, Islington, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Madras establishment.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Howard William Browlow, and Mr. John Dobree Budd, admitted volunteers for the Indian Navy.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

## CIVIL.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, of the Bombay civil service; to take effect from the 1st May, 1854.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. J. H. Charteris, invalids.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. Lawford, 9th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Brev. maj. C. B. Morton, 10th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Goble, 14th N.I.

No. 2 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**CAVALRY.**—Maunsell Mark Prendergast, 4th Jan.; John Cutts Lockwood, 20th Jan.

**INFANTRY.**—Charles Henry Fitzroy Gambier, Henry Doyle Metcalfe, Charles Martin Farquharson, and David Henderson, 4th Jan.; George Fergus Graham, and Alexander Copland, 14th Jan.; Henry Benson Stuart (abroad), Sutherland Ross, Charles Metcalfe Bushby (abroad), and George Welland Henry Hoggan (abroad), 20th January; Robert Innes Grant, 4th Feb.; Henry John Cartwright Jacob, and Horby Fagan, 14th Feb.; Henry Evelyn Oakley, Henry Sconce, Edmund Ward, Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester, Alexander Shand Thain, and Alexander Haldane Eckford, 20th Feb.; Robert William Danvers, and James Nicholas Drutton Hewett, 4th March.

*Mem.*—Mr. Hugh Henry Gough, having passed his examination on the 12th November last, is to take rank next below Mr. Burke Cuppage,—vide List No. 4 of 1853; and Mr. John Bartleman, having passed his examination on the 20th December last, is to take rank next below Mr. Donald Macdonald, agreeably to the principle laid down in Military Letter dated 21st July, 1852, No. 88,—vide List No. 4 of 1853.—Mr. O. S. Bridges has been granted three months' sick leave, without prejudice to his semi-nary rank,—vide List No. 1 of 1854.

No. 2 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**CAVALRY.**—Henry Fraser, 4th Feb.

**INFANTRY.**—Daniel Wilson Laughton, 14th Jan.; William Henry Campbell, James Angelo Richardson, and Henry Stewart Hill, 20th Jan.; Frederick James Hicks, 1st Feb.; William Hargood, and Hervey Morris Stanley Clarke, 4th Feb.; Charles Henry Plowden, 14th Feb.; James Black Reid, George Shaw Butler Hewetson, and Thomas Patrick Fraser Tytler, 20th Feb.; Henry Walpole, 4th March.

No. 2 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**CAVALRY.**—Arthur William Macnaghten, and George Malcolm Shaw, 4th March.

**INFANTRY.**—Charles Donald Macleod, John Foster Forbes, Thomas Edmund Strong, Carey James De Lancey, and Adam George Forbes Hogg, 4th Jan.; Alexander Stevenson (abroad), 9th Jan.; Ronald Laurentz Campbell, and Claudius James Turnbull, 20th Jan.; Simon Fraser McGillivray, and Walter Lumsden, 4th Feb.; Julius Middleton Boyd, Anthony Durand, and Edwin Charles William Cotgrave, 20th Feb.; John Louis, 4th March.



No. 2 of 1854.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS  
FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified.

Theodore Duka, M.D., 4th Jan.; George Vernon Currie, Lachlan Hector John Maclean, and Francis Hugh O'Donnell, M.D., 14th Jan.; John James Trevor Lawrence, and Henry Martineau Greenhow, 20th Jan.; Robert Bond Morgan, 4th Feb.; Henry William Graham, and Martin Brydon Lamb, M.D., 14th Feb.; John Elliott, M.D., and Thomas Beard Farncombe, 20th Feb.

No. 2 of 1854.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS  
FOR MADRAS.

To rank from dates specified.

James McDonald, 14th Feb.; Arthur Umphelby (abroad), 20th Feb.

No. 2 of 1854.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS  
FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the dates specified.

Robert Croosing Thorpe, M.D., 4th Jan.; John Henry Gould, B.A., M.B., and Thomas Gillham Hewlett, 20th Jan.

No. 1 of 1854.

LIST OF RANK OF A VOLUNTEER FOR THE  
BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 17th Aug. 1853.)

To rank from the date specified.

Henry Thompson Black, 9th Nov. 1853.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 3, 1854.

10th Foot.—Ens. George W. Graham, from the 90th Foot, to be ens., v. Peard, who retires. Dated 3rd March. 1854.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. Charles Nedham, from the 10th Foot, to be lieut., v. Peel, appointed paymaster. Dated 3rd March, 1854.

60th Foot.—1st-Lieut. Henry Francis Williams to be capt. by purchase, v. Sotheby, who retires. Dated 3rd March, 1854.—2nd-Lieut. Rowley Willes Hinxman to be 1st-lieut. by purchase, v. Williams. Dated 3rd March, 1854.—James Durham Dundas, gent., to be 2nd-lieut. by purchase, v. Hinxman. Dated 3rd March, 1854.

84th Foot.—Lieut. Campbell Barber Browne, from the 98th Foot, to be lieut., v. Wolseley, appointed to the 90th Foot. Dated 3rd March, 1854.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Ens. Edward Hammond King, from the 94th Foot, to be 2d-lieut. by purchase, v. Hedley, appointed to the 94th Foot. Dated 3rd March, 1854.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10, 1854.

29th Foot.—Lieut. Augustus Alexander Dick to be capt. without purchase, v. J. D. Young, deceased. Dated 9th Jan. 1854.—Ens. John James Gordon to be lieut. without purchase, v. Dick. Dated 9th Jan. 1854.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. George Robert Hopkins to be capt. without purchase, v. Bagenall, deceased. Dated 7th Nov. 1853.—Ens. Donald Harvey Munro to be lieut. without purchase, v. Hopkins. Dated 7th Nov. 1853.

74th Foot.—Lieut. Augustus Davies to be capt. without purchase, v. Breton, deceased. Dated 16th Dec. 1853.—Ens. Bedford Davies, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Davies. Dated 10th March, 1854.

85th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Osborne Creagh to be capt. without purchase, v. Woodgate, deceased. Dated 1st March, 1854.—Ens. James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie to be lieut. without purchase, v. Creagh. Dated 1st March, 1854.

ADULTERATION UPON ADULTERATION.—At a meeting held at Colombo, a speaker mentioned a case as within his own knowledge, where a sale of fifty tons of beet-root was made for the avowed purpose of adulterating chicory, the mixture to be afterwards employed in adulterating coffee. Who can tell what enters his mouth?

BOOKS.

Ladák, Physical, Statistical, and Historical; with Notices of the surrounding Countries. By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Brevet-Major, Bengal Engineers. London, 1854. Allen and Co.

It is but seldom that the promise of a title-page is fulfilled. Here the intimation of what is to come falls far short of the performance; and the honesty and good faith of the author would recommend his work, had it no other claim to praise. It is, however, a work of extraordinary research and extraordinary completeness. Of Ladák we previously knew scarcely anything; now we may know almost as much as if each of us had visited it personally. The book opens a new chapter in the history of man, and whatever the taste of the reader, whether he be devoted to antique lore or to modern discovery, whether scientific knowledge be his object, or mere amusement, he will find much to his taste. Exterior beauty is a recommendation even to solid excellence. So have thought those who have aided in getting up Major Cunningham's book, a duty which has been performed throughout every department in admirable style. It is altogether a beautiful volume, and the illustrations, which are very numerous, are of the first class; not scratches or daubs in the sign-post way, but full of nature and spirit. With food for the mind and food for the eye, what more can be desired? We know not; and feel that our only remaining duty is to express our cordial wishes for the success of a book at once so good and so handsome.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

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East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 3 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	½ to ¾ prem.

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5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 2½ to 2 3
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1840, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Feb. 24 to Mar. 7.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	40,097 11 3
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	7,458 19 7
Bombay ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	—
Bi-Monthly ..			47,556 10 10

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	From 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854,	£3,500,000
Ditto ditto ....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855,	£3,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	2s. 0d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	2s. 0d.	

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Eurine, March 3, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£14,291	£5,900
Alexandria.....	6,970	—
Ceylon.....	700	—
Bombay .....	—	59,200
Madras .....	—	5,460
Calcutta.....	—	15,200
Singapore .....	—	875
Batavia .....	—	17,975
Hong Kong .....	6,455	6,312
Canton .....	—	16,930
Shanghai.....	—	300
	£28,416	£127,252

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 15th March, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 6d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th March, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 29th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

## SALT MEATS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said Wednesday, the 29th March, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 7th March, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

## 300 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT PALE ALE,

for the use of the Indian Navy, and for the Hospitals at Bombay; and that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd day of March, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st March, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Quarterly General Court appointed to be held at this House on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, is made Special, at the desire of nine Proprietors of East-India Stock, agreeably to the following letter, viz.:-

"London, 23rd February, 1854.

"Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., Secretary, &amp;c. &amp;c.,

"East India House.

"Sir,--

"We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, request the Quarterly Court, to be held on 22nd proximo, may be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following motion, to be submitted by Mr. Robert Brown:--

"Motion.--That, referring to the Papers laid before the Court of Proprietors, in accordance with the resolution of the Quarterly Court of October last, regarding the claim of the Calcutta Steam Company for the public services rendered by their steamer the 'India,' it is the opinion of this Court that those services should be acknowledged, by payment of the sum claimed, namely, £20,000."

"We have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very obedient servants,

"J. Mackillop,  
J. R. Reeves,  
Thos. Dent,  
Thos. Wilkinson, Major,

"W. S. Binny,  
W. H. Martin,  
G. G. Campbell,  
E. Mackintosh,  
J. W. Freshfield."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th March, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice, that at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, he will submit the following motions, viz.:-

"That this Court now take into consideration the case of the removal of Messrs. Grant and Le Geyt."

"That the time is arrived for taking into consideration the sufferings of the military who were punished on the ground of a mutiny of the 6th Light Cavalry of Madras."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,--

**TWELVE** Months since you were pleased to manifest your confidence in me by electing me to the Direction of your affairs, from which I have been withdrawn by the operation of an Act subsequently passed, reducing the total number of Directors elected by you to fifteen, in the first instance, and eventually to twelve.

The interest which I always took in the affairs of India has been increased and strengthened by the short experience which I have already had, and relying upon a continuance of your kindness, I propose, when opportunity shall offer, to tender to you the renewal of my services, and venture to express a confident hope that you will be pleased to restore me to the position in which your suffrages so recently placed me, and from which I have been removed by circumstances beyond your control.

Allow me to express my warm and grateful sense of your past kindness, and earnestly to solicit its continuance.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

D. C. MARJORIBANKS.

4, Upper Grosvenor Street, 11th March, 1854.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,--

**FROM** the 12th April next, I shall (under the operation of an Act of Parliament of last Session) cease to be a Director of your affairs. When, on the 1st of May, 1850, I was placed, by a large majority of the Proprietors, in the proud position I had been long struggling for, I stated to the constituency that no exertion should be wanting on my part to justify the confidence reposed in me; and I can with truth assert, that I have faithfully endeavoured to carry out that determination, by a conscientious and zealous discharge of the important duties which devolved upon me. It would therefore have been a source of honest pride and gratification had my services been still retained. In returning my warm and sincere thanks to the many kind friends and Proprietors who have communicated with me since the result of the ballot on the 8th instant was known, I have only to add that I shall embrace the first legitimate opportunity that occurs under the constitution of the new Court, to appeal to you again for your suffrages, with a well-grounded hope that the same kindness and consideration which placed me in the seat which I am about to vacate, will not be withheld when the time arrives for soliciting your support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

J. A. MOORE.

19, Portland Place, March 14, 1854.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

## REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta Feb. 19th, Sand Heads 20th, Madras 24th, Point de Galle 28th, Aden March 9th, and arrived at Suez March 15th.

The *Feroze*, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 28th, and arrived at Suez March 15th.

The *Cadiz*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Feb. 11th, Singapore 18th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 25th Feb.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta March 24th (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles March 26th (per *Valetta*).

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton April 3rd.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Viâ Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.

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" " " Newspapers, 3d. each.

\* \* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 30.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. ..	Feb. 19	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Feb. 2
Madras .. ..	24	Bombay .. ..	28
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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

To Burmah, according to custom, we turn first, and, in conformity with late experience, it is to find next to nothing. The most exciting subject is furnished by the movement of Captain D'Orgoni, now called General D'Orgoni, or, to give his Burmese title, *NEH-MYO-THE-EE-ZE-AH*. This officer, it will be recollected, is a Frenchman, and has been very active in drilling the Burmese troops so as to make soldiers of them, if that may be effected. On the 4th January, he was the hero of a series of solemn ceremonies at Ava, enough to gladden the coldest heart. After various parading at the palace of Umerapoora, the general was conducted to the golden palace, whither the prince had previously proceeded, and where he was in waiting to receive his honoured guest. After a good deal more of ceremonial and five minutes' silence, which the report assures us was quite appalling, his majesty of the golden foot proceeded to address Captain D'Orgoni "in words" (we again follow the report) "pronounced in a gracious and endearing manner." What Burmese grace and Burmese endearment are like, must of course be matter of speculation. The tenor of the prince's address was to the effect that the captain had been called to the royal presence to be invested with titles never before conferred upon any European of any nation. Some, perhaps, will wonder whether they ever will again. The prince having concluded (princely orations are usually brief, and it seems particularly so in Burmah), a royal retainer read with a loud voice an imperial edict setting forth the reasons which had influenced the royal wisdom in conferring such a first-rate dignity upon a stranger. He then read aloud an exposition of the rank, power, and privileges of the newly-made grandee, after which, a herald, or some person corresponding with our notions of a herald, proclaimed, with all the force which he could command in the absence of a speaking-trumpet, the mysterious words quoted above, which were forthwith repeated by all the officers assembled. This is an improvement: by all means let such matter in future be proclaimed in the same way—verse and chorus. The word, which we will not again subject the reader to pronounce or try to pronounce, means, it seems, "D'Orgoni, cousin of the Emperor, a man of handsome appearance, and an unconquerable general." It is truly delightful to find that the gentleman thus honoured is as handsome as he is great, and that the Burmese have a just appreciation of manly European beauty. What would

they say to the Apollo Belvedere? The last ceremony was, perhaps, the best of all. A gift of a quantity (what quantity is not stated) of pure silver was made to the general in three golden cups. This concluded the business. The king retired, as did the general, and all was over. A few days after, the general suddenly presented himself (not hostilely) at Meeaday, where he had an audience of an hour from Colonel Anthorp. He then proceeded to Prome, where he had an audience of Brigadier Dickson, of about half the length of that at Meeaday. Rangoon was his next stage; thence he was to proceed by the *Fire Queen* to Calcutta, and further our information does not extend. What transpired in the conferences with the British officers is not made public; but it is said the general would guarantee the safety of property and life to any one to whom he should give a passport. The question is mooted, why does he leave Ava? There is a rumour, that on a complaint made of his doings by the British minister at Paris, orders were issued for his return to his own country, and that his movements are consequent on communications made to him from Pondicherry. Some of the Calcutta papers speculate as to the account which the general will give of himself at home; but these matters are too elevated for our columns, and we must forbear to follow them. We cordially agree, however, in a *dictum* of the *Englishman*, that "he is well out of Burmah; for whatever he was doing at Ava, he was doing us no good." There is little else from Burmah. The following account of the joys of surveying there, will scarcely create any desire to participate in them.

"The engineer officer who proceeded some time ago to survey the creeks and ground between the Pegu and Nitang rivers has returned. Quiet people sitting under their punkahs in Calcutta, with all the comforts and luxuries of life about them, would stare at the method of travelling an officer has to adopt in this country. Fancy being placed in a small country boat with a roof too low to admit of sitting upright, with a terrific sun over head, the said boat being propelled by poles along the bed of a narrow muddy creek, at the rate of about 4 miles an hour; at length, so shallow does it become, that further progress by that method is impossible, the boat is turned into a sledge, and is dragged along the bed of the slimy nullah by buffaloes, who insist every quarter of an hour on lying down in the mud. At length even this method of progression ceases, and the boat is bodily lifted out of the mud and placed on the bank, which is covered with high elephant-grass; the buffaloes are tacked on, and coolies go ahead, pushing aside the high grass as they go along, and making a road for the sledge. The country in some parts of Pegu is so infested with wild elephants and other animals, that the Burmese cannot be induced to penetrate this high grass, and the officer, rifle in hand, has to lead the way, the mire through which he walks being so deep as to render it necessary at times to divest himself, not only of shoes and stockings, but also of another garment, which the proverb says cannot be taken off a Highlander."

Another paragraph is curious, if true :—

"By letters from Prome, up to the 23rd January, all was quiet there. The troops were healthy and the climate good. Some strange news had come in from Major Cotton's camp. It seems an officer of the 2nd E. B. Fusiliers had been detached with a party on elephants to surprise Goung-Gie, the dacoit chief; the party, on arriving at the village, found of course the chief gone, but one of his wives and some 200 carts were there, as also a large number of bags piled up together, which were examined as well as the darkness of the night would allow. The contents of the bags appeared to be lead. The officer commanding the party did not think it prudent to remain in the village, so drew off his men, leaving the 200 cart-loads of grain and bags of lead in the village. An artilleryman, however, took a bag of this lead away with him, and on return to camp sold it to a commissariat gomastah for Rs. 143, as being *very* good lead. The lead turned out to be silver, and the knowing native is said to have cleared Rs. 1,200 by the transaction. Some others brought bags away, and made the same discovery."

The North-West furnishes nothing.

There is much discussion about the state of affairs in the countries between India and Russia. The march of

a Russian army to Khiva seems to be generally discredited. When the dispute arose between the British minister at Tehran and the Persian Government, it is stated that Prince Dolgorouski offered the latter a large bribe as the price of marching 30,000 men upon Bagdad. But it was not accepted. The dispute is at an end. The Russians keep their money, and the advance upon Bagdad is not made.

At Bombay the most noticeable thing is a reprimand which the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, has administered to Major Jacob on account of his remarks on the native troops of the Indian army which appeared in the *London Times* and in the Bombay paper bearing the same name. Its tone is very decided. Our readers will find it in another place.

Lord Elphinstone appears to be deeply engaged in railway affairs, and to be in the enjoyment of almost unbounded popularity.

In continuation of the extract from the *China Mail* in our last, on the dollar question, we resort to that paper again :—

"Since the present position of the dollar question at Canton was explained, we have been favoured with the notification by the U.S. Vice-Consul giving publicity to a despatch from the Hoppo, who—from a motive of potency with officials in all ages and countries, namely, to 'avoid the trouble of correspondence'—has agreed, or rather got the shroffs to agree, to receive Mexican at the same rate as Spanish dollars in payment of customs. The document, coupled with the declaration of the bankers of the western suburb, which we published last week, may settle the question, so far as the Chinese are concerned; and as some of them must be the chief sufferers by the innovation, we trust the few foreign firms that have opposed it will now give in with a good grace.

"Had the settlement of the matter lain with the mandarins, it might have been accomplished long ago; but whatever notion may be entertained of their absolute power, they themselves know that money-changers are too much for ministers in China as well as elsewhere. It is three or four months since orders to receive Mexican dollars at their intrinsic value in payment of duties were issued by the prefect and the district magistrates; but the shroffs would not have it so, until now that the pressure from without has apparently convinced them that it would on the whole be most for their interest to yield; and thus there are at length actual settlements of customs duties admitted in Mexican dollars at the same rate as Spanish.

"Duties are payable in Sycee silver by weight; but the treaties provide for their settlement in foreign coins, 'made equal to standard or pure silver.' In July, 1843, an assay of foreign coins was made at Canton by a native shroff, in the presence of certain Chinese and foreign officials; and according to it, Mexicans are about 11 per cent. below Sycee. The factitious value given to Spanish dollars has hitherto enabled the merchants advantageously to purchase Sycee for duties with chopped or broken Spanish dollars; but neither the growing scarcity of that money in any shape, nor the admitted fact of the Mexican being intrinsically as valuable, sufficed to secure the currency of the latter, the distinction being a source of profit to the money-changers, who, after the two coins had been officially declared to be on a par, refused to sell Sycee at the same rate for Mexican as for Spanish. As it was not without reason they did so, probably they might not have been coerced, had their refusal been restricted to ordinary commercial transactions; but by extending it to duties, which they had been ordered to receive in Mexican, a handle was given for complaining to their own authorities; and advantage was taken of the opportunity to have the change made general, by which, no doubt, others besides Chinese, under obligations payable in Spanish dollars, have benefited considerably."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Col. Mountain, adjt. gen. H.M.'s Forces in India, at Futtyghur, Feb. 18.

MADRAS.—Asst. Surg. Anderson, 1st Eur. Fusiliers, at Tongho, Jan. 8.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. Pitcairn, 25th N.I., at Ahmedabad, Feb. 8.



## BENGAL.

## THE FURLOUGH REGULATIONS FOR THE MILITARY AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The new furlough regulations are out at last. The difference of opinion between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors, has therefore been composed. Its effects, however, are distinctly visible in the tone of the new orders. It has for some time been suspected, that the new rules, however great an improvement on the ancient system, would be no boon to officers of the army, and the suspicion is justified by the event. The regulations, though beneficial to the interests of the state, are by no means liberal as regards its servants.

And first as regards the public interests. They were decidedly opposed to the further continuance of the former regulations. Under that system, an officer in staff employ could leave India for the Cape and Australia, and retain his appointment for two years. This was of course exceedingly convenient for himself, but the office, in which alone the public had any interest, meanwhile "got along" as it best could. The incumbent, aware that his tenure was only for a time, usually contented himself with the current business of the hour, or if he attempted to initiate reforms, found that he had not time to mark their operation. His removal affected every subordinate. Everybody was "acting" and nobody doing, and the business of the department had a tendency to become unhinged, to serve the convenience of individuals. Even where this was not the case, the evil was only prevented by rendering the iron routine more rigid than ever, and working the department as if it were a machine. We see some of the consequences of that system in the military board. Meanwhile, the rules having provided that the office should be injured, next determined that its holders should be neither instructed or improved by the injury. He was not to enlarge his mind, and perfect his early studies by observation or travel in Europe. If an artillery officer, he was strictly forbidden to improve his knowledge, while renewing his health, by an inspection of the continental schools. If an engineer, he could not obtain relief while studying the public works of the United States, which are frequently so applicable to the circumstances of India. He must remain amidst a narrow-minded colonial society, at the Cape or in Australia, and recruit his energies by taking an interest in the squabbles of the Cape Town municipality, or Mr. Latrobe's contention with the diggers. All this is abolished. The rules, defensible only when a voyage to England occupied eight months, and the only means of conveyance was a Dutch-built sailing vessel, have been swept away. The officer on sick leave may proceed whither he will, to Australia or Merthyr Tydvil, the Cape or Vienna, the Mauritius or Washington, and obtains at least the option of combining improvement with recreation. Moreover, his office is left vacant for six months. At the expiration of that time, it must be permanently filled up, and except in some exceptional scientific appointments, which are specially provided for, this innovation must be accounted a decided improvement. The state gains decidedly by the new rules.

The army gains but little, and that little is confined to regimental officers. The duration of sick leave is confined to eighteen months. By clause eleven, the total amount of leave which counts as service, is practically reduced to two years. Moreover, he must not by taking furlough increase the proportion of officers absent from their regiments. If by this sentence, the rule which limits the absentees to six from each regiment is intended, his furlough is practically abolished. The demand for staff-officers in Bengal is already in excess of the number permitted to be absent. If this be not the rule, what is? Again, it is true the officer will benefit if he is never ill, and takes his furlough without reference to sick leave. He then receives, instead of his furlough pay his regimental pay, and a donation, as it were, of six months' allowance besides. But if he is sick, he loses the option of proceeding to some place within Indian limits, and retaining his full pay and allowances for two entire years.

On the staff officers, the new rules will fall with peculiar severity. Hitherto, though not allowed to retain their appointments in Europe, they have been permitted to retain them for two years at the Cape, with their regimental pay, and half the difference between that and their consolidated allowances. To those who were anxious for a change of climate, and preferred emoluments to opportunities of improvement, this privilege was especially valuable. They may now proceed to England, but they will retain their appointments and half staff allowances only for six months, and for the remainder of their absence they must be content with regimental pay. We will make this clearer by an instance. A lieutenant holding a staff appointment with a consolidated staff salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, might by the old rule proceed to the colonies on medical certificate for two years, retaining his appointment, and drawing Indian regimental pay and

allowances for that period, amounting to Rs. 6,159 0 0. Add to this the half difference between regimental and consolidated pay, or Rs. 2,920 8 0, and we have a total of Rs. 9,079 8 0. The whole period counted as service, whatever his stay, and whatever leave he might have had before. By the new rule, if he proceeded to Europe or elsewhere after ten years' service, for two years on furlough he would draw six months' regimental pay and allowances, or Rs. 1,539 12 0, and eighteen months' leave regimental or English pay, at the rate of six shillings and sixpence per diem, nearly £1,777 18 9, or say Rs. 1,779 6 0, giving a total on the two years of Rs. 3,319 2. But he must vacate his appointment, and the period can only count as service, provided he has no other leave in the previous ten or subsequent eight years. He may also, apparently, receive six months' half staff for six months, if he goes on sick certificate, but then also he must vacate his appointment. This would give Rs. 730 2 additional, making up the grand total of the two years—which on sick certificate may be extended to three years—to Rs. 4,049 4 considerably less than half what he would draw at the Cape or Australia. In practice he gains the option of proceeding to England instead of to the Cape, and loses eighteen months' tenure of his appointment, and a very considerable amount of money.

We put the six months' clause out of the question altogether. No officer not possessed of private property can afford to break up his establishment and subject himself to all the expense and annoyance of a voyage to Europe for the privilege of remaining there two months. Lastly, the staff officer is apparently deprived of even the option of adhering to the antiquated rules. This appears by rule 10 to be confined to regimental officers, and if we are correct in our interpretation, that rule will be felt, not as a hardship, but as a gross injustice. There are men in the service who have no desire whatever to revisit Europe. Not to mention the few whose home is at the Cape, there are scores whose views are fixed upon the southern colonies. By all such, the absence of any option will be most severely felt. It will be none the less so, because exaggerated hopes have hitherto been entertained. Amidst the cloud of suggestions which have been put forward, one hope has ever been most plainly manifest, that the rules would remain almost unchanged, while the lines of longitude would cease to be of any practical importance. That hope has been destroyed, and we are greatly mistaken if these rules do not create a feeling of the deepest disappointment.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are ready to admit that the retention of an appointment by an absentee, is in itself an injury to the state. But it cannot be absolutely removed. We have to choose between that injury and the still greater one produced by an unbroken residence of five-and-twenty years in India. The old rules disorganized the departments. The new regulations will render the staff-officers the men who are to rule provinces, and administer justice over great districts, the least enlightened servants of the state. Both evils might have been ameliorated if twelve instead of six months' leave had been permitted to office holders; and we hope the urgent remonstrances of the army will yet induce the Court to make this partial concession.—*Friend of India.*

## FEMALE INFANTICIDE IN ETAWAH.

The war against female infanticide proceeds. We noticed recently how completely the authorities in the north-west, at Agra and at Lahore, had contrived to enlist the popular feeling on their side. So great has been the success of the preventive measures adopted at Mynpoorie and Umritsir, that we imagined repressive measures were dispensed with, that the evil was left to be cured by an increasing intelligence, and that the matter was taken altogether out of the sphere of the police. This is not the whole truth. Without the aid of the popular feeling enlisted against the crime, success would have been impossible, but it is still found advantageous to check its recurrence by incessant watchfulness. The moral sense of the people has been roused, but it needs the support derived from the knowledge that the custom has become a crime. Suttée is extinct, but were the law annulled, wives would be burnt as often as Brahmuns died. A short narrative of the schemes adopted to restrain the practice in Etawah, may serve to show the manner in which the agency of the police can be employed in extirpating a social vice. In that district, the crime has been observed, and facts connected with it specially recorded for more than seven years. It was brought to the knowledge of the authorities by a Thannadar, who reported its excessive prevalence in the village under his superintendence. The magistrate, the late Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, issued a proclamation, declaring infanticide was, in the eyes of Government, a crime, and would be treated as such. Crimes are not made by statute, and in 1848, farther measures were adopted. The crime prevailed almost exclusively among the higher castes, the Aheer Patucks, and Chohan

**Thakoors.** As in the Punjab, and in every other district where it has been investigated, its cause was avarice and pride. The father felt compelled to spend his wealth on the marriage ceremony of his daughter. His avarice, or prudence was offended by the extravagance, which his pride would not suffer him to diminish. He chose the third alternative, and killed the child whose birth entailed so heavy an expenditure. It was necessary first to ascertain the facts. Mr. Graigie was the Acting Magistrate, and under his orders a census of all the children, male and female, of the Thakoors was drawn up every six months. Every birth of a female child was reported to the police, and the Thakoors felt that the crime exposed them to a constant surveillance. In the following year, a new Magistrate, Mr. Monckton, made a further effort. The census was taken monthly. Every child, male and female, was enrolled, and every birth at once recorded. A new difficulty presented itself. Some of the Thakoors, determined not to abandon their custom, yet sensible of the condemnation of the Government, removed from its dominions for a time. They carried their pregnant wives into the Gwalior territory. If the child born were a son, it returned with them; if a daughter, they returned alone—a new instance of the utility of the Indian Palatinates. This practice was speedily checked. The police were directed to report the names of all Thakoors who made the journey under such circumstances, and of all who intended making it. They accordingly remained; but the root of the evil was still untouched. It was necessary to enlist the classes most obnoxious to suspicion. The resolutions agreed to by the Chohan Thakoors of Mynpoorie were forwarded to the native officials, and were signed of their own free will, but the success of the measure does not appear to have been perfect. In 1852, Mr. Thomason passed through Etawah, and the magistrate took advantage of the occasion to assemble the notabilities of the district. Some sixteen of the greatest landholders attended, and in the presence of the lieutenant-governor agreed to a resolution pledging them to assist their poorer brethren with marriage gifts, and to expel from caste any Thakoor known to have destroyed his female children. The remedy is a remarkable one, and differs considerably from that adopted in Mynpoorie and Umritsir. In those cases, it had been usual to specify a fixed sum which the expenditure must not exceed. In Etawah, the expenditure was not diminished, but the burden was thrown on the entire community. The marriage expenses became a voluntary tax, and as no individual of those who contributed had any personal pride in the expenditure, the probability was that its amount, and with it the danger to the female children, would be speedily reduced. The repressive measures, however, have not been relaxed. The police are ordered to send in monthly statements of marriages, with the names of the parents, the expenditure incurred, and the proportion of that expenditure contributed by the father. Every birth and death of every infant is reported, and a rough but most efficient system of coroners' inquests has been created. Whenever a death occurs, a Panchayat is empanelled. Of the five neighbours selected, one is always a police officer. The cause of death is investigated, and if it appears suspicious, the body is sent in to the civil surgeon. The returns are checked by the personal efforts of the higher officers of police, who make inquiries in every village, and the greatest care is exercised to prevent an oppressive surveillance. It is not difficult. A Chohan Thakoor is not a Bengalee, and a policeman who exceeded his duty might receive a hint as rough as a troublesome constable sometimes receives in England. The result of all this, of the social influence and the police agency, the resolutions of the chiefs, and the watchfulness of the Magistrate, is explained by the subjoined figures. The births and deaths of Thakoor girls from January 1st to November 30th, 1853, were

Births,	.. .. .	625
Deaths,	.. .. .	99

Surviving, .. .. . 526

The proportion of deaths is large according to European ideas, but the true proportion of infant deaths among a native population is not yet ascertained. Our own belief is, that the mortality is nearly three fold that of England, and we believe this opinion is entertained by the most experienced medical officers in the country. In the same year the number of marriages was 104, and the amount expended Rs. 10,502-4, an average of Rs. 100. This is less than the average among the Brahmuns of Bengal. In Mynpoorie almost similar measures of repression have been adopted. The result is almost identical. Of 422 female children born in 1853, 372 were alive on the 31st December; the deaths were 50, and although the proportion indicates that the crime still exists, it must have greatly diminished, since the time when a Chohan usually had but one daughter to the house.

The result of our narrative needs no comment. It is the popular support which has lent success to the vigilant supervision of the magistrate.—*Friend of India.*

## THE CASH BALANCES OF INDIA.

Our London correspondent recently told his readers, that in England the closing of the four per cent. loan was regarded as a premature measure. The surplus should have been devoted to the debt, should have been employed in public works, should have been used to accelerated the progress of the railway; in short, the four per cents. should not have been closed. Other writers, either exasperated by the loss of interest, or unable to believe that the Indian Government can do anything wisely, quarrel with the conversion of the five per cents. It is said to be indefensible on true economical grounds, to be a bold stroke for popularity in England, and one individual is allowed in the *Times* to talk of the financial profligacy of offering to pay your debts. The simplest answer to every objection, and the clearest exposition of the policy of the Indian Government will be found in the subjoined table. Our readers are aware of the nature of our Indian cash balances. They are to the empire what the reserve is to the Bank of England. They comprise nothing but the accumulations of specie actually present in the three central and the numerous local treasuries.

The Government, acting on a policy now almost traditional, but none the less sound, considers it advisable to keep six months' expenditure invariably in hand. The minimum is seven millions sterling, and since 1832 the balances have never been allowed to go below that figure. As was proved in our issue of the 25th November, 1852, they have for nine years been steadily increasing. In 1851, they amounted to Co.'s Rs. 12,13,00,000. The Burmese war did not diminish them. Strict economy, the conquest of the Punjab, the expansion of trade, and the improving tone of the land revenue, led to incessant accumulations; and when in January, 1853, they rose to fifteen millions sterling, depletion became a political necessity. To withdraw such vast sums from circulation is invariably an evil. It is a bank restriction act of the most injurious kind. It diminishes the working currency, and, like every other restrictive measure, raises the value of the remaining currency in proportion to the actual wealth it represents. To use a familiar illustration;—if there are only a lack of bank-notes in the market, and everybody wants to remit in bank notes, the value of the notes will rise, a fact the *Economist* is labouring at home to make clear to the simplest understanding. The most obvious method of depletion was to pay off a portion of the debt. Circumstances favoured the attempt. The rates of money in England were singularly low. Men on change were talking of 2½ per cent. as a permanent rate of interest. There was a glut of money at the presidencies; millions were obtainable at 4 per cent., and in January, 1853, the first experiment was tried. The result of the successive experiments may be gathered at a glance.

	1852.	1853.
End of January	14,84,08,069	14,29,48,266
February	14,76,70,356	14,59,69,252
March..	14,58,81,312	14,84,60,253
April...	15,03,20,787	15,20,09,389
May....	14,73,09,313	16,25,78,969
June....	15,11,69,673	17,82,10,497
July....	14,92,79,106	16,93,64,683
August..	14,01,61,218	16,33,02,013
Sept....	13,36,27,330	14,79,76,836
Oct....	12,38,18,633	
Nov....	13,05,02,985	
Dec....	14,22,60,383	

It will be observed, the first offer, which affected three and a half millions sterling, produced no effect on the balances whatever. By April, they had increased a quarter of a million over the amount in the preceding month. The Government grew bolder. At the end of that month, half the loan of 1825-26 was offered for payment, and the offer was followed by an increase of two millions and a half sterling in the treasury. In the beginning of September, the four per cent. was closed, and was followed by a decline. Beyond this point we have not the figures, but without a loan open, except the three and a half per cent., no further increase can have resulted except from the ordinary revenue operations. In November, the first half of the loan of 1841-42, and in January of the present year, the remainder were offered for payment, and, we believe in both cases, though we are not absolutely certain of the fact, the result has been perfectly satisfactory. The cash balances are still enormously in excess of the actual needs of the state. They cannot long remain so. India, for the first time in thirty years has a surplus revenue.

If peace continues, the accumulative process will rapidly proceed, the Three and a half per cent. loan—pace the *Englishman*—will fill, and the Government, oppressed with a plethora of resources, must take at least one more step in advance.

It appears that the Parliamentary paper from which we last

week quoted the amount of the converted loans is inaccurate. The amounts affected are, at 2s. the rupee.

Five per cent. loan of	'25-26	£8,000,000
"	"	'29-30 1,810,000
"	"	'41-42 13,890,000
Transferred book debt	.....	3,440,000

£27,200,000

We submit that this account may be placed by the side of that which has been recently given to the world by the President of the United States.—*Friend of India.*

#### COLONEL ROBERTS.

In the list of passengers about to embark in the *Hindustan*, we find the name of Lieut.-Col. Roberts, lately in command of H.M.'s 98th regt. of foot. The circumstances under which that officer was removed from his command have been only partially explained, and have left on the public mind an impression unfavorable to him; one at least of our Mofussil contemporaries, hinting that a court-martial was impending over him, when the fact is that Lieut.-Col. Roberts demanded a court-martial and was refused. He has been blamed for the irregularities which came to light on Quartermaster Gillespie's trial, it being seemingly forgotten that it was necessary for the accused to endeavour to clear himself from them, no matter at whose expense; and that the Commander-in-Chief was not satisfied with the verdict, and sent back the proceedings for reconsideration. The effect of the Court of Inquiry, has been to remove Lieut.-Col. Roberts from his command, leaving, as we have said, an impression against him, because the proceedings are not made public, while those of the court-martial are. Had a court-martial sat on Lieut.-Col. Roberts, the whole case would have been before the public, instead of the one-sided view which results from the defence of one whose safety lay in throwing the blame on the commanding officer of the regiment, and who endeavoured to account for irregularities in others by asserting even greater ones on the part of that officer. It appears to us, after a careful examination of the documents, that the only charge of any weight against Lieut. Colonel Roberts is, that he reposed his confidence in those that were unworthy of it, and who were interested in deceiving him. The present accusations against him are proved on the most conclusive testimony to be utterly confounded. That the discipline of the regiment was not relaxed, rests upon the testimony of Brigadier Lord Melville, who expressed his entire satisfaction with it when the regiment was inspected. That Lieut. Colonel Roberts's indulgence was grossly abused, and that an enormous quantity of liquor was sold to the men, is abundantly proved; but, as he lived a mile and a half from the barracks, and trusted in those whose duty it was to watch over the issues of spirits, it is by no means surprising that he was kept in ignorance of what was well known throughout the regiment. After carefully perusing the documents, we cannot find grounds sufficient in them for Lieut. Colonel Roberts's removal from the command in the manner it has been effected. If the tales circulated against him, and which appear to have been related at the court of inquiry, were proved, he ought certainly to have been brought to a court-martial; if not, and it seems they were all completely refuted, he has been unfairly victimized, apparently for having become obnoxious to an officer of greater influence.

It is not easy to enter into more particulars without implicating others, which we wish to avoid; but the impression left on us by the documents before us is such, that we cannot doubt that when removed from local influences and partialities, Lieut. Colonel Roberts will obtain justice, and that a different view will be taken of his case at the Horse Guards from that which it received at Simlah.—*Englishman, Feb. 4.*

#### THE ACT EMPOWERING BANKS TO GRANT ADVANCES ON RAILWAY STOCK.

The official *Gazette* contains the draft of a proposed Act, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay." It contains only two sections, the first of which empowers the secretaries and treasurers to sign, on behalf of the bank, all documents connected with the current and ordinary business; and the second renders it lawful for the above banks to lend money on the security of shares in such of the incorporated railway companies as hold a guarantee from the East India Company with regard to interest. To the latter section is, however, attached the proviso that such loans shall in no case exceed in amount three-fourths of the nominal value of the shares. It is not our intention to inquire how far a legislative enactment was necessary for the objects stated, inasmuch as the secretary and the directors of the banks already possess the very powers, for the exercise of which the draft act pro-

vides. We wish to point out rather the effect which it is obviously intended to produce, and the result to which it is likely to lead in our financial position.

By rendering it lawful for banks to advance three-fourths of the nominal value upon railway shares, scrip in point of intrinsic value becomes in the market as good as Company's paper. It bears a certain fixed rate of annual interest, and with regard to price, is like a Government promissory note, subject to the fluctuations of the market. It is true that the registration of transfers will likewise cause a transfer of the responsibility, but such responsibility is more nominal than real, as long as Government guarantees the payment of the interest, and in measure as the matter becomes better understood, railway shares will be considered even by the natives of this country a desirable and permanent investment. Government have thus by the above enactment been instrumental in attaching to railway scrip a general market value, which otherwise would have been limited only. However desirable that object may be, yet as far as the state is concerned, it must operate unfavourably towards the three and half per cent. loan. When there is an opportunity of investing funds with perfect safety at four per cent., it is not likely that the afore-mentioned loan will find much favour, and supposing that money continues plentiful, its only chance is in the returns which the railways may yield being superior to the guaranteed rate of interest. These returns will regulate the market value of the railway shares, and then it will be a mere matter of calculation whether it be more advantageous to buy railway scrip at so much premium, or take three and half per cents. at par. As the time, however, is still far distant when the railways can be expected to yield any thing in excess of the fixed rate of interest, a high premium on the value of the shares is not likely to be soon established. It remains now to be seen, whether the banks will advance upon the shares at the rate of interest at which they grant loans on Company's paper, or whether the scrip will be classed in the category of general commercial bills.—*Hurkaru.*

#### DEATH OF COLONEL MOUNTAIN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF H. M.'S FORCES IN THE EAST-INDIES.

The intelligence of the demise of Colonel Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, c.b., which melancholy event occurred at Futtighur on the 7th Feb., will be received with heartfelt regret throughout the army. Colonel Mountain was an ensign of 1815, and consequently served in the army for thirty-nine years. His regimental promotion was not very rapid in the beginning, for we find that he did not obtain his lieutenantancy before 1818; but then he seems to have been more fortunate, for he became a full captain in 1825; was promoted to a majority in the next year; advanced to the next step in 1840, and attained his colonelcy in 1846. Col. Mountain has seen much active service in the East. He served as deputy adjutant-general throughout the war in China, and was present at the first capture of Chusan, storming of the heights and forts above Canton; action of the 30th May, taking of Amoy, second capture of Chusan; storming of the fortified heights of Chinbae; taking of Ningpo and sortie at the repulse of the night attack; action of Tscke; capture of Chapoo, where he received three severe wounds; assault and capture of Chin Kiang Foo; and investment of Nanking. In the campaign of 1848-49, he commanded, as brigadier, the 4th brigade of the army of the Punjab, at the passage of the Chenab, and in the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; and as a brigadier-general, the Bengal infantry division of Sir Walter Gilbert's force at the passage of the Jhelum. Col. Mountain was an A. D. C. to the Queen; and in April, 1849, named to the high post of adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces in the East Indies, which appointment he continued holding up to the time of his death. In office he was a strict disciplinarian, but not the less a kind and warm-hearted friend, and his loss will be very seriously felt by a large number of friends and acquaintances.—*Hurkaru.*

#### THE IRON DISTRICTS OF INDIA—GWALIOR AND KUMAON.

We beg to suggest to the Government of India the expediency of publishing a report upon the iron districts of the empire. The subject has of late acquired an unusual importance. The development of the railway system, the employment of iron steamers, the adaptation of iron to every purpose of domestic life, and the extension of the process which increases wages alike in Merthyr Tydvil and Penyalvania, all tend to destroy the expectation of a speedy reduction in its price. Its present cost, meanwhile, while it offers the greatest inducement to the discovery of new sources of supply, offers also the best prospect of profit to the discoverers. But to obtain a clear view of the possibility of finding such new sources in India, we need information, and it can only come through official channels. There is probably not a mine in India.

the history, out-turn, and capabilities of which has not been officially recorded, but the records are lost in the archives of five separate Governments. It is necessary to combine them, and they can be combined only by the Government of India. Meanwhile, we contribute to the general information on the subject, such scattered memoranda as we are enabled to collect.

In the North-West Provinces, the best chance of discovering iron in great quantities appears to be the neighbourhood of Gwalior. A special report is still needed upon the nature and extent of the works there carried on, and such reports are not easily procurable from a native state. We know, however, that Gwalior did once export iron in considerable quantities, and that it has been the subject of some experiments in finance, which remind us rather of the manner in which the Plantagenets obtained their "aids," than of any system of taxation popular in the nineteenth century. In 1836, a great and beneficial reduction was effected in the inland tariff of the North-West Provinces. The policy of Sir Robert Peel was anticipated. A cloud of imposts which produced nothing but vexation, was swept away, and only eighteen articles remained subject to taxation. One of these was iron, perhaps of all productions not used as food, the one which it is most permanently injurious to tax. As if to make the duty as oppressive as possible, it was levied in the clumsiest manner. It was in itself heavy, ten per cent. *ad valorem*; but while in Delhi, Agra, and Bundelkhand, it was levied on unwrought iron only, and less than forty pounds was allowed to pass free, at Mirzapore, wrought and unwrought iron were taxed alike, and only ten pounds' weight was allowed to pass without payment of the impost. This evil was speedily reformed. In 1837, the duties were equalized; they were limited to iron carried as merchandize, and the collectors were strictly ordered not to interfere with the trade, except when it crossed the customs' line. The custom of levying the duties according to the quality of iron, still, however, remained a fertile source of oppression. There were a dozen different qualities, all ascertained by reference to an arbitrary standard; and it was not till 1839 that Mr. G. H. Smith, in conference with the governor-general, drew up a plan in which he proposed that the tax upon iron should be totally abandoned. The board refused to consent to the abolition, which was, moreover, bitterly opposed by the iron dealers. They fancied that the duties acted as a protection, and the result proved that their anticipation was correct. The exportation of iron from Gwalior amounted at this time to about 50,000 bullock-loads; but the moment the protection was removed by the abolition of the duties, it sunk to 15,000 loads, and has never since recovered. The native manufacture was swamped by the importation from England, and, at the present moment, English iron is used to build bridges, facing iron mines. On the northern road from Almorah to Nynsee Tal, there is an iron bridge over a stream which flows downwards from Ramgurn. It is built of English iron, and one end of the bridge actually rests in one of the abandoned Ramgurn mines! The English iron is cheaper, and better shaped, than the native product; but the fact remains, that iron can be procured from Gwalior, in almost any quantity, as soon as the English price renders it expedient to work the mines.

In Kumaon, again, there are mines actually at work, in a region supplied with an abundance of fuel and water for machinery. In the valleys of the Kotelar, and the Khetasree in that district, according to a report before us, there are seven mines, affording ore for 146 forges. These forges support 627 families, and although the processes are rude and wasteful in the extreme, the profit appears to be sufficient. The extent to which the ore can be procured, cannot be ascertained without experiment, but it exists over a range of hills thirteen miles long. No idea of its richness either can be obtained, for the miners work upon a system which would in Europe render the realization of a profit simply impossible. They excavate the ore without steel tools, draw it from the mine in barrows made of a dried cow's-hide, give it to their children to break up for the smelter, and throw away the dust. The iron remains in the furnace for twenty-eight hours, and the "blast" is made continuous by the use of a series of buffalo-hides, after a most primitive fashion. When one is emptied, another is squeezed, a process that would extort a groan from the humblest fireman on Crawshaw's establishments. The "blooms" produced by this process are again refined by passing them through another furnace, and beating them into bars fit for the market. The loss of ore in the process is very nearly ninety-one per cent., the exact proportion of bar-iron produced being to the ore as 8½ is to 100. Moreover, to produce even this result, nineteen pounds of charcoal are required to two pounds of iron, or about five times the proportion expended in the Swedish mines. Nevertheless, a profit is obtained; and we cannot but think that, were these mines once viewed by English

miners interested in success, iron might be obtained from them in large quantities. Fuel, which for a time, at least, may be considered exhaustless, exists within a distance of three miles; labour, though scarce, may be imported, and the greatest difficulty of all, the absence of a road by which to convey the iron when produced, is overcome by the native miners.

There is yet another place much nearer to Calcutta where the metal can be obtained in abundance. We are informed by a most competent authority, who visited the spot some years ago, that at Kasmar, in the Midnapore district, he saw specimens of iron which looked as if they had been quarried. The ore yielded fifty per cent. of pure metal, or nearly six times the proportion now obtained from the ore of the Kumaon valleys. Two men could gather and smelt about 1½ maunds daily, which at two annas for three seers would yield five rupees a day. This is the statement of the miners themselves, and appears exaggerated; but there can be no doubt whatever of the existence of the ore within a few miles of Calcutta.

It is facts like these of which the public and the railway company stand in need, and which might be obtained in endless profusion by the Government of India. Such a collection with the minute information readily obtainable would excite in England a belief that India may one day produce something besides sugar, indigo, and cotton.—*Friend of India.*

The LONDON MAIL of January 8th arrived at Calcutta February 14 (per *Bentinck*).

PRINCE GOLAM MAHOMED proceeds to England in the steamer *Bengal*.

ENQUIRY INTO SIR J. BROOKE'S CONDUCT.—It is stated that the Governor-general has recommended to the home authorities the advocate-general and the Honourable H. B. Devereaux as members of the commission to sit on the court of enquiry into Sir James Brooke's conduct.

THE BRIG *Susan*, Captain A. Woodward, struck on the 3rd instant, on the Oyster rock, and sunk almost immediately, just giving time enough for all hands to save themselves, and allow two horses to swim ashore.

DR. W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY has established at Cawnpore a school for training young men for the electric telegraph department.

NAGPORE.—It is stated that the Governor-general has come to the resolution that the Nagpore territory, which lately lapsed to the British Government, is to be governed by civilians of the Bengal presidency, and that no military men are to be provided for on the occasion, the commander-in-chief being opposed to their being taken away from their regimental duties.—*Hurkaru.*

MR. PRINSEP'S HOUSE at Allipore has been bought for the new lieutenant-governor of Bengal for Rs. 80,000.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, the sky, towards noon became suddenly clouded, and the long-expected rain came down, accompanied by slight thunder, as if to warn us to get the punkahs ready for the approaching hot weather. About midnight it blew very hard, and the wind very shortly afterwards settled down into rain, which lasted for about an hour. We hope that it has extended to the surrounding districts, where the dried fields were much in need of relief.—*Ibid.* Feb. 13.

THE ARMY COMMISSARIAT.—We have very frequently alluded to the insufficiency of the numerical commissioned strength of the army commissariat, and we pointed out the necessity that existed for an immediate increase to the department. We are therefore glad to observe in last Saturday's *Gazette* that Government have appointed four additional sub-assistant commissaries-general, who are to enter the department on probation under the rule prescribed in General Orders.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 13.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Asiatic Society, in a resolution passed at their meeting on the 1st, recorded their deep sense of the loss the society had sustained by the death of their distinguished member, the late Sir Henry Elliot, and paid a handsome tribute to his memory. It is in contemplation to collect and publish the papers left behind by Sir Henry, which are said to be very valuable; and the two first volumes of his great work "The Mohammedan Historians of India" are ready for publication. The industrious and distinguished author had, however, altered his original plan of the work before his death, and made many improvements and additions. We have not heard to whom the task of collating the posthumous works of Sir Henry is to be committed, but we hope that they may fall into competent and judicious hands, as if so they will form a valuable addition to our stock of Oriental literature.—*Morning Chronicle.*

OPIMUM.—The following is the result of the last opium sale:—  
Behar, Chests 2855. Average 793.10. Proceeds 22,65,825.  
Benares, " 1170. " 810.1. " 9,47,800.  
The decline in prices appears to have been checked.

**PIRACY ON THE COAST OF LABUAN.**—The *Singapore Free Press* reports, that the Sultan of Brunè, in Borneo, is dead, that Sarawak is flourishing, and that piracy is rife on the northern coast of Labuan. The merchants have no one to blame but themselves. Irritated, because Sir James Brooke chose to keep his own antimony for his own benefit, they have incessantly attacked him. He has lost his influence, and, as a natural consequence, the pirates have regained theirs. The crime will now in all probability increase, until the Indian authorities take up the matter, instead of the British government. It will then disappear at once and for ever.

**OORCHA AND JHANSEE.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* notices, that by the demise of the Rajahs of Oorcha and Jhansee, those states lapse to the British Government. The revenue is estimated at twenty-two lakhs of rupees a year. It is said, that an attempt is to be made to find heirs, we suppose, on the part of the relatives interested. The Government of India is not likely to be deceived by any such clumsy device.

**COTTON FROM BURMAH.**—Mr. Price, superintendent of cotton experiments in Dacca, is to proceed to Pegu to examine into the capabilities of that province for cotton cultivation. There is no doubt whatever, that excellent cotton is produced in Burmah, as it is exposed for sale in the Rangoon bazaar, but we had imagined the cotton field was a little beyond our territories.

**DISTRICT OF JESSORE.**—Mr. Dunbar is about to inquire into the state of the district of Jessore. The planters are accordingly desirous of giving Mr. Dunbar every assistance, and intend to collect information on the courts, the state of education, and the tenure of land. They suggest also the propriety of making European residents, justices of the peace, a question often canvassed, and never yet satisfactorily determined. If the planters will really collect facts, they will perform a most important service.

**KUMAON TEA.**—The *Agra Messenger* publishes the official report of the prices obtained at the recent sale of Kumaon tea. They averaged—green, Rs. 1 7 5 per lb.; black, Rs. 2 2 8 per lb.; bouca, Rs. 1 2 2 per lb.

**COMMUNICATION WITH BURMAH.**—The establishment of the monthly line of communication between Calcutta, Akyab, and Kyouk has greatly increased the traffic. Both the last steamers were so full, that further applications for freight were declined, and the Government has been compelled to send the Buoy vessel *Grappler* with its own stores.

**CALCUTTA CITY MISSION.**—The *Citizen* states, that nearly five hundred persons were present at the first annual meeting of the Calcutta City Mission. It passed off admirably, and the speakers appeared willing to forget all sectional differences, in their zeal for the redemption of the outcasts of civilization. The yearly expenditure of the mission is estimated at Rs. 6,000. Up to the close of 1853, the support accorded has been most gratifying. The donations amounted to Rs. 4,400, and the expenses to Rs. 2,000.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—The *Hurkaru* understands that Col. Stuart, Military Secretary, is about to apply for leave of absence under the new rules, and proceed to England. He will subsequently resign the service.—Capt. R. W. H. Fanshawe has obtained leave in anticipation of his being transferred to the invalid establishment.—Lieut.-col. Bates, of H.M.'s 98th Regt. is to be Military Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, the new Governor of Bombay.—The last detachment of H.M.'s 98th Regt. arrived off the Fort Feb. 8th, and marched into garrison.—It is reported that Lieut.-col. Birch, c.b., late officiating secretary to the Government of India in the military department, proceeds to Rangoon in the *Zenobia*.

**SHIPPING.**—The report of the Seamen's Friend Society, acquaints us with the total number of vessels which entered Calcutta in 1853. The number was 736, with an aggregate tonnage of 303,500 tons. The subjoined table indicates the quarter from from which they have arrived:—

British .. .. .	507
American .. .. .	110
French .. .. .	65
Swedish .. .. .	8
Arab .. .. .	17
Dutch .. .. .	8
Danish .. .. .	6
Sardinian .. .. .	4
Russian .. .. .	3
Hamburg .. .. .	3
Bremen .. .. .	2
Austrian .. .. .	1
Belgium .. .. .	1
Norwegian .. .. .	1

736

**COLONEL OUTRAM** leaves Calcutta, Feb. 20, for Bombay and Baroda.

**RANGOON, FEB. 5.**—The hitherto peaceful district of Bassein is at present in a somewhat disturbed state. A requisition came for some troops a few days ago; but no steamer being available, a company of the 19th M.N.I. were despatched on the 28th ult. in country boats. The ruler of the district being absent in the direction of the Negrals, some disaffected men have appeared, to take advantage of the weakness of the garrison at Bassein. When will the military authorities learn not to place too scanty bodies of troops in detached garrisons like Bassein? Sir John Cheape and the commissioner left on the 28th December for Prome. It is believed to be the general's intention to proceed across from Meeaday to Tounghoo, Major Allan having preceded him some weeks ago, with 100 Seiks, ten sappers, and ten irregular horse, to test the fact of there being water enough in the mountain passes for a force to travel that route. A fleet of fifty commissariat boats starts on the 30th, with a complete company of the 65th N.I., for Prome, where they will join their corps, which is to be stationed at Meeaday.

**SINGULAR ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* informs us, that Major Vetch, deputy-commissioner in Assam, has had a singular escape from a tiger. The brute reached the pad of the elephant, seized the barrel of Major Vetch's gun, and twisted it round. Meanwhile, the elephant, in his struggles, contrived to throw off both the tiger and his rider. Major Vetch was stunned, and on his recovery, found elephant and tiger gone, and himself unhurt.—*Friend of India*.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEATH OF COL. A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, C.B.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Fultehgurh, Feb. 8, 1854.*—The army will learn, with a grief corresponding to that with which the Commander-in-Chief announces to it, the death of the distinguished adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces in India, Colonel A. S. H. Mountain, C.B.

The melancholy event took place in the cantonment this morning.

Her Majesty's service has sustained a great loss.

Doubtless, the important duties of the department over which Colonel Mountain has presided, through a course of five years, have been discharged with equal punctuality by various predecessors, and with equal regard for the discipline and honour of the army; but rarely, if ever, exhibiting that intimate blending of urbanity of demeanour and considerate feeling with unflinching steadiness of purpose and impartiality unswerving in the performance of those not unfrequently onerous and painful duties.

The Commander-in-Chief has no need to record for information in India, or of Her Majesty's army generally, that the able official adviser and friend whose loss he is deploring, served as head of the same department throughout the Chinese war of 1840-2, and held command of a brigade throughout that of the Punjab, in 1848-9; was with the force under Sir Walter Gilbert, in command of a division; and uniformly acquitted himself, in each of those important trusts, with the sound judgment and soldier-like ardour which never failed to animate him whenever the opportunity offered.

In all the social relations of life Col. Mountain made himself extensively beloved, and universally respected and esteemed; and Sir William Gomm feels well assured that his departure will be sincerely and deeply regretted by numbers of all classes and orders of society in India, as well as at home.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General-in-C., East Indies.

## WAR BATTA.

*Feb. 14, 1854.*—The following resolution passed by the Governor-General of India in council, in the home department, on the 27th ult., is published for general information.

The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in council is pleased, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to determine that no claim for war batta shall hereafter be admitted for any services for which donation batta is granted to the royal and Indian navy.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,  
Cecil Beadon, Sec. to the Gov. of Bengal.

## APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

*Feb. 21st, 1854.*—The particular attention of all officers is called to paragraph 12, G. O. G.\* 14th February, 1854, No. 44.

On the first occasion of applying for furlough or leave of absence from the Commander-in-Chief or Government (on

\* Promulgating the new furlough regulations.

medical certificate or private affairs), and whether for leave within or beyond the limits of the presidency, officers who were in the service on the 14th February, 1854, are to state whether they wish to abide by the old regulations or not. In the event of any officer applying for furlough, &c, omitting to signify his wish, it will be concluded that he desires to take advantage of the new regulations.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BERFORD, G. M. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. N. W. prov.  
BOLDERO, E. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Etawah dur. abs. of E. James.  
COCKERELL, F. R. to be mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Cuttack; to be reg. of deeds and mar. reg. in Cuttack, Feb. 10.  
COLVIN, E. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Jounpore.  
COLVIN, B. W. tr. fr. Bengal div. of Fort William to N. W. prov. and Punjab.  
COOPER, B. H. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, and to be ex-offic. an asst. to supt. of tributary mehals in Cuttack.  
COWAN, L. extra asst. at Deerah Ishmael Khan, to ch. of civ. treasury at that station, Feb. 17.  
DAMPIER, H. L. to offic. as mag. of Rungpore, Feb. 7.  
DAVIDSON, H. dismissed from the service of the Company, Feb. 3.  
GREATHEAD, H. H. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Allahabad, v. Kinloch, proc. on leave.  
HENDERSON, W. H. to be mem. of local com. of pub. inst. at Noacolly.  
HILL, T. to be 2nd asst. to master attendant at Calcutta.  
LEAN, J. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Midnapore, Feb. 2.  
LLOYD, T. K. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimghur.  
MANGLES, J. H. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bancoorah, Feb. 15.  
MONEY, G. P. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allygurh.  
MONEY, W. E. to offic. as commis. of customs, Feb. 2.  
READ, F. E. resigned E. I. Co.'s civ. serv. fr. Feb. 21.  
RIDDELL, H. P. A. B. to be a director gen. of the post office of India.  
TAPLEY, D. to be asst. to protector of emigrants, and an asst. to mast. attendant at Calcutta.  
TYLER, E. F. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Mynpoory.  
UNWIN, H. to offic. as commissr. of Agra div.  
WATSON, J. to be superint. of revenue survey, 1st or N. div.  
WILKINS, G. D. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, to offic. as add. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, Feb. 16.  
WILLOCK, H. D. to be an assist. in the Agra div. Feb. 2.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSON, E. H. 1 mo.  
BEAUFORT, W. M. to England, on furl.  
BENSON, G. S. to England, on m.c.  
CHESTER, C. leave canc.  
COCKBURN, G. F. 20 days.  
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. 1 mo.  
KINLOCH, C. W. 2 mo. and 23 days.  
LANCER, C. E. 1 mo.  
LUSHINGTON, H. leave canc.  
MONCKTON, E. H. C. 25 days.  
MONEY, A. 1 mo. and to England.  
MONEY, D. J. 1 mo.  
MONTRESOR, C. F. 1 mo.  
PASLEY, G. B. leave canc.  
SMITH, G. H. 1 mo. prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl. and to England.  
STURT, R. R. 1 mo. m.c.  
VAN CORTLAND, C. to England.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

FARRER, Rev. F. 1 month's leave.  
FISHER, Rev. F. 1 year's leave to Europe, subject to a reference to the Court of Directors to allow his leave to be converted into a furlough, in the event of his being considered entitled to it.  
HOGGETT, Rev. C. 1 month.  
WHITING, Rev. W. J. 3 years, to Eur. m.c.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.  
BASEVI, 2nd Lieut. engs. pass. colloq. exam.  
BIRCH, Lieut. R. C. adjt. 2nd regt. of inf. Gwalior cont. to change appointments with Lieut. J. H. Fitz-Gerald, adjt. of 5th regt. inf. of that force, Feb. 7.  
BLACKBURN, Capt. H. L. 41st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.  
BROWN, 1st Lieut. G. R. art. to be acting adjt. to detach. h. art. at Peshawur.  
BROWN, Lieut. C. T. 46th N.I. to ch. 12th comp. sappers and miners, ordered to Attack.  
BRYCE, 2nd Lieut. J. H. to do duty with 2nd comp. until arrival of 3rd comp. art. in progress from Lahore to Peshawur.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh local inf. v. Rothney.  
CAREY, Lieut. T. A. 17th N.I. to be adjt. v. Tulloch, promoted, Jan. 16.  
CARNELL, Lieut. W. to act as adjt. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
CHAMIER, Ens. F. E. fr. 26th L.I. to 34th N.I.  
CHEBBREARE, Lieut. R. H. 60th N.I. to be adjt. v. Stansbury, promoted, Jan. 16.  
CLARKE, Lieut. C. D. S. 73rd N.I. to offic. as adjt. 1st Oude local inf. dur. abs. on leave of Smith, and also to act as 2nd in command v. Thompson, Feb. 10.  
CRAIGIE, Maj. J. H. c.b. 20th N.I. to com. of detach. on service in Peshawur district.  
CROMMELIN, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to be sub-asst. com.-gen. on prob.  
CUNLIFFE, 2nd Lieut. F. J. art. to do duty with detach. of Eur. recruits proc. to upper provinces, under com. of 2nd Lieut. Lindsay.  
DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to do duty as a special case, and act as 2nd in command Arracan batt. dur. abs. of Munro on leave, on whose return he will be required to act as adjt. Feb. 6.  
DE TESSIER, Capt. H. P. 1st co. 6th batt. art. to join and do duty with 9th batt. art. at Dum Dum, Feb. 11.  
DIXON, Lieut. H. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Cuttack.  
ELLIOT, 2nd Lieut. M. art. to do duty with detach. of Eur. recruits proc. to upper provinces, under com. of 2nd Lieut. Lindsay.  
ELLIOT, 2nd Lieut. M. art. posted to 1st comp. 4th batt.  
FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of foreign dept.  
FENWICK, Brev. capt. A. B. 5th N.I. to offic. as adj. and 2nd in com. of 1st Oude local inf. Jan. 16.  
FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. adj. 5th regt. inf. Gwalior cont. to change appts. with Lieut. R. C. Birch, adj. 2nd regt. of Gwalior cont. Feb. 7.  
GODFREY, Lieut. R. F. 35th L.I. to act as adj. and 2nd in com. 1st regt. Oude local inf. v. Smith.  
GORDON, Lieut. A. C. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Saugor.  
GRANT, Lieut. J. A. rec. ch. of office of 2nd asst. to pol. agent in Meywar, fr. Lieut. Appesley, Jan. 31.  
HAMILTON, 1st Lieut. W. art. to be an asst. under civ. eng. of the Punjab.  
HARRIS, 1st Lieut. J. C. engs. to be an asst. field engineer, with effect fr. Aug. 10.  
HAY, Lieut. G. J. D. act. as 2nd in com. 1st Oude local inf. to be adj. 18th irr. cav. v. Mayne, Feb. 10.  
HILLS, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. HIRE, Lieut. R. J. 2nd in command 3rd irr. cav. to be commdt. v. Biddulph.  
HOCKIN, Lieut. P. R. appt. announced in gen. orders of Nov. 4 last, to act as commdt. of 17th irr. cav. is to be considered as in addit. to his duties of 2nd in command.  
HOUGHTON, Lieut. col. R. posted to 63rd N.I.  
HUISE, Brev. maj. A. art. fr. 1st troop 2nd, to 1st comp. 5th batt.  
JENKINS, Ens. F. H. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Ramsay.  
JERVIS, Capt. T. T. inv. est. perm. to reside at Nynce Tal and Almorah.  
KEER, Lieut. J. 60th N.I. to be a sub-asst. com. gen. on prob.  
LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. E. posted to 9th N.I.  
LEICESTER, Lieut. W. F. 3rd Sikh loc. inf. to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Rothney.  
LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. to com. detach. of Eur. recruits proc. to upper provinces fr. Dum Dum.  
LUDLOW, Lieut. col. J. fr. 9th to 36th N.I.  
MANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. G. R. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 3rd troop 2nd brig.  
MARTIN, Brev. maj. T. 20th N.I. offic. to be presidency paymr. and paymr. to the Queen's troops, v. Bygrave, prom.  
MATHERSON, Lieut. J. B. Y. to act as commt. 11th I.C. in add. to his duties as 2nd in com. Feb. 11.  
MAYNE, Lieut. R. G. to be 2nd in com. 3rd irr. cav. v. Hire.  
MAYNE, Brev. maj. W. 37th N.I. to commt. northern div. Hyderabad cont.  
MCKENZIE, Ens. A. 9th N.I. to be a sub-asst. com. gen. on prob.  
MILL, Capt. J. art. fr. 1st comp. 5th to 1st comp. 6th batt.  
MILES, Lieut. F. N. 66th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.  
MILLIGAN, Lieut. G. art. granted a cert. of high profic. in Persian lang.  
MOORE, unattached Lieut. J. qr. mr. and act. 2nd in com. Scinde rifle corps, to be 2nd in com. Feb. 10.  
MUNRO, Lieut. T. M. 25th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Arracan batt.  
MYRNE, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. to 4th co. 3rd batt. and to be adj. to Mooltan div. art. v. Hunter.  
MYTTON, 2nd Lieut. G. art. fr. 3rd co. 3rd to 1st co. 5th batt.  
NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 46th N.I. to be adj. v. Young.  
OGILVIE, Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. to be a sub-asst. com. gen. on prob.  
PEARSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 5th co. 8th to 1st co. 5th batt.  
POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd L.I. to be adj. v. Holroyd, prom.  
PRICE, 2nd Lieut. J. C. G. art. fr. 1st co. 4th to 3rd co. 8th batt.



PAGET, Lieut. W. H. 54th N.I. adj. to be 2nd in com. 5th Punjab cav. v. Bruce, Feb. 10.  
 PATTON, Capt. R. to act as interp. and qu. mr. 3rd Eur. regt. until arrival of Thomas.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. tr. to inv. estab. fr. Jan. 1.  
 ROBERTSON, Brev. maj. A. art. dep. comy. of ord. to be comy. of ord. 2nd class, v. Hodge.  
 ROSS, Lieut. H. D. superint. of police in the camp of the C. in C. is invested with the powers of a jt. mag. Jan. 31.  
 ROSS, Lieut. J. A. 5th L.C. ret. to duty Jan. 31.  
 SALKELD, Capt. J. C. coming. right wing 5th N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. and to charge of the Abkaree at Wuzerabad, v. Ouseley.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. T. F. O. 41st N.I. passed exam. in field engineering.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. H. J. C. 25th N.I. to be comdt. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
 SLEEMAN, Col. W. H. posted to 16th N.I.  
 SURGE, 1st Lieut. P. M. art. to offic. as dept. com. of ordnance.  
 STEWART, Lieut. D. M. 9th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. on dept. of Ross.  
 STORY, Lieut. col. P. F. C. B. to be a brig. of 2nd class, in succ. to Hearsey, proc. on leave.  
 SUTHERLAND, Capt. A. G. C. 25th N.I. 2nd in command, to be commandant Arracan batt. v. Barry, dec. Feb. 6.  
 SWINTON, Capt. C. V. 35th L.I. to be comdt. 2nd regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. C.B. fr. 63rd N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.  
 TOOGOOD, 1st Lieut. A. D. 22nd Eur. fus. to com. depôt of corps formed at Chinsurah.  
 URMSTON, Lieut. H. B. 62nd N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.  
 WARREN, Col. G. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 42nd L.I.  
 WHITE, Lieut. J. S. D. 40th N.I. asst. comm. Prome, rec. ch. of office.  
 WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. to be jt. mag. in the cantonment of Agra, with jurisdiction throughout the district, and to have charge of the Abkaree in the cantonment, Jan. 31.  
 WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Feb. 3.  
 YULE, Brev. capt. H. engr. pl. at disp. of home govt. (railway); to be dep. cons. engr. to govt. of India in railway dept.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

CLIFFORD, R. Feb. 3.	HENDERSON, D. Feb. 15.
CRAIGIE, A. W. Feb. 3.	METCALFE, H. D. Feb. 15.
GAMBIER, C. H. F. Feb. 15.	OSBORN, R. D. Jan. 31.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIDDULPH, Maj. G. 3rd irr. cav. fr. Feb. 6 to April 30, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BOSCAWEN, Maj. H. A. 54th N.I. furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. 9th N.I. to Europe, on furl.  
 CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. C. 68th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 DICK, Lieut. col. H. 43th N.I. fr. Jan. 6 to March 20, to rem. at presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 GILL, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 HAWES, Lieut. B. dept. comm. 3rd class, 1 mo. on m.c.  
 HAWKES, Brev. col. R. 9th L.C. to Europe, on furl.  
 HAWES, Ens. G. H. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1853, to May 1, to pres.  
 LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. A. 4th comp. 3rd batt. art. fr. Dec. 9, 1853, to March 15, to remain at the pres.  
 MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.  
 MATTHIE, Lieut. col. 17th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.  
 MIDDLETON, Ens. C. F. 40th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 27, to pres. on m.c.  
 MORGAN, Lieut. W. D. 22nd N.I. to Europe on furl.  
 NEPEAN, Capt. E. P. T. 38th L.I. fr. Feb. 22 to May 22, to presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. 4th N.I. fr. Jan. 23 to July 22, to presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 RALEIGH, Capt. F. 1st N.I. 2 years, to sea and Syria, m.c.  
 REAY, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. to Eur.  
 REID, Capt. C. S. art. to Eur.  
 ROSS, Capt. C. C. G. 60th or Goorka regt. fr. Apr. 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmeer (with the sanction of government) and Sealkote.  
 SANDHAM, Capt. G. H. 1st L.C. fr. Feb. 1 to Oct. 31, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 SHERER, Lieut. col. G. M. 71st N.I. fr. Jan. 26 to April 26, in ext. to rem. at pres. prep. to furl. to Europe.  
 STEVENSON, Ens. E. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Jan. 26 to April 26, to Gowalatty, and enable him to join his corps.  
 SYERS, Lieut. col. J. D. 74th N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
 WILKINSON, Brig. C. D. leave can.  
 WILLIAMSON, Col. D. 39th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
 YOUNG, Lieut. R. engs. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. proceeding towards Peshawur in med. ch. left wing 2nd batt. art. to do duty until further orders in Peshawur circle of med. superintendence, Feb. 6.  
 BEATSON, Dr. W. B. to be reg. of deeds and marr. reg. in Chittagong.

BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. 6th irr. cav. to be civ. surg. at Mooltan, and to med. ch. 3rd Punjab police batt. v. Morrison.  
 BEDFORD, Asst. surg. J. R. to be 1st asst. pres. gen. hospital, with med. ch. of Calcutta jail, v. Macpherson.  
 BOND, Surg. H. R. fr. 74th N.I. to 35th L.I. Feb. 10.  
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. 15th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 9th N.I.  
 CANTER, Surg. T. M.D. 3rd Eur. regt. to med. ch. of recruits proc. fr. Dum Dum to Chinsurah.  
 CAPE, Asst. surg. H. to res. med. ch. of 5th troop 1st brig. h. art. the wings of 3rd N.I. and 18th irr. cav.; also staff civ. jail hospital and estabs. and sick of 7th irr. cav. at Rawul Pindiee.  
 COLE, Asst. surg. J. F. doing duty with a detach. H.M.'s recruits in progress fr. Mooltan to Ferozepore, will, on being relieved, proceed immediately and place himself under the orders of the supp. surg. of that circle, Feb. 6.  
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 16th irr. cav. to med. ch. of portion of 20th N.I. left in cantonments.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. A.B. and M.B. to afford med. aid to 4th N.I. Feb. 10.  
 CROZIER, Surg. A. W. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.  
 CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to med. ch. 39th N.I.  
 DALY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.N. to proc. to Meerut, and do duty in that division, Feb. 7.  
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. 12th N.I. doing duty 3rd Punjab cav. is app. to that regt. v. Thorp, Feb. 10.  
 DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. res. appt. in Hyderabad conting. and serv. placed at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George.  
 EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of corps at Ghazepore.  
 ELDERTON, Surg. C. A. posted to 4th N.I. at Peshawur, Feb. 6.  
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. M.D. and F.R.C.S. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. to proc. to Meerut, and do duty in that division, Feb. 7.  
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. art. to afford med. aid to 1st N.I. Feb. 10.  
 LITTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. M.D. 62nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners at Nowshera.  
 LOCH, Asst. surg. W. J. to receive med. ch. of h. q. and 2nd comp. 6th batt. art. Feb. 10.  
 LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to offic. as civ. assist. surg. of Ghazepore dur. abs. of Eatwell.  
 MACTIER, Asst. surg. W. F. M.D. to jt. med. ch. of Simla, to pro. in med. ch. of 1st and 2nd troops 1st brig. h. art.  
 MCGEAN, Asst. surg. W. B. M.D. to med. ch. 2nd cav. Hyderabad cont.  
 MCRAE, Surg. D. fr. 35th (light) to 74th N.I. Feb. 10.  
 MACRAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to med. ch. of 5th N.I. fr. Asst. Surg. Webb.  
 MORROUGH, Surg. G. res. appt. in Hyderabad conting. and his serv. pl. at disp. of Madras govt.  
 RIDSDALE, G. to be med. offic. of Gawalparrah.  
 SCRIVEN, Asst. surg. J. B. 1st Eur. fus. to be 2nd assist. pres. gen. hospital, v. Bedford.  
 TAYLOR, Asst. surg. E. to do du. in Eur. hospital at Dum Dum; to do du. in the Benares div. Feb. 7.  
 TOKE, Senior surg. J. S. 4th L.C. to be supt. surg. fr. date of Wood's retiring.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. K. M.D. 7th irr. cav. to med. ch. of detach. of 62nd N.I. on service.  
 WELLS, Asst. surg. W. W. to med. ch. of regt. of Ferozepore.  
 WILSON, Surg. T. W. M.D. 40th N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. Clemenger fr. med. ch. 65th N.I. to proceed with it to Rangoon, and then join his own corps.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

DUKA, T. M.D. Feb. 15.
GARRAD, J. W. Feb. 14.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAWSON, Vet. surg. C. J. 3rd L.C. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.  
 KEIR, Surg. A. 2 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. 1st N.I. fr. Jan. 31 to July 31, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 MADDEN, Surg. C. to Eur. on m.c.  
 MCCOSH, Surg. J. 18 mo. to Australia and China.  
 MORROUGH, Surg. G. to Madras, prep. to Eur.  
 PALMER, Dr. C. 1 mo.  
 WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to Nov. 1, to rem. in hills, on m.c.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### STAFF.

Lieut. col. Lugard, to be adj. gen. v. Mountain, dec.; Capt. J. Halkett, to act as asst. adj. gen.

##### CAVALRY.

9th Lancers.—Brev. capt. Trower, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Cornet Payne, to March 2, on m.c.—10th Hussars. Lieut. J. W. Clarke, to be capt. fr. Jan. 30.

##### INFANTRY.

8th regt. Lieut. Walker, to March 20, in ext.; Lieut. Corry, to June 15.—22nd. Lieut. A. Hill, to April 30, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—24th. Lieut. Tovey, to act as interp. to 61st

foot.—Lieut. Paske, 6 mo. to Tirhoot; Paymr. Naylor, to March 20, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—60th. Lieut. R. Freer, to April 30, in ext; Lieut. W. W. Fox, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Burnside, to April 12, to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m.c.—61st. Capt. W. E. D. Deacon, to May 1, to Bombay.—78th. Lieut. Webster, 2 mo. to Mahabeshwur.—81st. Major J. H. Stewart, to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 25, v. Farrant; Capt. H. E. Sorell, to be maj. for Jan. 25; Lieut. W. B. Browne, to be capt. fr. Jan. 25; Ens. C. J. Hughes, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 25.—83rd. S. W. F. M. Wilson, 2 years to England.—86th. Lieut. C. O. Creagh, to be capt. fr. Jan. 30, v. Croker; Ens. J. K. D. Mackenzie, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 30; Lieut. G. W. Robinson, 2 years to England.—87th. Assist. surg. J. S. Jameson, to med. ch. v. Moorehead, ord. to join 32nd.—98th. Lieut. P. E. Quin, to do du. at Darjeeling conval. depot.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, wife of Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. s. at Sultanpore, Feb. 14.  
BROWNE, Mrs. s. at Dinapore, Feb. 16.  
CARSHORE, wife of the Rev. Dr. s. at Agra, Feb. 4.  
COOPER, wife of F. H. c.s. d. at Umballa, Jan. 31.  
CRANENBURGH, wife of P. M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 13.  
DE SILVA, wife of L. d. at Backergunge, Jan. 27.  
DEVERIA, wife of T. d. at Rungpore, Feb. 1.  
DUNBAR, wife of Capt. T. C. H.M.'s 75th, s. at Peshawur, Jan. 27.  
EMANUEL, wife of L. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 13.  
FARQUHAR, Mrs. W. L. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.  
FENWICK, wife of Capt. A. B. 9th irr. cav. s. at Hooshearpore, Feb. 6.  
FOGARTY, wife of Surg. G. T. 70th N.I. d. at Umballa, Feb. 19.  
GREY, wife of W. c.s. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 4.  
GRIENTHWAITE, Mrs. J. B. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 14.  
HARWARD, wife of Lieut. T. N. art. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 9.  
HERDON, wife of J. H. s. at Hansee, Feb. 17.  
KEPPE, wife of W. d. at Goruckpore, Jan. 29.  
MEADE, the lady of Capt. 65th N.I. s. at Moorar, Feb. 4.  
MIDDLECOAT, Mrs. J. H. P. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 6.  
MUNN, wife of E. s. at Bakingurh, Jan. 30.  
PANIOTY, Mrs. D. s. still-born, at Calcutta, Feb. 16.  
PATON, wife of Lieut. R. M. art. s. at Umballa, Jan. 28.  
RYLEY, wife of Capt. G. 74th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Feb. 18.  
SCOTT, Mrs. J. G. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 4.  
STANLEY, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.  
THORNTON, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 8.

## MARRIAGES.

BALLATYNE, J. R. to A. Georgina, d. of the late T. M. Mason, at Rajpootana, Feb. 9.  
COWPER, Lieut. J. K. 2nd N.I. to Emily Jane, d. of the late Lieut. col. Earle, at Ghazee-pore, Feb. 15.  
GOWAN, Capt. G. 27th N.I. to O. G. d. of Col. Stuart, c.b. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.  
HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 66th N.I. to Cecilia C. widow of the late Capt. Goad, 1st N.I. at Umritsur.  
HERMES, John, to Miss Helen Bird, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
EASTON, E. to Miss J. S. Green, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.  
LOWE, W. H. to Harriet L. d. of C. R. Gwatkin, at Delhi, Feb. 4.  
MORAVIA, C. to Marian, d. of Maj. G. P. Thomas, at Lahore, Feb. 16.  
NEWMARCH, John, to Mary Eliza, d. of the late T. H. Leathes, at Serampore, Feb. 8.  
ROBERTSON, Maj. art. to E. Lennox, d. of Dr. Montgomerie, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.  
TANDY, J. to Annie Louisa, d. of John O. Bckett, at Calcutta, Feb. 16.  
VERSAILLES, W. H. to Miss M. E. Mello, at Purneah, Jan. 23.

## DEATHS.

BRYANT, Emma, d. of C. C. at Calcutta, aged 5, Feb. 11.  
JOYCE, Caroline A. wife of A. H. at Bhowanpore, Feb. 11.  
KELSALL, A. Victoria, widow of the late J. R. at Calcutta, aged 31, Feb. 5.  
MIDDLETON, J. G. at Calcutta, aged 29, Feb. 15.  
MOUNTAIN, Col. c.b. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, at Futtyghur, Feb. 18.  
MYERS, Miss Anne E. at Calcutta, aged 29, Feb. 15.  
RODERICK, Sarah, wife of E. G. at Meerut, aged 21, Feb. 13.  
ROSEBROOM, wife of G. at Calcutta, aged 30, Feb. 11.  
SPELLISSY, Grace, d. of John, at Mookhurry, aged 9, Feb. 8.  
THOMPSON, E. d. of the late Rev. J. T. at Jaunpore, Feb. 11.  
TUSON, Henrietta W. inf. d. of Asst. surg. E. B. at Meerut, Feb. 10.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 5. Teak, Morgan, Hobart Town.—6. Anne Mary, Harris, Sydney; Juanita, Temme, San Francisco and Singapore.—9. Minerve, Clerf, Cardiff; steamer Pekin, Granger, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang.—10. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Maulmain, Rangoon, Kyauk Phyo, and Sansum, Deveyle, Bourbon.—12. Melanie, Bird, Coringa; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Bombay and Aleppo; Cambourne, Ravilly,

Bourbon.—13. Delhi, Martin, Bombay.—15. Steam-ship Bentinck, Bourchier, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Trafalgar, McKiddler, Sydney; Jos. Bushby, Davey, Mauritius; Theodore, Menlenbrock, Antwerp.—16. Ship Fulwood, Fitzsimons, from Liverpool, 8th October.—18. Anna Henderson, Husband, Melbourne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Anne Mary (Feb. 6), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Ventura, Mrs. Lees, Misses Chapman and Garnet.  
Per Pekin (Feb. 9), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sturges, and Mr. J. Whitney. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Christien, Mr. A. Anderson, and J. Joshua. From PENANG.—Miss Nelson, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Reulak, and Mr. Dawson.  
Per Fire Queen (Feb. 10), from MAULMAIN.—Maj. Bower and family; Lieut. Bogle, Mr. Fisher, Lieut. Norris and family; Mrs. McKellar and Joseph, Mr. Edwards and family; Mrs. Allen and child; Capt. Clogston, Miller, and Most; Ens. Christian, Messrs. Kean, Warrington, Bowen, Endall, Johnson, Grant, McNeil, and Gordon.  
Per Delhi (Feb. 13), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Martin.  
Per steamer Bentinck (Feb. 15), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Gambier, Watson, Metcalfe, McKeller, Garrett, Galpine, and Miller; Mrs. Archer, Mr. Henderson, Mr. C. Wright, Mr. J. Noakes, and Mr. G. Thompson, wife, and child; Lieut. Head, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Shea. From MARSEILLES.—Dr. Duke, Mr. La Forge, Mrs. De Costa, and Mr. Stewart. From MALTA.—Mr. Lang, Mr. Blanchard, and Maj. and Mrs. Herbert. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lemond. From SUEZ.—Mr. Hambrow. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Miller, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Powell, Mr. Mackay, Capt. Bushby and Scovell, and Mr. Varsee. From GALLE.—Capt. Seward, Lieut. Waters, and Maj. Pepper. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Elliot, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Turton and child, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Newton, Capt. Stapleton, Mrs. Maxwell, Col. Phillips, and Mr. Chauncey.

## DEPARTURES.

\* FEB. 3.—Isabella, Brown, Aden and Mocha; Negrais, Stepney, Maulmain.—4. Himalaya, Cuvier, and John McVicar, Paxton, Havre; John Hepburn, Galatin, Maulmain and Rangoon; Clarissa, Lyster, Singapore.—5. Catherine Apear, Jackson, Mauritius; Janet Willis, Baxter, Havre; North Atlantic, Cook, Boston; Sussex, Scanlan, Trinidad; Herbert, Hallet, Boston; Canada, Graves, Bombay.—7. Borderer, Alexander, Melbourne; Atlet Rohoman, Nacoda, Malabar Coast and Judda; William the Conqueror, Arthur, Cape and Barbadoes; Krishna, Lewis, Sydney.—8. Steamer Tenasserim, Simson, Maulmain and Rangoon; Kestrel, Macnamara, Rangoon.—10. City of London, Dick, London; Atlet Rohoman, Nacoda, Tellicherry, Aden, and Judda; Futtay Mobarrack, Nacoda, Muscat.—12. Belzance, Rocoport, Bordeaux; Futtay Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Lafayette, Toppent, Bordeaux; Joseph Manook, Mackenzie, Maulmain and Rangoon; Alcyon, Margouin, Bourbon and Marseilles; Padouka, Leroy, and Vasco de Gama, Dupont, Bourbon.—13. Aberfoyle, Nourse, London; Faize Robany, Nacoda, Tellicherry and Judda; George Kendall, Farley, Liverpool; steamers Zenobia, Rennie, and Sesostris, Niblett, Rangoon.—14. Sir George Anderson, Sedgwick, London; Alfred the Great, Brayley, Liverpool.—15. Fittle Barry, Nacoda, Malabar Coast and Judda; Alexander Baring, Wilson, Liverpool.—16. Matanzas, Stearn, and Lucy L. Hall, Lull, Boston; steamer Lady Jocelyn, Bird, Calcutta.—18. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Jocelyn, from CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. J. D. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Even, Mrs. Even, and 3 children; Mr. Abadie, Mrs. Abadie, and 3 children; Mr. G. M. Porteus, Mrs. Porteus, and child; Mr. C. B. Wallis and 4 children, Mrs. Christian, Henry Richards, Esq.; Mr. L. Babbington, Mrs. Babbington, George Moncrieff, Esq.; Miss Macrae, Mr. Thomas Barlow, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Beanland, Mr. H. Chase, Mr. M. Black, Capt. J. R. Brown, Mr. Crawford, Mr. G. S. Benson, Mr. J. S. Rutter, Lieut. Amiel, H.M.'s 80th Foot; Capt. Welsh, H.M.'s 80th Foot; Lieut. Christian, 60th N.I.; Mrs. Teil, governess, and child; Maj. G. P. Thomas, Mrs. G. P. Thomas, and child; Mrs. Whittall and 4 children; Rev. Mr. Whiting, Mrs. Whiting, and child; Mrs. Wingrove, Mr. E. W. Wingrove, Lieut. Warden, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. D. E. Crawford and child, Mrs. Cooper and 2 children, Lieut. A. Lambert, Mrs. A. Lambert, Mrs. Shireore, Mrs. Jellicoe and infant, and Mrs. Harvey. To the CAPT.—Capt. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, and infant; Mr. P. C. Trench, Mrs. P. C. Trench, 2 children, and 3 servants; Capt. Miller, and Mr. E. S. Pierson. To MAURITIUS.—Mr. F. Wegetin. To MADRAS.—Capt. Clagston, Dr. Joseph, Maj. Bower and 5 children, Capt. Barber, Mr. B. Lewis, Edward Joyce, and Veera Swamy.

Per steamer Bengal (Feb. 18), for BOMBAY.—Mr. Geo. Plowden, Col. Outram, C.B. and Shaik Jassurn. For SUEZ.—Mr. Cogan. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Higginson, Mr. Geo. Polhill, and Capt. Raleigh. For MALTA.—Maj. Campbell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. St. Cyr Charlus; Mr. Schnughauser, and Mr. Boyle. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Macleod, child, and European female servant; Mrs. Lawrenson, Mrs. Stewart, Capt. Bazett, Mrs. Bazett, and 2 children; Dr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Macdonald and 2 children, Mr. Preston, Mr. H. D. Tripp, Mrs. Chik and 2 children, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Beaufort, Mrs. Maj. Bagshawe, Prince Golum Mahomed, Prince Ferozeshah, Dr. C. Madden, Maj. Reid, Mr. A. A. Dunlop, Mr. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Lawrence's 4 children, Mrs. Dickson and child, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Mackean and 2 children, Mr. Neilson, Maj. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and infant; Mr. Guthrie, Lieut. Young, Lieut. Paterson, Col. Syers, Col. Hawkes, Miss Denevill, Maj. Boscawen, Mrs. R. H. Smith and 2 children, Mr. H. P. Batchiler, Mr. Reay, and Mr. Peck.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 0 to	6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	1 0 ..	1 0
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	0 10 ..	1 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. prem.	0 12 ..	1 0

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2450 to 2475
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	675 to 700
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	223 0 .. 224 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	222 0 .. 222 9	
Sovereigns .....	10 1 .. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 5 .. 20 7	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.; and Liverpool, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 5s.

IMPORTS (*Calcutta*, Feb. 18).—The Market has been fair. Staple Goods have sold freely at about previous prices, and Glasgow and other Light Fabrics have been moved off with some spirit to a considerable extent. Imports in January were to a fair extent.

## MADRAS.

## THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

For once the Madras Government has acted wisely. Misled by reports from single districts, by stories of agrarian outrage, and by statements which took their hue from the fears rather than the knowledge of their writers, the local press has expressed the strongest apprehension of a famine. So accurate did their statements appear, that in many quarters it was really believed that the Madras Presidency was about to endure that most fearful of visitations, an oriental famine. In England, such a calamity would instantly have been carried to the account of the local government, and, moved by the extremity of the danger, the authorities collected information throughout the country, and published it when received. The returns furnished are accepted as correct, and they dissipate much of the alarm. It is useless to reproduce a mass of statements much too concise, and filled with details in every dialect of Southern India. The general result is this:—there is no famine in Madras, no danger of men dying from actual want of the grain usually so plentiful.

But over the greater portion of the presidency, the crops have failed to an extent which will make grain so dear, that the lowest class of all would without assistance be unable to procure a sufficiency for subsistence. Already the average increase of prices is about ninety per cent., but little more, be it remarked, than the increase in the price of the English quarter loaf since the commencement of 1853. The very lowest class in Madras, however, are exposed to serious danger from such a rise, and in many districts it will be necessary to employ labourers on the Public Works. In Nellore, the worst district of all, 50,000 labourers must be employed, in Bellary 25,000, and in most of the other districts as many as can be induced to work at rates lower than private employers usually afford. This expedient is the only one recommended by the collectors, and it will be adopted. The circulation of money thus produced, will encourage importation, and prices will be kept down at an endurable, though high level. On the whole, it would appear that although the harvest has fallen short, although great distress may be anticipated, and although the cattle will be in danger for want of fodder, no famine, properly so called, need be apprehended. It is simply a distress, such as has frequently been experienced in England, and which, though a terrible evil in itself, does not require that the Government should take upon itself the subsistence of a nation.—*Friend of India*.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Madras bank was held February 13th, at which Messrs. Thomson, Nelson, and R. O. Campbell were elected directors.

DURING the past year no less than 858,784 copies of the scriptures have been circulated in the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malavalam languages by the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society.

A CLEVER DEFALCATOR.—A gentleman of the ecclesiastical establishment at Fort St. George, is reported to have been drawing several sums of money from the different treasuries under false pretences.

H.M.'s SHIP *Sybil* was expected to touch Madras on her way from Calcutta, to Trincomalee and Bombay.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.—The *Madras Athenæum*, in a long article, essays to prove that the army of Madras is habitually slighted and neglected. He takes, first, a list of thirty-six political appointments common to all three Presidencies. Twenty-eight are held by officers from Bengal, seven from Bombay, and only one from Madras. Again, Madras and Bombay supply only nine officers to the Secretariat, while Bengal supplies sixteen. Lastly,—

“Out of 1,000 civil and military appointments held by military officers in India,—

The Bengal officers hold	..	581
The Madras officers	..	252
The Bombay officers	..	207”

There can be little doubt that the Madras army in particular is badly off in respect to patronage; but if we mistake not, its promotion is more rapid. The increasing needs of the State must speedily, however, remedy the disparity. Every regiment in India, unless some new system is introduced, will shortly be required to yield its full quota for political employ.

DEFECTIVE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Complaints are heard from the Mofussil of the great want of carriage for private purposes, in consequence of the demand by the railway and telegraph officials.

A DETACHMENT of H.M.'s 15th Hussars was expected at the presidency in February.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The 35th regt. N.I., under command of Major C. Pooley, marched into this garrison on Feb. 7. The regiment only lost eight men on the march from Kamptee, and latterly altogether their journey has been a prosperous one. There are some companies detached to Kenedy, Chicacole, &c., to relieve the detachment of the 7th regiment, now daily expecting shipping to take them across to Burmah. Major Hornsby, our new judge advocate-general, has arrived, and assumed charge of his office. Major Faunce, the acting paymaster, is expected per *Hugh Lindsay* steamer. Majors Archer and Blake will consequently leave for their regiments shortly.—*Correspondent of Athenæum, Feb.*

COCHIN.—Correspondents at Cochin inform us that the trade of that port is rapidly increasing, and that it bids fair to become one of the most thriving emporiums on the western coast. There are at present sixteen European ships in the Cochin river, besides a large number of native craft; many vessels, too, are in dock undergoing repairs, and a fine steamer is being built for Mr. Oughterson, a merchant of the place.—*Madras Athenæum, Feb.*

MILITARY ON DITS.—We are very glad to hear that matters are going on most happily in the new regiment, the 3rd Europeans, at Bellary. Injured as some of the officers believe themselves to be, in their prospects of promotion, it is highly creditable to them that they have at once dismissed all feelings of private irritation and pique, and devoted themselves, heart and soul, to the promotion of the efficiency of their new corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitlock, we are told, reports most favourably both of officers and men.—*Athenæum, Feb.* The head-quarters of the sappers and miners was in camp at Madras, and had marched from the presidency to Frazerpett.—A board of medical officers have been ordered to assemble on the 17th Feb., to examine and report upon the state of health of Lieutenant E. Currie, H.M.'s 84th regt.—The invalids of H.M.'s 25th regt., under the charge of Lieutenant Breedon, of that corps, embarked in February for England from Cannanore, on board the *Earl of Balcarra*.—A detachment of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders arrived from the Cape on the *Regina*, in Feb., under the personal superintendence of the master-attendant, and proceeded to the camp opposite the Camp Equipage Depot.—The Commander-in-Chief inspected H.M.'s 15th Hussars on the island, Feb. 21.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## BRIGADIER F. F. WHINYATES.

Fort St. George, Feb. 10, 1854.—No. 38 of 1854.—Brigadier F. F. Whinyates, being about to embark for Europe, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to record the high sense which he entertains of that officer's services.

At an early period of his career, Brigadier Whinyates was actively employed in the campaign against the Mahrattas, during which he was engaged at the battle of Mahidpoor, in the conflict at Talneir, the capture of Jilpee Annair, and the siege of Aseerghur.

He has since successively filled, with the highest credit to himself, every appointment and command connected with his corps—and now, after a long and honourable course of more than forty years' actual duty in India, he retires from the command of the Madras Artillery, carrying with him the sincere respect of Government and the cordial esteem of the army at large.

## OFF-RECKONINGS.

*Fort St George, Feb. 14, 1854.*—In consequence of the demise of Colonel Francis Haleman, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to Off-reckonings is authorized.

Colonel Benjamin Robertson Hitchens to half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund from the 3rd January, 1854.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

MATHISON, A. S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chittoor, del. over ch. of court to J. H. Goldie.  
NEWELL, H. to be asst. to comm. for Northern Circars, Feb. 14.  
PHILLIPS, A. W. Esq. act. sub-jud. of Madura, assu. ch. of court fr. C. R. Baynes, Feb. 4.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOODWIN, T. W. 1 mo. to Shervaroy and Neilgherry hills.  
LASCELLES, F. 1 mo.  
ONSLow, A. P. 3 years to Eur.  
TWEEDIE, A. G. 1 mo. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on furl.  
WEDDERBURN, A. 1 mo. to Madras.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ABBOTT, Brev. capt. 31st L.I. to be brig. maj. and paymr. northern div. Hyderabad contingent.  
ALEXANDER, Cornet F. M. posted to 4th L.C. as 2nd cornet; to rank from Dec. 14, 1853.  
ANSTRUTHER, Brev. lieut. col. P. C.B. art. perm. to res. app. of sec. to military board.  
ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. 11th N.I. dept. com. Promote, rec. ch. of office.  
BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. to ch. of details of 1st, 5th, and 26th N.I. proc. to Vizagapatam.  
BOULDERSON, Maj. J. C. 35th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
BRADFORD, Cornet D. posted to 6th L.C. as 2nd cornet; to rank from Nov. 13, 1853.  
BURNES, Ens. F. J. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 15, v. Nicol, inval.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. C.B. fr. 45th to 47th N.I.  
CAREY, Cornet D. posted to 2nd L.C. as 2nd cornet; to rank fr. Dec. 14, 1853.  
CARPENDALE, 1st Lieut. J. engrs. in ext. to March 6.  
CLAGETT, Brev. capt. T. W. 3rd L.C. to be 2nd in com. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
CLOGSTOUN, Lieut. H. M. 19th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
COTTELL, Lieut. C. G. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 2, in succ. to Freeman, promoted.  
CREW, Lieut. R. P. M. 14th N.I. to be adjt. Feb. 14.  
CROFTON, Capt. T. 52nd N.I. qual. in surveying.  
DANIEL, Capt. J. 16th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Hyderabad contingent.  
DOBBS, Capt. R. S. 9th N.I. to ret. to appt. under commissr. in Mysore.  
DORIA, Capt. R. A. 28th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
DRUMMOND, Ens. H. A. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct 20, 1853, in succ. to Atkinson, retired.  
FAGAN, Lieut. C. T. 14th N.I. to be adjt. 2nd regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
FITZGERALD, Brev. maj. G. F. C. art. to be comdt. 1st comp. art. Hyderabad contingent.  
FRANKLAND, Lieut. T. 48th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 5th regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
FRASER, Brev. capt. A.R. 3rd L.C. to act as paymaster to Hyderabad subsidiary force, dur. emp. on foreign service of Herbert.  
FRASER, Lieut. H. 46th N.I. to be adjt. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
FREEMAN, Maj. W. R. A. 45th N.I. to be lieut. col. v. Hutchins, prom.; post to 45th N.I.  
GILL, Capt. C. 17th N.I. to be temp. emp. as exec. off. under rev. board in dep. of pub. works.  
GOUGH, Cornet P. B. P. posted to 3rd L.C. as 2nd cornet, at his own request, from 3rd to 2nd L.C. to rank next below Cornet D. Carey, Feb. 17; to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1853.  
GRANT, Capt. C. D. 11th N.I. assist. commr. of Rangoon, rec. ch. of office.  
HAINES, Lieut. W. C. P. 35th N.I. to be adjt.  
HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N.I. to be comdt. 1st regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
HARE, Brev. capt. G. 20th N.I. to be comdt. 5th regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
HARRISON, Lieut. G. A. 33rd N.I. to be adjt. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
HAWKES, Lieut. H. P. 44th N.I. qual. in civ. engineering; to act as asst. to supt. eng. pres. div. dur. emp. of Swanston on field service.  
HAWKINS, Lieut. W. K. 40th N.I. ret. to duty.  
HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. to act as adj. of 4th L.C.  
HILL, Lieut. col. W. 1st fus. to be brig. comdt. of Gwalior contingent in suc. to Parsons, Feb. 17.

HILL, Ens. E. 3rd L.I. to be adjt. 1st regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
HITCHINS, Brev. col. B. R. to be col. fr. Jan. 2, v. Haleman, dec.; posted to 49th N.I.; to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Masulipatam fr. date of emb. of Justice to Europe.  
HOLL, Lieut. col. C. fr. 18th to 26th N.I.  
HOPE, Lieut. A. H. 3rd L.C. to be sec. to mil. board, v. Anstruther, res.  
HORNE, 1st Lieut. P. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
HOSEASON, Brev. capt. H. 24th N.I. to be brig. maj. and paymr. southern div. Hyderabad contingent.  
HUMFRAYS, Lieut. F. J. engrs. to be 1st assist. civil engr.  
JOHNSON, Lieut. col. N. fr. 26th N.I. to 18th N.I.  
JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. returned to duty.  
JONES, Lieut. R. G. 2nd L.C. qual. as interpreter in Hindustani.  
LAWDER, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to be asst. sec. to mil. board, v. Hope.  
LITTLE, Lieut. R. R. art. to act as princ. com. of ordn. on respns. of Col. F. Blundell.  
LOCKHART, Brev. maj. W. E. 45th N.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 2, in suc. to Freeman, pro.  
MACINTYRE, 1st Lieut. A. W. art. to be comdt. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
MACKENZIE, Capt. C. 48th N.I. to be comdt. southern div. Hyderabad contingent.  
MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. art. qual. in surveying and civ. eng.  
MACVICAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to be assist. to the agent for the hill tracts of Orissa, Jan. 27.  
MCKINNON, Capt. D. W. M. 2nd N.I. to be comdt. 3rd regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
MCVICCAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to be asst. to ag. in hill tracts of Orissa.  
MOBERLEY, Lieut. A. S. engrs. to be an asst. field engineer in Pegu, with effect fr. July 29.  
MOLYNEUX, Capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be dep. paymr. to Madras troops in Pegu, Feb. 21.  
MURRAY, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
NICOL, Capt. M. 33rd N.I. tr. to inv. est. fr. Feb. 15; posted to 1st N.I. batt.  
NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. G. 18th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
NORT, Maj. G. 19th N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. pending arr. of Lieut. col. White.  
O'CONNELL, Lieut. H. H. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 20, 1853, v. Atkinson, ret.  
ORR, Capt. W. A. art. to be comdt. 3rd comp. art. Hyderabad contingent.  
PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. to be temp. emp. as exec. off. und. rev. board in dept. of pub. works.  
RANSON, Lieut. W. 1st N.V.B. to act as commis. of ord. Fort St. George, dur. abs. of Little.  
RIPPON, 1st Lieut. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
ROSS, Col. T. fr. 49th to 25th N.I.  
SCOTT, Capt. R. P. 22nd N.I. to be comdt. 6th regt. inf. Hyderabad contin.  
SIMS, Lieut. T. P. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani lang. qual. as regt. adj.  
SINCLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. De C. art. to be acting comdt. 2nd co. art. Hyderabad contin.  
SMITH, Lieut. O. 33rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, v. Nicol, inv.  
STEVENSON, Ens. F. to do du. with 38th N.I. at Vizagapatam.  
TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. 40th N.I. to be brig. maj. to the brigade in Pegu, com. by Brig. Franklyn, Feb. 14.  
TAYLOR, Ens. C. G. 1st N.I. in ext. fr. Dec. 31 to April 30, 1854, to Madras, on m.c.  
TOMES, Lieut. E. 2nd N.V.B. to do du. with detach. at Nellore, to proc. and do du. with detach. at Ongole, dur. abs. of Capt. Nelson.  
TOWER, Brev. capt. F. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 2, in suc. to Freeman pro.  
WARD, Brev. maj. W. art. to be comdt. 4th comp. art. Hyderabad contingent.  
WATTS, Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
WHITE, Lieut. C. 45th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1853, v. Tower, retired.  
WHITE, Ens. C. M. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 2, in suc. to Freeman, pro.  
WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. E. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to do du. with Eur. inf. depot at the Mount, temp.  
WORSTER, Capt. W. H. art. to act as Hon. Company's astronomer dur. abs. of Capt. Jacob, on m.c.  
WYNDHAM, Capt. A. 2nd N.I. to be comdt. 4th regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
INFANTRY.

LEE, C. D. J. Feb. 11.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATNSLEY, Lieut. G. H. M. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.  
BEDDECH, Lieut. C. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Feb. 4, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

BRIDGE, Lieut. L. art. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BROCK, Lieut. J. S. 17th N.I. to Bombay on m.c. prep. to leave being granted to him to return to Europe, on m.c.  
 CROFTON, Capt. T. 52nd N.I. leave cancelled.  
 CUNNINGHAM, Ens. W. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 DAWSON, Lieut. A. H. art. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 1, to Meerut and Simla.  
 DREVER, Lieut. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 yr. fr. Jan. 20, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 GODFREY, Lieut. R. C. 31st L.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Honore and Western coast, on m.c.  
 GORDON, Brev. maj. G. 48th N.I. in ext. to May 10, to Madras, prep. to apply for perm. to retire from the service.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 HOLL, Lieut. col. C. 26th N.I. to Neilgherries, prep. to proc. to Europe.  
 IRELAND, Maj. C. 11th N.I. fr. March 1 to May 31, to Madras.  
 JAMES, Brig. gen. J. P. to Europe, on m.c.  
 KENNY, Maj. T. G. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 6 mo. fr. March 10, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.  
 LEE, Ens. C. D. J. 2 mo. to Calcutta.  
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. 2nd L.C. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MACDONALD, Lieut. H. C. 35th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 MULLEN, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. leave cancelled.  
 NELSON, Capt. F. 2nd N.V.B. 3 mo. to banks of the Kristnah.  
 ORR, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of departure fr. Mangalore to Madras, prep. to apply for leave to Europe on furl.  
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to July 1.  
 PRESCOTT, Brig. W. 30 days, fr. Feb. 22.  
 PURVIS, Lieut. C. A. b. art. to June 11, Neilgherries.  
 WALSH, Capt. T. P. 52nd N.I. in ext. to Sept. 19, to enable him to proc. to the W. coast and the Neilgherries.  
 WARD, Brev. maj. W. art. 2 mo. to Bombay, prep. to apply for perm. to ret. fr. the serv.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARTHUR, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 1st Madras fus.  
 BELL, Asst. surg. T. L. to med. ch. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
 COLE, Surg. R. to be supt. surg. Malabar and Canara offic. in centre div. until arrival of Magrath.  
 DAY, Asst. surg. F. to do duty with left wing H.M.'s 43rd regt. during its march from Poonamallee to Bangalore.  
 DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. services placed at disp. of the C.-in-C. consequent on the government of India having accepted his resignation of his appointment in the Hyderabad cont.  
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. fr. 1st L.C. to 30th N.I. to rem. in med. ch. 51st N.I. until relieved.  
 GODFREY, Insp. gen. of hosp. F. fr. Feb. 14, to be surg. gen. v. W. K. Hay, ret.  
 JACKSON, Asst. surg. J. M. to be surg. fr. Feb. 14, v. Hay.  
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. W. M.D. posted to 51st N.I.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. C. passed ex. in Hindoostanee lang.  
 MACKENZIE, Surg. W. to med. ch. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
 MACKPHERSON, Surg. D. M.D. to med. ch. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
 MAGRATH, Supt. surg. A. N. to be supt. surg. centre div. fr. Feb. 14.  
 MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. 6th regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. posted to 29th N.I.  
 MORROGH, Surg. G. M.D. to med. ch. 3rd regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 MORTON, Asst. surg. D. T. mag. of Rangoon, rec. ch. of office.  
 OGLVIE, Asst. surg. J. K. M.D. to med. ch. 1st regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 ORR, Surg. J. H. to med. ch. 3rd cav. Hyderabad, contingent.  
 PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. 1st to 52nd N.I.  
 PRESTON, Supt. surg. J. B. to be insp. gen. of hosp. fr. Feb. 14, v. F. Godfrey, prom.  
 PRIMROSE, Asst. surg. G. F. H. to med. ch. 2nd regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 PRITCHARD, Asst. surg. W. G. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, v. Wilkinson, ret.  
 REYNOLDS, Surg. J. A. to rank fr. Dec. 15, v. Scott, ret.  
 STANFELD, Lieut. T. W. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 STUART, Ens. C. J. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 SWANSTON, Lieut. N. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshee allow.  
 WHITELOCK, Asst. surg. J. W. to med. ch. of 4th regt. inf. Hyderabad cont.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 2 mo. to Madras and Bangalore.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Waltair, Feb. 9.  
 DYSAIT, wife of Capt. C. 3rd Eur. regt. s. Feb. 10.  
 FERNANDEZ, wife of T. s. at Madras, Feb. 20.  
 KENNEDY, wife of Capt. C. 46th N.I. d. at Cannanore, Feb. 11.  
 MARTIN, wife of Capt. G. M. 42nd N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Feb. 1.

MURPHY, wife of the Rev. Rob. M.A. s. Feb. 6.  
 WALKER, wife of G. s. at Madras, Feb. 12.

## MARRIAGES.

M'NAMARA, James, to Julia A. R. d. of J. Gregory, at Madras, Feb. 1.  
 STUART, E. S. H. to Miss E. Jane Jackson, at Madras, Feb. 22.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 1st Eur. fus. at Tonghoo, Jan. 8.  
 BLAKE, J. C. at Bellary, aged 61, Feb. 8.  
 BOUCHER, C. at Madras, aged 25, Feb. 20.  
 D' COSTA, Emelia, wife of S. at St. Thomé, aged 21, Feb. 12.  
 HOLMES, Asst. surg. G. G. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 6.  
 POLLINGAR, J. T. at Mysore, aged 81, Feb. 6.  
 POPE, Mrs. J. at Madras, aged 84.  
 PEREIRA, wife of J. X. at Block-town, aged 57, Feb. 18.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 11. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez, Aden, and Galle; Talavera, McCauly, Sunderland; Adelaide, Parry, Gravesend and Galle; Trafalgar, Taylor, Bimlipatam.—12. Rocher de St. Malo, Gaignaur, Galle; Jane Francier, Renier, Gopalpore.—13. Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Dale, Mauritius.—14. John Brightman, Scott, Singapore and Penang.—17. Pekin, Whitty, Melbourne; Speculation, Leaford, Melbourne.—18. Dolphin, Harris, Vizagapatam, Poonda Marka, and Coringa; Regina, Locke, Table Bay and Cape.—19. Screw steamer Lady Jocelyn, Bird, Calcutta and Sand Heads.—20. Lord Petre, Dickinson, Mauritius.—23. Steamer Bengal, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Feb. 11), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Pears and baby, Mr. Lee, cadet; Miss Walter, Capt. Hill and Lieut. Walker. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Capt. Manners. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Forster, Mrs. Forster. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Gambier, Messrs. Watson, Metcalfe, McKeller, Cockshott, Garratt, Galpine, and Millar; Miss Blunt, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Prendergast, Mrs. Archer, Mr. Henderson, Lieut. Hend, Mr. Jones, C. A. Wright, Jno. Noakes, John Thompson, wife, and child; Mr. Shee. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Duke, Mr. Laforque, Miss Da Costa, and Mr. Stuart. From MALTA.—Maj. Herbert and Mrs. Herbert. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Limond. From SUEZ.—Messrs. Blocherby, Hambro, and Maitland. From GALLE.—Capt. Seward and Lieut. Waters. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Varsee and servant, Mr. Millen, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Prowarte, Mr. Macey, Capt. Busby and Scovell.

Per Adelaide (Feb. 11), from GRAVESEND and GALL.—Capt. and Mrs. Dorehill, 43rd regt. and 1 child; Mr. R. Packenham, adjt. 43rd regt.; Richardson, 43rd regt.; Dr. Biddle, 43rd regt.; Messrs. Davis, Jameson, and Prettyman, 74th regt.; and detachments of the 74th and 43rd regts.

Per Trafalgar (Feb. 11), from BIMLIPATAM.—Gen. James, Capt. T-ipe, lady, and 3 children.

Per John Brightman (Feb. 14), from SINGAPORE and PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Ramsbottom, and family.

Per Speculation (Feb. 17), from MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—Mrs. Leaford.

Per Regina (Feb. 18), TABLE BAY and CAPE.—Maj. F. W. S. Hancock, Com. Capt. H. W. Palmer, Paym. F. Dunbar, Lieut. F. W. Lawson, Lieut. Bell, Asst. surg. W. Warden, Asst. surg. A. Bell.

Per screw-steamer Lady Jocelyn (Feb. 19), from CALCUTTA and SAND HEADS.—For MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Bower and 5 children, Capt. Clagston, Dr. Joseph, Mr. R. Lewis, Capt. Barber, and Edward Joys. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. F. Wegetin. For the CAPE.—P. C. Trench, Esq. Mrs. Trench and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Capt. Miller, and Mr. E. S. Pierson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Even and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Abadie and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Portens and child, Mrs. O. B. Wallis and 4 children, Mrs. Christian, H. Richardson, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. L. Babinington, G. Moncrieff, Esq. Miss Macrae, T. Barlow, Esq. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Beauland, Mr. H. Chace, Mr. M. Black, Capt. R. J. Brown, Mr. Crawford, Mr. G. S. Benson, c.s. Mr. J. S. Rutter, Lieut. Amied, Capt. Welsh, Lieut. Christian, Mrs. Teill, governess, child, and servant, Maj. and Mrs. G. P. Thomas and child, Mrs. Whiteall and 4 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and 4 children, Mrs. Wingrove, Mr. E. W. Wingrove, Lieut. Warden, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. D. R. Crawford and child, Mrs. Cooper and 2 children, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Lambert, Mrs. Shiroore, Mrs. Jellicoe, child, and native, and Mrs. Harvey.

Per steamer Bengal (Feb. 23), from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Grantham, Mr. Hill, and Dr. Wilkinson.

## DEPARTURES.

FEB. 9. General Godwin, Hicks, Sydney; Duke of Lancaster, Major, London via Karikal.—11. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Calcutta.—12. Ino, Wardwick, Liverpool; Elise, Peyrusset, Bordeaux; Paragon, Murch, Masulipatam, Coringa, and Calcutta; Helvelly, Wright, Penang and Singapore.—14. Duke of Argle, Suckling, Mauritius; Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Dale, Calcutta; Margaret, Spratly, London.—16. Zaphnath Paaneah, Jarvis, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca.—18. Hampshire, Reynell, Negapatam, Rangoon, and London; Nonpareil, Talloch, Mauritius.—17. Fleur de Lis, Cumming, Liverpool.—18. James Hall, Rose, Moulmein and Rangoon; Hougomont, Darke, Cuddalore and London.—20. Screw steamer Lady Jocelyn, Bird, Galle, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—21. Rocher de St. Malo, Gaignouse, Marseilles via Bombay.—23. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.—28. Steamer Feroze, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Feb. 11), to CALCUTTA.—Capt. R. W. Elliott, Mrs. Col. Fenton and child, Capt. G. J. Stapleton, M. B. Parsons, Esq.; and — Newson, Esq.

Per Paragon (Feb. 12), to MASULIPATAM, CORINGA, and CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Black and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and family, Col. Hitchins, J. Keracoose, Esq.; and Mrs. Summers.

Per Margaret (Feb. 14), to LONDON.—Rev. A. D. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, and 4 children.

Per Zaphnath Paaneah (Feb. 15), to PONDICHERRY, NEGAPATAM,

PENANG, SINGAPORE, and MALACCA.—For MALACCA.—Lient. M'Nair and servant.

Per screw-steamer Lady Jocelyn (Feb. 20), to GALLE, MAURITIUS, CAPE, and LONDON.—From MADRAS to the CAPE.—G. T. Beauchamp, Esq. From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. J. Hickley, Lient. W. G. C. Woods, H. Bowers, Esq.; Mrs. Barker, 1 child, and infant; Capt. T. J. Kearney, 15th Hussars; Capt. H. E. Walpole, Lient. E. Norton, Mr. H. G. Watson, Mrs. M'Donnell and 3 children, Mrs. Clarke, 7 children, and infant; Mr. Baucroft's 3 children, and Col. Derville.

Per steamer Bengal (Feb. 23), to SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gen. Staveland and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Key, Col. R. J. H. Vivian, Mrs. Vivian, child, and servant; A. P. Onslow, Esq. Miss Onslow, 4 children, and servant; A. G. Tweedie, Esq. Mrs. Tweedie, 3 children, and servant; Mr. and Miss and W. K. Hay, Esq.; M. Dunhill, Esq.; Lient. J. B. Baird, A. Walker, Esq.; Mrs. Dr. Mackenzie, 3 children, and servant; Capt. T. D. Scott, Capt. P. D'O. Vonstreng and Mrs. Vonstreng, Lient. L. Bridge, Capt. E. Shaw's child, and Capt. H. Brett. To MALTA.—Cornet T. F. Maude. To BOMBAY.—Cornet D. Carey. To POINT DE GALLE.—W. Sim, Esq. To ADEEN.—Lient. R. H. Botton.

Per steamer Feroze (Feb. 28) to SUEZ.—The Hon. Sir William Yardley, Lady Yardley, and 6 children; the Hon. D. A. Blane, Mrs. John Bean and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Morse, Lient. Col. Goodfellow, Mrs. Gray and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Sparks and 2 children, Maj. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Gordon, Miss McCormack, Mrs. F. H. Smith and 4 children, John Muir, Esq.; Col. and Mrs. Litchfield and a child, Mrs. Giraud, Mr. and Mrs. A. St. J. Richardson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Volkart, Lient. T. B. Harrison and 2 children, Mrs. Catell, Mrs. Hopkins and 2 children, Maj. Young, Capt. W. O'Brien, Capt. Kiernon, 10th regt. M.N.I.; Mr. Sullivan, Lient. T. A. Corbett, Lient. J. Yorke, 3rd regt.; Capt. W. J. Hicks, 22nd regt.; Lient. F. G. N. Clarke, 3rd regt.; Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th regt.; Capt. E. Evans, A. Gray, Esq. C.S.; C. F. Webster, Esq.; L. Chabrier, Esq.; Lient. J. L. Brock, 17th regt. M.N.I.; Ens. Bargrie, Lient. R. Young, Bengal engs.; Lient. B. Brouill, 10th hussars; Lient. A. Campbell, 9th regt. B.N.I.; Capt. J. P. Redmond, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Lient. C. Jones, 60th regt. rifles; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan and a child, Mr. Olivier, Mr. Ernest Oufredo, Mr. Albert Zorn, Mr. R. P. Fleming, Mr. J. I. Fleming, Mr. H. Stbold, Mr. C. A. Sippe and a child, Rev. Mr. Vincent, Khooshaldase Poonjah.

### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1854.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

#### Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper .....	5 per ct.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. ....	5 do.

#### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	100 per ct.
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	98 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s .....	88 "
On Tanjore do. ....	88 "

#### Discount.

On Government Acceptances .....	3 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days .....	6 "
On ditto above 30 days .....	7 "
Investments .....	Rs. 34,83,037 4 10
Circulation and Deposits .....	46,54,262 7 7
Specie in the Bank .....	41,11,384 2 11

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	
1829-30	
1841	1 to 1½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	½ dis.
1835-36	½ to 1 prem.
1843	1 to 1½ prem.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt .. .. }	5 to 6
Tanjore Bonds .. ..	½ to 1 prem.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	17 to 18 prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10 0 to 10-1-6 each
Bank of England Notes .....	10-2 to 10-3 each
Spanish Dollars .....	220 per 100

### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	

Calcutta.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disct.

" Sell, par.

Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disct.

" Sell, par.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

### ALI MORAD'S DOMINIONS.

Our readers will remember the mysterious movement in the beginning of 1852, which terminated in the annexation of the territories of Meer Ali Morad. That prince, convicted of having broken his faith alike to his family and to the British Government, suffered the penalty of forgery in the loss of nearly all his possessions. The decree of the 21st of January, 1852, which announced his fall, completed the annexation of Scinde to the British Empire. It was observed at the time, that the acquisition of these districts would redress the balances of the country, and supply the deficit created by a military expenditure, which, though necessary, is too large for the resources of the province. The revenue was calculated at 100,000*l.* a year, and though all admitted the justice of the sentence, their appreciation of its equity was quickened by the belief of its advantages. It does not appear, that these prospects are likely to be realized. The Government of Bombay has published the reports of the officers appointed to receive charge of the "resumed districts," from which, amid a mass of valuable information, we collect the statement of the actual revenue received. The territories have been placed under three officers, all subordinate to the collector of Upper Scinde. They include nine pergunnahs:—

Pergunnah.	Population.	Area in beegahs.	Revenue.
Booldoka .....	13,416	3,54,396	56,800
Shahbeyla, Cluck, } Syudabad .....	14,547	1,21,304	28,927
Oboura .....	12,096	70,266	1,08,000
Meerpore .....	17,654	2,00,000	94,891
Northern Naura....	8,212	"	12,880
Ludda Gagnu ....	"	"	52,000
Moghllee .....	"	29,435	7,200
			3,60,698

And even of this sum, some 10,000 rupees may be lost through claims to rent-free lands hitherto unsettled. Ali Morad's country, although covering a large area, is by no means so rich a windfall as was at first imagined.

For the rest, it is evident from every line of these reports, that the annexation has allowed to the country, for the first time, the possibility of improvement. The vast plain of Booldoka, which covers a hundred thousand acres, was turned by Ali Morad into a hunting-ground. Almost covered with jungle, scarcely nine thousand acres were under cultivation, and all inhabitants "from whom any amount of cultivation could be expected, were driven out." The wretched remnant were by no means left to enjoy an immunity from the tax-gatherer, as compensation for the absence of protection. The farm of the district was assigned to a wealthy money-lender of Roree, who realized the revenue in kind, and affixed his own price to the grain, in which the people were compelled to pay. Cattle were stolen daily, and "this crime is evidently viewed by the Booldeks as of a very venial nature, and the system hitherto obtaining for its punishment tended but little to check it. On apprehension, in case the culprit did not confess, which he seldom objected to do, he was subject to severe corporal punishment till he did, and then fined double the value of the stolen property. The necessary amount to cover the fine was quickly forthcoming from his accomplices and friends, who, if they did not possess it, effected another robbery for the purpose of procuring it. As the fines were appropriated in all cases by Government, a considerable addition to the revenue was thus realized. In civil suits a fee of one-fourth the amount sued for was taken." Under such treatment the population appears to have rapidly declined. The wells were filled up, manufactures disappeared, and the inhabitants could talk to Lieutenant Webster only of the decay of their prosperity. The district had no trade, and no facilities for creating it; out of 164 wells, 128 had gone out of use, and the few remaining canals were cleared by the cultivators or petty zemindars. The remaining districts appear to be in a somewhat better condition; but in all there is ample proof, that the annexation ought to be the commencement of progress in the district.—*Friend of India.*

The LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24 arrived at Bombay Feb. 21 (per *Semiramis*).

RUSSIANS IN CANDAHAR.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* states, on the authority of a letter from a native banker at Shikarpore, that three European gentlemen are in Candahar. They are Russians, and they promise that in the spring an army of Russians and Persians will pass through Candahar en route for Scinde. They will commit a fatal mistake. Scinde might be a battle-ground for years, without affecting the stability of the empire.



**MR. LUARD.**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* states, that Mr. Luard is to be compelled to retire from the service on his pension.

**GUZERAT SCINDE RAILWAY.**—A prospectus has been received at Bombay, of a "Guzerat and Scinde Railway." Its objects are,—1st. To open out a land communication with Bombay for the produce of the very rich zillah of Kaira and Ahmedabad, in supercession of that by Cambay, only available at spring tides. 2nd. To open out a communication with the port of Gogo, for the produce of the salt-pans of Jinjoowarra and Patree, and the immense cotton-producing country comprised in the Ahmedabad zillah, the territories of the rajahs of Wudwan and Limree, and the eastern portion of Kattiawar. 3rd. To open out, in connection with the Bombay and Agra line, already approved of by the Court of Directors, a direct line of communication with Bombay, between the above countries and also Scinde, during the period of the year all communication by sea is closed." The capital required will be two millions sterling.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

*Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 20, 1854.*—With reference to the regulation and order marginally noted,\* the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to rule that an officer absent on duty which gives him command allowance for one company, cannot draw allowance for a second company with the head-quarters of his regiment.

### MAJOR JACOB'S REMARKS ON NATIVE TROOPS.

*Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 11, 1854.*—1. The attention of the Commander-in-Chief having been drawn to a paper headed "Remarks on the Native Troops of the Indian Army," under the signature of "John Jacob," which appeared in the *Bombay Times* newspaper of the 30th ultimo and the 1st instant, and contains observations and statements of a most objectionable nature, relative to the organization, discipline, and order of the native army, his Excellency feels himself called upon to express his marked disapprobation of the way in which Major Jacob has chosen to make his opinion known to the public. All officers have a perfect right to form opinions on the organization and order of the army they may have the honour to serve in; but they are not to publish their opinions in their official capacity. Major Jacob had full permission to make any suggestions he might have conceived would have been for the benefit of the army, to the Commander-in-Chief, and indeed he was called upon to do so by the General Order, No. 1, dated 1st June last. He had no right, therefore, to reflect upon and censure nearly every rule, regulation, and order framed by his superiors for the administration of justice and discipline, and for the well-being of the Bombay army—conduct, to say the least of it, most unmilitary, and tending to sow discontent in the native ranks, and thereby greatly wound the discipline of the native corps. Grieved as his Excellency is to have been obliged to make the foregoing remarks, his Lordship is still more so in having to censure Major Jacob for pointedly using the words "the refuse," as applicable to the regimental officers, an expression as unfounded in justice as it is insulting to that most excellent, hard-working portion of the army, composed, as it is, of officers full of zeal and assiduity, and whose thoughts and wishes are to do their duty. To these soldier-like sentiments and feelings of the officers doing duty with their corps, the Com.-in-Chief can fully testify, his Lordship having had the honour to have made the personal acquaintance of a large proportion of them within the last year; and a more gentlemanlike, zealous, hard-working set of officers does not exist. The Com.-in-Chief deeply laments being forced to observe that the conduct now so strongly condemned, emanated from one who has received (most justly) honours from his Sovereign, and the approbation of the Government he has the honour and good fortune to serve.

By order of His Excellency the Com.-in-Ch.,  
H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col.,  
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, G. A. to be supern. asst. to supt. rev. surv. and assess. Rutnagherry coll. Feb. 15.  
BLANE, Hon. D. A. res. H.C.'s civ. serv. fr. Feb. 28.  
CAMERON, C. H. asst. jud. of Admednuggur, resu. ch. Jan. 28.  
ELPHINSTON, A. coll. of Kaira, to proc. into districts on du.  
GIBBS, J. act. jud. asst. to commissar. in Scinde, assu. ch. Jan. 7.

\* Jameson's Code, Article 46, Section XXIX., and foot-note, page 205. G.O.C. No. 1, of the 16th March, 1853.

ROSE, J. W. to act as coll. and mag. of Dharwar, dur. abs. of J. S. Law.  
TYTLER, C. E. F. act. sub. coll. of Colaba, assu. ch. of du. to be 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Dharwar, Feb. 15.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIOT, G. W. to May, next pres.  
HARRISON, C. M. 4 mo.  
HOBART, Hon. G. A. 1 mo.  
JORDAN, T. S. 1 mo.  
PARKER, R. 1 mo. on m.c.  
PASLEY, R. S. L. S. 1 mo.  
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. 2 mo. to Egypt.  
WHITE, J. G. 1 mo.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COTES, Rev. D. H. leave cancelled.  
GOODALL, Rev. W. 1 mo.  
FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. sen. chapl. of Kurrachee, to be act. sen. chapl. at Poona dur. abs. of Rev. J. N. Allen.  
KEAYS, Ven. Archd. to be chapl. of Malcolm, Peth, and Sattara, until monsoon.  
McKER, Rev. J. to be a reg. of marriages at Surat.  
TYRWHITT, Rev. R. E. to ret. to his duty.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. B. posted to 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
ANDERSON, Capt. 1st L.C. to act as gr. mr.  
ASHE, Ens. E. H. posted to 8th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
BANNERMAN, Ens. C. B. posted to 1st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
BARR, Capt. pres. paymr. res. ch. of office.  
BARTHOLOMEW, Ens. F. P. posted to 28th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
BLOOD, Lieut. col. R. fr. 17th to 12th N.I.  
BRIGGS, Lieut. H. T. 6th N.I. ret. to duty.  
BRITTEN, Ens. T. E. fr. 3rd Eur. reg. tr. to 28th N.I. Feb. 17.  
CRISPIN, Ens. G. B. posted to 4th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
DAVIDSON, Ens. C. T. posted to 19th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
DELANCY, Ens. C. J. att. to do duty with 13th N.I.  
DOUNE, Ens. F. B. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
DUCAT, Ens. C. M. 13th N.I. tr. to 17th N.I. as 3rd ens.  
EDWARDS, Ens. W. J. posted to 16th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
FORBES, Lieut. 1st L.C. to act as gr. mr. and interp. on dept. of Dennis.  
FORBES, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty.  
FORBES, Ens. J. P. 20th N.I. tr. to 3rd N.I. as 3rd ens.  
FORTEATH, Ens. F. P. posted to 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
FRASER, Ens. T. L. posted to 14th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
GALLOWAY, Ens. J. posted to 13th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
GARDYNE, Ens. E. B. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
GILLESPIE, Ens. W. A. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
GRANT, Ens. G. C. posted to 6th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
HALL, Lieut. 4th N.I. att. to do du. with drill detach. at Poona, v. Lieut. Knight, relieved.  
HAMERTON, Maj. A. ag. and consul, Zanzibar, to be a regr. of marriages at that place.  
HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to com. 2nd comp. and No. 3 lt. field battery.  
HOTCHKISS, Ens. R. J. posted to 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
KNIGHT, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. to proc. fr. Poona, and rejoin regt. at pres.  
LANE, Ens. W. M. posted to 6th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. B. posted to 17th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
LAURENT, Ens. A. posted to 19th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
LEATHES, Ens. G. G. 3rd Eur. reg. tr. to 12th N.I. as 3rd ens.  
LLOYD, Lieut. to act as interp. to 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Graham.  
LOCH, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. to act as adj.  
LOCKETT, Ens. R. C. 2nd Eur. reg. tr. to 1st N.I. as 3rd ens.  
LONGBORNE, Lieut. G. to be adj. 21st N.I. fr. Dec. 30, 1853, v. Laurie, prom.  
LYE, Capt. W. H. C. 13th N.I. ret. to duty.  
LYONS, Ens. G. M. posted to 24th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
MACKINTOSH, Ens. J. E. A. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
MARK, Lieut. to act as qu. mr. to 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Graham.  
MAXWELL, Lieut. 14th N.I. attach. to 15th N.I. to be line adj. at Bhooj, on dep. of Lieut. Cobs.  
MAYNE, Cornet A. G. att. to do duty with 1st L.C.  
MIGNON, Ens. G. S. posted to 15th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15; to continue att. to 12th N.I. till May 15, then to join.  
MORSE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 10.  
MORAY, Ens. J. C. D. S. posted to 7th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
MORRIS, Ens. G. S. posted to 15th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
MUNRO, Ens. C. posted to 4th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
NORRES, Ens. J. T. posted to 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
NUTT, Ens. J. A. 2nd N.I. tr. to 28th N.I. as 3rd ens.

OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. to be res. at Baroda.  
 PHELPS, Ens. A. posted to 11th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 PHILLIPS, Ens. H. posted to 20th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 POPE, Ens. S. S. 26th N.I. passed ex. in vernac. lang. Feb. 20.  
 REID, Lieut. col. C. B. fr. 12th to 17th N.I.  
 REID, Ens. A. T. passed to 10th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15; passed ex. in vern. lang. Feb. 20.  
 RICHARDSON, Ens. L. B. posted to 28th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 ROBERTSON, Ens. E. T. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 ROSE, Ens. A. posted to 8th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 ROSE, Ens. W. H. posted to 23rd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 ROSS, Ens. F. J. T. posted to 16th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 SANDWITH, Ens. H. M. B. posted to 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 SEACOME, Ens. G. R. posted to 2nd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 SMITH, Ens. C. W. posted to 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 SMITH, Ens. E. M. posted to 21st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 STEVENS, Ens. G. I. posted to 18th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 STEWART, Brev. maj. C. A. 16th N.I. ret. to duty.  
 STRONG, Ens. T. E. att. to do. du. with 13th N.I. at pres. to join.  
 STRUTT, Ens. J. R. 9th N.I. tr. to 3rd N.I. as 4th ens.  
 TANNER, Ens. M. B. 6th N.I. tr. to 23rd N.I. as 3rd ens.  
 THOYTS, Lieut. V. B. 21st N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India for special duty.  
 TRAGETT, Ens. R. T. posted to 26th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 VAUGHAN, Ens. H. 17th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang.  
 WALSH, Ens. T. P. B. posted to 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 WARDEN, Ens. G. L. posted to 17th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 WARREN, Lieut. W. B. 20th N.I. to be line adjutant at Sholapore, on dep. of Lieut. Hammonds for Europe.  
 WATTS, Ens. J. G. posted to 9th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 WAUCHOPE, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. returned to duty.  
 WILKINSON, Ens. H. E. posted to 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 WATSON, Ens. R. G. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 WHITEHILL, Ens. S. J. 26th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang. posted to 29th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.  
 YOUNG, Ens. D. B. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 8, v. Pitcairn, d.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of India.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

DE LANCY, C. J. Feb. 6. HOGG, A. G. F. Feb. 6.  
 FORBES, J. F. Feb. 6. MACLEOD, C. D. Feb. 6.  
 STRONG, T. E. Feb. 6.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DANVERS, Ens. A. F. 5th N.L.I. March 15 to May 31.  
 DES VOEUX, Lieut. A. A. 5th N.L.I. March 15 to May 31.  
 JERVIS, Ens. G. 9th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to March 14.  
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 18th N.I. March 1 to May 31.  
 MALDEN, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MILLS, Ens. 25th N.I. to Feb. 28, to remain at Neemuch, on m.c.  
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. W. W. 10th N.I. leave canc.  
 SANDWITH, Lieut. J. P. 1st N.I. March 15 to May 31.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIN, Assist. surg. relieved fr. doing duty in the Indian navy.  
 BARNETT, Asst. surg. to continue in med. ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. on march to pres.  
 CARTER, Asst. surg. to act as civ. oculist fr. Dec. 26 last.  
 COLLUM, Surg. R. returned to duty to med. ch. of 16th N.I.  
 FAITHFULL, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. du. at Kaira, for Asst. surg. Stratton.  
 GRIERSON, Surg. to act as civ. surg. at Kurrachee, v. Beatty.  
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. to do du. of civ. surg. at Ahmednuggur, du. abs. of Asst. surg. Wyllie.  
 HYSLOP, Asst. surg. J. M. to be a regr. of marriages in Turkish Arabia.  
 M'ALISTER, Asst. surg. J. to be a regr. of marriages in Persian Gulf.  
 PEELE, Asst. surg. R. to be surg. to Rt. Hon. the Govr. fr. Dec. 26 last.  
 PELL, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 22nd N.I. at Dhoolia.  
 ROSS, Asst. surg. rec. arr. alt. to 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, to join.  
 STUART, Asst. surg. 23rd N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. Wilmot, 4th tr. b. brig. of med. ch. of squadron 2nd L.C. and staff at Deesa.  
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. J. H. assigned rank fr. Dec. 4, 1853.  
 WALLER, Staff surg. to aff. med. aid to wing of 29th and remaining portion of 9th N.I. on dept. of Asst. surg. Harris.  
 WELSH, Asst. surg. J. to ch. of gen. hospital at Point Aden, fr. Dec. 21.  
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. p. laced at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

THORP, R. C. M.D. Feb. 6.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and sea, on m.c.  
 TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. from Feb. 18 to March 17, to Nassick, m.c.  
 WYLLIE, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Ahmednuggur, fr. Feb. 18 to March 8.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIN, Assist. surg. rel. fr. duty in the I.N. Feb. 14.  
 BEDDOME, Volunt. C. E. to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 22.  
 ELLIS, Mids. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Acbar*, Feb. 14.  
 HARRIS, Mids. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Acbar*, Feb. 14.  
 LE MESSURIER, Mids. H. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Acbar*, Feb. 14.  
 PARKER, Mids. G. C. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Acbar*, Feb. 14.  
 ROBINSON, Lieut. asst. surv. of the *Palinurus*, to be lent to the *Acbar*, Feb. 14; perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 21.  
 TAYLOR, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Constance*, Feb. 14.  
 TEMPLE, Mids. fr. the *Constance* to the *Hastings*, Feb. 14.  
 WELSH, Assist. surg. to ch. of gen. hospital at Steamer Point, Aden, Feb. 13.  
 WILLIAMS, Assist. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I.N. for duty.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

CHAMBERLAIN, wife of Lieut. C. d. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 14.  
 COOK, Mrs. G. s. at Malabar, Feb. 14.  
 ETHERIDGE, wife of Alfred, 3rd Eur. regt. d. at Belgaum, Feb. 18.  
 FANNING, wife of Capt. F. 9th N.I. d. at Surat, Feb. 11.  
 FROST, wife of the Rev. A. H. s. at Bombay, Feb. 11.  
 GRAY, wife of Lieut. 1st Eur. Fus. s. at Sholapore, Feb. 17.  
 POWELL, wife of J. d. at Mazagon, Feb. 17.  
 RICHARDS, the lady of Capt. R. 3rd N.I. d. at Poona, Feb. 20.

##### MARRIAGES.

FURNEAUX, Capt. W. S. 1st Eur. regt. to Diana H. d. of John Warden, at Bombay, Feb. 22.  
 MAIDMENT, W. P. to A. C. Barnes, at Bombay, Feb. 25.

##### DEATHS.

CONYBEARE, inf. d. of F. at Ahmedabad, Feb. 11.  
 HEFFERNAN, inf. s. of Lieut. T. at Ootacamund, Jan. 25.  
 JAMESON, Ellen G. wife of Lieut. col. G. J. at Bombay, aged 29, Feb. 19.  
 JONES, Maria B. d. of Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. at Bombay, Feb. 12.  
 PITCAIRN, Lieut. H. 25th N.I. at Ahmedabad, Feb. 8.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

FEB. 12. Glendaragh, Smith, Singapore.—14. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—15. Roscoe, Clements, Aden.—17. Steamer Ganges, Baker, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—18. Cathays, Winder, London.—21. Norton, Bristone, Aden; Royal Sovereign, Hauney, Aden; Courser, Wilson, Port Phillip; H.C.'s steamer Semiramis, Frushard, Aden.—23. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Whampoa.—24. Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee.—25. Captain, Danford, Cape of Good Hope; Margaret, Bourdais, Point de Galle; Victoria, Alfred Smith, Singapore.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Ganges (Feb. 15), from Hong-Kong, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Wm. Boate, Dr. Goodall, Mrs. Hudson, Maj. Lloyd, Mr. Mabson, Mr. Yull, Capt. Hunt, 61st regt.; and Shaik Abdoel Razaik.  
 Per steamer Bombay (Feb. 14), from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Baumgartner, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Capt. Hicks, 27th regt.; Capt. Watch; Lieut. York, 3rd regt.; and Mrs. Smith and family.  
 Per Suffinatool Jaffer, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cheyna.  
 Per steamer Semiramis (Feb. 21), from ADEK.—Mrs. Moyle, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Watt, jun.; Miss Morris, Miss Tristram, J. G. Lumsden, Esq.; R. Westropp, Esq.; Rev. W. Strickland, G. W. Anderson, Esq.; Lieut. Burton, Assist. surg. Hewlett, Messrs. Lumsden, D. T. Robertson, J. Fleming, Gould, T. K. Watt, E. L. Campbell, C. J. Turnbull, Beddorne, and Baker.  
 Per Royal Sovereign (Feb. 21), from ADEK.—Paul Halberg and John Joliva.  
 Per Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Feb. 23), from WHAMPOA.—Jamsetjee Basonjee, Bomonjee Muncherjee, and Sorabjee Bhickajee.  
 Per steamer Victoria (Feb. 14), from KURRACHEE.—Capt. Redmond, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Lieut. Jones, 60th Rifles; Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Lieut. Steward, H.M.'s 62nd; Dr. Buist, H.M.'s 83rd; Lieut. and Mrs. Burke, 22nd regt. with 5 children; John Ross, Esq.; Mrs. Hopkins and 3 children, Mrs. Cape and 6 children, and J. Treacher, Esq.  
 Per Captain (Feb. 25), from CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Danford.

##### DEPARTURES.

FEB. 14. Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee; Charles, Campbell, Liverpool.—15. Rajasthan, Cameron, Kurrachee and London.—16. Steamer Singapore, Rogers, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; Constance, Stradling, Persian Gulf; Prince Arthur, Sutherland, China; steamer Acbar, Halfour, Persian Gulf.—17. Steamer Auckland, MacDonald, Kurrachee; Alvara, Graham, Akyab.—18. Primula, Collins, London; steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—25. Mahomed Samdany, Butler, Mauritius.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Victoria (Feb. 14) to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. H. J. Irwin.  
 Per Charles (Feb. 14) to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Mein and child, Mrs. Eapton and 3 children.

Per Rajasthan (Feb. 15) to KURRACHEE and LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Connors, Mrs. Weaver and 2 children, Mr. Scott, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Thorp.

Per steamer Singapore (Feb. 16) to GALLE, &c. For POINT DE GALLE.—Lieut. Wilde, Quartermaster Wall, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Amalie and 3 children, Lieut. Malden, Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Ross and infant. For HONG-KONG.—R. D. Sassoon, Esq. and 1 servant; Cooverjee Romonjee, A. D. Sassoon, Esq. For MADRAS.—Mr. Johnstone. For CALCUTTA.—Ezekiel Joslina, Esq.; Miss Newton. For SINGAPORE.—Col. Long. For HOWE-KONG.—Menasseh Ezekiel, Joseph Isaac.

Per steamer Bombay (Feb. 18) to KURRACHEE.—P. M. Dalzel, Esq. Mrs. Dalzel, and 2 children; Mrs. Hudson, Capt. Hunt.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 28, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 111 for Nos. regist.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 100½ Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 101 p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 101 do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	232
German Crowns .....	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 105
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd.	up 29 p.ct.	pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	85	pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	29	
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	45 p.ct.	pm.
Bank of Madras .....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	17 p.ct.	pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,000	
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	6,000	
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each	10,000 do.	9,500	
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	55 p.ct.	dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	20 Rs. prem.	each share.	—Sales.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 .. .. 2s. 0d. 15-16ths to 2s. 1d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
..... 30 days' sight .....	100
..... at sight .....	100½
On Madras at 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	100½
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dls. ....	232

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £4. 2s. 6d. to £4. 6s. 6d.; China, per candy, Rs. 24 to 25.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 28).—We continue to report a most unusually dull state of affairs in this Market, at a season when it is generally presumed that there is much activity. There is a very limited demand for goods, while the supply has been immense, with exception of *Grey Madapollams*, *Jaccanets*, and other low quantities of *Shirtings*, these command paying prices.

## CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL of January 24th arrived at Point de Galle on February 23rd, and left on the same date for Madras and Calcutta (per *Oriental*).

The LONDON MAIL of January 24th had previously left Point de Galle for Singapore and China (per *Singapore*).

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

COHEN, wife of W. d. at Calcutta.  
FELTINGER, wife of A. S. H. s. at Kandy, Feb. 18.  
MACLEAN, wife of Capt. ship *Agra*, s. at Ceylon, Feb. 12.  
POULIER, wife of C. W. s. at Matara, Feb. 16.  
RIPPON, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Point de Galle, Feb. 10.  
WALSON, wife of Rev. J. d. at Trincomalle, Feb. 17.

## MARRIAGES.

HOFFMAN, Asst. surg. J. C. to A. Catherine, d. of Maj. P. Browne, at Point de Galle, Feb. 11.  
JOACHIM, S. H. to Miss J. H. Rodrigoe, at Colombo, Feb. 16.

## DEATHS.

FOX, Mrs. A. at Ceylon, Feb. 16.  
SPARKS, inf. s. of S. at Ceylon, Feb. 16.

## CHINA.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

GENACHR, Mrs. F. d. at Victoria, Feb. 2.

## MARRIAGE.

BOXER, W. to Jane McGowan, at Victoria, Jan. 16.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JAN. 25. Pathfinder, Cressay, San Francisco; Minna, Pulepber, San Francisco.—28. Alert, Smith, Sidney.—FEB. 7. Formosa, Christian, Calcutta; Mischief, Thompson, San Francisco.—8. Encounter, O'Callaghan, England.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Formosa (Feb. 7), from CALCUTTA.—M. Basildorf and servant, and M. Demee.  
Per Fr. steamer Colbert.—Mr. and Mrs. Bourbonloun, Messrs. Courcy, Bovey, Siller, and Marques.  
Per Minna.—Bishop Sheldon.

## DEPARTURES.

JAN. 28. Orkney Lass, Martin, London; John Buchanan, Livingstone, London.—31. John Dugdale, Williams, London.—FEB. 1. Koh-i-Nor, Levein, Port Phillip.—2. Proteus, Wagtendock, Batavia.—3. Henbury, Lambert, London.—6. Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool.—11. Cadiz, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Henbury (Feb. 3), to LONDON.—Mr. John Church.  
Per steamer Lady Mary Wood.—Mr. and Mrs. Curran, and Mr. Bowman.  
Per Cadiz (Feb. 11), for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hargreaves and child, and Messrs. Leyscho, Wiltshire, and Bateson. For MADRILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gibb. For SUZ.—Mr. George Moul. For BOMBAY.—Rustomjee Byramjee, M. Pestonjee, and Mr. Sillar. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. A. Viegas.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Feb. 11, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, first-class Bills, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 0½d.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 270.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, £5. 15s. To the United States, 22 dols.

IMPORTS (Canton, Feb. 9).—Yarn is held for higher prices. Long Cloths.—The same remarks apply, holders declining to sell except at an advance on quotations.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, March 30, 1854.

## THE GOLD QUESTION IN INDIA.

THE facts and statements bearing on this question, which were given in our last number, are extracted from an official paper laid before the Government of India in the year 1837, by the financial secretary of that day, who with his brother, then assay master at Calcutta, and secretary of the Mint Committee, was the chief projector of the changes of currency adopted in 1835, and whose duty it was to watch and superintend the execution of the measures taken to carry those changes into effect. Strongly as these two public officers urged upon the Government the expediency of reverting to a pure standard for the gold coin of India, they could only procure from Lord Auckland, who was then Governor-General, a cold assent to a reference of the question to the Court of Directors. His lordship had formerly been master of the Royal Mint of England, and was at the time, therefore, strongly preju-

diced in favour of the British standard; he had naturally also a high reverence for the great names upon whose authority that standard had been fixed. In the Council of India, too, there was at that juncture a Madras member, Col. Morison, who, because the  $\frac{1}{4}$  alloy standard gold coin obtained currency and circulation as money in that presidency, for some time after the pure gold of Bengal had entirely disappeared from all payments, considered that as a strong reason for continuing its issue, and for permanently preferring it to the purer coin. The reason for its longer circulation was manifest: the gold, which as pure coin would have borne an agio beyond the relative value of 15 to 1,—sufficient to prevent its being ever used for payments at par,—was depreciated by the addition of  $\frac{1}{4}$  alloy, so as to bear a price nearer to that relative value, and to be occasionally used even at par for such payments. But this circulation of impure gold coin was an affair of more than ten years' antecedent date; for it was well known that all the gold coin in circulation at Madras, whether pagodas or hoonas, or low-standard gold rupees, had been used for remittance to Europe between the years 1820 and 1827, until the whole had disappeared. Indeed, as stated in the paper cited, the Government had, as far back as in 1825, caused a considerable amount of gold coin and bullion, received in the treasuries of the Madras presidency, to be sent up to Calcutta, to be converted there into pure standard gold mohurs, *for the sake of the profit at which the coin of that description was sold in that city.*

But although this indifference of the Governor-General led to the question being submitted to the Court of Directors in 1837, with no very strong recommendation from the Government of that day, the opinion of Lord Auckland was very much changed before a year had elapsed; for being then engaged in the Affghan war, and desirous, therefore, to have large bullion resources available for his purposes in the north-west, he cast his eye on the gold in deposit at the mint and treasury of Calcutta, and asked for it to be sent up, to be used as a war resource. He was induced to this by learning that gold was at a high premium in the Punjab. When, however, his first supply of lion-stamped gold mohurs of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  alloy standard arrived in Upper Hindostan, he found they could not be disposed of, except at a very considerable loss, the debased gold coin being actually unsaleable at the par rate to silver of 15 to 1. Upon this he wrote to the secretary at Calcutta that he had become convinced that he and the Mint Committee there were right in recommending a return to the pure standard, and Lord Auckland expressed regret that he had not more strongly urged its adoption on the Court of Directors.

Having, however, been thus coldly referred by the Government of India in 1837, we cannot wonder at the Court refusing to sanction any change. The Court\* said, in reply, that the new standard gold mohur had scarcely reached any of the districts of Bengal in 1837, or of the North-West Provinces; which was undoubtedly true, for more than 10,000 pieces had not then been struck. The Court argued, therefore, "that it was only in a few instances that it could be said that a preference existed for pure gold, or for that which was nearly pure." They thought also that the preference, where manifested, must be an effect of some shroff combinations, and they re-

marked on the want of firmness in the Government, which, after introducing by law the  $\frac{1}{4}$  alloy standard in 1818, had nevertheless continued for some years afterwards a coinage of pure gold mohurs; that is to say, in 1825 for Government account, and from 1829 to 1835 for individuals, as already stated. Owing to these circumstances, the Court said they were not surprised that the prejudice, where it existed, was not eradicated. They expressed a hope that it was giving way, and considered twenty years as a proper period to be allowed to expire before they should be asked to give up the attempt to make the gold coin of India conform with that of Great Britain; a measure to which they attached importance. Consequently, as no such prejudice for pure coin was reported to exist at either Madras or Bombay, and it would be preposterous, as every one must admit, to have one standard for Bengal and another for those presidencies, the Court refused to sanction any departure whatsoever from the law of 1835, which prescribed the  $\frac{1}{4}$  alloy standard for both gold and silver coin, and prohibited the striking of any other.

There was another question submitted on the same occasion by the Government of India, at the suggestion of the same public officers, viz., the propriety of reducing the seignorage upon gold from two to one per cent., under the hope that the lower rate of charge might induce a larger production of gold for conversion into coin. This recommendation was based on the argument that of the two per cent. charged on silver, one half, or one rupee, was the actual cost of converting the metal into coin; therefore the Government tax or duty on that metal was in fact only one per cent. But one hundred gold pieces could be struck at the same charge of one rupee as the silver, therefore the duty on gold was double that on silver, less  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and if the pure coinage was restored, that  $\frac{1}{4}$  might be set against the charge of refining, which the bullion-merchant must bear. The Court of Directors were not disposed to listen to the arguments in favour of this measure, but the Government of India soon after adopted it upon its own responsibility, and the Court were compelled reluctantly to confirm it experimentally.

To pursue, however, the subject of the relative merit of the pure or impure standard for a gold coin. The Government of India again brought the matter before the Court, in replying to the despatch above cited, and on the 3rd September, 1845, the Court repeated its prohibition to make any change, stating it as their "fixed determination to allow of no departure from that established." No evidence of loss sustained by the Government, nor of inconvenience felt by the community, could move those who influenced the counsels of the Court at this time, to believe that they had committed an error in adopting for India the base standard of the gold coinage of England.

Again, in 1848, the Mint Committee of Calcutta, in reporting on the effect of the reduction of seignorage upon gold, stated that this advantage had produced no permanent benefit in inducing bullion-merchants to bring their gold to the Calcutta mint for coinage, in consequence of their continued reluctance to have their metal converted into debased standard coin, which only it was now lawful to strike. The Court, at the end of the same year, repeated in reply their old often-refuted arguments for retaining the base standard. They wrote thus: "Admitting the probability that the opinion of the committee is correct, we are not disposed to sanction any experiment for testing

\* This despatch was dated 28th October, 1840.

its accuracy ; because we do not think the alteration of the standard of gold coin *would be attended with any practical result!!* There can be no doubt of the fact, that the pure gold mohur was preferred by the native community ; but we believe the preference to have arisen, not from the utility of the gold coin as a *medium of circulation*, but because, for the purpose of hoarding, and for conversion into ornamental jewellery, its purity caused it to be highly valued by the wealthy class of natives."

This reasoning would seem to imply that the Court preferred the inferior standard coin because it was better adapted for money purposes, and because it would circulate better with silver at the then relative value of the two metals. To effect this object, they were prepared to require bullion-merchants to bring their gold to be made less valuable in the shape of coin than as pure metal. Whether this was wise or not, is one question ; but there is here an argument that is intelligible, though unsound. The same despatch, however, proceeds :—"There is, moreover, no necessity for change. *The absence of a gold coinage does not appear to create any inconvenience ; and supposing difficulty to result from this cause, we apprehend that it would speedily be obviated, since gold would then naturally be brought to the mint [i.e. to take a relative value to silver of 15 to 1, when in the market it bore a relative value of at least 15½, but more generally 16 to 1, and in the pure state 17 to 1], and the demand for this currency would immediately call forth an abundant supply.*"

The Court, be it observed, wrote this thirteen years after the Act had passed which deprived gold coin of the privilege of being a legal tender, and brought it back to the condition in which it had been struck and issued by Akbar ; that is, as a coin to be circulated at the value it might bear in the market, and which the treasury might receive or not at a price fixed by Government, according to the convenience of the State and the uses to which it might be desired to apply it. If it was wise to bring gold coin in India to this condition, in which it would not be money with a fixed value, where was the necessity for making sacrifices, and requiring bullion-merchants also to make sacrifices, in order to lower the value of this gold coin, and bring it to circulate at a rate nearer to the fixed rate of 15 to 1, than the metal itself intrinsically bore in the market? That Government did make sacrifices will be evident from the following statement of gold coinage at Calcutta since September, 1835, when the coinage of pure gold pieces ceased. From May to September of that year there was, as above stated, a value of Rs. 10,24,032 struck and issued in pure gold pieces, in the remainder of the year 1835-36 only Rs. 98,477.

In 1836-37 .....	Rs. 68,145
1837-38 .....	2,54,265
1838-39 .....	3,44,705
1839-40 .....	7,91,555
1840-41 .....	5,67,720
1841-42 .....	2,31,015
1842-43 .....	—
1843-44 .....	1,66,335
1844-45 .....	1,79,760
1845-46 .....	1,54,535
1846-47 .....	4,27,335
1847-48 .....	1,62,930
1848-49 .....	7,04,700
1849-50 .....	3,24,525

In 1850-51 ..... Rs. 12,17,820

1851-52 ..... 6,25,500

The above is a statement of the actual coinage in Calcutta of lion-device gold mohurs. It shows that in seventeen years a value of Rs. 73,53,356 was struck, giving an average of only Rs. 4,31,962 per annum. Between 1829-30 and 1834-35 the coinage of pure gold pieces represented a value of Rs. 1,14,55,936, giving an average of Rs. 19,09,342 per annum. But the coinage is not the test of the Government sacrifice by not coining in a shape to increase the value of the gold metal, for it includes both Government gold and private gold. We have obtained a statement of the deliveries of private gold into the Calcutta mint for coinage carried back to the year 1829,\* when permission was given to convert it into pure gold pieces. A mere glance over this statement will be sufficient to show the loss of seignorage sustained by stopping the coinage of pure gold pieces. An increased receipt of gold will be remarked in the four years from 1837-38 to 1840-41, in consequence of, or rather coincidentally with the reduction of seignorage. At this period, from some cause that was never sufficiently traced, gold came to bear a lower relative value to silver than was usual in India ; and the deliveries of this metal were, in fact, sales of it to Government at the price of 15 of silver for 1 of gold, the mint certificates having almost universally been paid into the Government treasuries at that par, instead of the lion-device gold mohurs being claimed for them by the bullion-merchants. It was this gold that was used for the remittances made, by Lord Auckland's order, to the north-west. It is right that against these sales of gold to Government should be set the quantities of gold imported into Calcutta in the same years, the whole, or much the greater part of which, would assuredly have been sent for coinage, if the Government had continued to give the metal the increased value attaching to a pure coin. We have added this statement to prevent its being supposed that the cessation of coinage on private account was in any way owing to a short supply of the metal. It will be seen that the years of smallest coinage were by no means those of least importation, and in fact, in consequence of the practice of the treasury of Calcutta, which received mint-certificates at the par of Rs. 15 for the lion-device gold mohur in payments for opium and salt, the whole of the gold received in the mint for coinage represents only sales of that metal at that established rate.

	* Gold imported into Calcutta.	Gold brought to Calcutta Mint.
1829-30 .....	—	Rs. 10,69,523
1830-31 .....	—	26,03,086
1831-32 .....	—	19,30,307
1832-33 .....	—	26,13,307
1833-34 .....	Rs. 12,21,614	27,18,436
1834-35 .....	16,07,118	15,23,996
1835-36 (a) .....	15,73,929	12,81,076
1836-37 .....	14,78,739	16,829
1837-38 (b) .....	11,95,661	4,38,554
1838-39 .....	13,28,622	6,41,661
1839-40 .....	10,28,580	12,29,011
1840-41 .....	13,49,470	3,55,589
1841-42 .....	16,27,016	82,463
1842-43 .....	9,44,065	62,472
1843-44 .....	20,45,400	62,269
1844-45 .....	9,10,258	1,55,548
1845-46 .....	11,86,833	1,33,827
1846-47 .....	15,45,029	3,63,189
1847-48 .....	18,19,487	2,54,033
1848-49 .....	17,36,891	6,99,672
1849-50 .....	16,30,401	8,11,283
1850-51 .....	21,59,217	7,73,852
1851-52 .....	—	15,97,219

(a) In September of this year the coinage of pure gold pieces was prohibited.

(b) In this year the seignorage was reduced to 1 per cent.

## WAR! WAR! WAR!

THE question of peace or war is no longer a question. It is settled, and we now know that we are actually embarked in war with Nicholas, the great autocrat of the barbarian empire of Russia, the present aspirant to universal dominion. What will be the result, how long hostilities may continue, and when terminate?—these are questions beyond the power of finite man to answer. "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water;" it may flow to a greater extent than was designed or contemplated, and produce consequences never looked for. Who shall say what shall be the effect of war in Europe, where courts are for the most part bent on upholding every species of abuse and tyranny, while millions of discontented spirits—spirits never to be contented by any degree of reformation, are equally bent on razing to its foundations every form of government that exists, and placing themselves in readiness to repeat the operation on whatever form may be established in the place of the old one. As far, however, as Europe is concerned, such matters are not precisely within our province; but every movement of Russia must excite a thought of India. Not indeed that there need be much apprehension at present; but no one who has watched the progress of Russia during past years can feel quite at ease for the future, unless he be a Russian, or imbued with admiration for that people. Russia is slow, but sure; she "bides her time," and rarely strikes till there is at least some chance of success. Russia means to have India; but she can wait. If we do not acquiesce in her views, we must never be off our guard. We must never allow ourselves to say or to think, "All is quiet, and we may go to sleep." It is true that there are difficulties—enormous difficulties—in the way between Russia and India; but the former country is accustomed to see no difficulty in the way of its ambition, or rather the ambition of that unprincipled family which, in wielding its sceptre, has brought so many evils on the civilized world. Persia is a mere tool of Russia, or something lower, and the skill in intrigue possessed by the emissaries of Russia would, if only left alone, speedily prepare the way for a march to India. Russian intrigue never slackens in its labours: it is awake and active, while all around are slumbering. The only counsel applicable to those exposed to its effects is that of warning—"Beware! the wild beast is prowling about. Be watchful, and you may be safe; but be assured, that without watchfulness there is no safety!"

## TEA IN INDIA.

TEA has become almost a necessary of life in the British islands, and the taste for this beverage is extending very much on the continent of Europe. The state of China might reasonably warrant some apprehension as to a steady continuity of supply; and it is therefore highly gratifying that the cultivation in India is increasing. From Assam half a million of pounds is looked for next season, and double that quantity in the succeeding one. In the north-west and other parts planting is in progress; and though China should become a prey to convulsion, we may yet get the cup—we would make the usual quotation from Cowper, but that it has been made so often that it is almost worn out. In the lighter literature of a large part of the last century, tea is invariably associated with scandal. It may be hoped, that now the connection is severed, that the scandal has disappeared, though the tea remains; and further, that the flavour of the one is not at all impaired by the absence of the other. We are not teetotallers, but we rejoice in the prospect of an undiminished supply of tea.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held on Wednesday, March 22nd, at their house in Leadenhall-street, Major Oliphant (Deputy-Chairman) presiding.

The minutes of the last General Court having been read, The Deputy-Chairman said, I am sorry to acquaint the Court that the Chairman is indisposed, and therefore has begged me to apologize for his absence. I have the honour to state that the Court of Directors have proceeded to give effect to the statute of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, by proceeding to a ballot for constituting the future Court of Directors, and that a minute of the proceedings on the occasion will be laid on the table of the proprietors' room.

The heads of papers and returns laid before Parliament since the last court-day were then read.

The Deputy-Chairman.—I have now to announce that this Court has been made special at the requisition of nine proprietors.

Mr. Lewin said he knew that when a special Court was appointed, it was often to get rid of the ordinary business of the Court, he therefore wished to ask whether a special Court does take precedence?

The Deputy-Chairman.—The only answer I can give is this, that upon all occasions whenever a Court is made special, that business takes precedence. The rule of this Court must be the law of the Court.

Mr. Lewin said, if argument or law that such is the rule could be shown, he should be satisfied.

The Deputy-Chairman objected to the demand.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee said this was a very important question. He hoped that if the Company's counsel were here, he would give his opinion as to the legality of it.

Mr. Jones said that he sent a notice of motion, on the 16th of February, to the secretary, but received no answer. On a subsequent day he wrote to be informed whether his notice had miscarried, and still received no answer. He then wrote to the Chairman to ask the reason, when he was informed, on the 2nd March, that the reason was, that the Court of Directors had not sat from the 16th February to the 2nd March, whereas by the Bye-Laws it was required to sit every week. He was further told that he could bring forward any motion at this Court, but that it could not be advertised, because he had given no notice of it at the previous Court, although the Bye-Laws require that all notices of motion shall be advertised a specified period previously to the Court of Proprietors being held. He submitted, therefore, that the Directors and secretary have neglected to observe the Bye-laws, and have been guilty of a wilful breach of those laws.

The Deputy-Chairman.—I believe that this has nothing whatever to do with the business now before the Court. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin) spoke as to the Court being made special, and I have answered his question. I have stated that upon all occasions special business takes precedence. I am quite sure there will be plenty of time to discuss the business of the day, therefore there is no necessity for entering upon this question.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee did not see why a private motion should precede the business of the Court.

Mr. Grant held the established practice could not be disturbed when there was no controlling law to the contrary.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee objected.

The Deputy-Chairman said—I do not see any irregularity whatever in our proceedings. This is a quarterly Court, and generally certain proceedings take precedence of everything else. Then if there is any special notice of motion, that is the first business to be entered upon. That being the order of the Court, I now call upon the secretary to read the notice.

An Hon. Proprietor said, if he understood the question, after the special business shall have been disposed of, it would be competent for hon. proprietors to bring on any other business that may be transacted in the ordinary Court.

The Deputy-Chairman.—Certainly.

Mr. Lewin said, if other business might come on afterwards, he waived his objection.

## CLAIMS OF THE CALCUTTA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The following requisition was then read:—

"London, 23rd February, 1864.

"Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B., Secretary, &c., East-India House.  
"Sir,—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, request the Quarterly Court, to be held on 22nd proximo, may be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following motion, to be submitted by Mr. Robert Browne:—

"That, referring to the Papers laid before the Court of Proprietors, in accordance with the resolution of the Quarterly Court of October last, regarding the claim of the Calcutta Steam Company for the public services rendered by their steamer the 'India,' it is the opinion of this Court that those services should be acknowledged, by payment of the sum claimed, namely, £20,000."

Mr. Browne said that all interested in India knew how much public feeling was directed to the great object of establishing a



regular steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, and Suez. He need only refer to the papers which have been laid before the Court, particularly to a letter which was addressed to the Court of Directors on the 10th September, 1839, to show what efforts were being made in India to promote this great and important object. In that letter Mr. Curtis, who represented a company which had been formed, or was on the point of being formed in England, for the purpose of carrying out this great object, says:—"I have consulted the wishes of India, and in corroboration of which I beg to refer to the public meetings held in various parts of India, and to the subscriptions raised, in Calcutta alone amounting to 120,000*l.*, and in Madras to 22,000*l.*" The Governor of Madras, writing on the same subject, expressed the wish of the natives of India, both in the interior and the ports, that this long-desired object should be obtained. He (Mr. Browne) knew personally the interest which Lord William Bentinck took in the matter. He joined those who were about to get up a company for the purpose of carrying out this object, and that company put itself in correspondence with the Court of Directors. He had read part of the letter which was addressed to them, and what was the answer? On the 14th of October, 1839, Mr. Secretary Melvill—Sir James Melvill now, he was happy to say—in reply to Mr. Curtis, said:—"I am commanded to inform you, that the Court is duly sensible of the advantages of maintaining an efficient steam communication with India, and that their anxious endeavours have been and still are directed to the accomplishment of that object. To any well-devised measures, by which the established means of communication might be extended, the Court will be ready to afford due encouragement." The Court, though alive to the importance of this object, were not prepared with any plan of their own, but they were willing to give encouragement to others. Time passed, the negotiation was carried on, and there was every reason to hope that it would be brought to a successful termination. Under these circumstances, several gentlemen connected with the company which had been in correspondence with the hon. Court, in order that no delay might take place in carrying into effect the plan which was contemplated, arranged to send out the *India*, the largest and best-suited steamer that could be found in England at that period, for the purpose of having her on the spot to commence the voyages from Calcutta to Suez as soon as the arrangements were completed. They advanced to the builders of that ship a very large sum of money, and she was despatched to India in September, 1840. In the following year (1841), the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company appeared upon the stage. In a letter dated the 16th February, 1841, that company, after adverting to the anxious feelings of the people of India on the subject in question—namely, placing steamers on the Indian seas—inquired whether, "in the event of the hon. Court considering it premature to enter into a permanent contract, it would meet with the views of the Court to grant assistance or remuneration, in some shape, to the proposed services." To this application Mr. Secretary Melvill, on the 19th of March, answers:—"I am commanded to state, that the Court have duly considered the subject of your letter; and that any encouragement they may grant for the extension of steam communication with India, must, for the present, be in the form of a pecuniary contribution. Looking to the importance of the object in view, and to the warm interest it has excited, both in this country and India, the Court are accordingly prepared to make a grant of 20,000*l.* per annum to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for the period of five years, in aid of the measure contemplated." It was further stated, that the payment of the above sum was to commence on one steamer being placed on the line; two voyages to be made in the first year; and it was particularly stipulated "that, in the event of the East-India Company wishing, within the above-mentioned period of five years, to enter into any contract for the conveyance of the mails, the pecuniary contribution now granted shall merge in the sum that may be payable under such contract." In the mean time, parties in India, who well knew that the Peninsular and Oriental Company would not commence the service until 1843, formed another company for immediate commencement. They did it, relying with confidence on receiving a just and equitable consideration for the services which they should well and effectually perform. They accordingly made arrangements for sending a steamer, the *India*, from Calcutta to Madras and Suez, and incurred the large expenses which such an enterprise involved. They felt,—and it was acknowledged by the acts of the hon. Court, by the public voice, and by the very arrangement that was made—that no private party could undertake such a service without ruin. Therefore it is plain, unless we suppose that men having large possessions in Calcutta were incapable fools, that they would not undertake to do what was acknowledged could not be undertaken, without having support from the public purse. It was arranged that the steamer should start from Calcutta, on her first voyage, on the 17th of November, but a circumstance occurred to delay it.

While the *India* was preparing to start for Suez, news reached the Governor-General of India that the sovereign of Ava was preparing to advance on Rangoon, with the purpose of re-conquering the Tenasserim provinces. Immediate reinforcements were pressing demanded by the local authorities. The Indian Government had no available steamers for the purpose, and therefore urgently applied for the *India*, to convey troops to Moulmein. The steam company, in engaging to take the troops, were obliged to derange all their plans, and incur a heavy loss; but they consented, and within a very few hours, H.M.'s 50th regiment was embarked on board the *India*. The voyage was performed with great rapidity; but, instead of landing the troops at Moulmein, the steamer was sent to take up a position at Rangoon, where the king and his army were. The reinforcements thus rapidly brought from Calcutta, showed the Burmese that, in case of war, the Bengal Government could command powerful steamers of a class hitherto unknown to them, the only one employed in the previous war having been a small, and hitherto useless river-boat. The desired object was effected, and Thurrawaddie, finding himself too late to effect his purpose, retired with his army to Ava. The *India*, having landed the troops at Moulmein, returned to Calcutta, bringing information that no further reinforcements were required. The probability was, that by these services the Burmese war was at that moment averted, and that, too, at a time when a war was about to rise in India. It might be said that this result was an accident, but it was a very fortunate accident for the Government of India. The hon. proprietor here read an extract from a letter of the Commissioner of Moulmein, in confirmation of his view. Having now, he said, disposed of this matter, he would return to the general service of the *India* steamer. An order came to Rangoon, and she sailed on her first voyage to Suez on the 10th of January, 1842. It was well known that, during her first voyage, she enabled the Government of India to communicate with the honourable Court at a time when a very serious occurrence took place. The Court knew perfectly well that but for the fact of the steam company having been formed at Calcutta at that particular moment, in all probability the *India* would have been included in the arrangement made with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. He had not made this statement without authority. In a letter, dated the 29th September, 1841, to the East-India Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Company observe:—"The anxious desire of the people of India for the immediate establishment of steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, and Suez, has lately been forcibly pressed on the attention of the directors, and they greatly regret that, notwithstanding every exertion, a considerable time must still elapse before the Company can be prepared to carry on the communication with the East-India presidencies; during this time, the Government and the East-India community will continue deprived of all the benefit from the measure, the early establishment of which they have been so long expecting; to expedite this object, therefore, is the ground of the present proposal." By the agreement made by the Court of Directors with that company, the sum of 20,000*l.* per annum has been agreed to be paid, and under certain circumstances continued, for five years, to commence from the time when one steamer should be placed on the line. It was understood that in 1842 one or more steamers should occupy that station. It appears from the statement of the existing engagement between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Court of Directors, that only one voyage was obligatory upon them during the first year. The *Hindustan* vessel was first sent out in 1842. In the letter before him it is stated that it was very probable a delay might take place in sending out the first steamer, owing to the long continuance of the wet weather, and that therefore the arrangement could not commence sooner than November or December; and then it goes on to say: "The directors of this company have lately been offered for purchase the *India* steam-ship, now lying at Calcutta, ready for immediate service, and, though not so large as the vessels they are building, she is of sufficient power to make the voyage to and from Suez and Calcutta at all seasons. The Court conceive that, by taking advantage of the offer referred to, the public benefit that must follow the opening of the line to the East-India presidencies may be anticipated by nearly twelve months. The Court therefore propose, for the consideration of the Hon. Court of Directors, that the grant of 20,000*l.* shall commence from the date on which the company may place the *India* steam-ship on the Calcutta and Suez line." It therefore appeared that the Peninsular and Oriental Company were anxious to receive the *India* into their service. Men of experience admitted her capability of performing that service. But, from what cause it happened he did not know, the moment the Peninsular and Oriental Company heard of the commencement of the steam company in India, they at once withdrew that proposal. They withdrew that proposal knowing perfectly well that they could never send a ship even one voyage without public aid, and they attempted to reap all the benefit of the

engagement with the East-India Company, which the latter company suffered, leaving the Calcutta Steam Company to ruin. Returning to the *India*. She performed four voyages; and from the performance of them great social benefits and advantages were derived, and it is on those advantages that the Calcutta Steam Company rest their claim. He (Mr. Browne) did not believe that the Court of Directors themselves thought that ample justice had been dealt out in this case. He need not advert to all the memorials which have been presented by the parties who have represented the East-India Steam Company in this country to the hon. Court of Directors. The Court, in dealing with this matter, gave an answer to these several memorials dated the 25th January, 1852. After alluding in detail to the different letters received, the secretary says: "In reply I am commanded to acquaint you, for the information of the parties interested, that the Court have decided that the shareholders in the *India* have no claim whatever either to the sum of 20,000*l.* or any part of it." This is a very unsympathising answer to a very hard case. If there were a legal claim to stand upon, it would not have been necessary to plead in this Court to-day. The strong arm of the law would have done justice; and the strong arm of the law has obliged even the hon. Court to do justice when it had formed an erroneous view of its obligations. He must, too, take the liberty of saying, with all due respect to the Court, that it has not always been guided in its disposition of the public money by strictly legal considerations. He was not a man who would find fault with acts of generosity; but it required no pundit learned in the history of the East-India Company to discover that it has exercised a wide generosity in many cases, that it has rewarded men for a very few years of public service who had already received princely remuneration for doing what their duty and their conscience bound them to do,—that it had rewarded men with princely gifts, in instances he would not attempt to count, where certainly there was no pretence of legal obligation. He gave all public bodies credit for economy, but he did not like to see economy exercised at the expense of justice. He believed, also, that the Court had more than once granted the public money not only where there were no merits to plead, but where the very reverse was the case. He was not here to rake up the ashes of the past. It was not his character to be factious. He had never troubled this Court since he had been a proprietor, but feeling a deep interest for those native friends in Calcutta whose case he represented, he felt well entitled to express himself in the language of his heart and of his judgment. It was the infirmity of human nature, it was the infirmity of great bodies as well as of individuals, to attach very great value to services which they eagerly desired, but the comforts and advantages of which, when they have once enjoyed them, often become of very little value in their eyes. He was sorry to be under the necessity of saying that he thought the Hon. Court had, in treating the present case, brought itself within the category which he had described. Public bodies would even do things which individual gentlemen would be sorry to justify. The present occasion reminded him of an accident which once befell a gentleman in India. This gentleman, who was both prudent and wealthy, was proceeding on board ship, when it unfortunately happened that he was upset in a storm on the Ganges. He could not swim; his life was in danger; it was saved by a vigorous Bengalee. For this service he would have given half his fortune while in danger of being drowned; but when he got on shore he praised the Bengalee for his bravery, and finished by presenting him with a rupee as a reward.

*Mr. Lewin*.—I must rise to order. What the hon. proprietor is now saying is totally irrelevant to the subject before the Court. The *Chairman*.—I hope my hon. friend will proceed with his case as briefly as possible.

*Mr. Browne* said he would do so. The Court of Directors, in their reply to the memorials, went on to say: "But that, as the steamer had, in her first voyage to Suez, been the bearer of important despatches, the early receipt of which was of great public utility, it was proposed to acknowledge the service by a grant of £500." He would not make any observation upon the condition of that grant, which rendered it impossible for the shareholders of the *India* to accept it. But he was not insensible to all the difficulties which surrounded the Hon. Court in treating questions of this nature; he had therefore, on reconsideration, made up his mind not to bring forward the motion in its original shape. He believed there would be no objection to his modifying it; therefore he should, instead of the original motion, submit this:—

"That, referring to the papers laid before the Court of Proprietors, in accordance with the resolution of the quarterly Court of October last, regarding the claim of the Calcutta Steam Company, this Court, having duly considered the claim, are of opinion that it deserves the equitable and liberal consideration of the Court of Directors, and they accordingly recommend to it their favourable and immediate consideration."

*Mr. Mackillop* seconded the motion.

The *Deputy-Chairman*.—I think that this amended motion which the hon. gentleman has proposed is entitled to consideration; but if the Directors were recommended to give a much larger sum of money than they had themselves offered, the Court would be actually deciding the whole question, and I must fairly say that I could not agree to any such motion. If the hon. gentleman were to move that the papers should be again taken into consideration by the Directors, that could be done; but at the same time I cannot hold out any hope that the Directors will depart from the resolution they have already come to. The hon. gentleman himself admits that he has no legal claim, therefore I will not enter into that point. Under the distinct understanding that it is left entirely to the Directors to re-consider the case, I will not, as I had intended to do, move the previous question; still I am afraid I can hold out no hope that the object of the hon. gentleman will be attained. Is it your pleasure that the motion, as amended, be agreed to?

*Mr. Jones* thought that there was a very strong claim upon the Court.

*Mr. Dent* (a Director) said, at the time this company was formed in Calcutta, he had many schemes before him for promoting steam navigation between India and the mother country. He joined the "Comprehensive Company," and to that circumstance he must attribute it that he escaped a most heavy loss which has fallen upon the gentlemen who promoted the Calcutta Steam Company. He was in Calcutta when the news arrived which appalled the whole of India; he meant the disastrous affair at Cabul. There can be no doubt that the Government of India would have provided one of its own steamers to bring the intelligence home, but as the *India* steamer was on the point of sailing, the Government took advantage of that circumstance, and placed the despatches on board that vessel, which she brought on. He could bear testimony that Capt. Anderson, immediately he arrived at Suez, applied to the Pasha to provide means to forward the despatches with all speed. All must recollect the immense sensation which the news of that disastrous affair created. The speech made by Sir Robert Peel in describing the auspicious success which afterwards attended our arms under Gen. Nott, must also be fresh in the recollection of hon. proprietors. He believed that it was entirely owing to the fortunate circumstance of the intelligence of what had occurred being brought to England by means of the *India*, in anticipation of the regular mail, that those memorable instructions of the Governor-General were sent to Gen. Nott which gave him full discretion to advance upon Cabul. He thought it necessary, in justice to those gentlemen who permitted the *India* being placed on the line, from what he believed were purely disinterested and public considerations, to state thus much. He sympathised with their losses; and all the more, perhaps, because he himself very narrowly escaped being a great loser.

After a few words from *Mr. Lewin*, the motion as amended was put and agreed to.

#### THE CASE OF MESSRS. LE GEYT AND GRANT.

*Mr. Lewin* said that the question which he was about to bring before the Court, and which he had brought before a former one, related to the removal of two judges of the Sudder Court of Bombay. One cause of the removal of these gentlemen was stated to be that they were in debt. In the case of *Mr. Le Geyt*, it is well known that his liabilities arose from a wish to assist his father, who had fallen into difficulties. The fact of his being in debt became known to the editor of one of the newspapers in Bombay. This editor thought proper to promulgate it. The cases of these two gentlemen, *Mr. Le Geyt* and *Mr. Grant*, are well known. They had both been chief magistrates, and both had acquired the highest character. At the time of their removal addresses were presented to them, one of which he would read to the Court. It was presented by the most respectable natives in India living under their jurisdiction, and was signed by a gentleman well-known in this Court, in India, and indeed, all over the world, for his great humanity and benevolence,—*Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*. (The hon. proprietor read the address.) There were 900 signatures attached to it. These two gentlemen, on whom the natives reposed the highest confidence, were sacrificed to the press. After these gentlemen (*Messrs. Le Geyt and Grant*) had been removed, *Mr. Warden* wrote letters to both of them. (Extracts of these were read by the hon. proprietor.) If these gentlemen were unfit for office, what justification was there for permitting them still to hold office? With regard to indebtedness, he quite agreed with *Mr. Grant* in what he says in one of his letters to *Mr. Warden*. "Ninety-nine out of a hundred natives will tell you,—and experience has shown how very correctly they judge,—that it is the man with a 'Laluch', or craving for money—not the indebted man—that is open to bribery; and that in almost every case in India in which public servants have

yielded to corruption, they have been men with well-lined purses like yourself—not men in debt.’ The man most to be feared is he who covets everything he can lay his hand on. We all know that there was a man who had received £900,000 of the public money in salary, and just before his death the Company were obliged to give him £20,000, to prevent him from going to gaol. He (Mr. Lewin) could mention the names of several judges, who had gone out to India for the purpose of getting money to pay their debts. One was a chief judge in Bengal, and another a judge of Madras. That was not considered a disqualification on their part. There is one charge of an act of impropriety against one of these accused gentlemen,—Mr. Grant, but it is very clear that the Government must have known of it; and it is a subject which neither he (Mr. Lewin) nor the Government had anything to do with, unless this gentleman outraged public decency. Lord Falkland had no business to throw the first stone. He (Mr. Lewin) had no idea of men being so nice. It was mawkish and foolish sentimentality. He had read in one newspaper, published in Bombay, that the very act of indebtedness attaches to Lord Falkland himself. It is stated that his own salary is drawn by agency. Whether that were a disqualification for office he would not say; but if it is for these gentlemen, then the Court of Directors ought also to have removed Lord Falkland from office. The hon. proprietor then moved, “That the Court take into consideration the case of the removal of Messrs. Grant and Le Geyt, two judges of the Sudder Court of Bombay.”

Mr. Romer said that the first and grand mistake, the *fons et origo*, of succeeding evils was that unfortunate resolution of the Bombay Government to stand forward in behalf of the judges and prosecute alleged libels. This was done in disregard of the advice of the Advocate-General, whose opinion it now appears is confirmed by that of the Hon. Court. Up to this time, the Government over and over had been subjected to the virulent abuse of an insolent and licentious newspaper press, and had rightly disregarded it. Suddenly its policy is changed, from what cause, or rather at whose bidding we may conjecture, but do not certainly know. An ostensible motive, however, may be found, to the following effect; that the Government, regarding its character as deeply involved in that of the Sudder Adawlut, resolved to place itself in the position of the Supreme Court, and to require the judges to say whether they were prepared to deny upon oath the allegations made against them in the newspaper. The call was accordingly made, and promptly answered, the judges declaring themselves ready explicitly to deny on oath every allegation reflecting on their integrity and honour as touching a conscientious discharge of their public duties; but they did not deny what the Government perfectly well knew—the indebtedness of both, and a moral lapse of one. He held it to be quite clear, let these answers be examined ever so closely, that had a fair and dispassionate view of them been taken, they would have been found sufficient and satisfactory. Unhappily the Government thought otherwise, and here committed the second great mistake, that of not knowing where to stop. It would seem as if the Government, willing to improve a reputation somewhat tarnished in the public eye, had hastily made up its mind for the vigorous exhibition of correctional power, and acting on a mistaken idea of what it took for a call of duty, proceeded by the pen of the secretary to deliver a judgment so uncalled for, so regardless of consequences, so palpably unjust, as must for ever stand rebuked and condemned wherever good government is known and respected. Hear the sentence. Because “Messrs. Le Geyt and Grant have not shown that they are in a position to punish the libeller, or in any way to vindicate themselves in a public manner against the public defamation to which they have been subjected, his Lordship in council deems it the obvious and bounden duty of the Government to remove them from the bench of the Sudder Adawlut.” He paused to inquire whether any real grounds existed to warrant the application of a measure of such great severity. He could find none. No expressions of public feeling adverse to the judges were heard. A miserable newspaper alone assailed them. No zeal for the purity of public morals can be fancied to have influenced the quarter whence the fiat came, and no wise care for vindicating the reputations of judicial institutions can be supposed present to justify an act which no respect for the actors forbids naming—an act of senseless oppression, absolutely inverting the obligations of duty to the public as faithful guardians of its courts of justice. Happily the stigmatizing effect of this proceeding was early arrested—the voice of condemnation was heard on all sides, and the native community throughout the presidency of Bombay hastened to express their deep dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Government, and their warmest sympathy with the highly-esteemed and valuable public servants subjected to such unworthy treatment. He had now arrived at the last and most important stage of these lamentable transactions—the reception given here to the appeal for redress, preferred to the constituted authorities in the memorials of

Mr. Le Geyt and Mr. Grant, and the decision passed thereon. Differing *toto celo* from that decision, allegiance to the cause which he had undertaken, not incompatible with the deference due to the authorities whose proceedings he presumed to question, bound him, in all truth and sincerity, freely to say what he thought of the merits or demerits of these doings. It would be admitted that in the few words which he had felt bound to address to the Court, he had not travelled out of the record; that he had confined himself strictly to the sense and merits of the question, and to stating it fairly; that he had spoken to the judgment, and had made no *ad misericordiam* appeal to the feelings; and that the addresses remonstrating with the authorities and sympathising with the judges, stand out most gratifying and valuable testimonies to worth, conduct, and character. He would fain hope they may yet have due effect as honest exponents of public opinion. The last of these addresses he would now read.

Mr. Grant asked if the hon. proprietor ought not to be informed that the address had been read already by Mr. Lewin?

Mr. Lewin said it was not the same address. It was one to Sir Charles Wood.

Mr. Romer then read the address, after which he resumed. He had hitherto not made mention of certain disgraceful acts, which have drawn down most severe and merited censure on a colleague of the judges; but he was bound before sitting down to bring to notice the wretched double-dealing of the gentleman in question. Undetected at first, it should not at any time have been allowed a prejudicial influence in the cause of the judges; yet the hardy-concealed treachery is said to have turned the scale against them.

A Proprietor said he should be very sorry for it to go forth as a statement made and uncontradicted in this Court, that the Court gave 20,000*l.* to the Marquis Wellesley, to keep him out of gaol. He believed the Marquis Wellesley was as far from gaol as any person in Court.

Mr. Lewin said, that was using a common expression when speaking of persons in difficulties. Of course, being a peer of the realm, the Marquis Wellesley could not be placed in gaol.

The Deputy-Chairman.—I trust hon. proprietors will do justice to the Court of Directors in believing that the case of these two gentlemen was taken into their most deliberate and painful consideration, for it was exceedingly painful from the very nature of the case. For two gentlemen who had occupied the bench, and who, up to a certain time, had fulfilled their duty, and had borne most excellent characters—to which even the governor of Bombay himself bore testimony to—for two such gentlemen to be removed from their offices must be exceedingly distressing. But the reasons for their removal had been placed before the proprietors, and those reasons also had been before the directors, who felt themselves justified in the line of conduct they had deemed it their duty to adopt. The hon. mover and seconder have done no more than was to be expected from them; at the same time, I think it would be a very unwise proceeding if the Court of Proprietors should endeavour to take the case out of the hands of those whom they have themselves appointed to be the judges on such matters. It would be casting a severe censure on the Court of Directors if the present motion were to be affirmed. I therefore beg to move the previous question.

Mr. Daniel observed, that the chairman had spoken of the conduct of the two gentlemen, Messrs. Grant and Le Geyt, as having been, up to a certain time, free from taint, thereby implying, that since that period their conduct as judges had not been correct.

The Deputy-Chairman.—I had not the slightest intention of saying any such thing, or that their conduct as judges had at any time been otherwise than correct.

Mr. Daniel said—When Mr. Le Geyt was appointed to office, it was at the time that Sir George Clerk was governor of Bombay. He was intimately acquainted with Mr. Le Geyt's circumstances, and especially spoke of them, and said that there was not any objection to Mr. Le Geyt on that account. From that time Mr. Le Geyt had been reducing his indebtedness. But at a particular moment the governor of Bombay was assailed by the public press, and Mr. Le Geyt and Mr. Grant were sacrificed to propitiate the press and spare the governor. Mr. Le Geyt had been charged with having made a fictitious transfer of a debt; but that gentleman had declared that he was willing, upon his oath, to say that the transfer was not fictitious; he at the same time very unnecessarily added, that he could not take an oath as to what others might have done. But since that time Sir Charles Wood had received from the party to whom the transfer was made, an expression of his willingness to lay all his accounts before the Board or the Court of Directors, that it was a *bonâ fide* and honourable transfer. The result of all this is, that Lord Falkland returns to England enriched by the East-India Company; whether he has done them service or disservice, he (Mr. Daniel) knew not; but he had, on the double-dealing of a member of Council in Bombay,

sacrificed two innocent and honourable men. Yet this man—Mr. Warden—remains in India and in office, while these two gentlemen are suffering under a severe and unjust sentence.

Mr. Sullivan said, the hon. gentleman had met this motion with the usual stereotype sentence, "leave it in the hands of the Court;" but the proprietors were here to review the proceedings of the executive; to revise their proceedings; to advise and to censure if it should be thought proper. He laboured under the disadvantage of not having read one page of the papers. But he had heard the statements of the hon. mover and seconder, and if it was the same case as was mentioned in the papers, he could only say that he could not conceive a more unwholesome state of things than that gentlemen seated on the highest bench of justice should feel themselves sitting with the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads; so that if they should give a judgment inimical to the views of the Government, that Government may remove them from the bench. He found that the charges against these gentlemen were—that one of them is in debt, and that the other has committed an outrage on morality. When he went to college at Calcutta he believed insolvency was the rule, and solvency the exception, in the civil service. He knew several judges on the bench who were deeply in debt; and he would ask, what did they go to India for but to get out of debt? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and when a gentleman is admitted to the justice-seat he should have fair play. If he neglects his duty you remove him, but don't let him remain dependent upon the will of the Government. If you do, you can never have a pure administration of justice.

The Deputy-Chairman.—There is one thing which has fallen from my hon. friend which I wish to notice. He says that this Court is a check upon the Executive, and that it can control the acts of the Executive. Now, it is a fact, that the Court of Proprietors cannot alter a despatch which has already gone out to India.

Mr. Sullivan said the Court of Directors could do it. They can do anything. If there is a will there is a way. It is not the way but the will that is wanting.

The Deputy-Chairman.—My hon. friend misunderstands me. What I say is, that the Court of Directors having these questions referred to them, they alone have authority to deal with them; and that it is not in the power of the Court of Proprietors to alter their decision.

Mr. Sullivan said the Court of Proprietors could do nothing, he granted, but all know that they might entreat the Court of Directors to do it.

Mr. Jones.—I know nothing about the case, and yet I am called upon to give my judgment respecting it. At the last court day the papers were ordered to be printed.—(No, no!) Well, it was a misunderstanding.

Mr. Helps said it appeared to be the opinion of the Court of Directors, that the gentlemen, whose conduct was impugned were excellent judges, and it was confirmed by that of the people of India. On what ground are they set aside? A ground on which it was to be feared, many public servants are assailable. And while on the one hand there was to be considered the great advantage of having unindebted public servants, on the other was that of having an independent bench. With respect to what had fallen from the chair, he understood it to imply that the proceedings here are futile. Very likely they may be. He was afraid all were left, even the Court of Directors, with the ghost of authority rather than with the reality. He did not expect that hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the table would speak out. He thought Sir Charles Wood was the man who ought to be responsible for the act of removal of these gentlemen.

The Deputy-Chairman.—You are very wrong there, I assure you.

Mr. Helps was sorry to hear it. If the Government have done wrong in this case, it is better for them to acknowledge it than endeavour to bear them through it, right or wrong.

The Deputy-Chairman.—I did say that the judges in their judicial capacity were unimpeachable; and I said, that not only was the Court of Directors of that opinion, but that the very Government who removed them were of the same opinion.

Mr. Helps asked what was the cause assigned for their removal.

The Deputy-Chairman.—You have not read the papers. The real fact is, that they were removed for bringing the Court into contempt by being in debt.

Captain Shepherd said, if there one point more than another which this Court ought to be very anxious to establish, it was that gentlemen holding high and important stations in India ought to be independent, not in their judicial character only, but also independent in circumstances. Now, the circumstances of both these gentlemen were such as gave rise to remarks which were not creditable to a court of justice. A knowledge of those

circumstances came before the public, and the Government felt it its bounden duty, in deference to public opinion, to take steps for the removal of these gentlemen. The facts of the case were then referred to the Court of Directors, and that court considered that the Government of Bombay were justified in so doing. It might be true that those two gentlemen were placed in their situations with a knowledge on the part of the Government that they were in debt, and still that it was not necessary, so long as the fact remained unknown to the public, to take steps for their removal; but when the circumstances were put forward and commented upon in the newspapers, and the whole public were made cognizant of them, and when those circumstances were bringing the seat of justice into discredit, in such a state of things those judges ought to be removed. And if it were dangerous to have judges who were not independent in their pecuniary circumstances, it would be still more dangerous if this Court were to replace them after they had been removed.

Mr. Lewin said, taking the example of the hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Browne), he would, with the permission of the Court, alter the terms of his motion, and move, "That the Court of Directors be requested to reconsider their decision in respect to the cases of Mr. Le Geyt and Mr. Grant." On the question whether or not the transfer of debt made by Mr. Le Geyt were a *bona fide* one, he would refer to a letter written by Mrs. Le Geyt to the editor of the *Times* upon the subject. (This letter the hon. proprietor read.) He trusted this letter of Mrs. Le Geyt would not escape the notice of Sir C. Wood, and now requested to propose his amended motion.

Mr. Grant said he found that one of these gentlemen was in debt, and in a very peculiar position. He had got a case before him as judge, and it appears he was obliged to transfer a debt to another party before he could try the case; and whether the way in which he has parted with his interest is *bona fide* or not, no one could tell. The case of the other party is one of immorality; it is a case which, he must say, does bring a taint with it, and must throw a blot on the escutcheon of a judge. He could not go into these cases; nor argue whether it is possible that all judges should be out of debt; nor determine at what degree of immorality we may stop. But judges ought to be men not only upright, honourable, and just, but above suspicion in every way. Therefore he opposed the motion.

The motion was then put.

The Dep. Chairman decided that it passed in the negative.

Mr. Lewin called for a division, and the Court divided.

For the motion ..	..	..	..	..	20
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	24

Majority 4

Mr. Lewin postponed his motion for taking into consideration the sufferings of the military who were punished on the ground of a mutiny of the 6th light cavalry of Madras, till next Court day.

#### SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Lewin said he understood the Court of Directors were in possession of papers relating to Scinde, which had not been laid before the proprietors; he wished to know whether there would be any objection to producing them.

The Deputy-Chairman.—If the hon. proprietor will give notice of his motion, I shall be ready to say whether there is any objection or not.

#### THE PRINCIPALITY OF BERAR.

Mr. Sullivan said,—By the last mail we have advice that the Governor-General of India *more suo* has taken possession of the territory of Berar, upon the pretext that the late sovereign having died without heirs, it had become an escheat to the British Government. Now he would attempt to show, in a few sentences, that the Russian aggression upon Turkey is really a peccadillo compared with this flagrant aggression upon the territory of an Asiatic ally. At the conclusion of the Mahratta war, in 1818, we became the head of a great confederation of native states. We entered into treaties with between 200 and 300 native princes and chiefs of Hindoostan, to whom we pledged perpetual friendship and alliance, and whose territories we solemnly guaranteed to them, "their heirs and successors." As, by those treaties, we were bound to support the rightful heir, it became necessary to ascertain who that heir was, and, in 1825, in recognising the adopted son of the Rajah of Kotah as heir to that principality, we admitted the right of all Hindoo sovereigns to perpetuate their successions by adoption. In 1837, in acknowledging the adopted son of the Rajah of Oorcha as his successor, the British Government reiterated their recognition of this right. In 1841, an attempt having been made to question the right of the Rajah of Oorcha to name a successor, upon the plea that he would not have

been permitted to exercise such a right under the Mogul emperors, the Governor-General of India, Lord Auckland, decided in his favour; and, upon a similar occasion, his lordship formally renounced all right to deal with the native states of India, by virtue of powers which had been claimed for us as successors to the Emperor of Delhi. These principles thus formally laid down by Lord Auckland and his predecessors have been acted upon for more than twenty years, namely, from 1826 to 1847, during which time fifteen native sovereignties were continued by adoption, with our express recognition. In 1848, these same authorities, completely ignoring their own recorded principles, and the acts done under them, without any reason whatever assigned for the change, denied that Hindoo sovereign princes had a right to adopt their successors, and resolved that "heirs and successors" in our treaties could have no other meaning than 'heirs male of the body.' By virtue of this new code, they have recently seized upon the principality of Berar, embracing an area of 76,432 square miles, and a population of 4,650,000 souls, upon the plea that the deceased sovereign of that state having died without heirs, it had become an escheat to the British Government. It is to this recent aggression that it is desired to draw the attention of the Court, because though that aggression has been perpetrated by the local government, the act awaits the ratification of her Majesty's Government. The question is not one that requires Indian experience for its solution; it is a simple question respecting the construction of treaties, and the observance of national faith. The ancestor of the late Rajah of Berar had established his independence as a sovereign prince before we appeared upon the political stage of India, and as such we negotiated with him upon a footing of perfect equality. In 1816, we entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with him; and in 1817 the principality was placed at the mercy of the British Government, by a gross breach of that treaty, and by the reiterated treachery of its ruler, the Rajah Appa Sahib. We were then at liberty to have dealt with it as we pleased. We might, without any imputation on our justice or moderation, have annexed it to our dominions, or we might have partitioned it amongst our allies, or having determined, as we did, to restore it to the next heir, we might have made it a life grant, or have limited the succession to the Rajah's natural heirs, giving ourselves a reversionary interest in it on the failure of such heirs. All these alternatives were within our choice, but we deliberately rejected them, and retaining such portion of the territory as suited us, we restored the remainder to the Rajah Ragojee Bhonsla, then a minor. In 1826, on his attaining his majority, we concluded "a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance" with him:—"The late Rajah Moodjee Bhonsla, commonly called Appa Sahib, agreed to cede to the Honourable Company certain territories for the payment of the expenses of the permanent military force maintained by the British Government in his highness's territories, and in lieu of the subsidy of Rs. 7,50,000 formerly paid by the said Rajah, and of the contingent he was bound to maintain by the former treaty. These territories, as detailed in the schedule annexed to this treaty, shall remain for ever under the dominion of the Honourable Company. His Highness Maha Rajah Ragojee Bhonsla hereby renounces all claims and pretensions to the territories aforesaid, and all connections with the chiefs and zemindars, or other inhabitants of them. The British Government, on its part, hereby guarantees the rest of the dominions of the Nagpore state to Maharajah Ragojee Bhonsla, his heirs and successors." Here there is a mutual guarantee; the Rajah, on his part, cedes a certain portion of his dominions to the British Government for ever, and that Government guarantees the rest of his dominions to him, his heirs and successors. Now when it is remembered that the adoption of an heir in failure of blood heirs is with a Hindoo, prince or peasant, not a matter of choice, but of religious obligation, it will be seen that when we enter into a treaty with a Hindoo prince, "his heirs and successors," we know that except by some extraordinary accident, he never can want heirs and successors, even if all his blood relations should have become extinct. Heirs and successors, therefore, in our Indian territories, are synonymous with perpetual cession. We renounce all claim to that which we give or guarantee for ever, and the other contracting party renounces all claim to that he cedes for ever. Our empire in India is made up of territory thus ceded to us "in perpetual sovereignty," under treaties with native princes. It is now contended that whilst the cessions thus made to us are ours for ever, the cessions made by us, and the guarantees given by us in perpetuity, may be redeemed, and our obligations cease and determine,—not when it has been proved, but whenever we may choose to pronounce that a native prince has died without heirs, and that the British Government, as successors to the emperors of Delhi, is then at liberty to seize upon his possessions as an escheat. This novel doctrine will appear to be more monstrous, when it is recollected that whenever in our treaties we wish to limit

succession to their heirs, we do so in express terms. We did so in our treaty with the Rao of Cutch, in 1818; with the Holkar chief, in 1844, and with the Rajah of Cashmere, Gholah Sing, in 1846. It is by this arbitrary process, viz., by setting aside without a hearing those who claim to be heirs, and then seizing upon their inheritance as escheats, that we have already obtained possession of four Indian principalities, viz., Colaba, Mandair, Sattara, and Berar. The last seizure now waits for the ratification of the Home Government. To leave out all considerations of justice, would it be politic at any time to sanction such flagrant aggressions? Is it prudent at this moment to give our enemies an opportunity of casting these things in our teeth? At the meeting of Parliament, Lord Aberdeen declared that we were precluded by treaties from entering the Dardanelles until war had actually been declared between Russia and Turkey; but to what purpose is this scrupulous observance of our treaties with European powers, if we break them by wholesale with our Asiatic allies? The late Rajah of Berar did not adopt a successor. He objected to the humiliation of having his adoption refused. He considered the Rajah of Benares, whose adoption had been rejected, to be his superior, and therefore he felt that if he made an adoption it would also be rejected; but as he did not adopt, his widow has a positive right to do so, and that without any delegation of authority from the deceased rajah. Upon these grounds, and by virtue of the treaty in which we agreed to guarantee his territories to the rajah, his heirs and successors, I call upon all those directors who denounced the annexation of Sattara as being in violation of all treaties, to stand up and make the same battle for the Rajah of Berar.

*The Deputy-Chairman.*—Have you any motion to propose?

*Mr. Sullivan* said no. Have you any papers upon the subject?

*The Deputy-Chairman.*—No. You appear to know more about it than I do.

*Mr. Sullivan* said—It is notorious; and you are the main-spring. Here is a principality annexed by the Governor-General to your dominions.

*The Deputy-Chairman.*—I am not aware that any such thing has been done. How my hon. friend has got his knowledge, I know not. It is unknown to the Court that any such annexation has taken place.

*Mr. Sullivan.*—It is known to the rajah's heirs at Nagpore.

*Mr. Mangles.*—By the last mail but one—I mean the mail which arrived a little more than a fortnight ago,—I received a letter telling me that the case, so far from being settled, had not been officially minuted upon.

*Mr. Sullivan.*—Nevertheless, you have taken possession of the territory. I don't say that it has been officially annexed.

*The Deputy-Chairman.*—Having answered the question of my hon. friend, I suppose the Court may proceed to other business?

*Mr. Sullivan.*—This is a most important subject. Don't get rid of it by a side wind. The Governor-General maintains that the Rajah of Berar has died without heirs, and your troops have marched into the territories.

*The Deputy-Chairman.*—I don't believe that a single man has marched. There is an extract in a paper from Nagpore, and I see no mention of the fact.

*Mr. Princep.*—May not those men have gone to Nagpore to take possession—the person who claims as heir being a minor—until it is decided who shall be the successor? If the Government did not exercise its paramount authority, by sending its army there, the territory, pending the question of a successor, might not be occupied at all.

*Mr. Sullivan.*—The territory is now in your possession. I have only to observe that if the Governor-General takes possession, and you ratify the act, it will affect the future destiny of more than 200 native princes and chiefs, who await your decision with trembling anxiety; for upon it depends the fate of their heirs, whether they shall be princes as their ancestors were, or pensioners first, and beggars afterwards.

*Mr. Twining.*—I think the subject is not at this time in a shape to be discussed, and therefore I would suggest that the matter should drop.

#### PRACTICE OF THE COURT AS TO NOTICES OF MOTION.

*The Deputy-Chairman.*—I beg to set the hon. proprietor (Mr. Jones) right with regard to a note which he sent to the secretary. It appears that, on the 10th of February, a note was sent by the hon. proprietor with a notice of motion, and requesting that it might be advertised. That note was submitted to the Court of Directors on the 22nd of February. There was no reason for sending a reply to the hon. proprietor, because the thing is a matter of course. It is not usual to send replies: but on the 24th of February the hon. proprietor wrote to know whether his note had been received; and on the 2nd of March he was officially answered that his note had been received, and that no



notices of motions could be advertised, unless the notices were given at the previous quarterly court.

*Mr. Jones* said, the chairman's letter informed him that since the receipt of his (Mr. Jones's) letter, up to the 2nd of March, no court had sat.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—It must be a mistake.

*Mr. Jones* referred to the by-laws.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—The question is, What is a notice? A notice must be given at the previous quarterly court.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS.

*Mr. Jones* said that the purport of the motion which he was about to submit was, that some better means than at present exist should be adopted to afford to the proprietors a more complete knowledge than they now possess of India and of its government. Parliament might take a general notice of India; but it is utterly impossible that its members should have that practical knowledge which is necessary for watching its administration. His object, therefore, was that the Court of Proprietors should receive from the Directors such information concerning India as Parliament receives from the cabinet ministers. He noticed a desire among the Directors to obtain public estimation; what opportunity can they have more favourable for gratifying that passion than by the Court giving a practical statement of their proceedings in the management of the affairs of India in every department?

*Mr. Grant*.—I rise to order. What is the question? The hon. proprietor is entering into the whole system of legislation for India.

*Mr. Lewis* thought the hon. gentleman was perfectly in order.

The *Deputy-Chairman* (to Mr. Jones).—Go on.

*Mr. Jones* said the gentleman (Mr. Grant) seemed subject to this infirmity, whenever he (Mr. Jones) spoke. The natives of India at present have no part whatever in the management of their own affairs. It was his object to invite them to send over their representatives to this Court. He considered the Court of Proprietors had been sadly negligent of their duty in not having whipped up the flagging attention of the Directors upon the subject of barracks. Again, there is the judicial department. He (Mr. Jones) read in the diary of a chaplain—one of the Company's servants—that, in a district of Madras, if a man does not buy a certain quantity of salt per annum, it is concluded that he must smuggle it, and he is put into gaol. He could not believe it. (Hear, and laughter.) He found also that a man cannot make his complaint before the courts of law, because his caste does not happen to be equal to the caste of the judge you put upon the bench.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—I think the hon. proprietor is travelling out of the record. I don't see the slightest connection between that object and the argument he is pursuing.

*Mr. Jones* said the connection was this: we want a race of men to govern India, and he was endeavouring to show you that we do not have the right men now. If we did such grievances would not continue. Again, the courts are open on a Sunday. Let all the missionaries hear it, and cry shame at the system. Then a mint is maintained at Madras which costs 9,000*l.*, when you might do the work done better for 4,000*l.* The rupees are badly coined, and the standard is not kept up. If we were more fit for our duties as proprietors we should not be so insulted. It was only last court-day, when a proprietor was speaking, that the chairman anticipated everything he had to say, stopped him in the course of his speech, and declared the Court adjourned. At the last court there was an instance of some benefit being derived from publications. An opportunity was thereby offered of ascertaining that great injustice had been done to Sir Charles Napier. That was however only by accident. If there had not occurred something behind the scenes between an hon. gentleman and the chairman it would not have been known. How did that hon. proprietor know that the Duke of Wellington had expressed an opinion upon the subject?

*Mr. Grant*.—It was notorious to the public.

*Mr. Jones* said it might be notorious to a man who happens to move in the society of a Director, but Sir Wm. Napier knew nothing about it. He would here observe that Sir Charles Napier had been treated very scurvily. With regard to the necessity of this Court receiving more information that is at present afforded, he was happy to find his opinion confirmed by the judgment of a very active man, Sir Charles Trevelyan. He recommends that a similar process to what has been suggested should be adopted. Now, the check he wished to put upon the Government is the fear that we shall keep so strict an eye upon all the measures of the Directors that Government shall not dare to put in second-rate men. At a former time, the proprietors were told that they had no liberty of action, because they were always in anticipation of some favour from the Directors, either for themselves or their relatives. Thank

God, he (Mr. Jones) have none that he cared about. But it was thus that the Directors shut the mouths of the proprietors, so that they could not say anything adverse to the Court of Directors. But now we are going to act upon a new system. With regard to the expense of the plan proposed, he was aware it would be stated as an argument against him; but when he saw that the Court can increase the salaries of the Directors under the new system, and can give an additional salary to the President of the Board of Control; and when he saw that they could expend 4,000*l.* a year in dinners at the London Tavern, he could not listen with patience to an objection on the ground of expense. Whatever transactions he had had with India had been occasioned by the knowledge he had acquired by reading an account of its resources. The publications which he wished to see issued would give an opportunity to the public to avail themselves of the great and unusual resources that are to be found in the extensive empire of India. One-third of Madras only is in a state of cultivation; the other two-thirds lying in jungle. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

"That the information as to the proceedings of Government in India, given by the Directors to the Court of Proprietors, is insufficient for placing them on an equality with her Majesty, on the choice of fit persons for the directory; and that it be referred to the Committee of Bye-Laws to suggest a plan for remedying the defect, and report the same to the next Quarterly Court."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—Does any gentleman second the motion?

*Mr. Lewin* rose and said, that rather than the question should fall altogether he would second it.

The motion was then put and negatived.

#### THE RETIRING DIRECTORS.

*Captain Macgregor* intended to have moved a vote of thanks to the retiring directors, but feeling that it would be better if there had been a fuller court: that it was the wish of the proprietors present, so far as he could gather their sense, that the matter should not be further proceeded with on this occasion; and he should not move now, but would substitute a suggestion that, on Wednesday, 12th of April, when the incumbence of office on the part of the retiring directors would cease, a Special General Meeting be summoned for the purpose of considering the subject, which he accordingly moved.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—I beg to point out that there are two ways in which the Court might proceed. One, and the most obvious, way is, that a special court should be summoned in the usual manner at the requisition of nine proprietors. The only other way would be by adjourning the Court to the day named, which, I think, would not be the most convenient or proper mode.

*Mr. Lewin* said he should propose as an amendment, that thanks are due to that part of the directors who have assisted in turning out those members who, as a general rule, opposed every proposition for improving the system of government in India, and giving redress to those who had been unjustly treated.

*Mr. Dent* said—I rise probably under more embarrassment than on any former occasion in the whole period of my life. I confess I was much annoyed at being one of those who were turned out of the direction. Probably I am one of the directors to whom the hon. proprietor has just alluded.

*Mr. Lewin*.—I did not mean you.

*Mr. Dent*.—I am happy to think that I am supported in my retirement by the knowledge that those directors whose good opinion I respect and who are most respected by the proprietors, gave me their votes. But I should have retired without saying a word, but for a report which has reached me. I have continued to believe, as I did when the ballot took place, that all the votes had been given with the same honesty and the same conscientious understanding as my own, and as I now believe the votes of many of my colleagues were given. I went into the Court without having said a syllable to any one as to how I should give my vote, and I left town with the conviction that my colleagues had done the same. There was a tacit understanding that such was the case. I returned to town within a week after, and I learned on all sides that there had been a combination among the directors. I think the members of the Court of Directors are bound to clear themselves from that imputation. It is easily done; declare the numbers. I, as one of the rejected, wish it. The numbers were only withheld in consideration for those who were rejected. From the numbers alone, the proprietors, the public at large, and the legislature, will see whether the duty imposed upon the Court was performed honestly and conscientiously or not. It might be done without declaring any particular names.

*Captain Shepherd*.—This is the first time I have heard one single word with respect to a combination among the members of the Court of Directors. It is the first time that I have heard the selection made complained of; and I certainly am surprised at hearing my hon. friend speak of a combination, when he himself,



after the ballot, came up and said to me, "I am bound to say that the selection is a very fair one." Further than that, the hon. gentleman put a letter into the *Times* newspaper, and stated to the public that he believed the selection had been fairly made. I firmly believe that there never was a ballot more honestly conducted. I never heard of any members having spoken to each other, or that any member told another how he was going to vote.

**Mr. Dent.**—My having told hon. gentlemen that I believed the selection was fairly made, only shows that my conviction was that my colleagues had voted conscientiously. I am certain that what the hon. gentleman says is true, and that he did not communicate with any one. But here are the reports outside the Court. I am not mentioning this for the first time; I have mentioned it before to many members of the Court; I did write a short letter to the *Times*; I have not a copy of it, but it was to this effect: "These are the gentlemen who are to be the Directors, and I think the public will see that the Court have made a very fair selection. I do not wish the letter to appear as an advertisement; but I will pay whatever you like to charge." The *Times* returned my letter, saying they could not insert it without heading it as an advertisement.

**The Deputy-Chairman.**—I think after what has occurred, it is right I should say, that it appears to me my hon. friend must be very much mistaken as to what has taken place. My belief is, and I know it is the belief of the Chairman, that there has been no communication among the members of the Court, and I do not think there has ever been any suspicion abroad that there has been any combination. It has been almost the universal remark, when the report of the result of the ballot came before the public, that the list of selected members was exceedingly fair. I cannot perceive that my hon. friend has any ground for his suspicions.

**Mr. Dent.**—I have brought the matter forward to show that I have no suspicions.

**The Deputy-Chairman.**—I have thought it necessary to say thus much, lest from my silence a false inference should be drawn. I cannot help saying, that I am very much astonished that my hon. friend should make such an accusation.

**Mr. Twining** said he came down to the Court as being the last quarterly court that will be held under the former system, and he did anticipate that something would occur that would give the proprietors an opportunity of expressing their regret at parting with many kind and zealous friends; and also of expressing not simply a vote of thanks to them, but a vote of cordial regard, and to record the sense they entertained of the zealous and active services of those who were about to retire from the direction. He could have wished that the matter had here closed; and he deeply regretted that a discussion of so very painful a nature as that just heard should have taken place. He had hoped that there would have been some spontaneous expression on the part of the Court of Proprietors; and although he should not have opposed the course which the hon. proprietor (Capt. Macgregor) has adopted of appointing a special court, yet considering the shape which the question had now assumed, he was afraid that it would be very painful to enter upon it lest the same unpleasant subject should be renewed.

**Mr. Dent** made a remark which, from the confusion that prevailed, was not distinctly heard.

The Court then adjourned.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

MARCH 17.—Protomelia, Lodwick, Bombay.—18. Sydney (steamer), Askey, New South Wales and Melbourne; Mary Heuzell, Windus, Madras; Lady McNaughten, Hibbert, Madras; Bellairs, Rees; Albion, Guthrie; and Mary, Hedger, Mauritius; Anne Cropper, Merton, Bengal; Anne Melhuish, Fowler, Bengal; Kenilworth, Weslin, Mauritius; Akbar, Graham, Bengal (at Havre).—20. Maranon, Duncan, Mauritius.—22. Prince Woronzoff, Harris, and Marchioness of Ailsa, McFaden, Mauritius; 23. Nile, Nisbet, Bengal; Jenny Lind, Richmond, Cape.—27. Maitland, Miller, New South Wales; Hanover, Henry, Port Phillip; Berhampore, Smith, Manila; Sir Robert Sale, Sautry, Bengal.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

APRIL 3.—Per steamer Ripon, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Twyford, Mr. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Creeswick, Mr. Aitchison, Miss Hickman, Mr. Austen, Mr. Reddish, Mr. Young, Mr. Angore, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave, Mr. Leyston, Mr. Willshire, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Milne, Mr. Grove, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Bagete, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Preston, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Beaufort, Mrs. Bagshawe, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. Bell, Mr. McKean, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Guthrie, Lieut. Young, Lieut. Pateson, Col. Syers, Miss Denmoell, Mr. Peak, Maj. Bosacwen, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Keay, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Bird, Mr. Matthewson, Mrs. Havelly, Dr. and Mrs. Key, Col. and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. Dunhill, Mr. Baird, Mr. Walker, Mr. McKenzie, Capt. Scotte, Capt. and Mrs. Vanshy, Lieut. Bridge, Miss Shaw, Capt. Brett, Mr. Stewart, Miss Campbell, Major Young, Mr. Higgison, Capt. Evans, Capt. Rieman.

#### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs, MARCH 19.—Ann, Brown, Madras; Sea Queen, Rowe, Kurrachee.—21. Thalia, Matthieson, Mauritius; Brodsene, Foy, Madras and Rangoon.—23. G. W. Bourne, Harding, Calcutta.—21. Euphrosyne, Berriman, Mauritius.—23. Euphrosyne, Middleton, Cape and Madras.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 20, to proceed per steamer from SUZ. For MALTA.—Miss Lushington, Comm. gen. W. L. Young, Asst. comm. gen. G. B. Moss, Dept. asst. comm. gen. G. Aynge, ditto H. Wright; ditto H. Blakeney; ditto C. Holloway; Paymaster W. H. Whiffin, Dep. paymaster N. Hawker, Dept. comm. gen. Ramsey, Dept. comm. gen. Stickney, Dept. asst. comm. gen. Watt, Mrs. Watt, Hon. Capt. Maxwell, Mrs. and Miss Fitzwilliam, Capt. Rodney, Mr. O. O. Walker, Rev. Mr. Lawless, Rev. Mr. Macklen, Rev. H. Egan, Dept. asst. comm. gen. Blackwood, Mr. Patgerter, Rev. J. Whebbe, Rev. D. Sheehan, Mr. W. Edmonds. For ADEN.—Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Parke, Mr. Harrison, Mr. McHappie, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Vivian, Maj. Leith, Mr. H. Brownlow, Mr. E. Brownlow, Miss Barrington, Rev. Archbishop Charbonneau and secretary, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. K. Malcolmson, Mr. Campbell, Miss Gayer, Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Capt. Duncan, and Mr. Bettington. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Antoniadis. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Suter, Ens. Taylor, Mr. Aithen, Mr. Earle, Mr. James, Mr. P. Crepin, Mr. Muller, Mr. M. Furnell, Miss Allein, Mr. H. B. Moody, Mr. J. Hosmer, Mrs. Emmer and Miss Emmer. For MADRAS.—Lord Harris, Hon. A. Harris, Capt. Dick, Mr. Easton, Mr. Ricketts, Lieut. Coape, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Spurgin and infant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Van Hensechem, and three children. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. J. H. Ashton, Lieut. Hackett, and Mr. J. D. Hunter. For PENANG.—Miss Marryatt.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BAYLEY, the wife of Daniel, 7th Bengal light cavalry, s. at Florence, March 17.  
CARNEGIE, the lady Catherine, s. at 81, Piccadilly, March 20.  
COTTON, the wife of R. R. Madras civil service, s. at Ealing, March 20.  
HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. d. at Fanham's-hall, March 25.  
MORGAN, the wife of J. R. Bombay civil service, s. at Woodford-bridge, Essex, March 17.

##### MARRIAGES.

BRIGGS, Lieut. William, 71st Bengal N.I. to Adelaide A. d. of Sir Richard and Lady Henegan, at Christchurch, Marylebone, March 16.  
CHALK, Thomas, to Adelaide, d. of James Beadel, at Broomfield, Essex, March 27.  
CORNISH, William, R. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Louisa S. d. of George Hunter, Trinity Church, Margate, March 21.  
GLOVER, the Ven. George, A.M. archdeacon of Sudbury, and rector of Southrepe, Norfolk, to Charlotte, d. of the late Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Elijah Impey, chief justice in the presidency, of Bengal, at St. George's, Hanover-square, March 28.  
LEEDS, Henry, son of Sir Joseph, Bart. to Anna D. d. of the Rev. J. E. H. Simpson, at St. Mary's, Birkenhead, March 25.

##### DEATHS.

BAIRD, James H. s. of the late W. of Falkland, Ayrshire, at Elm-park, Armagh, March 21.  
GRAHAM, Agnes S. d. of W. of Lancefield, Glasgow, at Nice, March 15.  
MACKESON, Adelaide, wife of George, at 11, Victoria-road, Kensington, March 25.  
OWEN, Georgiana L. M. wife of Capt. F. M. and d. of the late Lord Berwick, at Whiston Priory, Shropshire, aged 36, March 23.  
TAYLOR, Sarah, widow of the late Elias, at 3, Douro Villas, Cheltenham, aged 82, March 25.

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

22nd March, 1854.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. S. Seton Karr.

##### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. Carnegie, 5th N.I.; Lieut. A. M. Davies, 51st N.I.; Assist. surg. J. M. Jackson.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. S. Martry, 52nd N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. P. S. Fearon, 14th N.I.

#### GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. H. Barnewall, 2nd cav., 6 months; Lieut. col. G. Macan, 2nd Eur. reg., 3 months.

##### MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. H. Carpendale, Indian Navy, till September next.

### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 17, 1854.

- 10th Lt. Drags.—Augustus Alfred de Bourbel, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Clark, promoted. Dated 17th March, 1854.  
22nd Foot.—Ens. Thomas Newton Young (adjutant) to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Baldwin, deceased. Dated 3rd January, 1854.  
60th Foot.—James Hare, gent., to be 2nd-lieut., by purchase, v. H. M. Jones, promoted in the 7th Foot. Dated 17th March, 1854.  
86th Foot.—Quartermaster serg. Henry Hammond to be quartermaster, v. Joseph Jerome, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 17th March, 1854.  
98th Foot.—Ens. William Lewis Devenish Meares to be lieutenant, by purchase. Dated 17th March, 1854.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 24, 1854.

- 10th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Alured Charles McMurdo, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. Stedman, who exchanges. Dated 24th March, 1854.—Lieut. Butler Mildmay Given to be capt. by purchase, v. McMurdo, who retires. Dated 24th March, 1854.—Cornet Henry Fullerton Richmond to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Given. Dated 24th March, 1854.  
25th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Jonathan Head, from paymaster 38th Foot, to be lieutenant, v. Bruce promoted, without purchase, to an unattached company. Dated 24th March, 1854.—Ens. Lionel Holmes to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Head, who retires. Dated 24th March, 1854.—Archdale William Chalmers Magrath, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Holmes. Dated 24th March, 1854.  
74th Foot.—Lieut. Arthur Charles Pretymann to be capt. by purchase, v. Napier, who retires.—Dated 24th March, 1854.—Ens. Marcus Langford McCausland to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Pretymann. Dated 24th March, 1854.—Frederick Nind Woodall, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. McCausland. Dated 24th March, 1854.

### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Royal Albert*, for Madras, from Gravesend, March.—120 E. I. Company's troops; Lieut. G. Holland, Bengal artillery; Ens. G. F. C. B. Hawkes, 9th Madras N.I.; and Assist. surg. S. J. Windowe.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	225
India Bonds .....	15s. to 7s. disc.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 2 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	par to ½ prem.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
6 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss.Rs. 2 3	—	2 2½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			to 2 3
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from Mar. 8 to 23.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½ d. to 2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	179,817 1 7
Madras ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	18,693 7 7
Bombay ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½ d.	2s. 0½ d.	1,025 17 0
Bi-Monthly ..			199,536 6 2

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, }	£3,500,000
Ditto ditto ....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£3,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	2s. 0d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	2s. 0d.	

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Screw Steamer *Proponitis*, March 14.

	Gold.	Silver.
Cape of Good Hope .....	£750	—
Mauritius .....	1,000	—
Ceylon .....	2,000	—
	£3,750	

Per Steamer *Indus*, March 20, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£14,600	—
Alexandria .....	9,450	—
Calcutta .....	—	£249
Singapore .....	2,060	91,874
Hong Kong .....	7,090	77,562
Canton .....	—	70,925
Shanghai .....	—	2,453
	£33,200	£243,063
Totals .....	£36,950	£243,063

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 15th March, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½ d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 22nd March, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 5th April, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,  
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,  
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,—or  
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 5th of April aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

### CANTEEN.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S BARRACKS, WARLEY, NEAR BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.

East-India House, London, 29th March, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the CANTEEN in the above-mentioned Barracks is to be LET, upon the following Conditions, from the 28th May, 1854, to the 25th May, 1857.

No person but of unexceptionable character, nor any person who will not undertake bona fide to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the indenture of lease. The revenue or other licenses to be paid by the tenant.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted (and his sureties) must execute an indenture of lease, and covenants relating thereto; the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this House, or at the Office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot, Warley Barracks, Essex.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the tenant in executing the indenture of lease, as his sureties, must be inserted in the proposals, and no proposal will be attended to which is not accompanied by the written consent of the persons named to be the proposer's sureties. The tenant is to pay the full value of the stamps on the indenture of lease upon executing the same, and it is to be understood that the East-India Company will not undertake to procure the tenant a license.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words, "Tender for Canteen, Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, at or before 11 o'clock of the morning of Wednesday, the 26th April, 1854, after which hour any proposal received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have troops billeted on them.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 22nd March, 1854.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** publish, for the information of the Proprietors of **PROMISSORY NOTES of the BENGAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1841-42**, who may not be resident in India, the following Notification, which has been issued by the Government of India, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary" of the 28th January, 1854:—

No. 3.

Fort William, Financial Department,  
28th January, 1854.

**NOTIFICATION.**

Notice is hereby given, that all the Notes of the Five per Cent. Loan, bearing date the 30th June, 1841, which have not been already advertised for payment, and are still outstanding, will be discharged at the General Treasury in Calcutta, on the 29th of April next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Proprietors of the Notes hereby advertised for payment are permitted, on or before the 29th of April next, to transfer the amount of their Promissory Notes into the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55.

Proprietors who may transfer their Promissory Notes into the Loan of 1854-55, through the Government Agent, shall not be subjected to the payment of the fees prescribed in the rules of the Government Agency for transferring Notes from one Loan to another.

All Officers authorised to receive subscriptions to Government Loans are hereby required to receive applications in writing from individuals who may desire to transfer the amount of their Notes into the Four per Cent. Loan.

These applications, together with the Promissory Notes in reference to which they may have been received, shall, without fee or expense of any kind to the proprietor, be transmitted to the Deputy-Accountant-General at Fort William, who will forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes in the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55.

Prompt settlement of the principal and interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum to the date of advertised discharge, will be made with proprietors who may tender their Notes for transfer into the new Loan; provided, however, that the principal only will be transferred, and that the interest at the rate of five per cent. up to the 29th of April inclusive, as well as anticipation interest at the rate of four per cent. up to the 30th June, 1854, will be discharged in cash.

It is further notified, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has, for the accommodation of proprietors who are not in India, authorised the Deputy-Accountant-General to allow the conditional transfer of their Notes to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, on the application of agents or friends, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to require payment in cash; provided, however, that no notice disallowing the transfer will be received after six months from the present date.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) C. ALLEN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.  
JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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alliance with a Christian nation than with a kingdom belonging to a creed which they deem doubly accursed. Strange to say, in spite of all the ill-treatment he has received at our hands, Dost Mahomed is said never to have lost his regard for the English. And even at Cabool, notwithstanding the Afghan war, with all its crimes and all its blunders, there are many of the chiefs who associate the name of our countrymen with that of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was the first British official they ever saw; and they would gladly enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with our Government. The news of these overtures on the part of the Dost requires confirmation, but we hope to be able to supply the information respecting its truth or otherwise, in the next issue of our Summary.

We have said nothing of Oude for some time past, simply because there was nothing to be told. A correspondent of one of the Calcutta papers writes: "What can I say of Lucknow excepting the old story—that the king's subjects are still oppressed, and his servants still unpaid?" This is the sum and substance of the intelligence from Lucknow ever since our journal commenced its course, and long before. Another correspondent of the same paper points out the unvarying state of the Nizam's dominions not less felicitously than does his fellow that of Oude. He says, "It is almost useless to describe the disorders which prevail in the country. They have always one and the same character, and are only varied by their greater or lesser magnitude."

Local news from Calcutta there is none; so we have recourse to the presidency usually named next after Bengal, and the very first sentence of the Madras summary positively astounds us. It runs as follows:—

"*Ex nihilo nihil fit*," is a truth sufficiently ancient, as we thought, to authorize our pleading it, when appealed to by our printer for a Summary; but the bare idea of 'delivering' the present issue without one has had such an effect, that if it were only for the sake of being 'human,' as Brother Jonathan hath it, we have deliberately seated ourselves to reverse the sentence and write 'something fit.'"

There is after all not much that is "fit" for our purpose. The Maharajah Duleep Singh is really coming to England, it seems, after all the contradictory reports in regard to the matter. The head-quarters of the 15th Hussars embarked for England at the end of February. The *Athenaeum* is eloquent in bidding the regiment good-bye, and we quote part of its valediction, to answer the very different purpose of a welcome on its arrival on our shores.

"We gladly take this opportunity of bidding the gallant 15th farewell. A finer set of men, or more disciplined, never left these shores. One fact speaks volumes for them. There has scarcely been a court-martial for the last two years; and the health in which they arrived at the presidency after the fatigues and comparative license of a march, is the best proof of their previous sober and orderly habits."

Bombay is about as lively as the other Presidencies. The most stirring incident is furnished by a steamer (the *Bombay*), belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, having struck on a rock near Dwarka. The accident happened, it is said, through the officer on watch trying how well he could perform his duty with his eyes closed, and his senses steeped in the forgetfulness induced by the drowsy god. The vessel is said to be uninjured: perhaps she was asleep too (as all Bombay, and indeed all India appear to be), and escaped injury by keeping quiet.

Persia has of late excited an interest which contrasts strongly with the apathy formerly displayed towards that country. Circumstances have altered, and therefore we quote the following from the Bombay papers:—

"The latest intelligence from Persia has come to hand *via* Muscat. On the morning of the 20th ultimo, the *Achar* left Muscat for Bushire. The authorities at Abbas Bunder will not give the place up to the Persians; they wish to pay tribute, and in case of not being allowed to do so, are prepared to fight. Four hundred Per-

sians have encamped to take the fort. A skirmish between the contending parties has taken place, in which the Persians are said to have had fifty killed, only two or three of the other party being wounded. The Muscat authorities have sent three vessels and two thousand men, the whole commanded by Mahomed-bin-Salem, to assist Abbas. It is said that Sultan-bin-Sugur is ready to assist Persia, and it is apprehended that a severe struggle must take place."

The *Colombo Observer* is much delighted with a specimen of some beautiful gold-coloured silk, produced at an industrial school in that place. But this is nothing to the production of gold itself, which it seems is likely to distinguish Ceylon. The discovery was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the issue of a *Colombo Observer* extraordinary; and in order that our readers may be in time to avail themselves of the find, we print the following:

"In our last ordinary issue we announced the all-but certainty of gold in Ceylon, and have now the pleasure to state that doubt is entirely removed by the arrival of the joint report (then expected) of Mr. McCartney, the superintendent of police, and Mr. T. Power, assistant Government agent, which says that they witnessed the digging and washing of 'two pans of earth,' which contained 'very many minute particles of gold.'"

"Their report is dated 'Yattegodde, 11th March' (yesterday), and is unavoidably hurried, in order to reach Colombo in time to be forwarded by Government to the Secretary of State by the out-going overland mail."

"We may add that the modliar (native headman) of the district sent in yesterday to the Government agent of Colombo a specimen of the gold, which he also saw dug by the sailors; and that Mr. Layard will leave for the spot this evening."

"The locality is about forty miles from Colombo, near Girooele, on the road from Negombo to Kornegalle. A good carriage-road runs all the way from Colombo to the scene of action."

"We have as yet no precise information as to the proportionate quantity of gold which the earth contains, but it cannot be insignificant, seeing that the sailors who made the discovery, and are old Californian and Australian diggers, continue at the work."

"Our next report, we hope, will be the result of personal inspection."

After gold all other things appear mean, so here we conclude our Summary, and shall look out with ardent expectation for the next Overland, in hope of hearing more of the gold.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, col. of the 32nd regt. and late commander-in-chief at Madras, at sea, on board the ship *Barham*, on his passage to England, March 3.

MADRAS.—Ens. J. H. B. Rhind, 3rd L.I., at Talyhaut-cherry, Feb. 23.

BOMBAY.—Capt. H. W. Brett, art., at Bombay, Feb. 27; Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson, 6th N.I., at Hyderabad, March 1.

MUCH THE SAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.—The proprietors of shops in Duncan Road, Girgaum, Dobee Tank, and the Chuckla, have a manufactured liquor of their own, expressly for the supply of sailors, known by the name of "Sailor's Jack," or "Tom's Brandy," which is liberally supplied to the unfortunate seamen possessed of money, with a view to rob them, in which these proprietors but too easily succeed, for the liquor takes immediate effect. It is prepared from strong country arrack, mixed with the poisonous juice of the datura, the juices of tobacco and chillies, and a quantity of opium. The beer and wine sold to Jack are by no means better. The former is a mixture of beer, water, a decoction of vinegar, soapnuts, sugar, and soda, which for two or three days after it has been bottled, is sold to "Poor Jack" at half a rupee a bottle. The wine is a mixture of vinegar, sugar, and Parsee brandy, with a decoction of log-wood, and is bottled and sold at the rate of a rupee a bottle, as port wine; and yet the vendors of such poisonous liquors escape punishment.—*Joyce's Exposure of the Haunts of Infamy and Dens of Vice in Bombay.*

## BURMAH.

## TOUNGHOO AND BASSEIN.

The latest intelligence from Burmah appears to have excited a somewhat unnecessary alarm. Some severe skirmishes have, it is true, occurred upon the frontier, but we perceive nothing in the very minute information which has reached us, to distinguish them from the conflicts to which we are accustomed in the north-west. There has been no general outbreak, no manifestation of popular hostility, no movement from Ava, and the loss of life, though doubtless to be regretted, has been in itself but trifling. On the morning of the 24th January, Major Allan, in command of a small force, including some Sikhs and Europeans, marched out from Tounghoo. He had been ordered, under instructions from the Governor-General, to mark the boundary of our new acquisitions, which will run about about thirty-seven miles to the northward of that city. The first day's day march was accomplished without even the appearance of opposition. On the following morning, however, as the force entered a broad glade in the forest, they were fired upon by a band of "dah-mas," or robbers, posted in the jungle at a distance of about eighty yards. Two men of the Madras fusiliers, and a sowar were wounded, and the assailants made their escape. On the 27th, the attempt was renewed. The force was again fired upon, and Lieutenant Grant, of the fusiliers, had his right arm disabled by a musket-ball. In the course of the same day, the attack was explained. A letter was received from the headman of Nyeen Gyan, a place some forty miles across the border, coolly demanding the reason of Major Allan's proceedings. The boundary question, said the headman, with all the mendacity of a true Burmese, was under the consideration of the commissioner, and Major Allan's advance was totally uncalled for. This production received a reply, but as Major Allan neither delayed his march nor suspended his surveying operations, he was again attacked at a place called Tagarrah, between the great teak forest and the river. The enemy, in considerable force, had stretched themselves across the road, scooped the bank of a neighbouring nullah, and thrown up a strong breastwork. All was alike useless. Undeterred by a heavy fire, the men of the fusiliers sprung forward with the dash which has always distinguished that fine regiment; the Sikhs vied with the Europeans, the breastwork was turned, several of the enemy were bayoneted, and two jinjalls were taken. Captain Geils was the only officer wounded, with a corporal, a few men of the 60th, and one or two Sikhs. The instant the intelligence reached Tounghoo, two 24-pounder howitzers and 120 Europeans were hurried forward under Colonel Poole, and it was expected that they would arrive in time to prevent the possibility of another engagement. The country, however, is covered with morasses, the character of which may be comprehended from the fact, that at Kaylen, one of them is crossed by a bridge, 1310 yards long. The movement of artillery is, therefore, a task of extreme difficulty, but it is scarcely needed. We have to contend with enemies like those against whom Americans have been warring for years, and under circumstances almost precisely similar. We must resort to the weapon which has rendered the Americans victorious. In the teak forest and the swamp, the rifle is all-powerful, and a dozen marksmen will strike more terror than as many artillerymen. The heavy fire of European regulars only barks the trees. These marauders, whether paid by Ava or actuated by patriotism, must feel that to approach within gunshot of Europeans is certain death, and we shall hear little more of these petty skirmishes. Politically, they are as important as mosquito bites, but they ought to be suppressed. They keep up a chronic irritation, distract officials from the duties of civil administration, spread causeless but injurious panics, and give to journals like the *Rangoon Chronicle* occasion for publishing legends, which in the columns of the *Times* are transmitted into history.

A slight outbreak, also, has occurred in the district of Bassein. The Governor-General, aware of the importance of the river of that name, issued orders during his recent visit to clear a space at its mouth for the site of a new city. Captain Fytche instantly proceeded to the spot, and was engaged in completing the survey, when intelligence reached Bassein of a movement in the Northern division of the district. It appears that immediately after his lordship had left the river, some chiefs with gold umbrellas, high-sounding titles, and a small armed retinue, appeared on the Northern frontier. They declared that the Governor-General had surrendered to them Bassein, and pointed to the absence of the gun-boats as a proof of their assertion. The people believed; every scoundrel in the neighbourhood flocked to chiefs who offered at least a chance of plunder, and the peasantry, half-credulous, and half-frightened, afforded them an unwilling assistance. Captain Fytche saw the necessity of instant action. Taking with him some thirty men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and double that number of

sepoys, he surprised and utterly defeated the main body of the rebels. From thirty to forty were left dead on the field, and so complete was the terror inspired by his energetic severity, that in a few days not an armed Burman could be found. Meanwhile, the Karens, as usual, lent their efficient aid. Koe Loe, the Karen leader, who armed on our behalf in the very beginning of the war, attacked and carried a strong entrenchment. Two other Karen chiefs displayed a similar zeal, and as our letters left Bassein, the head of one of the rebel leaders, slain by their followers, was carried into the town. Only one man still holds out with a small force. Captain Fytche is in active pursuit, and in a few days this rich district will be as quiet as it was before the emeute occurred. It will be observed that it arose from no discontent, and from no hostility to the British. Not a man would leave his rice-field until convinced that the country was surrendered, and the erection of the new city will soon extinguish this habit of political credulity. Meanwhile, Captain Fytche deserves credit alike for the energy which frustrated the efforts of the Burmese, and for the personal activity which makes the small force under his command almost ubiquitous.—*Friend of India*.

## THE ARMY OF AVA.

The first detachment of H.M.'s 51st regiment, with the headquarters under Brigadier Elliott, K.H., having arrived from Rangoon, we hasten to lay before our readers the intelligence we have received of the strength and distribution of the army of Ava, as we believe the Governor-General designates that force. The army is to consist of—

- 5 European regiments of infantry.
- 11 Native ditto ditto.
- 4 Field batteries.
- 5 Reserve companies of artillery.
- 4 Companies of sappers and miners.
- 1 Regiment of irregular cavalry.
- 1 Arracan local battalion.
- 1 Pegu light infantry battalion.

The armies of Bengal and Madras are ordered to furnish the following:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Total.
European regiments of infantry ....	3	2	5
Native ditto ditto .....	4	7	11
Field batteries.....	2	2	4
Reserve companies of artillery .....	2	3	5
Companies of sappers.....	0	4	4
Irregular cavalry regiment.....	1	0	1
Arracan battalion .....	1	0	1
Pegu light infantry.....	1	0	1

The troops of the different presidencies occupy the following stations:—

	SAPPERS.	INFANTRY REGTS.				ART.		CAV.
	Companies.	European.	Native.	Arracan.	Pegu.	Field Battery.	Reserve Companies.	Irregular.
Rangoon .....	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0
Tonghoo .....	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	200
Moulmein.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Naminyan .....	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	50
Thayet Myoo ...	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	250
Tharawadee Dist.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	4	5	11	1	1	4	5	500

The Madras troops occupy Rangoon, Tonghoo, Moulmein; the Bengal troops occupy Naminyan, Thayet Myoo, and furnish one European corps for Moulmein.

The Madras sappers are detached to Naminyan and Thayet Myoo, and the Bengal irregular cavalry to Tonghoo, Naminyan, and Thayet Myoo.

The Rangoon force detaches to Pegu two companies of European infantry, five companies of Native infantry, one-third of a company of reserve artillery.

The Tonghoo force detaches to Thuygeen, the same strength as that sent from Rangoon to Pegu.

The Moulmein force detaches to Bassein one European company of infantry, four Native companies of infantry, one-third of a company of reserve artillery; to Sitang the same strength, and one company of Native infantry each to Tavoy and Mergui.

The forces, as above, appear well distributed and in commanding positions, enabling them to cover the country and guard against invasion from any quarter, and yet each detachment is

sufficiently strong to resist any force the Burmese can bring against it, so that, provided the measures ordered by the Governor General be taken, for opening up the country by forming roads and canals and using rivers, to connect the different parts of it, and to facilitate communication with the troops by land and by water, we may consider our recent acquisitions in Burmah secured against all the efforts that the despicable Government of Ava can make for their molestation.

**GENERAL D'ORGONI.**—General D'Orgoni (to whom the familiar title of Captain still adheres) left in the *Fire Queen* this morning for Calcutta. From thence it is believed to be the intention of the old chap to proceed to France, if the Governor-General is merciful enough to allow him. If we are not much disappointed, his presence in Calcutta will create much more sensation than it did here, and in France he will become a lion. It is said to be the intention of the General to return to Umerapoor. We suppose it will be the policy of our government to prevent his doing so; but unless those who try to prevent him are as cunning as himself, he will give them the slip.—*Ibid.* February 4.

**DACOITS.**—A gang of 200 dacoits or patriots, as they are termed, are infesting the south portion of the Dalla district, in consequence of which four companies of the Pegu light infantry marched inland, while a strong armed party in five boats, under the Myo-Ouk and Goung, of Dalla, proceeded to the Bassein Creek on Monday last to scour them off, and afford protection to the villages infested.—*Ibid.* February 11.

**BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER.**—For the last two or three days rumours have been prevalent to the effect that the river above Meahday is under a state of blockade by the Burmese by an army of 4,000 men. We believe the authorities here have not as yet received any authentic information on the subject. We give the above as cheaply as we obtained it.—*Rangoon Chronicle*, Feb. 8.

**THE "NEMESIS."**—There must be something on the board, for we notice the workmen in the dockyard have been at work night and day on the H.C.'s steamer *Nemesis*, in order to prepare her for sea. She was to leave this for Bassein this morning, but we shall place no credence in the report until we see her fairly on the start. We know of our own knowledge that a detachment of the 19th M.N.I. were ordered to embark on this vessel on Tuesday last, two p.m., and it has been put off to two p.m. day after day. About twenty tons of gunpowder had been sent down, and the commander very properly refused take it in, whilst red-hot rivets were being driven in every moment. We are not aware where the *locum tenens* of this power may be at present, but we hear it is knocking about "somewhere," and we think the sooner it is placed in "a safe keeping," the better for the towns-people.—*Rangoon Chronicle*, Feb. 18.

**DEATH OF MR. GEORGE GREIG.**—It is with much regret we have to report the death of Mr. George Greig, superintendent of the coal department at Donabaw, by drowning, on the 7th instant. The deceased was stepping from the steamer on to the flat, when unfortunately his foot slipped and he was precipitated into the water. The steamer immediately had her boats manned, but of no avail, as the deceased was never seen to rise. The body was found at Yandoon three days after the melancholy occurrence, when it was forwarded on to Donabaw for interment.—*Ibid.*

## BENGAL.

### THE HOLY VEHME IN SINGAPORE.

We have frequently alluded to the existence of secret societies among the Chinese inhabitants of Singapore. These societies, or Hoeyes as they are called, enlist nearly all the Chinese of the settlement into their brotherhoods, and exercise among themselves a secret and irresponsible authority. The institution and its effects are alike dreaded and disliked by the European inhabitants of Singapore, and the local journals have frequently called upon the Legislature to put them down with the strong hand. So long as the societies were really secret, their objects unknown, and their organization only matter of conjecture, we resisted these demands, as an unjust interference with customs, of which as nothing definite was known, so nothing appeared to call for intervention. The societies, we knew, were proscribed in China, and created excessive irritation in California. Still, the ideas of the Manchow dynasty were not necessarily those of the British Government, and the angry Americans appeared to know just as little as the doubtful Europeans of Singapore. The police, however, have discovered the nest of one of these societies, and have found, translated, and published the secret oath, and we are bound to retract our previous opinion. We never remember to have perused a more singular document, or one which indicated more clearly the exis-

tence of a dangerous invisible authority. The oath seems to enunciate all the principles of all the secret societies of Europe. Laws, which the members of the Holy Vehme would have considered cruel, are enacted to support principles of social morality, of which Freemasons boast the exclusive possession. Mazzini's followers, as depicted in the *Times*, could hardly appeal more readily to the dagger, and the Plymouth Brethren could hardly enunciate ideas more in harmony with Christian communism. The society is called that of the Hong. It is, we believe, one of the strongest, if not the strongest in Singapore, and its members subscribe to six-and-thirty oaths. They are intended obviously to meet every contingency which could possibly create disunion in the brotherhood, and are drawn up with a minuteness which speaks of high administrative ability. The neophyte swears to reverence his parents, to abstain from gambling, and to avoid injuring any of the brotherhood in person, property, or honour. He must not abuse one of the brethren, he must not betray him, he must render him assistance if he is in any strait, must give him alms if he is in want, or clothes to pledge, if too poor to lend him aid in specie. Nay, so minute are the provisions for securing unity, that the members are specially prohibited from boasting, or from repeating to one another the ill-natured sayings of a third. In short, the oath contains in its thirty-six clauses, a code of social morality, which would be valuable anywhere, and perhaps not altogether useless in Indian society. Nevertheless, we fear, we must pronounce the society alike illegal and mischievous. In the first place, the breach of any one of these most important philanthropic rules is punishable with death. Sometimes the death denounced, is simply a prediction of the doom which Heaven will inflict upon the criminal. Thus the member who speaks disrespectfully of his parents will be "killed with ten thousand knives, or else be struck dead by lightning." The member who does not "conduct himself with sincerity, faithfulness, and in a righteous manner, blood will flow from his eyes, nose, mouth, and ears, and he will die." This is a mere anathema maranatha, of importance only as far as it indicates the ideas, which have gained ground among the people who believe these maledictions. In some of the other clauses, however, actual and immediate death is denounced against offenders, and the offence for which they are to be thus visited, is obedience to the law. Thus, if a member turns informer for money, and "any of the brethren from inquiries shall learn that any of the brethren have committed this offence, they shall seize them, and kill them." Ag in, "if any other persons attempt to take the property of which any of the brethren is possessed, or has charge, and we know it, we must inform the other brethren, and call on them to render him assistance. If there be any unjust person who will not obey these laws, he will be murdered." Here we have the Hoey stepping beyond the limits of the society, and declaring war on the external world. The rule would, if observed, compel the society to slaughter a bailiff sent to estreat the property of a member. Lastly, and we quote this entire, the thirtieth oath strikes directly at the very foundation of society. The Hoey practically arrogates to itself the right to slay any one, who has ever in any way brought a member of the society into a court of law:—

"If any of the brethren who have entered the gate of Hong are aware that any one who wishes to become a member of the family, has ever taken any reward to point out any of the brethren who were accused of having committed any crime, or has caused any of the brethren to be arrested for any offence—any one of the brethren who knows that he has done so, must at once inform the other brethren so that he may be arrested and revenge taken for the former injury; none must allow him to escape; and if there be any person who is friendly disposed towards him, and who allows him to escape—or if there be any unjust person, who knows that such person is in the place (at the meeting), and does not inform the brethren, or who dare himself allow the man to escape, he will one day be killed with a knife. If any of the brethren know of it, they must seize both (the aggressor and conniver), and kill them both."

These rules are not mere vague denunciations. The brethren do assist one another, do refuse evidence, do impede the law, and, if Singapore rumour may be trusted, do carry their sentences occasionally into effect. The only rules as to the observance of which there is any doubt, are those which advocate justice and morality. It is evident that such a society, banded together for such purposes, is one of those which regular governments regard with especial dread. Not to speak of the governments of the Continent, whose position in many respects is analogous to our own, even English law punishes the illegal oath of a trades union. And the Hong Society is a trades union, with more than the ferocity which in evil times sometimes actuates those bodies. The union may order an assassination, "to strike a salutary terror." The Hoey orders it as the orthodox retribution for assisting at an arrest. The justice of putting down such societies is sufficiently obvious, and it is doubtful whether a legislative suppression, would

not also be expedient. It is open to question whether a direct violation of the laws of political morality can ever be committed with impunity, and it is committed when an *imperium in imperio* is allowed to inflict death at its own discretion, for offences of which neither Divine or human law has any cognizance. These societies may yet be as politically dangerous to ourselves, as they have been to the Manchow dynasty. The English law against illegal oaths is, we should imagine, sufficiently strong for their suppression. If it is not, we would hold the Hoey responsible for the life of every man, whose death is obviously the expiation for some offence against their secret and irresponsible tribunal.—*Friend of India.*

#### MR. DANBY SEYMOUR.

The "perfect man" is with philosophers a favourite subject of discussion. We feel greatly inclined to speculate upon the qualifications of the "perfect Indian traveller." Without entering into any long investigation, we may fairly believe that such a being, in his endeavours to ascertain the true condition of the country, would divest himself at once of his European ideas, would distrust at first his own conclusions, would watch anxiously to provide against wilful deception, and would feel some slight degree of thankfulness to those who pointed out an imposition. In short, he would have nothing in common with Mr. Danby Seymour. That gentleman considers that a rapid tour through a section of a presidency, enables him to pronounce a positive opinion on the connection between the European officials and the native masses. He not only took no precaution against being deceived, but adopted a measure which could but have deception for its result. He is not only not grateful to us for our quiet warning as to the imposition practised on him, but he accuses us of injustice and want of generosity. At a meeting in his honour at the house of Mr. Juggernath Sunkersett at Bombay.

"He noticed the strictures upon his conduct in the *Friend of India*, to which he intended to reply, but could not do so for want of time. He had nothing to do with the editor's opinions, but his statements of facts were both unfounded and untrue. He never in his travels in the Madras Presidency mentioned the government to the natives, nor did he offer to obtain redress for the grievances of the people. He contented himself with inquiring minutely into the condition and affairs of the ryots, and the mode in which they paid their taxes, a proceeding which the hon. gentleman contended he had a perfect right to adopt, whether as a member of parliament or a private traveller. The references made by the *Friend* to the native gentlemen who travelled with him were unjust and ungenerous, and while they were with him, their conduct elicited his warmest approbation."

Had Mr. Seymour been able to deny our facts, his refutation would have occupied two lines, and cost him ten minutes of his leisure. If, on the other hand, he had to prepare a reply which would extenuate without denying, that task might have occupied a sophistical intellect, and an unready pen for an entire hour. The excuse of want of time is inadmissible, and the present statement is no denial at all. We never accused him of offering natives to obtain redress for private grievances. On the contrary, we distinctly exonerated him from that charge, the more carefully, as Mr. Seymour never communicated with the people, except through an interpreter. What we said was, that his companions, the native and the East-Indian clerk, did spread abroad tales of his mission and his power. He says this is "unjust and ungenerous." In other words, our authority, who cannot have been ignorant of the facts, is wrong, and Mr. Seymour, whose information can be derived only from the very personages accused, is right. The great subject of our complaint, the existence of the picture, is not noticed at all. Denied it could not be. We put it to the candour of even the *Madras Athenæum*, whether it is possible, that this journal should have any political motive for misrepresenting Mr. Danby Seymour. He was believed to have arrived at conclusions adverse to the present Government of the Madras Presidency. We have condemned that Government for years. He was believed to be hostile to the ryotwarae. The system has no more earnest antagonist than the *Friend of India*. As for personal motives, we leave the exposure of that absurdity to the minds which alone are capable of such insinuations.—*Friend of India.*

#### WATER IN THE VICINITY OF AGRA.

For several years past, the attention of the inhabitants of the districts around Agra, has been directed to a singular phenomenon. The wells are drying up. The means of irrigation which are the life of the district, are becoming more and more difficult of attainment, and indeed, so remarkable is the subsidence of the water, that able inquirers begin to suspect, that a geological upheaval of the entire district is now in progress. The water appears universally to have receded some thirteen

cubits (nineteen feet), and in the Agra district alone, thousands of brickbuilt wells have become useless, and abandoned. The universal cry has of course attracted the attention of Government, and the following list will show that there is some ground for inquiry, if not for apprehension.

Division.	No. of Pucka Wells in the Year of Settlement.		No. which have become useless.	
	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.
Delhi .....	11,137	10,428	818	792
Meerut .....	33,575	55,471	5,852	10,740
Rohilcund ..	466	708	70	129
Agra .....	27,842	61,319	8,183	17,751
Allahabad ....	19,634	41,133	2,028	2,968
Benares .....	47,307	17,327	3,809	1,628
	139,961	186,386	20,760	34,008

A loss of more than 8,000 wells in a single division is a matter of serious importance, more especially in a territory where a drought at once extinguishes the cultivation, on which two-thirds of its inhabitants depend. These figures which represent so vast a decrease, do not represent the incessant effort of the cultivators to contend with the deficiency. In the same division, 29,743 new wells have been constructed, and 34,646 "laos;" old wells have been repeatedly deepened, and thousands of wells not returned as useless, contain but a reduced supply of water. In Agra, even these exertions have apparently failed. Notwithstanding the efforts of the cultivators, the encouragement of the officials, and the direct temptation held out by the system of "tuccavee" advances, the gross number has diminished, and the presence of some general disturbing cause has become painfully evident. It affects also the surface waters. In Mynpoorie, the "Eesau Nudde," which contained up to 1837 a great body of water, even in the hot season, is now dry within two months after the rains. The ancient aqueducts and canals of Cawnpore have ceased to be of use. In Banda, tanks once always full, have become gradually disused, and though this may be attributed partially to neglect, it chimes in strangely with other acknowledged facts. The cotton and salt trade of the Jumna stopped in 1850 for want of water; and it is a question which Lieut. Garforth might answer, whether the volume of water in the Ganges itself has not decreased. Whether, for instance, the flats below Ghazepore, rich with the spoils of steamers, are not becoming worse every year, not from their upheaval, but from the subsidence of the waters.

Facts like these, well understood in the north-west, have attracted the attention of the Board of Revenue, and inquiries have been addressed to various officers, whose experience might enable them to assign a cause, and a remedy, for so menacing a fact. The result, we believe, is not very satisfactory. Throughout the Agra division, the fact of the sinking of the water is at once acknowledged. It has sunk, and with it the inclination of the people to construct wells of the depth which is now considered necessary. The cause of the subsidence, however, is as yet undiscovered. The native opinion remains unchangeable. They declare that the famine drought of 1837, which undoubtedly affected the wells, has ever since been succeeded by diminished rains. The springs, unfed from above, have receded, and with them the chances of successful irrigation. Others, again, hold that the gradual denudation of the country has had the effect of decreasing the amount of rain, and the argument is in accordance with facts repeatedly observed in newly settled countries. A third party, again, hold that as the decrease is more especially observable along the line of the Jumna, it may have been created by the drain of water for the Jumna canals; but Colonel Cautley considers it a proven fact that those canals have not diminished the supply. Others believe that the drain of water for the new ravines cut for irrigation itself, is the proximate cause; and lastly, the suggestion of a general upheaval is considered to deserve investigation. Whatever be the cause, diminished rain or increased irrigation, the Jumna canals, or a geological change, the fact remains. There is less moisture in the soil of the Agra presidency than there was ten years ago, the gradual decrease is still in progress, and the risk attendant upon droughts is indefinitely increased. The remedy must be left to engineers, but the inquiry is one which will demand and receive the most earnest attention, alike of science and the Government.—*Friend of India.*

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE GANGES.

The report on the operations for the improvement of the Ganges, from Revelgunge to Allahabad, extends over the greater part of three years. It contains, however, few facts of interest. The expenditure of the department amounts to about Rs. 18,000 a year, and the results are exceedingly unsatisfactory. All that engineering skill can do for the river has been done by Lieutenant Garforth, but the improvement effected is almost nil. The river

still follows its own sweet will, fills up a channel one day and opens it the next, sweeps away a bank, or covers a rock with sand, without warning as without remedy. Lieutenant Garforth has tried every experiment he could invent, or discover recorded in scientific works. He has striven to improve the banks, has tried facines, and made experiments, on German authority, with brush-wood; has constructed great wooden rakes, and has used the galvanic battery with considerable effect; and the river takes its own course still, as it has done since it fell from the curls of Siva, and will do when steam has been superseded by electricity. The utmost he can accomplish is, to prevent it from becoming worse, and to remove single obstacles which impede the steamers. Even in this attempt he is opposed. Like the Cornwall coast men, the Zemindars have a sympathy with wrecks, and instead of condensing long lists of futile experiments, we prefer making an extract from his account of the wreckers of Ghazepore:—

“Sunken boats have been destroyed in the same manner as the trees, after saving as much as possible, by the use of gunpowder; great jealousy of our interference has been shown, and three complaints against the establishment laid before magistrates; latterly orders were issued that no one should approach a sunken boat containing goods, or render assistance, without previous reference; it is evident that we are interfering with what has hitherto been considered the right of some one; I have not yet been able to ascertain how wrecked property was disposed of; in a case in the Ghazipoor district, where one of my moonshies made inquiries quietly, but did not interfere, it seemed that the zemindar received a large percentage, the police a small portion, and the owner was permitted to remove the remainder when these fines was paid; in another case in Shahabad, a cargo of stones was saved by the establishment, and the wrecked boat blown up; a complaint was laid by the owner that some of the stones had been purloined, the case was dismissed by the magistrate; here the zemindar did not, openly, interfere: in another case in Ghazipoor, a thanadar complained of a pilot who had begun to remove a boat; the pilot was ordered to desist; after six weeks no attempt had been made by the owner, or others, to save the boat, which had partially buried itself, and obstructed the channel, it was therefore blown up. I hope to collect much more information on this important subject; what I have at present is not satisfactory.”—*Friend of India*.

#### THE ARMY COMMISSARIAT.

The *Gazette Official* contains an order for the new scale of warrant and non-commissioned officers for army commissariat department of this presidency, which is to consist of

- 1 Deputy commissary;
- 1 Assistant commissary;
- 1 Deputy-assistant commissary;
- 8 Conductors;
- 12 Sub-conductors; and
- 40 Sergeants.

The order also states that the warrant officers of the commissariat department will be, in all respects, on the same footing with those in the ordnance department, and the allowance of the non-commissioned officers will also remain the same. Warrant officers appointed to executive charges will be required to furnish security, namely, the deputy commissary, assistant commissary, and deputy-assistant commissary, to the extent of Rs. 1,000, and conductors Rs. 500 each.

The above is an exceedingly good arrangement, because although causing no alteration in the numerical strength of the non-commissioned staff of the department, it increases the number of the higher and more desirable appointments, and thus holds out a very powerful stimulus to energy and uprightness, which cannot produce other than beneficial results to all parties concerned. Comparing the new scale with that hitherto obtained, we perceive there is a decrease in the number of sergeants from fifty-five to forty; but, on the other hand, the number of sub-conductors has been increased from four to twelve, of conductors from three to eight, and there are besides a deputy-commissary and assistant-commissary, which are entirely new appointments. The former, we believe, will draw Rs. 431-12, and the latter Rs. 351-5 per mensem. Thus not only is the number of the more desirable grades increased, but there is also a fair gradation established, by which promotion is accelerated. This arrangement will entail an increased outlay of about Rs. 1,800 per mensem; but this is a mere trifle compared with the efficiency and saving that will result from more general European supervision. Indeed, if we remember right, the late commissariat commissioners pointed out very forcibly, that European non-commissioned officers were employed to a much larger extent, and with great advantage, in the Madras and Bombay commissariat, and they were of opinion that the plan might be followed with advantage in Bengal.

The new arrangements will raise the non-commissioned staff of the commissariat in the scale of position, and surely where so high salaries are in prospect as those of the deputy commissary and assistant commissary, it may be relied upon that those expecting

to attain them will not be wanting to render themselves deserving of the promotion by constant and close attention to their duties. The present liberal measure has, we believe, been suggested and strongly recommended to the Government by the commissary-general, who is entitled to acknowledgments on the part of the whole non-commissioned staff of the department for the boon which the new order confers upon a very deserving and useful class of public servants. It is gratifying to observe that, while reform is being introduced throughout the department, the individual merits of the several classes are not overlooked. The commissary-general has certainly shown his determination to enforce the strict observance of his orders, but he has likewise proved that while having a careful eye to the interests of Government he is not insensible to those of the officers and establishments placed under his control. Both officers and office establishments can bear witness of the manner in which their services have been acknowledged, and another instance is now afforded by the encouragement held out to the non-commissioned staff.—*Hurkaru*.

#### THE IRON DISTRICTS OF INDIA. — NAGPORE AND BEERBHOOM.

There is iron in Nagpore. The great territory which has just lapsed to the British Government, and adds to the empire a state of which even an American might be proud, is as rich in minerals as in cotton. Both resources were neglected by the native government, and both require European capital and energy for their full development. About eighty miles to the south-east of the capital is a place called Wyragarh, and about eleven miles from this, almost on the bank of the Wyn Gunga, stretches an iron district. In its centre, for some 250 feet, rises a low hill, called by the natives Khandeshwar, the upper half of which is a perpendicular mass of rock. The entire “mass, with a basis of quartz, is richly laden with iron,” while at the bottom of the ascent huge masses of iron ore are lying about untouched, unworked, and apparently unnoticed. Upon the slope of this hill, amidst the jungle which covers a gradual ascent, are the mines opened by the natives. They are rather “diggings” than mines, mere surface excavations, like those in which the earliest settlers in California found their gold. Never deeper than five feet, they are entirely without system, and commenced wherever the workmen fancy that the metalliferous rock appears most easily friable. Large pieces are rejected. However rich or accessible they may be, they are carefully avoided, for the wretched native tools employed would be ruined in the effort to divide them. Even these diggings are not regularly worked. Men visit the hills as they please, quarry a few fragments of the small size preferred, break them into still smaller pieces, and carry them to their villages. Of these, the most important is Trijwarce, where there are twenty-three furnaces, the neighbouring villages supporting forty-seven more. In all, the same process is pursued. The furnaces are of earth, charcoal is the only fuel employed, no “flux” is heard of, and cold and hot blasts have never entered into the imaginations of the cultivators, oilmen, and fishers who betake themselves to the trade. The profit is as wretched as the process. Each furnace produces on an average every day a lump of cast iron called a “Kotie,” and weighing about a maund. This is cut in two, while red hot, with hatchets, and the halves are thrown into a smaller furnace to be refined. They are then divided once more, still with the hatchets, and handed over to the blacksmith to be hammered into bars. From two maunds of the unwrought iron, as it issues from the first furnace, one maund of malleable iron is ultimately produced, which sells at Trijwarce for 1½ Nagpore rupees, or a little more than one Company’s rupee. Eight annas, therefore, is the amount daily produced by each furnace, the cost of charcoal and some other expenses is about three annas, and the remaining five annas forms the wages of the two or three workmen attendant on the furnace. Be it remembered, these are the statements of the miners themselves, who have every inducement to diminish their income, and exaggerate their outlay. It may be observed, also, that with these wretched tools, without capital, without machinery, without a flux, without the means of erecting a good furnace, and with their utter neglect of the best ores, the wretched miners of Khandeshwar can still turn out seventy tons of iron a month. The extent of the supply we cannot ascertain, but it appeared to our informants almost inexhaustible. Nor is this all. At Meytapore, twenty miles nearer Nagpore, twenty-five furnaces are supplied with iron dug from a great plain covered with red earth. The ore is scarcely so perfect as that of Khandeshwar, but it is found only two feet from the surface. At Lohara, and in the subah of Bandara, 125 more furnaces are known to be in work, and the whole, though ruder in construction than those which Tubal Cain must have employed, more than supply the necessities of Nagpore. Neither fuel or flux are wanting. Round Khandeshwar, for hundreds of miles, the jungle is inex-



haustible, while food is so cheap, that labour can be obtained at rates to which even those current in Bengal appear excessive. No flux can be found near the mine, but within three miles runs a broad river, and along the banks of some of its feeders the common kunkur, or limestone, an excellent material for the purpose, is distributed in abundance. The Wyn Gunga is navigable for several months in the year, and if the improvements suggested by Col. Cotton were introduced, the water communication down the Wyn Gunga and Godavery would be perfect. Of all the iron districts, of which we have as yet received and account, Khandeshwar appears to be by far the most promising.

It has been pointed out to us that Mr. Oldham, the company's geologist, in his remarks upon the iron districts of Beerbhoom, has adduced facts which prove that profitable manufacture of iron in India is almost impossible. We think that far too wide an interpretation has been placed upon the views which that gentleman considered it necessary to adduce. His arguments were published at a period when English iron was much cheaper than it is at present, and scarcely half the price it will reach in Calcutta during an European war. Secondly, we question if he desires to extend the application of his calculation, beyond the districts he had personally surveyed. He calculates, if we understand him correctly, that while the production of a ton of pig iron in England would cost 2l. 2s. 10½, in Beerbhoom it would cost only 2l. 1s. 10½. In order, however, to erect furnaces capable of supplying the Indian demand, it would be necessary to expend 36,000l., and when waste, and charges for repair are taken into the account, there would remain from the proceeds about 1,687l., or less than five per cent. Therefore says M. Oldham,

"It appears, most obviously and clearly to result from these considerations that, under existing conditions, the manufacture of iron, on any efficient scale, and on the European system, cannot be undertaken in this district with certain prospect of such a return as would justify the great outlay required."

This calculation, however, is based upon the supposition that the iron is to sell for £5 a ton, and that the average profit on that quantity shall be exactly one shilling. The Railway Company would now be too happy to pay seven pounds, and the difference upsets all Mr. Oldham's calculations at a stroke. Moreover, many of the sources of expense existing in Beerbhoom would not exist in Khandeshwar. In the latter territory, there is fuel, and cheap fuel. There is labour, and cheap labour. The "flux" which is to cost in Beerbhoom twenty-seven shillings a ton, could not cost a tithe of that sum in Khandeshwar. There is a great river upon which to convey the iron produced, and the ore is confined to two soubahs never fifty miles from the stream. Should the Government of India be true, at once to its own interests and its own responsibilities, and erase the native tyranny, Nagpore may yet become what nature intended it to be, the South Wales of the Indian empire.—*Friend of India*.

#### INQUIRIES INTO THE SALT MONOPOLY.

Mr. Plowden, a member of the Board of Revenue, and late officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been deputed on a mission to Madras and Bombay, for the purpose of making certain inquiries connected with the salt department of the East-India Company.

As it seems to us a matter of interest, we may state that the Court of Directors have called for an inquiry into the salt monopoly of India, in order to see whether some alteration cannot be devised, whereby the manufacture of salt may be entirely taken out of the hands of Government. Our readers will of course have it fresh in their memory, that Sir John Pakington drew the attention of Parliament, in the discussion on the India bill, to the salt monopoly. We believe that the impression that the Court of Directors are jealous to preserve this branch of trade in their hands is erroneous. Far from this, as we are assured, the Court would be very happy to get rid of it, if they could do so without injuring the revenue of the country. With this feeling they have directed the present commission, which Mr. Plowden has undertaken, to be issued, in order that a report may be made to them as to whether, and in what manner, the trade may be taken out of their hands and transferred to the commercial community. In visiting Madras and Bombay, and, on his return, in examining the returns made in Bengal to the Board of Revenue, we believe, the object in view is for Mr. Plowden to inquire whether it would be practicable to abolish the present system and establish in its stead an excise upon salt, contracting with private individuals for its manufacture. It is obvious that this plan would be much to the advantage of the Government, and it would also be agreeable to the wishes of the Nantwich and Droitwich speculators, who of course have but one object in view in agitating this question. If an excise upon salt is established, they cannot complain, because they will then be enabled to enter the market upon an even footing with other traders. It will

remain for them to see whether they will be able to compete with the manufacturers of salt in India. Even at the cost rates to Government, we question whether this would be possible; but it must be borne in mind, that if the manufacture is transferred to private speculators, the cost involved will be naturally less than what Government pays. We imagine that the cost per maund of manufacture to Government cannot well be reckoned at less than two to three annas above the cost prices of private manufacturers. When private individuals engage in the trade, the salaries of a host of officials and a perfect army of retainers will be done away with, such persons not being at all necessary to Jones, Brown, or Robinson, in their small manufactories, where they will superintend affairs for themselves. There can be little doubt that this subject will be again brought before the attention of Parliament. We believe Sir John Pakington is quite prepared to urge it upon public attention; and we apprehend that the Court of Directors must have foreseen some such movement in ordering the present commission, which, it is to be hoped, will supply them with satisfactory material for answering the demands of the Droitwich faction. Whatever may be the nature of Mr. Plowden's report, we feel little doubt that some such measure will be adopted as that which we have denoted; and it cannot but be regarded with satisfaction, should it be so, as recognising the impolicy of Government trading on its own account. The whole character of the Government of India is now changed, and it is only fitting that the principle of traffic, which has been heretofore its very nature, should likewise determine. The empire of India must daily less and less be considered as in the hands of a company of merchants. It was a mercantile speculation—a joint-stock company. The late bill has made it almost cease to be so; the former charter struck the first blow at the system; and whenever the next step is taken by Parliament, it admits of little doubt that the last traces will be washed off the slate, and India will become purely a political branch of the Government of England.—*Hurkaru*.

#### THE EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.

It always affords us pleasure to bring before the notice of our readers the progress of the East-Indian Railway. Judging from recent observations, we think we may safely state that the first section of 120 miles, from Calcutta to Raneeungee, may be considered in a fair way towards completion. The portion from Calcutta to Hooghly is now completed, and quite ready for the reception of traffic. The engines and carriages, however, as we are informed, have but lately been shipped in England, and though now on their way out, will not, in all probability, arrive here before the end of July. This, of course, must delay the opening, a subject which we have almost grown weary of alluding to.

Beyond Hooghly, the works, though not in a forward state, are progressing favourably. The embankments are in a great measure completed, though in many places the bridges are only just beginning to have their foundations put in. Approaching Burdwan, the aspect changes. Here all is life and activity. The Burdwan viaduct, numbering some 300 arches, swarms with artificers and labourers. On the morning our informant happened to pass by, he encountered a continuous stream of people proceeding to their work, and was perfectly astonished at the numbers employed. There appears little doubt that the Burdwan viaduct will be completed before the next rains set in. The foundations appeared all set in, the piers all up, and about thirty of the arches turned. The Bankah bridge was also showing visible signs of progress. The abutments and piers are completed, and the iron girders placed across one of the openings. A very short time ought to complete this work. Beyond Burdwan, and towards Raneeungee, the whole of the works are, with one or two exceptions, in a very forward state. From the energy and activity now displayed, we may almost venture to expect that this portion of the railway will be completed by about next August. We would therefore urge upon the railway company the necessity of redoubling their exertions to push on those portions that are so very backward, especially near Punduah, as this will retard the opening of the first section of the line to Raneeungee, which otherwise might be opened for traffic simultaneously throughout.—*Englishman*, March 3.

#### THE NECESSITY OF A CENSUS FOR BENGAL.

If anything were required to demonstrate the necessity of a central statistical bureau for India, it would be found in our utter ignorance of the population of Bengal. The province is the oldest of our possessions. For three-quarters of a century it has been governed by British officers, the greater portion has been surveyed, and the whole has been either taxed, or specially exempted from taxation. Yet at this moment the only mode of obtaining an approximate idea of its population is, to compare a series of

guesses, most of them as wild as those which school geographies hazard concerning the population of the Chinese empire. Not to mention the scientific curiosity, which in Europe even statesmen are compelled to respect, the account is necessary for our legislation. Without this groundwork, the Government must on some questions grope its way in the most ordinary departments of the administration. It can obtain no accurate estimate of the incidence of taxation, for it knows not upon how many families the taxes are to fall. Its ideas on the working of the different tenures are imperfect, because it cannot tell whether the competition for land increases or diminishes. The criminal statistics at its disposal are worthless, for they are based upon a census in which no confidence can be placed, and as to detecting infanticide or the rates of mortality, the attempt would be too heroic for Lord John Russell. In the absence of anything like facts, the most vague guesses are hazarded as a groundwork for important speculations. One officer believes that Bengal must become a rabbit warren of pauper agriculturists, as the increasing population causes that fierce competition for land, which is the greatest source of the misery of Ireland. If his speculation is correct, the Ejectment Act is merely a weapon in the hands of the land owners. Another denies both increase and competition, and therefore considers that too much encouragement is given to the settlement of cultivable land. A third, after taking infinite pains in the inquiry, arrives at the startling conclusion that in one vast district of Bengal a population of 640 to the square mile is growing rich on the cultivation of rice.

Old officials frequently assert that the population and the number of rupees levied for the assessment are always exactly equal, and the theory, absurd as it may seem, is borne out by facts in entire districts. The government is no better informed than its subordinates. Perhaps the best estimate yet framed for the regulation districts is the following semi-official one, upon which we believe most of the statistics of crime are based. We have added to it the Court of Directors' estimate of the area, based for the most part upon an actual survey, and the whole is perhaps the most perfect census in existence of that portion of Bengal:—

District.	Area in Miles.	Population.	Per Mile.
Dinapore .. .. .	3,820	2,298,200	600
Purneah .. .. .	5,878	1,961,532	332
Rajshahye .. .. .	2,084	1,724,166	827
Burdwan .. .. .	2,224	1,673,460	752
Mymensingh .. .. .	4,712	1,634,183	346
Tirhoot .. .. .	7,402	1,633,045	220
Shahabad .. .. .	3,721	1,602,274	430
Beerbhoom .. .. .	4,730	1,580,665	334
Hooghly .. .. .	2,089	1,927,194	922
Bhangulpore .. .. .	5,806	1,308,070	225
Rungpore .. .. .	4,130	1,214,275	294
Sylhet .. .. .	8,424	1,083,720	—
Moorshedabad .. .. .	1,856	969,447	522
Midnapore .. .. .	5,029	964,152	191
Jessore .. .. .	3,512	893,038	254
Monghyr .. .. .	2,558	866,520	338
Pubna .. .. .	2,606	862,083	330
Patna .. .. .	1,828	845,790	462
Nuddea .. .. .	2,912	836,900	284
Behar .. .. .	5,694	807,924	141
Backergunge .. .. .	3,794	737,765	194
Sarun .. .. .	2,560	1,062,081	414
Bancoorah .. .. .	1,476	557,725	377
Furcedpore .. .. .	2,052	556,949	271
Dacca .. .. .	1,960	542,540	276
Bograh .. .. .	2,160	321,000	148
Maldah .. .. .	1,000	311,895	311
24 Pergunnahs .. .. .	1,186	236,883	199
Barraset .. .. .	1,424	180,139	126
	96,498	31,193,615	326

This is the best table procurable; yet it is palpably absurd. Not to speak of the density of the population in a country where great districts are still almost uninhabited, the disparities between the different districts set at defiance all laws of population. While Burdwan, with its light soil and frequent droughts, supports 752 souls to the square mile, the 24-Pergunnahs, which include the suburbs of the metropolis, have only 199. We should have believed that some clerical error had occurred, but that the Court's printed estimate, drawn up by different hands for a different purpose, gives almost the same result. Jessore and Rajshahye, Barraet and Dacca, Rungpore, and Dinapore, present nothing but the same incomprehensible anomalies. Either all these statistics are guesses, and consequently utterly worthless, or the population of Bengal obeys laws utterly unknown to any other corner of the world.

It is neither for the interest or the honour of Government that such uncertainty should continue to exist. We need a census if only to ascertain the truths involved in the average consumption of salt, and the proportion borne by the police to the people they are appointed to defend. The new Government of Bengal will, we may hope, have the leisure, as it will certainly have the inclination for such inquiries, and among its acts the elaboration of a plan for a quinquennial census ought not to be the last. We are aware of the excessive difficulty of the task, of the reluctance of natives to aid in a work which they fancy is a preliminary to taxation, of the size of the districts over which the investigation must extend, and of the loose mode of thinking current among the officials to whom it must necessarily be intrusted. Nevertheless, we submit, the task is not beyond the power of the Government to accomplish. The people of the North-West distrust the census as much as the people of Bengal, yet it has been taken, and some of the results at least may be accepted as correct. We would not at first attempt to obtain more than an approximation to the truth. It is an accepted fact, that in all countries the population bears some unvarying proportion to the number of houses. A series of investigations, prosecuted in different places over small areas, would enable us to ascertain the proportion in Bengal, and the houses at least may be enumerated. We should thus, at least, obtain the gross total, and every successive census would remove some of the suspicious anxiety natural to ignorant orientals. In fact, the task has been commenced. Statistics of a few of the districts are actually in existence, and we have seen tables for Midnapore, Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, Patna, and Monghyr. They are, it is true, exceedingly imperfect. Whatever relates to the assessment, the area of cultivated land, and the taxation per acre, is carefully collated. The equally important facts connected with the population have been left to conjecture, except in Shahabad, but enough remains to prove that there is no insuperable obstacle to the compilation. Some even of these imperfect statements are of singular value.

We seldom remember to have seen a more perfect exhibition of the iniquity of the perpetual settlement, than the detailed account of the taxation of Midnapore. No two pergunnahs in that great district are taxed alike. In Midnapore itself, the assessment is 4½ annas per acre; in Pergunnah Chettooh, it is two rupees, and everywhere else the assessment fluctuates between those two rates, with a happy contempt for every principle of taxation. The difference does not arise from the existence of waste land in one pergunnah, which does not exist in the other. There are 167,045 acres of good land in the three pergunnahs round Midnapore itself, and they pay Rs. 93,719 a year. There are 102,094 in the seven pergunnahs round Mysadul, yet the payment is Rs. 154,994. That is, the people of Midnapore pay nine annas per acre to the state, and the people of Mysadul and the neighbourhood one rupee eight annas. The comparative extent of rent-free lands may explain the difference, though it would increase the anomaly, by proving that the taxation is borne by only a portion of a single class of the community. The total assessment on the entire area is only nine annas and three-fourths per acre, and as if this calculation were not sufficiently minute, some of the returns inform us of the number of separate estates in the district. The population alone is omitted, and we submit that the time is arrived, when this great defect may be repaired. Bengal, if we mistake not, is now the only country, ruled by a civilized race, in which the government cannot tell within millions the number of its subjects.—*Friend of India.*

The LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24th arrived at Madras Feb. 26th, and Calcutta March 2nd (per *Oriental*).

LIEUTENANT OGILVIE, of the 60th regiment N.I., has been directed to study the new commissariat system in the office of the auditor of accounts.

GOVERNMENT have ordered that officers temporarily employed in the commissariat department in Burnah shall be allowed the full staff salary of Rs. 300 per month.

CAPTAIN G. SUTHERLAND, of the 25th N.I., is to have the command of the Arracan battalion in the room of the late Captain Barry.

QUARTERMASTER GILLESPIE.—Letters from Umballah mention that the court-martial for the trial of Quartermaster Gillespie was to assemble immediately.

MAJOR OTTLEY, of the Bombay army, has sent in charges against Lieut.-Col. Brown, of H. M.'s 94th regiment.—*Hurkaru.*

ARMY OF RESERVE.—A rumour has been current at Delhi, that an army of reserve is to be formed either at Umballah or Ferozepore.

TEN THOUSAND CASKS OF BEER AND PORTER were imported by the Government of India, during 1853, for the use of the troops of the Bengal presidency.

**THE CHILLIANWALLA MONUMENT.**—A letter from Lieutenant J. Harley Maxwell to Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., on the Chillianwalla Monument, has been published. It is complete. The obelisk has been erected, inscriptions in English, Persian, Oordoo, and Punjabee, have been cut on the four sides of the pedestal, the enclosure has been planted, and everything done which could be suggested to improve its appearance. The expenditure has been Rs. 7,409, the subscriptions exceed that amount by Rs. 611, and Lieutenant Maxwell awaits instructions for the disposal of this sum.

**WAR BATTAL.**—When in the proclamation of peace of the 30th June, 1853, the Governor-general awarded to the force employed in Burmah six months' donation batta, the Royal and Indian navy set up an additional claim to war batta. We believe the same was granted upon the strength of precedents, but we perceive that there is an end to similar claims for the future, for the Governor-General of India in Council, under instructions from the Court of Directors, has decreed that no claim for war batta shall hereafter be admitted for any services for which donation batta is granted to the Royal and Indian navy. We all along considered the distinction which was thus made between the military and naval services a perfect anomaly. Both are employed for the attainment of the same final object, and if any war batta is to be allowed, it ought to be given to both.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Feb. 21.

**IRON**, equal to the best Swedish manufacture, is produced in the State of Gwalior, at about Rs. 1-10 per maud.

**MR. COLIN CAMPBELL** has been elected Secretary to the Laudable Life Assurance Office by a large majority.

**MR. JOHN PETER GRANT** is to be proposed for a seat in the Supreme Council, which will shortly be vacant.

**CAMPBELL v. DEVERINNE.**—The long disputed case, Campbell v. Deverinne, has been compromised. The former gets the Jungpore concern, and the five leased factories, on condition of his giving up all other claims upon the latter.

**MR. G. D. WILKINS.**—"The special duty on which Mr. G. D. Wilkins was employed," says the official *Gazette*, "having ended, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to place the services of that officer again at the disposal of the Government of Bengal." Mr. Wilkins was sent to Rangoon to assess the claims of such parties as had been sufferers in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities with Burmah, and as many parties here are interested in the liquidation of the various claims, it would be an act of fairness on the part of Government to publish a statement of the assessed claims, and the probable time of their liquidation.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Feb. 21.

**ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.**—Government have agreed to give the Oriental Gas Company a charter of incorporation; a site for the gas works; to allow the importation of materials for such works free of duty; to pay five rupees per 1,000 cubic feet of gas required for the public lights, and to give the Company a lease of twenty-one years.

**INDIGO SMUGGLING.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the Board of Revenue has determined to confiscate the whole of the indigo shipped by Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co., under passes containing erroneous statements of the weight subject to duty. The value of the indigo is about Rs. 75,000. The firm still deny most emphatically any participation in the fraud.—*Friend of India*.

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—Dr. O'Shaughnessy, in a letter published in the *Englishman*, states that in a few days the line of Telegraph will be open to Agra. It waits only for the completion of the subterranean line between Barrackpore and Calcutta. The line to Loodianah also will be ready in a month.

**THE NORTH WEST BANK** has declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the operations of the half year. It has been determined also to permit the management to resume the practice of granting "service loans," that is, loans on personal security. Such loans, however, are not to exceed more than one-third of the capital of the bank.

**THE AGRA SAVINGS FUND.**—The *Mofussilite* reports that the Agra Savings Fund, a miniature bank in that town, has declared a dividend of sixteen per cent. a year, and a bonus at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on the capital. The deposits amount to five times the subscriptions, and the reserve is nearly as large as the capital. The borrowers, of course, pay for all this prosperity.

**TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FOR OVERLAND MAIL.**—The Postmaster General has issued a notification, announcing that for the future a mail packet will be made up at Kedgerree for the overland steamer. It is to contain only telegraphic despatches forwarded from Calcutta. The despatch will be copied at the office at Kedgerree, and placed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the person to be advised. The steam postage on such despatches cannot be prepaid.

**THE AGRA BANK** has realized a profit of the operations of the past six months at the rate of Rs. 12-12 per annum.

**THE MADAR PLANT.**—At the last monthly meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, a communication was read from Capt. G. E. Hollings, containing further facts on the utility of the madar plant. The wood is the best for making the charcoal required in gunpowder. The leaves, soaked in water, are used for tanning. Wine may be made from the fibre, and fine cloth can be manufactured from the cotton found round the seed. Strong rope, it is believed, may also be made from the fibre, and lastly, the milk has most of the properties of gutta percha. According to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, however, it cannot be used to insulate the wire of the electric telegraphs.

**MR. J. BAUCE**, commissioner of revenue for the Jessore division, intends, it is reported, to retire from the service.

**BREED OF SHEEP IN THE PUNJAB.**—We perceive from a report of the proceedings of the Punjab Agricultural Society, published in the *Lahore Chronicle*, that an attempt is being made to improve the breed of sheep by an importation of rams from Mysore. In that country the Merino sheep have become acclimated, and it is believed that they may thrive equally well in the Punjab.

**PULTAH GHANT.**—A steam ferry has been established at Pultah Ghant, where the grand trunk road crosses the Hooghly.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round on the 21st February. This step was rendered necessary by the drain of bullion from its vaults. In October last, ten lakhs of rupees were exported to China alone. In November, three lakhs and a half only was exported altogether; but in December, Rs. 8,82,000 followed, and in January nineteen lakhs more. Six lakhs have been sent in February, the greater portion of the whole being intended for the purchase of rice in Akyab and Khyouk Phyou. There does not appear to be much prospect of a further importation of specie from Europe.

**INFANTICIDE.**—A great meeting for the suppression of infanticide was held at Mooltan on the 29th December. The meeting was attended by a great number of natives of all classes, who readily agreed to enter into the engagements signed at Umritsur. Many others, who were unable to attend, forwarded letters, intimating their perfect accordance with the objects of the assembly.

**SLAVES IN THE STRAITS.**—The *Penang Gazette* states that the importation of Chinese women into the Straits still continues. The ancient prejudice appears to have given way, and the women are imported under contract, and assigned as servants in the same way as the coolies. The *Gazette* considers the "business will be deeply tainted with slave-dealing." It is slave-dealing, and will remain so until some frightful catastrophe compels the British Government to break down the wall of "practical difficulties," and bring the traffic under strict regulation.

**THE DELHI BANK.**—We perceive from an advertisement that the profits of the Delhi bank during the past half year have amounted to Rs. 72,824. This is at the rate of 8-1-4 per cent. per annum; but the dividend declared is only 7 per cent. Of the balance, one per cent. has been carried to the reserve fund, and the remainder to the profit and loss account. The bank, we perceive, has Rs. 10,30,198 out on personal security with life insurance, and Rs. 1,29,587 on personal security only.

—The *Calcutta Gazette* of Saturday, the 25th February, contained no less than nine Acts. The more important are:—Act No. III., of 1854; an Act to amend the 38th article of war for the native army. Act No. V., of 1854; an Act to amend Act No. V., of 1838, relating to the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association. Act No. VI., of 1854; an Act to amend the practice and course of proceedings on the Equity side of H.M.'s Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Act No. VII., of 1854; an Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East-India Company, of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them. Act No. VIII., of 1854; an Act to explain and amend Act X., of 1851, and Act XX., of 1841. Act No. IX., of 1854; an Act relating to appeals in the Civil Courts of the East-India Company. The remaining four are local.

**MR. THEOBALD**, of the Calcutta Bar, is, it is reported, to be secretary to the Council of Education.

**ROADS.**—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a letter from a gentleman who has recently travelled from Agra to Bombay. He declares that the road is in tolerable order. The entire journey of 760 miles was accomplished in 111 hours, being at an average rate of seven miles an hour. The writer travelled in a post-office cart. One bit of the road from Indore to Sirpoor is out of order, but it is still "practicable." There is nothing to see on the road, and the bungalows are indifferent.

**NATIVE SUPERSTITION.**—A correspondent mentions a fact, which proves how little even English dominion can effect the long standing ideas of Orientals. Below Attock, the bed of the Indus is filled with rocks, and is much dreaded by the natives. As soon, therefore, as the native boats arrive at the spot, the boatmen begin praying, leaving the care of their lives and cargo to Providence. This is in the true spirit of the Koran.

**INDIGO CULTIVATION.**—A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* publishes an estimate of the extent of indigo cultivation in Bengal. The export of indigo is 1,20,000 maunds, which will require about 10,25,000 acres, and an annual expenditure of Rs. 130,00,000. Of this large amount, about 5,41,666 acres is believed to be included in the Lower Provinces, consisting chiefly of land rescued from the rivers. We should have placed more confidence in the writer's estimate, had he not added the following unfortunate sentence:—"Do you ever hear of a dacoity or other serious crime in the districts of Kishnagur or Jessore? Seldom, if ever." Kishnagur was within the last few years the worst district for dacoity, and Jessore is distinguished for the size of the armed bands maintained alike by zemindars and planters.

**STAFF CORPS.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the Court of Directors have at length determined to create a staff corps, that is, to strike from the strength of the regiment every officer appointed to the staff, after three years' probation. The experiment is first to be tried in the Commissariat Department. The claims of staff officers to pension will be arranged according to the rank attached to the office held. Thus the commissary-general will be considered a full colonel, his deputies, lieutenant-colonels, the first class assistants, majors, and the sub-assistants, lieutenants. Will the officers thus struck off be amenable to the courts-martial?

**COPPER MINE.**—Dr. Campbell, superintendent at Darjeeling, has discovered a copper mine at Pushok, in the neighbourhood of that station.

**TRAFFIC ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.**—The *Agar Messenger* supplies the following analysis of the traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in 1853, through the district of Allyghur:—

Laden bullock-carts .. ..	6,30,298
Unladen .. ..	75,741
Bullock train-waggons .. ..	56,602
Trucks .. ..	29,806
Buggies, or 2-wheel carts .. ..	6,331
Ekkas .. ..	10,775
Elephants .. ..	971
Camels .. ..	1,81,388
Buffaloes .. ..	1,14,914
Bullocks .. ..	1,58,035
Native ponies .. ..	2,80,809
Donkeys .. ..	2,78,725

**THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT.**—At last, Dum-Dum ceases to be the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery regiment. The brigadier-commandant of artillery has laid his hawk for Meerut; thither also proceed the assistant adjutant-general, and the director of the School of Instruction. The officers of the assistant adjutant-general and of the select committee of artillery officers have gone to Meerut; the band, the public, and mess property will also go there. Dum-Dum will be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson, who will have a seat in the Military Board, and draw the Rs. 500 per mensem attached to that situation, and hitherto drawn by the brigadier-commandant of artillery. The artillery force at Dum-Dum will consist of two European and four native companies of artillery, with one light field battery. The expense magazine is to be a dépôt dependent upon the arsenal at Fort William, and the cap manufactory is to be maintained as at present. A portion of the mess property is to be left at Dum-Dum for the use of the officers quartered there, and part of the mess-house is to be converted into quarters for the young officers arriving from England to join the regiment, who will thus be accommodated with both board and lodging at a moderate rate. We trust that measures will be adopted to preserve that high and gentlemanly tone which has always characterised the Dum-Dum mess; and to maintain this it would be advisable to have as few married men as possible at the station, so that the senior officers may not be merely members, but habitual frequenters of the mess, where their presence will not fail to have a good influence.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 21.

**THE MILITARY BOARD.**—It appears that after all, the long-talked-of dissolution of the Military Board is not so near at hand as was anticipated, for we understand that though the Court of Directors fully approved of the proposed arrangements by which the Board was to be relieved from the charge of the Commissariat Branch, and that of the Department of Public Works, they have not given any decided opinion as to the dissolution of the Board itself. We believe, therefore, that its existence is not likely to terminate during the present year.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 22.

**MOOLTAN PRIZE-MONEY.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains the long-expected announcement regarding the prize-money for Mooltan. It amounts altogether to Rs. 14,64,000. Officers whose donation of batta, however, exceeds the prize-money, will receive nothing. Lord Gough will obtain Rs. 1,73,610, in addition to Rs. 35,598 already received; and the other ranks may claim as follows:—

Brevet colonels .. ..	Rs. 298 2 8
Brevet lieutenant-colonels, and superintendent surgeons .. ..	1,274 10 5
Brevet majors .. ..	484 8 3
Brevet captains .. ..	59 10 2

No one else, except a few officers on the staff, receives anything.

—[The order will appear in our next issue.]

**COL. LUGARD, C.B.**, has been appointed adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces in India, pending the decision of the home authorities.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—The retirement from the service of Captain and Brevet Major Lyell, of the 43rd light infantry, is announced.—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Englishman* says, that Captain Hayes is likely to leave Lucknow for a more lucrative appointment at Gwalior, and that Captain Lamb will become assistant adjutant-general at Cawnpore, and be succeeded as brigade-major at Lucknow, by Captain Innes, 61st N.I.—The 34th N.I. reached Lucknow Feb. 22, to relieve the 35th L.I., which was to march the next morning.—The 24th N.I., proceeding from Goruckpore to Wuzerabad, were also at Lucknow on the above date.—The Commander-in-Chief reached Moradabad on Saturday morning, and inspected the 23rd native infantry on his arrival. At one o'clock the usual levee was held, and the camp was in orders to halt on Sunday.—Capt. J. Staples, 7th L.C., leaves Umballa on the 1st March, in charge of remount horses as far as Sealkote.—We have heard a report to the effect that Colonel T. H. Shuldham is about to be posted to the 59th N.I.—Brigadier Brooke, C.B., commandant of artillery, left Dum-Dum on the morning of the 24th February. He will probably arrive at Meerut about the 8th or 10th March.—General the Honourable G. Anson left Agra for Muttra on the 27th Feb., whence he proceeds to Deig and Bhurtpore, returning to Agra in a few days.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

FIRST-LIEUT. CHARLES RICHARD BLAIR, SECOND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtchgurh, Feb. 9, 1854.*—At a general court-martial assembled at Moulmein on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1854, 1st-Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—

For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Moulmein, on Aug. 8, 1853, in company with 1st-Lieut. J. Tovey and 2nd-Lieut. F. Moffat, of the same reg., proceeded to the house of Mr. Judah Ezekiel, merchant, and there wantonly caused and joined in a serious disturbance, in the course of which Mr. Ezekiel was maltreated and his property destroyed, and which eventually resulted in an affray in the public street, and his, the prisoner's, being subjected to the indignity of being conveyed to the police station under restraint.

*Finding.*—Not guilty of "conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," nor of the words "wantonly caused" and "serious;" but guilty of the remainder of the charge, which the court considers conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

*Sentence.*—To be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may see fit to direct.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C-in-C., East-Indies.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Khodagunge, Feb. 1, 1854.

*Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.*—The Commander-in-Chief, considering that the police at Moulmein acted with unnecessary precipitation in seizing Lieut. Blair and his companions, precipitation which seems to have led to the affray in the public street, is of opinion that an exception of the concluding averment of the charge should have been made in the Finding in this case, as was done in the verdicts in the cases of Lieuts. Tovey and Moffat.

His Excellency hopes that this trial will be a warning to Lieut. Blair to be more circumspect in his future conduct.

Lieut. Blair is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

FIRST-LIEUT. JOHN TOVEY, SECOND EUR. BENGAL FUSILIERS.

Before the same court-martial, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1854, 1st-Lieut. John Tovey, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—

For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a

gentleman, in having, at Moulmein, on Aug. 8, 1853, in company with 1st-Lieut. C. R. Blair and 2nd-Lieut. F. Moffat, of the same regiment, proceeded to the house of Mr. Judah Ezekiel, merchant, and there wantonly caused and joined in a serious disturbance, in the course of which Mr. Ezekiel was maltreated and his property destroyed, and which eventually resulted in an affray in the public street, and his, the prisoner's, being subjected to the indignity of being conveyed to the police station under restraint.

**Finding.**—Not guilty of "conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," nor of the word "serious." Guilty of the remainder of the charge; but the court attach no criminality to the fact described in the last part of the charge, namely, "and his, the prisoner's, being subjected to the indignity of being conveyed to the police station under restraint;" and the court are further of opinion, that the conduct of which the prisoner, 1st-Lieut. John Tovey, is found guilty, is to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

**Sentence.**—To be suspended from rank, and pay, and allowances for a period of two calendar months.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C.-in-C., East-Indies.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Khodagunge, Feb. 1, 1854.

**Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.**—As observed on the case of Lieut. Blair, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the police officers acted with great precipitation, and that had proper caution on their part been displayed, the affray in the public street would not have taken place.

In the hope that this trial will be a sufficient warning to the prisoner, and on the consideration of the length of time that he has been in arrest, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remit the punishment awarded.

Lieut. Tovey is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

#### SECOND LIEUT. FREDERICK MOFFAT.

Before the same court-martial, on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854, 2nd-Lieut. Frederick Moffat, of the 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., was arraigned upon the following charge, viz.—

For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Moulmein, on August 8, 1853, in company with 1st-Lieuts. C. R. Blair and J. Tovey, of the same reg., proceeded to the house of Mr. Judah Ezekiel, merchant, and there wantonly caused and joined in a serious disturbance, in the course of which Mr. Ezekiel was maltreated and his property destroyed, and which eventually resulted in an affray in the public street, and his, the prisoner's, being subjected to the indignity of being conveyed to the police station under restraint.

**Finding.**—Not guilty of "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," nor of the words "wantonly" and "serious." Guilty of the remainder of the charge; but the court attach no criminality to the fact described in the last part of the charge, namely, "and his, the prisoner's, being subjected to the indignity of being conveyed to the police-station under restraint;" and the court are further of opinion, that the conduct of which the prisoner, 2nd-Lieut. F. Moffat, is found guilty, is to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

**Sentence.**—To be suspended from rank, and pay, and allowances for a period of one calendar month.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C.-in-C. East-Indies.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Khodagunge, Feb. 1, 1854.

**Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.**—As observed on the case of Lieut. Blair, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the police officers acted with great precipitation, and that had proper caution on their part been displayed, the affray in the public street would not have taken place.

In the hope that this trial will be a sufficient warning to the prisoner, and on the consideration of the length of time that he has been in arrest, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remit the punishment awarded.

Lieut. Moffat is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Allyghur.  
ALLEN, C. secy. to the govt. of India, in the financial department, to offic. as secy. to the govt. of India in the home dept. Feb. 22.  
BECHER, S. J. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Azimgurh.  
BLUNT, G. to be civ. and sess. judge of Meerut, Feb. 17.  
CHAPMAN, R. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. and to have ch. of sub. div. of Buhara, Feb. 20.  
COOPER, B. H. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of second grade.  
COWIE, Maj. H. to be mag. and coll. of Cawnpore.

CUST, R. N. to be mag. and coll. of Banda.  
DICK, R. K. to offic. as a judge of Sudder dewanny, &c. N.W. prov. S. S. Brown.  
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra.  
FINNEY, R. to be depy. coll. in Hooghly, Feb. 17.  
GREATHED, H. H. to be mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, to continue to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Allahabad, Feb. 14.  
GUBBINS, M. R. to offic. as commissr. of Rohilkund div. v. Dick.  
HAMPTON, R. to be coll. of Backergunge; Raikes, R. C. to be coll. of Jessore, Feb. 21; Smell, R. H. to be superint. of stamp and stationery, Feb. 21.  
HARRISON, E. F. to be register of deeds and marriage reg. in the dist. of Backergunge, Feb. 17.  
JACKSON, L. S. to be mag. of Backergunge, Feb. 20.  
KRENE, H. G. to offic. as govt. mag. and depy. coll. of Moozuffernugger.  
LANE, T. B. to be register of deeds and marriage reg. in the dist. of Purneah, Feb. 17.  
MONCKTON, E. H. C. to be mag. and coll. of Etawah, Feb. 14.  
MONEY, R. to be mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, but to continue to offic. as jud. of Moradabad, Feb. 21.  
MURRAY, J. C. to be a commissr. for improvement of town of Ooterparrah.  
NELSON, H. placed at disp. of the govt. of Bengal, Feb. 22; to offic. as mag. of Dinagore dur. abs. of E. S. Pearson, Feb. 25.  
PATERSON, W. S. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, Feb. 18.  
RAVENSHAW, T. E. to be memb. of loc. com. for manag. of char. dispensary at Monghyr.  
READ, E. A. to be a memb. of sud. board of rev. N.W.P.  
RUSSELL, A. W. to be mag. of Rungpore, Feb. 20.  
SMITH, M. to be civ. and sess. judge of Allyghur, to continue to offic. as judge of the sud. dewanny and nizamat adawlut, Feb. 17.  
TAYLOR, W. T. to be add. civ. and sess. jud. of Beerbhoom.  
TUCKER, H. C. to be com. of Benares div.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, J. S. to England, m.c.  
HOUSTOUN, R. 6 mos. to Eur.  
HUME, A. O. Jan. 24 to Feb. 2.  
JAMES, H. F. 15 days.  
JOHNSTON, Alex. 4 days in ext.  
MASON, W. P. 15 days.  
METCALFE, Sir T. J. Bart. 1 mo.  
PUGHE, J. G. 2 years on m. c.  
ROSS, A. leave cancelled.  
YULE, G. N. 1 mo.

#### ECCLIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ROBINSON, Rev. J. to be chapl. of Nynce Tal and Moradabad.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANGELO, Lieut. J. 59th N.I. to accompany the left wing of H.M.'s 81st foot in progress to Meerut, Feb. 16.  
ARMSTRONG, Ens. R. G. Inf. to rank from Dec. 14.  
ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. Art. 2nd comp. 8th to assum. ch. of the 1st co. 4th batt. at Lahore, Jan. 28.  
BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. to the asst. commr. in the Punjab, Feb. 17.  
BAILEY, Lieut. E. P. 7th N.I. to rec. ch. of the Inv. proceed to pres. with a detach. under the command of Capt. R. Young. H.M.'s 98th, Jan. 28.  
BAILLIE, Ens. J. C. P. 35th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
BAILY, Lieut. C. 17th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
BARBER, Lieut. R. T. H. 63rd N.I. pass. exam. in Hindoostanee.  
BARING, Cornet R. 3rd L. C. pass. exam. in Hind. Feb. 16th.  
BARTLEMAN, Ens. J. rec. adm. to do du. with 42nd N.I. at Benares.  
BASEVI, 2nd Lieut. J. P. engs. pass. colloq. exam. Jan. 30.  
BENNETT, Ens. W. H. fr. 7th N.I. to the 2nd Eur. Fus. as 8th Lieut. Feb. 16.  
BOULDERSON, Lieut. S. S. 37th. N.I. to be an asst. commr. in Punjab.  
BOULTON, Maj. C. 47th N.I. trans. to the Inv. estab. fr. Jan. 31.  
BRAYSER, Lieut. J. regt. of Ferozepore, to contin. to perf. du. adj. to regt.  
BRIDGES, Ens. O. S. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. W. E. P. Ens. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.  
BROWN, Lieut. C. L. 46th N.I. with 12th comp. sap. and min. at Peshawur to rej. his corps at Meerut.  
BROWNE, Ens. J. H. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 3, in success. to Capt. H. Ward, ret. Feb. 21.  
BRYCE, Lieut. J. H. fr. 2nd to 3rd comp. 2nd. batt. art. to do du. with former (temp.).  
BUTLER, Capt. J. to offic. as depy. commr. of Assam, and to conduct the duties of political agent in U. Assam, Feb. 17.  
CADELL, Lieut. A. Eng. to temp. ch. of No. 4 comp. of art. Punjab irr. force v. Mackinnon.  
CAMPBELL, Col. I. ag. in hill tracts of Orissa made over ch. to Capt. MacVicar, Feb. 19.

CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. to offic. as secy. to the clothing board, Feb. 21.  
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to act as adj. to the detach.  
 CHALMERS, Ens. W. A. Inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
 CHAMBER, Ens. F. E. A. fr. the 46th to the 34th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. Feb. 20.  
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. R. 71st N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 14.  
 CHESNEY, 2nd Lieut. G. T. engrs. exec. engr. 5th div. transf. to 6th div. Grand Trunk Road. Feb. 21.  
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. D. S. 73rd N.I. to offic. as adj. v. W. Smith on leave, and to act as 2nd in com. v. R. L. Thompson.  
 COLE, Capt. T. 12th N.I. res. serv. of the E.I.C. fr. Sept. 3, 1853.  
 CORDNER, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. pass. exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 COX, Ens. W. E. Inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
 CUMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. to rel. Lieut. C. L. Brown, 46th N.I. fr. com. of 12th Comp. Sap. and Min. Peshawur.  
 CURZON, Brev. maj. the Hon. R. W. P. to be aide-de-camp to Maj. gen. the Hon. G. Anson, com. the Meerut div. Feb. 20.  
 DE BRETT, Ens. H. rec. adm. to do du. with 50th N.I. Benares, to rank fr. Dec. 10.  
 DEKANTZOW, Ens. C. A. inf. to rank fr. Sept. 14, 1853.  
 DORIN, Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to corps.  
 DOUGLAS, Ens. H. McDe W. to do du. with 42nd N.I. at Benares.  
 DOWN, Ens. R. W. inf. to rank fr. Nov. 4, to do du. with 42nd N.I. at Benares, Jan. 28.  
 DRUMMOND, Brev. major H. 3rd L.C. placed at the disposal of the Home dept. Feb. 18.  
 DRUMMOND, Ens. W. L. P. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
 ELLIOTT, Capt. W. R. 8th N.I. to be an asst. commr. in Punjaub.  
 ELLIOT, 2nd Lieut. M. art. posted to the 1st co. 4th batt. Jan. 28.  
 FANSHAWE, Capt. R. W. H. 1st Eur. B. fus. invalidated.  
 FISHER, Brev. major S. 15th irr. cav. to act as adjt. v. Lieut. Hotham, on leave, Feb. 20.  
 FRANKS, 2nd Lieut. R. R. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1853.  
 FRASER, 1st Lieut. E. engrs. ret. to duty, Feb. 6.  
 FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. to be adjt. of the 3rd inf. Gwalior conting. v. Lieut. J. J. Murray, prom. Feb. 17.  
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th N.L.I. to rec. ch. of the recruit depot fr. Lieut. Lance, 74th N.I. Feb. 2.  
 GENESTE, Lieut. M. G. eng. rec. arr. to join sap. and min. at Roorkee.  
 GIBB, Lieut. J. I. 68th N.I. to rec. ch. of qr. mr's. office till ret. of Dorin.  
 GRANT, Lieut. B. D. 35th N.L.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. J. N. Young, trans. to 3rd Eur. reg. Feb. 16.  
 GRANT, Ens. A. P. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
 GREEN, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. to act as qr. mr. v. Lieut. Sheb-bear, app. adjt. and dur. abs. of Lieut. Birch on leave, Feb. 16.  
 GUISE, Capt. H. J. 28th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 GULLIVER, 2nd Lieut. H. W. engrs. trans. to 6th div. to continue as exec. eng. 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, Feb. 21.  
 HARRIS, 1st Lieut. J. C. engrs. to act as adjt. v. 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. Williams, app. to the ch. of the survey in Pegu, Feb. 2.  
 HAY, Lieut. G. J. D. act. 2nd in com. of 1st Oude local inf. to be adj. v. Mayne.  
 HERBERT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 14.  
 HICHENS, 2nd Lieut. W. engrs. to join the head quarters of the sappers and miners at Roorkee, Feb. 21.  
 HILLS, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd co. 4th to the 3rd co. 3rd batt. to do duty with wing of 5th batt. vet. at Dum Dum, Jan. 28.  
 HIRE, Lieut. S. J. 3rd irr. cav. 2nd in com. to be com. v. Bid-dulph, res.  
 HOLROYD, Ens. W. R. M. to do du. with 50th N.I. Benares, to rank fr. Dec. 10.  
 HOUGHSON, Lieut. col. R. posted to 63rd N.I. Feb. 2.  
 HUISS, Capt. A. art. fr. 1st troop 2nd brig. to the 1st comp. 5th batt. Feb. 3.  
 JERVIS, Capt. T. S. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Nynee Tal, and Almorah, Feb. 2.  
 JEUNE, Lieut. F. A. 25th N.I. to accompany a detach. of H.M.'s 81st to Cawnpore, Feb. 14.  
 KEMP, Ens. E. T. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 28.  
 LANCE, Ens. J. D. 8th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. E. posted to 9th N.I.  
 LANE, Lieut. C. P. 5th L.C. to rec. ch. of the milly. chest on the dep. with his regt. of Capt. H. Marsh, 3rd L.C. Feb. 4.  
 LESTER, Lieut. H. L. 32nd N.I. to be station staff, v. Lieut. Grubb, 24th N.I.  
 LINDSAY, Ens. T. E. to do du. with 42nd N.I.; to rank fr. Dec. 10.  
 LUDLOW, Lieut. col. J. fr. 9th to 36th N.I. Feb. 2.  
 LYELL, Brev. maj. H. 43rd N.I. ret. fr. the service on pension of a capt.  
 MACDONALD, Ens. D. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1853, to do du. with 61st N.I. at Lucknow, Jan. 28.  
 MACDONALD, Capt. D. 20th N.I. to be detach. staff, on serv. Camp Bazeed Khail, v. Graham.  
 MACLEAN, Ens. C. S. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 14.  
 MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. pol. ag. at Bhopal, assu. ch. Feb. 28.  
 MALLOCK, 2nd Lieut. H. A. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1853.  
 MANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. G. R. art. fr. 3rd co. 3rd batt. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig. Jan. 28.

MYLNE, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. to 4th comp. 3rd batt.; to be adjt. to the Mooltan div. v. 1st Lieut. Hunter.  
 MAYNE, Lieut. R. G. adjt. of 18th irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. v. Hire.  
 MILL, Capt. J. art. fr. 1st comp. 5th to 1st comp. 6th batt. Feb. 3.  
 MONTGOMERIE, Cornet A. W. J. to rank fr. Oct. 4, 1853.  
 MOORE, Lieut. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. app. to the temp. ch. of No. 11 comp. of sappers and miners, is can. Feb. 18.  
 MURRAY, Cornet J. M. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore; to rank fr. Dec. 4.  
 MYLNE, Lieut. W. A. art. to be a dep. com. of ordn. v. Robertson.  
 MYLNE, Ens. C. K. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 10.  
 MYTTON, 2nd lieut. G. art. 3rd co. 3rd to the 1st co. 5th batt. June 28; do duty, wing of 5th batt. art. at Dum Dum.  
 NOBLE, Ens. H. N. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
 NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. to be adjt. v. Lieut. H. E. Young, prom. Feb. 1.  
 OSBORN, Ens. R. D. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 OWEN, Ens. W. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 14.  
 PALLISER, Lieut. H. 13th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. on dep. of Capt. Alexander on leave, Feb. 3.  
 PATTERSON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. Fus. to act as adjt. of detach. of six companies of that corps, Feb. 2.  
 PATTON, Capt. R. to act as interp. and qr. mr. 3rd Eur. regt. till arr. of Lieut. E. Thomas; Carnell, Lieut. W. to act as adjt. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 PEARSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 5th co. 8th to 1st co. 5th batt.  
 PERKINS, Lieut. O. engrs. rec. arr. to join sap. and min. at Roorkee, fr. Dec. 12, 1851.  
 PHAIRE, Ens. W. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, v. Major Boulton, trans. to inv. estab. Feb. 17.  
 PRICE, 2nd Lieut. J. C. G. art. fr. 1st co. 4th to the 3rd co. 8th batt. Jan. 28.  
 PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 3rd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd N.L.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. G. Holroyd, prom. Feb. 1.  
 POGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 POTT, Capt. D. 47th N.I. to be major fr. Jan. 31, v. Maj. Boulton, trans. to inv. estab. Feb. 17.  
 PUGHE, Lieut. J. R. 47th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 17, v. Maj. Boulton, trans. to inv. estab. Feb. 17.  
 RAYNSFORD, 2nd Lieut. E. C. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1853.  
 RICE, Ens. H. C. P. to do du. with 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore, Feb. 21, to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 ROWCROFT, Ens. F. F. to do du. with 50th N.I. Benares, to rank fr. Dec. 10.  
 RUSSELL, Capt. W. 8th N.I. ret. to du. Feb. 15.  
 SALKELD, 2nd Lieut. P. engrs. to be exec. engr. 8th div. grand trunk road, Feb. 21.  
 SAUNDERS, Ens. G. N. to do duty with 42nd N.L.I. at Benares, Feb. 21; to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 SCORCE, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1853.  
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 SHAW, Lieut. C. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 SHAW, Ens. W. B. 60th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 SHIRREFF, Capt. F. 2nd in com. of gren. regt. Gwalior conting.; that appt. can.  
 SHORTREED, Capt. P. 17th N.I. pl. at temp. disp. of superint. grand trunk road, for emp. in 6th div. till ar. of H. W. Gulliver.  
 SIMPSON, Ens. E. H. C. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 SITWELL, Ens. J. H. M. 31st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.  
 SLEEMAN, Col. W. H. posted to 16th N.I. Feb. 2.  
 SMALLY, Ens. R. T. rec. adm. to do du. with 50th N.I. Benares, to rank fr. Dec. 10.  
 STAKES, Lieut. H. 1st irr. cav. to act as 2nd in command dur. abs. of Lieut. Gibbings, on m.c. Jan. 28.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. c.B. 63rd N.I. posted to 1st Eur. fus. Feb. 2.  
 THOMSON, Ens. M. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares, Feb. 21, to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 TOTTENHAM, Ens. H. A. L. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 21, to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 TUCKER, Lieut. W. R. engrs. lately arr. to join sap. and min. at Roorkee.  
 TULLOCH, Lieut. A. 58th N.I. to proceed to study at the civ. engineering college at Roorkee, Feb. 16.  
 TWYSDEN, Lieut. H. D. 33rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Oct. 3, in success. to Capt. H. Ward, ret. Feb. 21.  
 URMSTON, Lieut. H. B. 62nd N.I. to be asst. comm. in the Punjab, Feb. 17.  
 URQUHART, Lieut. F. D. art. ret. to du.  
 WAKE, Cornet E. B. to rank fr. Oct. 20.  
 WALTERS, Ens. J. S. inf. to rank fr. Dec. 9.  
 WARNER, Cornet A. C. to rank fr. Oct. 4, 1823.  
 WARREN, Col. G. 1st Eur. fus. posted to 42nd N.L.I. Feb. 2.  
 WISE, Lieut. D. W. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hind. Feb. 15.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.  
 INFANTRY.  
 BOILEAU, T. B. Feb. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
 BATCHELOR, Lieut. 3rd Punjab irr. cav. to Mooltan, on m.c.



BAZETT, Capt. C. Y. 9th L. C. to Eur.  
 BIDDULPH, Maj. G. 3rd irr. cav. fr. Feb. 6 to April 30, to pres. prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 BIRCH, Lieut. col. K. J. H. jud. adv. gen. to April 23.  
 BOSWELL, Capt. N. C. 2nd N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and the hills N. of Deyrah.  
 BOYD, Capt. 68th N.I. fr. Dec. 1853 to Nov. 30, 1854, to Almorah and the hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 CAMPBELL, Col. C. J. 3 mo. to Madras, prep. to apply. for leave to Eur. on m.c.  
 COX, Maj. G. inv. estab. to Eur. on furl.  
 CROLY, Lieut. J. R. inv. estab. to Eur. on m.c.  
 DICK, Lieut. col. H. 10th N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. S. 1st brig. h. art. leave canc.  
 ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. inv. estab. 2 years to Australia and other places within the limits of India.  
 GARFORTH, 1st Lieut. P. engrs. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 21, to rem. at pres. pending the adjust. of his accounts, Feb. 1.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. 2 years to the Cape and Australia, on m.c.  
 HAWES, Ens. G. H. 6th N.I. to May 1; prev. leave canc.  
 HERBERT, Capt. G. E. 9th L.C. prev. leave canc. and the term to be to May 20, prep. to Eur. m.c.  
 HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. 5th troop 1st brig. fr. Oct. 5 to Nov. 23, to rem. at Muneo, on m.c.  
 LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. A. art. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.  
 LAWFOED, Ens. F. A. 50th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
 LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. inv. estab. leave canc.  
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L. C. 3 mos. fr. Feb. 20, to pres. prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 LYALL, Cornet, W. T. 6th L. C. fr. Jan. 24 to April 1, to pres. prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. C. F. 28th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 20, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 MACKINNON, Lieut. W. A. commy. of ordnance to Lahore and Cashmere on m.c.  
 MACMULLEN, Capt. S. F. 6th L. C. to Eur. m.c.  
 MASTER, Capt. W. inv. estab. to Eur. on furl.  
 MATHIAS, Ens. H. V. 50th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 8, to Dinapore.  
 MAXWELL, Lieut. P. 37th N.I. to be an asst. commiss. in Punjab.  
 MIDDLETON, Ens. C. F. 40th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 27, to pres. on m.c.  
 NATION, Capt. H. M. asst. supt. for the suppress. of thuggee in the Patna div. 1 mo.  
 NEPEAN, Capt. E. P. T. 38th L.I. to pres. prep. to Eur.  
 NICHOLETTS, Capt. C. H. apt. to res. at Nepal, 1 mo.  
 PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. 4th N.I. to July 22, prep. to Eur. m. c.  
 POTT, Capt. G. 3rd N.I. 2 years to the Cape on m.c.  
 REMINGTON, Ens. A. G. 4th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to Oct. 31, to rem. at Rawul Pindee on m.c.  
 ROBERTS, Col. A. 13th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 ROSS, Capt. C. G. 66th, or Gorkha regt. to Cashmere.  
 SANDHAM, Capt. G. H. 1st L.C.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. J. T. asst. to the commiss. of Ajmere, 1 mo.  
 SHERER, Lieut. col. G. M. 71st N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
 SMITH, Ens. B. N. 46th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 4, to Shahjehanpore.  
 STEVENSON, Ens. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to April 26.  
 SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.  
 TURNER, Capt. A. dep. judge advocate gen. Peshawur div. fr. Feb. 8 to Nov. 30, to Simla and the hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 VETCH, Maj. H. dep. comm. of Assam and pol. agent in N. Assam, 3 mo.  
 WILDE, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. 3 years, to Eur. on furl.  
 WILLIAMSON, Brev. major F. A. 63rd N.I. March 1 to Nov. 1, Deyrah hills, on m.c.  
 YORKE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.  
 YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 15, to Calcutta.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. 20th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detachs. v. - Tucker.  
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to join and do du. with 11th irr. cav. Feb. 20; proc. to Peshawur in ch. of l. w. 2nd batt. art. to do du. in Peshawur circ. of med. superint.  
 BARBER, Surg. J. art. 4th batt. to rec. med. ch. in add. to his other duties of the 2nd comp. 7th, and 2nd comp. 8th batt. of art. with No. 6 2nd lt. field batt. attach. fr. Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham.  
 BARNARD, Asst. surg. G. to rank fr. Nov. 25.  
 BEALE, Surg. A. fr. 48th to 40th N.I. proc. to Dinapore, Feb. 16.  
 BEATSON, Surg. W. B. civ. asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of the 72nd N.I.  
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. T. 6th irr. cav. to relieve Asst. surg. C. G. Ross fr. the med. ch. of a detach. of European recruits, proceed. towards Lahore, Jan. 28.  
 BOND, Surg. H. R. 74th N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. Watkins, 59th N.I. fr. the med. ch. of the mag. and station hospital at Cawnpore, Feb. 16; fr. 74th to 35th N.I.  
 BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. m.d. 5th irr. cav. to relieve Surg. Clark fr. the temp. med. ch. of the 4th L.C. Feb. 3.

CAMPBELL, Assist. surg. A. L. S. fr. 9th to 1st N.I. Feb. 14.  
 CAMPBELL, Surg. E. fr. 40th to 49th N.I. Feb. 16.  
 CHALDECOTT, Assist. surg. F. J. m.d. to rec. med. ch. of a detach. of Eur. art. recruits, proc. to the upper prov. under the com. of 2nd Lieut. C. W. Maynard, art. Jan. 30.  
 CLARK, Assist. surg. S. to aff. med. aid. to the 54th N.I. v. Surg. A. Wilson, remov. to 9th L.C.  
 COLE, Assist. surg. J. I. to proc. fr. Ferozepore to Peshawur, and pl. himself under ord. of superint. surg.  
 CRAWFORD, Assist. surg. J. D. 1st irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I. v. Lee.  
 CREWE, Assist. surg. A. G. to rank fr. Dec. 14.  
 CROZIER, Assist. Surg. W. placed at the disp. of the lieut. gov. N. W. provinces.  
 CURRIE, Assist. surg. J. A. rec. adm. to do du. with 47th N.I.; to rank fr. Dec. 4.  
 DALE, Assist. surg. A. J. to rank fr. Oct. 20.  
 DALY, Assist. surg. G. H. to rank fr. Nov. 4.  
 DAVIS, Assist. surg. E. V. 31st N.I. to aff. med. aid. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Stokes.  
 ELDERTON, Surg. C. A. posted to 4th N.I. at Peshawur, to join.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 FAYRER, Asst. surg. J. res. surg. Lucknow, to be postmaster at that stat. fr. Oct. 19.  
 GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. 15th irr. cav. to afford med. aid to the troops in garrison at Lahore, Feb. 20.  
 GRANT, Asst. surg. N. J. to rank fr. Dec. 18.  
 HARPER, Surg. G. 36th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 52nd N.I. v. Mawe.  
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. m.d. fr. 8th N.I. to the regt. of Ferozepore, Feb. 16.  
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. R. to rank fr. Dec. 3.  
 IRWIN, Surg. H. 41st N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the 6th irr. cav. and 3rd batt. Punjab police, to offic. as civ. surg. on dep. of Asst. surg. Beatson, Jan. 28.  
 JEFFERY, Vet. surg. S. M. 9th L.C. to aff. profess. aid to the horses of the 4th troop 1st brig. h. art. on its return from the annual practice at Agra, Feb. 16.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. rec. adm. to proc. to Meerut, and do du. in that div.  
 JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L.C. to afford profess. aid to the horses of the 3rd brig. h. art. v. Vet. surg. R. B. Parry, app. to the 3rd L.C. Feb. 2.  
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. art. to aff. med. aid to 1st N.I.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. fr. 1st to 9th N.I. Feb. 14; to be civ. asst. surg. of Purneah; attach. to the 1st N.I. placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Feb. 17.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. m.d. 4th troop 1st brig. h. art. to rec. med. ch. of the jail and civ. estab. at Muttra, Feb. 16.  
 LITTLE, Asst. surg. J. H. m.d. 62nd N.I. to afford med. aid to the 14th irr. cav. dur. indis. of Asst. surg. St. G. W. Tucker.  
 LOCH, Asst. surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of hd. qrs. and 2nd comp. 6th batt. art.  
 MACDONALD, Surg. 41st N.I. to proceed in med. ch. of a detach. of convalescents to Ferozepore, then to join his regt. Feb. 20.  
 MACLAGAN, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 MAWE, Asst. surg. 52nd N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of 3rd troop 1st brig. h. art. on march, and return to Meerut with 1st troop, same brig.  
 MCKELLAR, Surg. E. to med. ch. of 7th inf. Gwalior conting. v. Crozier.  
 MCRAE, Surg. D. fr. 35th to 74th N.I.  
 MOIR, Asst. surg. R. to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 MOTT, Asst. surg. M. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20.  
 O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. P. to rank fr. Nov. 20.  
 PATON, Surg. A. 16th N.I. to afford med. aid to the detach. of recruits of art. Feb. 16.  
 PATON, Surg. G. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. provinces.  
 PICTHALL, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Dec. 14.  
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. to rank fr. Oct. 20.  
 SKINNER, Asst. surg. G. R. to med. ch. of the Gov. General's body-guard, v. Asst. surg. E. Campbell.  
 SPRY, Asst. surg. H. W. to rank fr. Oct. 4.  
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. Mcd. 29th N.I. to rel. Asst. surg. C. Johnson, 3rd N.I. fr. med. ch. of 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. and proc. with it as far as Umballah.  
 TAYLOR, Asst. surg. E. do du. in Eur. hosp. at Dum-Dum, to do du. in Benares div.  
 TIERNEY, Asst. surg. J. F. to do du. in depot hosp. of H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah.  
 THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. 11th irr. cav. to relieve Asst. surg. Clifford, fr. the med. ch. of the 10th irr. cav. Feb. 20.  
 WELLS, Asst. surg. W. W. fr. reg. of Ferozepore to the 48th N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 WILSON, Surg. A. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to jail and civ. estabs. at Muttra (temp.)  
 WOOD, Surg. A. perm. to ret. fr. serv. on pens. of 700l. per an. fr. March 1.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. Oct. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

DALE, A. J. Feb. 23.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Surg. E. to Europe.  
CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. M. to Eur.  
EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. to Eur. m.c.  
LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. 1st N.I. to July 31, prep. to Eur. m.c.  
MADDEN, Surg. C. to Eur. on m.c.  
MOUTAT, Surg. F. J. 12 mo.  
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. 3 yrs. to Eur. m.c.  
TOKE, Surg. J. S. 4th L.C. to April 12.  
TWEDDELL, Surg. H. M. gar. surg. Chunar, to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie and Hills, m.c.  
WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. fr. date he may be relieved fr. med. ch. at Subathoo, to Nov. 1, to rem. in the Hills, on m.c.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. C. D. Rich, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m.c.—10th Hussars. Lieut. B. A. Branfill, 18 mo. to England.—14th Lt. drags. Assist. surg. R. B. Wigstrom, May 14 to Calcutta, and 1 year to England, on m.c.

## INFANTRY.

10th. Lieut. C. Barlow, to April 30, to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Lieut. F. B. Lucas, to April 30, to Bombay, and 2 years to England.—12th. Capt. Durant, 2 years to England.—25th. Capt. W. C. E. Napier, to July 12, in ext.—43rd. Lieut. col. J. Brown, from 94th, v. Phillips, who exch.—53rd. Lieut. A. J. Sutherland, 6 mo.—78th. Lieut. Sydenham, 2 mo. to Mahabeshwur.—81st. Capt. J. B. Flanagan, to March 31, in ext.—83rd. Assist. surg. Bews, 1 year, to England.—94th. Lieut. col. R. N. Phillips, fr. 43rd, v. Brown, who exch.—98th. Lieut. R. J. Hughes, 2 years, to England.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE, wife of E. d. at Amritsur, Feb. 20.  
ALEXANDER, wife of Lieut. A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Vizagapatam, Feb. 9.  
ALLOWAY, Mrs. G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.  
BRIND, the lady of Capt. J. art. d. at Peshawur, Feb. 27.  
BROWNE, wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.  
CLARKE, the lady of Henry, s. at Calcutta, March 2.  
DICKENS, Mrs. T. s. at Calcutta, March 1.  
EGERTON, wife of R. E. c.s. s. at Loodiana, March 2.  
GOOD, Mrs. J. T. s. at Bhowanepore, Feb. 19.  
HARDLESS, Mrs. M. F. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.  
HARRISON, wife of R. P. c.s. d. at Cuttack, Feb. 12.  
HORSFORD, the lady of Lieut. col. art. d. at Cawnpore.  
JACKSON, wife of C. C. c.s. d. at Meerut, March 2.  
JENKINS, wife of Lieut. R. 5th L.C. d. Feb. 17.  
LEMON, Mrs. J. s. at Agra, Feb. 22.  
LYSTA, the lady of Capt. J. d. at Howrah, Feb. 10.  
MARTY, wife of E. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 27.  
MURRAY, wife of T. s. at Simla, Feb. 20.  
OWEN, Mrs. s. at Dinapore, Feb. 16.  
PETERS, wife of S. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 21.  
READ, wife of H. s. at Bundelkund, Feb. 19.  
ROTHNEY, wife of Capt. O. E. 4th Sikh local inf. d. at Meerut, Feb. 17.  
SHADWELL, wife of J. B. d. at Chenapoonjee, Feb. 13.  
TROWER, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 9th lancers, s. at Umballah, Feb. 5.

## MARRIAGES.

ARROWSMITH, A. A. to Eleanor Grace, d. of the late Rev. D. Jones, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.  
BLYTHE, E. to Elizabeth M. widow of the late J. C. Hodges, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.  
DAVIS, J. E. to Miss C. Z. Holguett, at Chandernagore, Feb. 23.  
GREENAWAY, S. R. to Jane D. widow of the late W. D. Duhon, at Cawnpore, Feb. 27.  
HALL, J. E. to Amelia W. d. of the late Lieut. col. A. Shuddham, at Delhi, Feb. 28.  
JUNIOR, W. H. A. to Annie B. C. d. of Lieut. col. T. Nicholson, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.  
LAWRENCE, H. N. to Cecelia, d. of the late Dr. Nicoll, at Kidderpore, Feb. 21.  
LITTLE, R. to Mary A. d. of T. Harris, at Rangoon, Feb. 5.  
MELITUS, G. P. to Mary C. J. Elias, at Calcutta, Feb. 27.  
NORMAN, J. H. to Emily E. d. of the Rev. G. Carter, at Meerut, Feb. 25.  
SMITH, A. H. to Harriett, d. of R. Macnair, at Jessore, Feb. 22.  
WOOD, R. to Miss E. Maria Caser, Feb. 28.  
WOOD, T. W. to Miss V. Mary Whiffen, at Calcutta, Feb. 28.

## DEATHS.

COWAN, wife of D. at Barrackpore, aged 59, Feb. 11.  
FERRIS, E. Anne, d. of W. at Gocoolunge, aged 3, Feb. 21.  
GREENWOOD, B. T. widow of the late Rev. W. at Simla, Feb. 21.  
KERR, wife of R. A. at Calcutta, aged 29, Feb. 17.  
LARDNER, Eliza D. widow of the late R. at Calcutta, Feb. 23.  
LARRATT, Louisa R. d. of G. at Calcutta, aged 8, Feb. 21.  
RUSSELL, inf. d. of Lieut. W. C. at Peshawur, Feb. 11.  
SHORTT, Lieut. col. W. T. late of H.M.'s 87th regt. at Allahabad, Jan. 27.  
WRIGHT, S. at Burdwan, aged 2, Feb. 20.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 21. Jalawar, McLellan, Liverpool; Cœur de Lion, Clendon, Mauritius and Madras.—22. Sir Robert Sepping, Clark, London; England, Garnell, Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—24. Shoe Gong, Mendham, Rangoon; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon; Edith Rose, Crowell, Melbourne.—25. Steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon.—26. Hyderee, Rowe, Mauritius.—27. Rajasthan, Kerr, Sydney; Arrow, Dundo, China and Singapore.—28. Steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Maulmain and Rangoon; steamer Sesostris, Neblett; Aga Bahkur, Barnett, Rangoon; Valparaiso, Rennell, San Francisco and Singapore; Triumph, Cloughton, China and Singapore; Lahore, Tessyman, Rangoon; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Dale, Mauritius and Madras; Witch of the Wave, Miller, San Francisco and Singapore.—MARCH 2. Cowasjee Family, Davis, Melbourne; Newton, Whitney, Melbourne; Belle Creole, Delamare, Cardiff.—3. Erin, McPherson, Maulmain; City of Calcutta, Connell, Glasgow; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Bombay and Mangalore; John Taylor, Carokett, Sydney; Arabella, Cobbs, Boston and Bombay; Theresa, Menrier, Bourbon; steamer Oriental, Henery, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; steamer Formosa, Christian, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Pinang.—4. Screw steamer Calcutta, Goodal, Southampton, Plymouth, and St. Vincent, Ascension, Table Bay, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sir Robert Seppings (Feb. 22), from LONDON.—Capt. Vine, M.A., Lieut. Urquhart, B.A., Surgeon Dale, Lieut. Harnett, H. M. S.  
Per England (Feb. 22), from LONDON.—Mrs. and Miss Garnett.  
Per Shoe Gong (Feb. 24), from RANGOON.—Surgeon Wilson, Asst. surg. Scriven, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. Jordan.  
Per steamer Berenice (Feb. 24), from RANGOON.—Mr. Rily.  
Per Arrow.—Mrs. Hart, 2 children, and native female servant, and Mrs. Lutzeb.  
Per Rajasthan (Feb. 27), from CHINA.—Lieut. Birch, 60th N.I., and Mrs. Birch.  
Per steamer Tenasserim (Feb. 28), from MAULMAIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Rev. and Mrs. Mason, and 3 children; S. H. Taylor, Esq., S. R. W. Oliva, Esq., G. E. Gordon, Esq., Alexander, Esq., and B. A. Barlas, Esq.; Messrs. Malcolm, Wilson, Hill, Hart, Joseph, Elias, and 3 children; B. D. Elias.  
Per Steamer Sesostris (Feb. 28).—Lieut. col. Matthis, 1st Eur. Fus., Capt. Campbell, Beng. Eng., Maj. Shuckburgh.  
Per Valparaiso.—W. Wilmer, Esq.  
Per Witch of the Wave.—Mrs. Miller.  
Per Aga Backer.—Lieut. Glanville, Lieut. Pope, Capt. McKensie.  
Per Lahore.—N. Day.  
Per Triumph.—A. T. Joseph, M. A. S. Joseph.  
Per Cowasjee Family.—Messrs. C. S. and J. Llewellyn.  
Per John Taylor.—Mrs. Cawket and daughter.  
Per Mayaram.—Mrs. Brady.  
Per Arabella.—C. Everell, Esq.  
Per steamer Oriental (March 3), from SUZ and MADRAS.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. B. O. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. G. Tebbes, Mrs. Greenhow, Mr. H. C. Lookwood, Mrs. Wilson, Maj. Walter, Mr. Pridaux, Mr. Lyall, Mrs. Greenaway, Miss Greenaway, Mr. Voight, Mrs. Voight, and infant; Miss Hartmann, Miss Hall, Mr. Graap, Mrs. G. Webb and child, Maria Melville, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. S. Ross, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Stalkart, Mr. Lessant, Mr. Germain, J. Greenhow, Lieut. A. Fraser, Mr. St. Quintens, and Mr. Boom. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Lantour, Mr. R. McKinnon, Mr. Aikin, and Mr. J. H. Young. From SUZ.—Lieut. Greshed, Mr. Harraden, and Mr. Shallow. From GALLE.—John Reid, Wm. Clarke, Thos. Jones, Wm. McCallum, W. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Dumford, Dr. A. Bell, and Mr. Tottenham. From BOMBAY.—Ezekiel Joshua, Miss Newton, James Howarth, Henry Shewring, Henry Leggett, A. Pereira, Miss Curmins, Gen. Jochmus, and Kholey Sing. From PORT PHILLIP.—Mr. D. McDonald. From ADELALIDE.—Miss McFarland and Mr. J. Begg. From MADRAS.—Surg. J. Arthur, Ens. Lee, Smoolk Bahadoor, Mr. J. M. Hall, extra servant of Surg. Arthur, and Mr. J. J. Woolley.  
Per steamer Calcutta (March 4), from LONDON.—From ENGLAND.—Capts. Whiteford and Lawrence, Lieut. Drew, Messrs. Mitchell, McLean, Grieve, Owen, and Armstrong. From CAPE TOWN.—Capt. Bristow. From MADRAS.—E. Lewis, Esq. and Lieut. and Mrs. Hare. Capt. Curtis, in charge of the mail.

## DEPARTURES.

FEB. 17. Joseph Sanderson, Chester, Liverpool and London; John Adam, Moore, Bombay; Humpaske, Howes, London; Victor Amedee, Possel, Madras; Lord Dalhousie, Ferris, London; Sultany, Shire, Mauritius.—18. Judge Shaw, Curtis, Boston; Georgia, Small, London; steamer Shanghai, Paterson, Pinang, Singapore, and China.—19. Marmion, Paige, Melbourne; Fatima, Child, St. Helena and Liverpool; Arrarat, McCall, Bombay; H. M. F. Sybille, Elliot, —; Sultana, Dumayne, Bombay.—20. Queen of the Pacific, Reed, Boston; Linnet, Hart, Maulmain and Rangoon; John Land, Howes, Boston; Robert Ritson, Curwen, Liverpool; Sandford, Callan, Demerara; Aeneas, Wright, Mauritius; Van Dyck, Ketelson, Akyab.—23. Cairo, Leighton, Boston; Sagof, Lugin, Bombay; Cid, Renouf, Havre; City of Poonah, Nacoda, Malabar Coast and Judda; steamer Pekin, Grainger, Singapore and China; steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon and Maulmain.—25. Oxnard, Hinkley, London; Arden Craig, Corney, Liverpool; African, Pollock, Liverpool.—26. Maria Gray, Dickson, Bombay; Peony, Jenkins, Mauritius; Shand, Christie, Demerara; Rob Roy, Francis, Singapore and China; Elise Penelope, Ramage, Maulmain; Nimrod, Pearce, London.—28. Blenheim, Atkinson, London.—MARCH 2. Lady Kennaway, Young, London; Rockliff, Duncan, London.—4. Steamer Bentinck.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Prince of Wales.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Chinnery, Mrs. Bonham, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Montgomerie, Mrs. Murphy and child, Mrs. Harris and 4 children, Mrs. Ommauey and 3 children, Mrs. Boxer and child, Mrs. Howe and 2 children, Mrs. Hume and 2 children, Mrs. Cantley and 4 children, Mrs. Remington and 2 children, Mrs. Kier and 5 children, Mrs. Hawkes and 4 children, Miss Smith, Col. Rowcroft, 2nd regt. N.I.; Major Montgomerie, H. M. 80th regt.; Capt. Hawkes, H. M. 80th regt.; Capt. Boxer, H. M. 80th regt.; Lieut. Hume, H. M. 80th regt.; Lieut. Miller, H. M. 80th regt.; Lieut. Whitehead, H. M. 80th regt.; M. W. Murphy, Esq., asst. surg. H. M. 80th regt.; Major Cantley, light cav.; Dr. Kier, Dr. Turnbull, and Mr. Coleman. Children.—2 Masters Kirk, 2 Masters Haig, 2 Masters Horsford, 2 Misses Horsford, Miss Haig, 2 Misses Cockburn, Miss Kearnes, and 17 servants.

Per Blenheim (Feb. 28) for LONDON.—Mrs. Sheriff and 3 children, Mrs. Coffin and 4 children, Mrs. Swinhoe and 2 children, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson and 2 Masters Anderson, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Meuge and 2 children, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Mollan, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, H. M. 80th regt.; Capt. Ormsby, H. M. 80th regt.; Capt. Harding, H. M. 80th regt.; Capt. Naylor, H. M. 28th regt.; Capt. Mollan, H. M. 75th regt.; Lieut. H. C. Smith, H. M. 80th regt.; Lieut. D. M. Fraser, H. M. 80th regt.; Lieut. J. L. W. Nunn, H. M. 80th regt.; Lieut. and Adjut. Borrowes, H. M. 80th regt.; Ensign Arundel, H. M. 80th regt.; Surg. J. B. Taylor, H. M. 80th regt.; Mr. Watson, 12th N.I.; Rev. J. Warren; Rev. J. P. Meuge; Mr. and Miss Warren; Mr. and Miss Walsh, and child of Geo. Bright, Esq., C.S.; 3 children of Capt. Deins, 2 children of Capt. Mark Mason, 2 children of Capt. Gaitskill, and 9 children and male and female servants with Mrs. Scott.

Per steamer Hindostan, for MADRAS.—Mrs. C. Smith and infant, Lieut. Col. Anstruther, C.B.; Capt. Retherdon, Mr. Campbell. For GALLÉ.—Dr. A. Bell. For BOMBAY.—Shaikh Abdoel Rozack. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Little, Mr. J. Thornton, Capt. Call, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. St. George Tucker, Mr. G. F. Behrends. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Spankie, Mr. G. McNair, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Col. Roberts, Lieut. Francis, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Moultrie, Mrs. Mousel and 3 children, Mrs. Maul, Mrs. Wardroper, Miss Cotton, Mr. Williams, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Talbert, Capt. Dining, Mrs. Harrington, Capt. Black, Lieut. Garforth.

Per steamer Bentinck (March 4), to MADRAS and SUZ.—To MADRAS.—Mr. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Lieut. Willis, Mr. M. E. Parson, Mr. J. Newson, Syfool Moolk Bahadorg. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Thomas, Lieut. H. A. Fraser, Mr. G. Rushington, Mr. G. B. Capel, Mr. R. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Hollis, Mr. Pollard, Messrs. Tauxhall, Alexander Brooks, T. M. Wales, William Fotheringham, F. McClelland, Dr. Lucy, William Pike, Pestonjee Jewanjee, Saloo and Sheikh Jassum. To SUZ.—Mr. Webb. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Schoene, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Chapman, Mr. H. Davidson, Mr. A. Money, Mr. Dorgani. To MALTA.—Mr. Geisy, Mr. Joe Hills, Mrs. Col. Mountain, Mr. Greenacre, Mr. Harris, Mr. Charles Harris. To MARSHALLS.—Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Boile, Dr. Peck. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. H. Tyler and child, Mr. and Mrs. Montresor and 3 children, Mr. Grey, Dr. and Mrs. Inglis and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Lyell, 2 children, and infant; Dr. and Mrs. Estwell and infant, Gen. Roberts and child, Capt. Bushby, Dr. Clifford, Capt. Tallock's 2 children, Capt. Handley's 2 children, Mrs. Watson, Col. Hawkes, Lieut. A. J. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Mr. Newland, Capt. Herbert, Messrs. W. Farr, A. Croaker, George Hardy.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 5, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	Sell. 6 9 to	Buy. 6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	Par. to 4 as.	prem.
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	dis. 1 8 ..	1 10
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	prem. 0 4 ..	0 0

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2550
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 720
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 4	.. 16 1	
Gold Dust .....	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	223 0	.. 225 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	222 0	.. 223 0	
Sovereigns .....	10 0	.. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0	.. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 9	.. 20 10	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 5s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 4).—*Cotton Goods, &c.*—The general position of this market is much the same as reported in our last, and as regards most staple Manchester goods we see no immediate prospect of an advance in price to compensate for the decline in exchange; importers continuing free sellers. *Grey Shirtings*.—A considerable amount of Sales are reported in 40 inch, and some qualities have brought a slight advance, but most of the wider cloths are placed with difficulty even at former rates. *White Shirtings*.—The finest makes are much inquired for, and the supply being moderate, prices are on the advance; a few have also been in demand at full prices. *White Fancy Shirtings*.—Importers have continued to accept previous prices, and the demand not being very brisk, there appears no hope of improvement until supplies are more moderate. *Prints* continue in a most unsatisfactory

state, the large stock here having been but little reduced by the purchases of the Caubul dealers, who are now leaving; and where sales have to be made the prices are ruinous. *Turkey Red Goods* are in fair demand, but no advance in prices has taken place. *Copper*.—Sales have been to an insignificant extent, but *Sheet* is scarce, and held for extreme rates, whilst of *Bolt* and *Nail* none is obtainable; *Tile* and *Old* have not fully participated in the late improvement; steady imports of coin from China interfering with the former, and the number of vessels sheathed with the latter.

## MADRAS.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We have heard with much satisfaction that the electric telegraph has already been brought into operation in a manner which cannot fail to exhibit its importance to Government. The wing of H.M.'s 43rd regiment, under orders to march from Poonamallee, were under some hesitation about being able to move, consequent on the non-arrival of some of the supplies and followers; but by means of the telegraph, the communications were so rapidly made by the quartermaster-general, that the whole of the arrangements were completed, and the detachment enabled to march yesterday morning en route to Bangalore; thereby saving certainly one, perhaps two days, at a season when every day was of importance to the health of the men.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25.

H.M.'s 94th REGIMENT.—On Saturday evening, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the head-quarters of the 94th regiment. His Excellency was received by the line with presented arms and the customary honours, the usual number of guns being at the same time fired from the saluting battery. The wing then marched past in slow and quick time, and afterwards performed a series of evolutions with its accustomed precision and celerity; after which it again formed line and advanced to the general salute. The lieutenant-general expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the men and their steadiness under arms, after which the wing returned to its barracks, from what we suppose will be its last review in India.—*Ibid*.

THE WEATHER.—There was yesterday morning a most unusually dense fog at Madras, which shrouded everything, and obscured the sun until after seven o'clock. No doubt it betokens the early setting in of the delayed southerly wind, although it did not appear to come from that direction.—*Spectator*, March 1.

MOOTOOCHERRY.—The *Bangalore Herald* reports that the people of that station have subscribed Rs. 2,448 towards the erection of school-rooms and a reading-room at Mootoocherry. The commissioner of Mysore, it appears, wrote to the projector of the undertaking, asking the amount required to complete the estimate. He was informed, and instantly forwarded Rs. 625 as his subscription. A great number of European pensioners live at Mootoocherry.

THE MADRAS BANK.—The *Madras Spectator* publishes the annexed schedule of the cash reserves of the Madras Bank:—

Cash on hand 1st January, 1852,	Rs. 15,03,082
Do. do. 30th June, ..	19,74,688
Do. do. 1st January, 1853,	34,47,560
Do. do. 30th June, ..	23,45,071
Do. do. 1st January, 1854,	36,48,470

It will be perceived that the funds lying idle in the coffers of the bank have been doubled within two years. Nevertheless, several of the shareholders are desirous of permission to increase the subscribed capital. The only justification for such a proposal would be the belief that a season of monetary pressure was at hand, an idea which we believe is not altogether imaginary.

SECUNDRABAD.—The old European barracks at Secundrabad, the most unhealthy in India, have been condemned. The order for erecting a new edifice has arrived from England.

THE SHERVARY HILLS.—A letter from a visitor to the Shervary hills, which latter form a kind of Indian paradise, has been published. The climate is delightful, and game in abundance, from woodcocks to royal tigers. Yercaud, at the top of the hills, is covered with houses and gardens well laid out, and the climate requires and permits the English style of construction. Supplies are abundant, and, above all, it is almost impossible to sleep without a fire. The hills are 220 miles from Madras, and M. Doure and Co.'s transit-carriages run to the foot. From thence to Yercaud the distance is about two hours' walk. The time occupied in the journey from Madras is about forty hours.

MILITARY ITEMS.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the 15th Hussars lately, on which occasion the chief was received on the ground under the usual salute due to his rank. The camp of H.M.'s 15th Hussars has been ordered to be removed from their present encamping-ground to the Black Town Esplanade, in consequence of a few cases of cholera having appeared in the camp of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, and terminated fatally.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

H.M.'s 15TH HUSSARS.

*Head-Quarters, Mysore Division, Bangalore, Jan. 29, 1854.*

—On H.M.'s 15th Hussars quitting the Mysore division on their return to England, Major-General Sewell feels it no less than his duty to state that the conduct of H.M.'s 15th has been an example of the best behaviour in quarters that he can call to mind; he is aware of no instance of greater propriety of military conduct, and sobriety of character in barracks and out of barracks. He has infinite pleasure in making known that in H.M.'s 15th Hussars there have only been one general, one district, and three regimental courts-martial, in the last two years. The 15th have also lately volunteered, and during the carrying out of that order, there were no defaulters: these matters stand on record to the credit of the regiment.

Major-General Sewell will also with pleasure state that the attendance of the soldiers of this regiment, their children and families, at the evening service of our church has been happily and usually numerous; thus remembering their duty also to their God, and doing their best for the comfort of their own salvation.

Major-General Sewell offers to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and his officers his best acknowledgments of their constant zeal in the service of the regiment, and which has so mainly contributed to the establishing the valuable character now possessed by H.M.'s 15th Hussars.

May the blessing of God grant to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, his officers, and men, a safe passage to England, and a happy meeting with their friends at home.

## BRIGADIER ELLIOTT'S ADDRESS.

*Rangoon, 19th February, 1854.*—Brigadier Elliott, K.H., will embark to-morrow morning with the head-quarters of H.M.'s 51st K. O. light infantry for Madras and England, and is happy to give over command of this station to Brigadier Franklyn from this date.

On relinquishing the honourable command, consisting of the artillery, H.M.'s 51st K.O.L.I., 9th and 35th regiments of the Madras presidency, to which he was appointed at the commencement of hostilities with the Burmese Government, Brigadier Elliott returns his sincere thanks to the heads of departments, and commanding officers, who acted under his orders during the earlier portion of the late operations, for the able assistance they have at all times afforded him.

The brigadier begs that all officers of the staff who have acted with him, or under his orders in connection with this brigade, will be assured of the high estimation in which they are held by him, for the zeal and attention with which they executed the orders and instructions emanating from the brigadier himself; and he requests that Capt. Lloyd, brigade major, will accept his best thanks for the perfect efficiency and unwearied zeal which he has exhibited in the performance of the onerous duties of his office, both at Promé and since the arrival of the brigade at this station.

Commanding officers are desired to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the brigadier's admiration of their gallant conduct in the field, their patient endurance of severe sickness and privations, and their general good conduct, whether in camp or quarters, by which they have well sustained the reputation for gallantry and high discipline which has distinguished the army of the Madras presidency when and wherever employed.

In recording his sense of their excellent conduct, Brigadier Elliott remarks with pleasure that there has been but little crime, and that not an instance of lawless marauding, or of ill-treatment of the inhabitants of the country by the troops forming this force, has occurred since its arrival in Burmah.

It is by such steadiness and discipline that the honour of the British name is supported, and the reputation of both officers and men enhanced. Those regiments which are about to return to the presidency, embark with the conscious pride of men who have well performed their duty, and by their soldierly conduct won the approbation of their sovereign and the Government.

In a short time the troops which form the "1st Madras Brigade," late of the "Army of Burmah," will be dispersed; and in publishing this, his last order, Brigadier Elliott assures the officers and men of the brigade, that he will always entertain the warmest interest in their welfare, and that wherever they may proceed, they will bear with them his hearty good wishes.

## CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BANBURY, G. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of s. div. of Arcot dur. emp. of M'Donell.  
CARMICHAEL, D. F. asst. to mag. N. div. Arcot, to exerc. power conferred by Act 1 of 1853.  
ELLIOT, W. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddapah, resu. ch. Feb. 27.

KNOX, T. J. sub-coll. Malabar, to be a lay trustee of the church at Palghat.

M'DONELL, E. R. to act as sub-jud. of the zillah of Combaconum dur. empl. of Silver, Feb. 28.

SILVER, J. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Combaconum dur. abs. of Scott, Feb. 28.

WOODGATE, C. H. actg. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Tinnevely, assum. ch. Feb. 24.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CUNLIFFE, B. 1 mo. Ceylon.

HOOPER, G. S. 1 mo. to Ceylon.

MALTRY, J. N. 1 mo.

ROUPELL, T. B. 1 mo.

SCOTT, S. to Oct. 6, Neilgherries.

TWEEDIE, A. G. 3 yrs. to Eur.

## MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER, Cornet F. M. fr. 4th to 8th L.C. March 2.

ARNOT, Ens. D. to rank fr. Dec. 9; posted to 34th N.I. as 3rd ens. Feb. 15.

BALMER, Ens. A. to rank fr. Dec. 14; posted to 24th N.I. as 4th ens. Feb. 15.

BELL, Ens. J. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to the 11th N.I. March 2.

BENSON, Capt. R. 11th N.I. passed exam. in n. lang.

BENSON, Ens. C. A. to rank fr. July 13, 1853; posted to 45th N.I. as 1st ens. Feb. 15; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 2, in succ. to Cottell, prom.

BRADFORD, Cornet E. R. C. 6th L.C. to do du. 2nd L.C. to join, via Bombay, March 2.

BYAM, Lieut. W. T. 7th L. C. passed in Hindustani, Feb. 24.

CLUBLEY, Ens. J. K. to rank fr. Dec. 14; posted to 18th N.I. as 4th ens. Feb. 15.

COLBECK, Brev. maj. H. 3rd Eur. regt. perm. to retire, Feb. 28.

COLE, Ens. R. A. to rank fr. Dec. 14; posted to 31st N.I. as 4th ens.; to do du. with 21st N.I. to join Feb. 15.

CRIGHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to be an extra asst. to res. at Nagpore, fr. Dec. 11.

CROSSMAN, Ens. C. P. 41st N.I. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. in construc. of bungalows between Nagpore and Aurangabad.

DASHWOOD, Ens. A. A. G. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 28, v. Colbeck, ret.

DICKEN, Ens. W. P. to rank fr. Dec. 9; posted to 6th N.I. as 3rd ens. Feb. 15.

DRAKE, Ens. C. W. J. 36th N.I. passed in Hind. Feb. 27.

DRURY, Ens. A. 51st N.I. to be empl. as exec. off. under ord. of Rev. Bd. Feb. 28.

DUNCAN, Ens. H. T. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 24.

ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. qual. for civ. engineering.

FABER, Lieut. col. G. E. engs. to be ch. engr. and mem. b. of mil. board, v. Cotton.

FAREWELL, Lieut. W. T. F. 3rd Eur. regt. qual. for civ. engineering and surveying.

FORD, Capt. B. 12th N.I. res. 2nd in com. of Pegu L.I. batt.

FRYER, Lieut. G. E. 21st N.I. pass. in Hindustani, Feb. 24.

GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. qual. for surveying.

GILBERTSON, Lieut. C. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to do du. with Eur. inf. depôt at the Mount, March 7.

GOLDINGHAM, Ens. J. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20; posted fr. 50th to 27th N.I. as 4th ens. to do du. with 50th until further ord.

GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd N.I. to office as a dep. commissr. of 3rd class in Saugor and Nerbudda terr.

GORDON, Lieut. A. A. 7th L.C. passed in Hindustani, Feb. 24.

GOUGH, Corn. P. B. P. 2nd L.C. to join, via Bombay.

GRADY, Capt. R. W. O. 34th L.J. res. superint. of roads between Bellary and Kurnool, &c.

GRAY, Ens. F. H. 32nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Feb. 24.

GRAY, Capt. F. 1st N.V.B. to com. detach. 2nd N.V.B. at Poona-mallee, v. Triest, on leave.

GRIFFIN, Brev. capt. J. G. B. to be capt. 3rd M. Eur. reg. fr. Feb. 28, v. Colbeck, ret.

HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. qual. for surveying.

HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. perm. to join, via Calcutta, Feb. 28.

HARRINGTON, Ens. W. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20; posted fr. 2nd batt. art. to 42nd N.I. as 4th ens. to do du. 2nd batt. art. until further ord. Feb. 15.

HAY, Ens. W. to rank fr. Dec. 10; posted to 44th N.I. as 4th ens. Feb. 15.

HEYSHAM, Lieut. B. F. 13th N.I. exam. in Hindustani; cred. prog.

HILL, Ens. W. to rank fr. Aug. 15, 1853; posted fr. 44th to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to do du. with 44th until further ord. Feb. 15.

HILL, Ens. H. S. to do du. 50th N.I. Feb. 28.

ISACKE, Cornet M. H. G. 8th L.C. passed in Hindustani, Mar. 3.

JENKINS, Lieut. A. 2nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adjt.

JENNINGS, Ens. C. J. to rank fr. Sept. 10, 1853, posted fr. 15th to 4th N.I. at 3rd ens. to do du. with 15th unt. further ord.

JONES, Lieut. G. art. fr. 1st batt. to H. brigade, March 2.

KEYES, Lieut. T. J. H. 17th N.I. to be empl. as exec. off. und. ord. of Rev. Bd. Feb. 28.

KING, Lieut. T. P. 50th N.I. app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 25th N.I. to join.  
 LEE, Ens. C. D. I. to rank fr. Dec. 9, posted to 37th gren. as 3rd ens. to join via Calcutta, Feb. 15.  
 LENNOX, Lieut. C. E. 1st Fus. pass. exam. in n. lang.  
 LLOYD, Lieut. M. B. S. art. pass. exam. in n. lang.  
 LUGARD, Ens. H. J. to rank fr. Dec. 14, posted to 47th N.I. as 4th ens. Feb. 15.  
 MAYNE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
 McDONELL, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. to exec. ch. of construct. of jail at Honore, March 4.  
 McNEILL, Ens. M. to rank fr. Dec. 10; posted to 13th N.I. as 4th ens. to join Feb. 15.  
 McNEILL, Ens. M. 13th N.I. remov. fr. doing du. with 12th, app. to do du. with 26th N.I. until Oct. then proceed to join his regt. March 2.  
 MILNER, Brig. H. R. perm. to res. com. of Bangalore; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. March 7.  
 METCALFE, Ens. D. to rank fr. Dec. 20; posted fr. 2nd batt. art. to 10th N.I. as 4th ens.; to do du. 2nd batt. art. until further orders, Feb. 15.  
 MOXON, Ens. T. to rank from Aug. 15, 1853; posted to 45th N.I. as 2nd ens. to join Feb. 15.  
 MULLINS, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. doing du. sappers and miners, to act as adjt. and qr. mr. to the latter corps; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 2.  
 NORRIS, Lieut. W. late prom. to 1st N.V.B.  
 NUTTALL, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. ?  
 OBBARD, Ens. T. to rank fr. Dec. 10; posted fr. 48th to 17th N.I. as 3rd ens. to do du. 48th until further ord. Feb. 15.  
 OWEN, Capt. W. G. 11th N.I. to be superint. of roads between Bellary and Kurnool.  
 PALMER, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. ret. to du.  
 PEMBERTON, Ens. W. M. to rank fr. July 13, 1853; posted to 37th gren. as 2nd ens.; to do du. 1st fus. until further ord. Feb. 15.  
 PODMORE, Ens. H. B. to rank fr. Dec. 20; posted from 12th to 4th N.I. as 4th ens. to join, Feb. 15.  
 RICHARDSON, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 31st L.I.  
 SANDY, Col. G. 6th L. C. to com. N. div. of army.  
 SARGENT, Col. H. 30th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Bangalore, v. Col. Milner, res.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. A. N. art. ret. to div. Feb. 28.  
 SHERMAN, Ens. J. F. T. to rank fr. Aug. 15, 1853, posted to 31st N.I. as 3rd ens. to do du. 37th un. further ord. Feb. 15.  
 STRANGE, Capt. W. 2nd cav. ser. pl. at disp. of Fort St. George.  
 STEVENS, Lieut. A. 18th N.I. qual. for surveying.  
 STEVENSON, Ens. F. to rank fr. Dec. 10; posted fr. 38th to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. to do du. with 38th until further ord. Feb. 15.  
 STREET, Ens. C. W. to rank fr. Dec. 10; posted fr. 38th to 2nd Eur. L. I. as 6th ens. to do du. 38th until further ord. Feb. 15.  
 SWINNEY, Lieut. J. 32nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Feb. 24.  
 TIGHE, Lieut. J. S. 8th L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. Feb. 28.  
 TOMES, Lieut. E. 2nd N.V.B. to be in ch. of pensioners, &c. at Ongole, dur. abs. of Capt. Nelson, Feb. 23.  
 VINE, Capt. W. 6th L.C. ret. to duty.  
 WALKER, Lieut. G. A. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. n. lang. ?  
 WARD, Maj. W. com. 4th comp. art. Hyderabad conting. to res. appt. fr. March 1, and pl. serv. at disp. of Gov. of Fort St. George; serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C.  
 WAY, Ens. T. H. 35th N.I. passed exam. in n. lang.  
 WELDON, Ens. T. to rank fr. Dec. 9, posted to 42nd N.I. as 3rd ens. Feb. 15.  
 YARDE, Maj. W. G. com. Paulghat, to be a lay trustee of the church at Paulghat.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, Lieut. W. C. J. F. 40th N.I. to Aug. 15, to Mahabuleshwur hills.  
 CAMERON, Lieut. C. H. art. to Bombay, prep. to Eur. m.c.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. 45th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 CLEMONS, Lieut. col. C. 20th N.I. to May 31, 1855, Neilgherries, m.c.  
 CONRAW, Brig. gen. art. leave canc.  
 COTTON, Lieut. col. A. T. eng. to Eur. on m.c.  
 DORRIS, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. March 5 to May 31, to Neilgherries.  
 ELLIOT, Brig. W. H. 30 days.  
 GOAD, Brev. capt. J. W. art. 2 years to sea and Cape, m.c.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 1 mo. to Madras.  
 HAMILTON, Capt. D. 21st N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 HUMPHREYS, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. 1 mo. to Madras, prep. to leave to Europe, on m.c.  
 JACKSON, Capt. W. B. 31st N.I. to Feb. 19, 1855, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 JUSTICE, Brev. col. W. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 KEMPT, Capt. R. J. 43rd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 LAVIE, Brev. maj. T. art. to April 15, in ext.  
 MACINTYRE, Lieut. J. M'K. art. 2 yrs. to sea, Mauritius, or the Cape, on m.c.  
 MERCER, Maj. W. H. 37th gren. to April 13, prep. to retire.  
 MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. 6 weeks to Bombay.  
 MILLAR, Lieut. col. J. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

NORRIS, Lieut. W. 1st N.V.B. 18 mo. to Darjeeling, m.c.  
 NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 ORR, Ens. J. W. 19th N.I. to Oct. 31.  
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. leave canc.  
 PHILLIPS, Capt. A. C. 36th N.I. fr. Feb. 11, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to Europe.  
 PULLEY, Lieut. L. H. 9th N.I. to March 31, 1855, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 SIMPSON, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 1, to Coimbatore and Neilgherries.  
 SWEET, Capt. T. 21st N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 TRIST, Capt. G. H. 2nd N.V.B. to Eur.  
 WOOD, Capt. H. W. 4th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 YOUNG, Capt. F. 24th N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.  
 ALEXANDER, F. M. Feb. 28.  
 INFANTRY.  
 BALMER, A. Feb. 28.  
 CAMPBELL, W. H. Feb. 26.  
 COLE, R. A. Feb. 28.  
 CLUBLEY, J. K. Feb. 28.  
 HILL, H. S. Feb. 26.  
 LUGARD, H. J. Feb. 28.  
 RICHARDSON, J. A. Feb. 26.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BLACKLOCK, Assist. surg. A. to be permanent assist. to surg. of gen. hospital, &c. March 7.  
 BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. ret. to du.  
 CLEGHORN, Assist. surg. H. F. C. to be surg. to 4th dist.  
 FORD, Assist. surg. C. G. E. to be surg. fr. Feb. 14, v. Hay, ret.  
 HICHENS, Surg. J. posted to 4th batt. art. and to the charge of the art. horse and foot, at Secunderabad.  
 JACKSON, Surg. J. M. to rank, fr. Jan 8, v. Anderson, dec.  
 MACFARLANE, Assist. surg. D. to be surg. fr. Feb. 24, in succ. to Key, ret.  
 MACFARLANE, Surg. D. M.D. posted to 37th N.I.  
 MORROGH, Surg. G. serv. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. the govt. having accepted his resig. in Hyderabad conting.  
 PRICHARD, Surg. W. G. posted to 46th N.I. Feb. 25.  
 SHAW, Surg. J. to be superint. of eye infirmary, and prof. of midwifery, and diseases of the eye, March 7.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. to Eur. on m.c.  
 LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. 2 mos. Neilgherries.  
 MORROGH, Surg. 2 mos. prep. to Eur.  
 PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. 52nd N.I. to March 14, in ext.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ABDY, wife of Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. d. at Bowenpille, Feb. 21.  
 CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. John A. 7th L.C. s. at Ootacamund, Feb. 19.  
 COLLINGWOOD, wife of Lieut. of the art. s. at Saugor, Feb. 10.  
 DE CELES, Mrs. P. d. at Madras, Feb. 23.  
 DIGBON, wife of J. R. A. d. at Madras, Feb. 19.  
 FERNANDEZ, wife of Capt. T. M.D. 46th, s. at Madras, Feb. 20.  
 GODFREY, wife of Rev. S. A. d. at Combaconum, Feb. 8.  
 KENNEDY, wife of Capt. Clerk, 46th N.I. d. at Cananore, Feb. 11.  
 SHAPMAN, Clarissa, H. wife of E. S. s. at Vellore, Feb. 19.

## MARRIAGES.

BARREN, Alex. to Barbara, M. A. d. of Apoth. H. Van Deerlin, at Madras, Feb. 22.  
 COURT, John H. sen. to Sophia E. d. of the late J. P. Saalfelt, at Black Town, Feb. 20.  
 CRONAN, Serj. James, H. A. to Anne Jane Lynch, at Kamptee, Feb. 23.  
 GIBSON, G. to Elizabeth, d. of J. Smith, at Quilon, Feb. 27.  
 KARNY, James, to Adelaide A. d. of Staff-Serj. Wm. J. Gage, at Hoosoor.  
 LEE, Charles, asst. surg. 2nd Eur. L. I. to Mary M. S. d. of the late Capt. J. S. Sherman, 15th N.I. at Secunderabad.  
 NAZIR, Peter P. to Elizabeth M. d. of Robert Watson, Apoth. at Cuddalore, Feb. 22.  
 PRENDERGAST, Guy L. c.s. to Elizabeth S. d. of Brig. W. Justice of the Madras army, at Madras, March 8.  
 STUART, E. S. H. to Eleanor J. Jackson, at Madras, Feb. 23.  
 WALLER, John P. to Hannah C. Bishop, at Madras, Feb. 27.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Charlotte R. d. of Richard, aged 11 mo. at Pulicat, Feb. 26.  
 COCHRANE, Robert, at Cuddalore, Feb. 18.  
 COLLINGWOOD, infant s. of Lieut. of the art. at Saugor, Feb. 8.  
 DICK, Laura J. d. of Frederick, at Madras, aged 1, Feb. 27.  
 JUDGE, Mrs. Jane, at Ragapettah, aged 39, Feb. 25.  
 PAULICO, Charles, at Madras, Jan. 16.

RHIND, Ens. J. H. B. 3rd L.I. at Palyhaucherry, Feb. 28.  
SHEAD, Serjt. Josiah, 2nd batt. of art. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 28, Feb. 24.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 24. Curreeam Bux, Manook, Rangoon.—25. Minden, Crawford, Munsoorcottah; H. M. ship Sybille, Elliott, Kedgerie; Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, Rangoon.—26. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—28. Edward Marquard, Durnford, Negapatam; screw steamer Calcutta, Goodall, Southampton, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mauritius, and Galle.—MARCH 4. Virginie, Finney, Chittagong.—5. Hougoumont, Darke, Cuddalore.—6. Victor Amedee, Passel, Calcutta and Bimlipatam.—10. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Calcutta; steamer Pekin, Whilly, Tranquebar.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Curreeam Bux, from Rangoon.—Mr. M. Troy.  
Per Minden, Feb. 25, from Munsoorcottah.—Col. Campbell, Capt. Sherrock, Mr. and Mrs. Boothby and child, Mr. R. O. Campbell and Mrs. Shortland, Mrs. Potgieter and 2 children, Mrs. Naylan, Mr. Duckworth, apothecary of 2nd M.N.I.  
Per Earl of Hardwicke, Feb. 25, from Rangoon.—Brig. Elliott, Captains Anderson and Dixon; Lieuts. Madden, Marshall, and O'Callaghan; Ensigns Nafford, Aiton, and Kerr; Paymaster Burney, Lieut. and Adj. Clane, Qr.-Mr. Shean, Surg. Beatson.  
Per steamer Oriental (Feb. 26), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Umphelby, Mr. Hill, Mr. W. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Richardson, Captain McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. H. Forshaw, and Mr. Ouchterlony. From SUEZ.—Mr. D. McBeth. From HONG-KONG.—Dr. McAndrew, Mrs. McAndrew, and 2 children. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. R. O. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Tebbis, Mrs. Greenhow, Mr. Lockwood, Mrs. Wilson, Maj. Walter, Mr. Rideaux, Mr. Lyall, Mrs. Greenaway, Mr. Voight, Miss Greenaway, Mrs. Voight, infant, Miss Hartman, Miss Hall, Mr. Graep, Mrs. Webb and child, Maria Melvill, Mr. Laurence, Mr. S. Ross, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Stalkart, Mr. Lissant, Mr. Germain, Mr. J. Greenhow, Lieut. A. Fraser, Mr. St. Quinton, servant, and Mr. Boom. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lautour, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Aiklin and Mr. Young. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Greathead, Mr. Hanaden, and Mr. Shallon. From SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. Beddome, Mr. Watt, 2 Misses Watt, Miss Tristram, Mr. Westropp, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Baker, Mr. T. Hewlett, Mr. Bell, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gould, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Moyle, Miss Morris, and Mr. Ravenscroft. From SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Phillips, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Romayne, and Lieut. Ball. From SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mrs. Scott and son. From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Adamson, Mrs. Hawks, Capt. Downs, and E. F. servant. From SOUTHAMPTON to HONG-KONG.—Lieut. W. Carey, Mr. Man and Mrs. Man. From MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. Fleming. From MARSEILLES to HONG-KONG.—Mr. McLane, Mr. LeRoy, Mr. Buisonet. From SUEZ to ADEN.—Hon. Mr. Lumsden, Rev. Mr. Strickland, Mr. Lumsden, and Capt. Carr. From SUEZ to GALLE.—Mr. Johnson. From SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Broctren and Mr. Salm. From ADEN to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ravenscroft. From ADEN to HONG-KONG.—Capt. Case. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Capt. Cook, Mr. B. H. Smith, Mr. Blundell and native servant, and Mr. Johnston. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Reid, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Jones, Mr. McCullen, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. Dumford, Dr. A. Bell, Mr. Tottenham. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Ezekiel Joshua, Miss Newton, James Howarth, Henry Shewing, Hewing Leggett, A. Pereira, Mr. Curnen, General Jochmar, and one native.  
Per Edward Marquard (Feb. 26), from NEGAPATAM.—Mrs. Durnford and family. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Doyle.  
Per screw steamer Calcutta (Feb. 28), from SOUTHAMPTON, &c.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Fischer and 2 children, Mrs. Macleod and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. Hardy, Rev. S. Hobbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Benton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hitchens, Dr. R. H. Buchanan, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Trydell, Lieut. W. C. Palmer, Messrs. B. Kennedy, Clubley, R. Cole, Balmer, Alexander, and Lugard, Col. Conran, lady, infant, and 4 servants, Capt. Moorcroft, Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher, Lieut. Jervis, Mr. D. Scott, 4 Chinese, Mrs. Manners and child. For CALCUTTA.—Col. Whiteford, Capt. Lawrence, Lieut. Draw, Mr. Pithall, Mr. McLean, Mr. Crewe, Mr. Owen, Mr. R. Armstrong, L. S. Jackson, Esq. C. S. and servant, Capt. Bristow, 2 deck passengers, and Capt. Curtis in charge of the Mails.  
Per steamer Pekin (March 10), from TRANQUEBAR.—Mrs. Nicolls and family, Capt. Nicolls, 25th N.I. Asst. com. gen. Lieut. Warden, 13th regt. N.I.  
Per Victor Amedee (March 6), from CALCUTTA and BIMPATAM.—Mr. Gilbertson, 3rd M. E. R. Mrs. Gilbertson, Mrs. and Miss Mathies.  
Per steamer Bentinck (March 10), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Fergusson, Mrs. Fergusson, Lieut. Willis, Syfool Moolk Bahadoor.

## DEPARTURES.

FEB. 24. Regins, Locke, Calcutta; Conservative, Waterson, London.—25. Speculation, Leeford, London via Calingapatam.—26. Harsinger, Tannen, Northern Ports.—27. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Calcutta; H. M. ship Sybille, Elliot, Trincomalee and Bombay.—28. Trafalgar, Taylor, London; screw steamer Calcutta, Goodall, Calcutta.—MARCH 1. John Brightman, Gahan, Mauritius; Chinsurah, Shaw, Sydney.—2. Pekin, Whilly, Tranquebar and Calcutta.—3. Edward Marquard, Durnford, Calcutta.—9. Minden, Crawford, London; Dolphin, Harris, Rangoon and Moulmain; Dolphin, Harris, Rangoon.—11. Steamer Bentinck, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Conservative (Feb. 24), to LONDON.—Dr. and Mrs. Menzies and 6 children, Miss Menzies.  
Per steamer Oriental (Feb. 27), to CALCUTTA.—Surg. J. Arthur, Ens. C. D. T. Lee, Syfool Moolk Bahadoor.  
Per Trafalgar (Feb. 28), to LONDON.—Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Knox and 4 children, Mrs. Blackford and 3 children, Mrs. Swinny and child, Mrs. Caldwell and 4 children, Mrs. Clarkson and 4 children; Lieut. Col. Smith, commanding H. M.'s 15th Hussars; Major O. S. Blackford, Capt. R. Knox, Lieuts. Swinny and Harnett, Lieut. and Adj. Greatham, Asst. surg. Jee, Cornets Stewart and North; Qr. mr. Clarkson, H. M.'s 15th Hussars; Rev. R. Caldwell, Master McKennie.  
Per screw steamer Calcutta (Feb. 28), to CALCUTTA.—R. Lewis, Esq.; Lieut. and Mrs. Hare.  
Per Pekin (March 2), to CALCUTTA and TRANQUEBAR. For TRANQUEBAR.—Major J. W. L. Hancock, Capt. H. W. Palmer, Lieut. T. W. Lawson,

Lieut. A. D. Bell, Asst. surg. W. Harden, Asst. surg. A. Bell, Paymaster F. Dunbar.

Per steamer Bentinck, from MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—G. Arbuthnot, Esq., Mrs. Arbuthnot, 4 children, one European and one native servant; Mrs. B. Cunliffe, 3 children and European servant; Mrs. H. D. Taylor, infant, and native servant (to join at Galle); Miss Goodlen, G. W. Boothby, Esq. and Mrs. Boothby, Mrs. G. S. Hooper, child, and native servant; Rev. N. J. Moody, Capt. J. Brett, Capt. G. C. S. Durant, Mrs. Major Nicolay, 4 children, and European servant; and Capt. H. W. Wood. From MADRAS to ALEXANDRIA.—J. Joolden, Esq. and Mons. Perrotel. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—E. R. C. Bradford, Esq. and native servant. From MADRAS to GALLE and back.—B. Cunliffe, Esq. and G. S. Hooper, Esq.

Per Minden (March 9), for LONDON.—Mrs. Hobart, 5 children; Mrs. Rudd, 2 children; Mrs. Duff, 2 children; Mrs. Cotton, 3 children; Mrs. Justice, child; Mrs. Reilly, 4 children; Miss Howard, Miss Buddham, Brig. W. Justice, Col. A. Cotton, Asst. surg. C. M. Duff, J. P. Moline, Esq., Lieut. Currie, 1 child of W. A. Serle, Esq.; and Lieut. Miller, H. M.'s 15th Hussars.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 11, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
On 4 per cent. do. Sicca and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "  
Ditto above 30 days ..... 7 "  
Investments ..... Rs. 35,78,993 3 2  
Circulation and Deposits ..... 47,62,681 1 2  
Specie in the Bank ..... 40,97,096 11 9

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26

1829-30

1841 ½ to ½ prem.

4 per cent. .. 1832-33 ½ to ½ dis.

1835-36 Par. to ½ prem.

1843 ½ to ½ prem.

5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 6

book debt .. ..

Tanjore Bonds .. .. Par. to ½ prem.

Bank of Madras Shares .. 17 to 18 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2 each  
Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
H. M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.

Sell, par.

Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.

Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

The LONDON MAIL of Feb. 8th arrived at Bombay March 10th (per Victory).

MAJOR RAWLINSON'S DISCOVERIES.—We take the following from the *Bombay Guardian*:—"We understand that Major Rawlinson is prosecuting his labours at Bagdad with great energy. He has made some important discoveries of remains in Lower Babylonia, the region about Bagdad. He has found among the Assyrian records the name of Belshazzar, completed the list of kings mentioned in the Bible, and is quite satisfied as to the unerring fidelity of the Scripture accounts. He will probably leave soon, and visit Bombay before returning to England."—*Bombay Guardian*.



**RAILWAYS.**—The *Bombay Gazette* reports that the engineers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will complete their "flying survey" as far as Agra by April. Colonel Kennedy, the most influential director of the line, recently arrived in Bombay, stayed only one day, and instantly marched along the railway track. He says there is no difficulty whatever, and is now himself engaged in an amateur survey of the valley of the Taptee.

**WRECK OF THE METEOR.**—The *Sindian* reports, that the *Meteor*, a small steamer belonging to the Indus flotilla, has become a total wreck. She was proceeding from Kotree to Kur-rachee, but struck on some rocks near Jerruck. So rapidly did she fill, that her commander felt it advisable to drive her on the nearest bank. The water soon rose nearly level with the decks, only the upper portion of her engines have been saved, and much of her cargo, indigo, has been damaged.

**MR. LUARD.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* now reports, that Mr. Luard has not been restored to his appointment. He has only been restored to the service. According to the *Poona Observer*, this gentleman is again in trouble. He is suspected of having furnished the information, upon which the *Oriental News* has founded its attacks on Mr. Goldsmid. All this is scarcely intelligible, but there is one thing still more difficult of comprehension. Who governs in Bombay, that all this is permitted to go on for years? We may notice also that an officer, who was in the district where Mr. Goldsmid is said to have beaten a ryot, denies in the *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* the entire story. He declares the truth was exactly as we intimated, viz., that the magistrate struck the prisoner with a bridle, but the blow "would not have broken a child's skin."—*Friend of India*.

**MR. MACKAY'S REPORT.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* informs us that the Court of Directors have ordered the collectors of all the districts, condemned by Mr. Mackay, to forward special reports. These reports will have special reference to the correctness of Mr. Mackay's statements.

**DRESS OF THE CAVALRY.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* reports that Lord F. Fitzclarence intends to submit to the home authorities a new plan for the equipment of the regular cavalry of Bombay. Their dress, arms, and saddles, it is said, are to be entirely changed.

**COMMANDER CAMPBELL, I.N.**—The East-India Company have communicated to the Bombay Government their resolve to present to Commander C. D. Campbell, I.N., a sword of the value of 200 guineas, with a suitable inscription, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the Court of Directors of his services in the Burmese war.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE HON. J. G. LUMSDEN.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 28th, 1854.*—The Hon. J. G. Lumsden, prov. appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to be a member of council at Bombay, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as fourth member of this Government.

A. MALET, Chief Sec.

#### ALTERATIONS IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, March 8th, 1854.*—The appointments of Collector of Customs at the Presidency, and Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, and of the deputies and assistants under those officers, are to be abolished from March 10th.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,  
H. E. GOLDSMID, Acting Chief Sec.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. assum. ch. of the polit. and secret depts. of the secretariate, and of the secretariate duties of the Persian department, March 8.

BROWN, E. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay, March 10.  
CRITCHELL, E. to be sub. asst. superint. Guzerat rev. surv. and assessmt. fr. Feb. 11.

DALZELL, N. A. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

DE SOUZA, A. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

ELLIOT, A. W. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

ERSKINE, C. J. to be sec. to govt. in gen. and jud. depts. of secretariate, fr. March 1.

FAULKNER, A. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

GLASS, A. J. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

GOLDSMID, H. E. assum. ch. of the duties of chief secy. to govt.

MILES, H. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay, March 10.

OGLIVY, T. resu. ch. as commissr. at Sattara, March 2.

PAYNE, W. H. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

PELLY, W. A. to be asst. to commissr. of customs, Bombay.

ROBERTSON, A. D. to be dep. commr. of customs, Bombay.

SCOTT, 1st asst. coll. of Rutnagherry, resu. ch. Feb. 4.

SPIERS, J. R. to be a dep. mag. in zillah of Purna.

STACK, J. W. to be a dep. coll. in Scinde.

STEWART, A. to be dep. commr. of customs, Bombay.

SUART, G. M. to act as jud. and sess. jud. of Kandesh dur. abs. of H. L. Anderson.

TAYLOR, A. to be asst. to commr. of customs, Bombay, March 10.

YOUNG, H. to be commr. of customs, &c., for Bombay.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LOUGHNAN, T. C. 4 months to remain in districts of Sholapoor.

LUMSDEN, J. G. leave cancelled.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

REYNOLDS, Rev. J. C. P. chaplain of Kirkee, 15 days.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. W. A. art. to do du. with recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. reg. ord. to Deccan.

ASH, Capt. J. art. tr. to invalid estab. Feb. 27.

BIGGS, 1st Lieut. T. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 27, in success to Brett, dec. March 7.

BURTON, Lieut. R. F. 18th N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 21.

CAMPBELL, Ens. R. L. attach. to 12th N.I. to join March 6.

CARNEGIE, Ens. J. 5th N.L.I. to be lieut. v. Dobree, dec. to rank fr. Jan. 7.

CHITTY, Lieut. W. T. 13th N.I. act. asst. and gen. to contin. to act in that appt. on a full vacancy, v. Dobree, dec.

FORBES, Ens. J. F. attach. to 12th N.I. to join March 6.

GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. art. to be 1st. lieut. fr. Feb. 27, in success. to Brett, dec. March 7.

HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of the horses dur. abs. of vet. surg. Hallem, on leave, March 6.

HARRIS, Lieut. P. M. H. art. to do du. with recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. reg. ord. to Deccan.

KENDALL, Lieut. W. to be exec. engr. of Surat div. Feb. 25.

KILNER, Maj. J. to be superint. engr. N. provinces.

LEESON, Capt. W. F. resu. com. of Guzerat irr. horse.

LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. C. S. art. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 25, in success. to Ash, invalidated, Mar. 7.

LUCAS, Major, appt. to perform du. of paymr. N. div. of army, canc.

PASLEY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. B. S. art. to rank fr. Feb. 25.

PHILLIPSON, Lieut. F. R. B. 27th N.I. perm. to res. H. C.'s serv. fr. March 15.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. J. W. to resu. appt. as exec. engr. at Deesa.

REED, Ens. A. T. 10th N.I. to contin. att. to 1st batt. art.

REMINGTON, Capt. G. R. 15th N.I. to be act. dep. jud. adv. gen. v. Anderson, to Eur.

SANDWITH, Capt. J. W. F. art. to do du. with recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. regt. ord. to Deccan.

SEACOME, Ens. G. R. 29th N.I. passed exam. in the vernacular lang.

STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. fr. 4th batt. to 3rd batt. to join 4th co. and No. 8 lt. field batt. at Hyderabad, March 6.

STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. to rank fr. Feb. 25.

TAVERNER, Lieut. E. L. to be an asst. to superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Tanna.

WOODHOUSE, Ens. R. R. 21st N.I. qual. in vern. lang. Feb. 17.

WOOLCOMBE, 1st Lieut. J. D. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 25, in succ. to Ash, invalidated March 7.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

TURNBULL, C. J. Feb. 21.

LUMSDEN, W. Feb. 21.

CAMPBELL, R. L. Feb. 21.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Maj. H. act. pol. ag. Kattewar, 3 mos.

BAIGREE, Ens. R. 3rd Eur. reg. 3 years to Eur. on m.c.

BLAKENEY, Ens. W. 18th N.I. March 23 to June 9, to Bombay.

BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, to Bombay, on m.c.

GODFREY, Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 10, to Bombay.

GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. 28th N.I., 2 years to Eur. on m.c.

LAMB, Ens. A. J. 22nd N.I., to April 12.

LOCH, Lieut. T. A. E. 1st L.C., 2 mo. fr. April 1.

LODWICK, Capt. W. 12th N.I., 2 years, m.c. to Cape of G. Hope.

MASON, Lieut. W. H. 3rd N.I., to March 31, Mahabeshwar, m.c.

MILLS, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I., 1 mo. in ext. fr. March 1, to rem. at Neemuch on m.c.

MORSE, Capt. T. R. 1st Eur. reg., 1 year to Eur.

ROSS, Ens. W. H. 23rd N.I., March 23 to June 9, to Bombay.

SAUNDERS, Capt. A. E. 2nd L.I., leave canc.

SHORT, Lieut. A. Y. act. 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar to proc. into districts.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMERON, Asst. surg. 1st troop h. art. to act as civ. surg. at Kur-rachee, v. Asst. surg. Beatty, proceed to Bombay, Mar. 6.

GOULD, Asst. surg. T. A. rec. arr. att. to 2nd Eur. L.I. at Kur-rachee, Jan. 28.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. 9th N.I. to med. ch. of detail 64th foot, at Vingoria.  
 HEWLOTT, Asst. surg. F. Y. rec. arr. att. to left wing 1st Eur. reg. Jan. 28.  
 IMPEY, Surg. E. to rec. med. ch. of the 19th N.I. v. Faithful, app. civ. surg. at Kaira, Mar. 6.  
 KAYE, Asst. surg. 2nd Eur. regt. att. to Eur. gen. hosp. at pres. to join, Jan. 28.  
 LUMSDAINE, Asst. surg. J. attach. 1st fus. to rec. ch. of the duties of civ. surg. at Nassick, Mar. 3.  
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to rec. med. ch. left wing 9th N.I. for Asst. surg. Lawrence.  
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. to act as civ. surg. at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Wylie, Mar. 3.  
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. att. to Eur. gen. hosp. to aff. med. aid to detach. and to join 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 GOULD, J. H. Feb. 21.  
 HEWLETT, T. G. Feb. 21.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LEGGETT, Surg. W. med. store-keeper, 2 years to the Cape on m.c.  
 MACLEOD, Ens. C. D. infantry, 2 mo. to Mominabad.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

HARRISON, act. mast. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Hastings*, March 4.  
 TAYNTON, Purser R. W. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c..

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BROWN, wife of Thos. W. s. at Bombay, March 1.  
 ETHERIDGE, wife of Alfred, 3rd Eur. regt. d. at Belgaum, Feb. 18.  
 FANNING, wife of Capt. Frederick, 9th N.I. d. at Surat, Feb. 11.  
 MURRAY, wife of Serj. maj. Patrick, 1st fus. d. at Aden, Feb. 7.  
 POPE, wife of Maj. James, 17th N.I. s. Feb. 25.  
 RICHARDS, wife of Capt. Robert, 3rd N.I. d. at Poona, Feb. 20.  
 SCOTT, wife of Capt. J. G. 22nd N.I. d. at Malligaum, Feb. 22.  
 WARD, wife of Assist. surg. A. V. d. at Coloba, March 4.  
 YOUNG, wife of D. s. Feb. 24.

## MARRIAGES.

BARONES, A. C. to Jane, d. of N. P. Maidment, at Bombay, Feb. 25.  
 FURNEAUX, Capt. W. S. 1st fus. to Diana H. d. of John Warden, Esq., at Bombay, Feb. 22.  
 L'ESTRANGE, Edmund, 9th N.I., to Rebecca, d. of Rev. J. Colhurst, at Bombay, March 2.  
 PIERCE, P. 29th N.I. to Charlotte Mary, d. of Rev. H. B. Tuftam, at Bombay, March 2.  
 SARGON, Michael, jun. to Ann Wells, at Byculia, Feb. 28.  
 WARDEN, John L., C.S., s. of John, to Emily M., d. of Charles Ducat, M.D., at Bombay, March 10.  
 WOOD, Robert, to Evelina M. Coser, at Bombay, Feb. 28.  
 WOOD, Thos. Wm. to Virginia M. Whiffen, at Bombay, Feb. 28.

## DEATHS.

ALLAN, W. G. at Bombay, aged 36, Feb. 25.  
 BRETT, Capt. Harry W. of the art. at Bombay, Feb. 27.  
 COOK, Henry S. s. of Rev. Geo. at Malabar Hill, March 1.  
 CLARKSON, Alice F., d. of Rev. William, at Mahableshwur, aged 4, March 1.  
 MINNING, Mr. L. P. at Bombay, aged 26, March 7.  
 NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. 6th N.I. at Hyderabad, March 1.  
 PARKER, Robert, postmaster in Candeish.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 26.—Steamer Auckland, Macdonald, Kurrachee; La Union, Langdon, Cochín. MARCH 2.—Gipsy Queen, Barras, and Empire, Strick, Sydney; steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Hong-Kong.—7. Asia of London, Howes, Port Philip; Jumma, Conway, Liverpool.—8. Gossypium, Sanderson, Aden; Ascendant, Spencer, London.—10. Steamer Victoria, Adams, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per La Union (Feb. 26), to COCHIN.—Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Benoit, Monsrs. Edge and Byramice.  
 Per Captain, from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Doridon.  
 Per Cadiz (March 2), from HONG-KONG.—Messrs. Sillar, Viegas, Rustomjee Byramjee, and Pestonjee Setna. From CALCUTTA.—Col. Outram, c.b., and Mr. Plowden, B.G. From MADRAS.—Cornets Gough and Carey. From AUSTRALIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Peat. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Welby and Mr. West. From ADEN.—Mr. Ravenscroft. From CEYLON.—Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, Rai Omid Bin Bahadoor, G. Bilas.  
 Per Ascendant (March 8), from LONDON, &c.—Capt. R. Taylor, 2nd Madras cav. lady, and child; Lieut. Goldie, 27th B.N.I.; Assist. surg. Turner, H.M.'s 76th; Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Brazier, Misses Westlake and Milford.  
 Per steamer Victoria (March 10), from SUEZ.—Mrs. Macintaire, Mrs. Reynolds, Col. Markham, Capt. King, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Hawthorne, Lieut. Elphinstone; Messrs. Travers and Gonne, A. Bell, E. Bell, Jones, and MacGillivray, Lane, West, S. Bell, and Walker; Lieuts. Fullerton, Twynam, and Nixon, Indian Navy; Messrs. Bennett, Clarkson, and Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and Mr. Ade.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27th. Duke of Norfolk, Silk, Mediterranean Sea.—28th. Steam-packet *Feroze*, Drought, Suez; Mobile, Ponsouly, Liverpool.—March 2. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Kurrachee.—3rd. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; William Shand, Morris, Liverpool.—4th. Standard, John Blyth, London; Coromandel, John Byron, London.—7th. Swithamley, Hamilton, Liverpool.—11th. Sassoon Family, Dring, Singapore and Shanghai; steamer *Victoria*, Menesse, Kurrachee; Ceres, Daquency, Cochín and Bordeaux; Queen of the Avon, Davies, London.—14th. Steamer *Semiramis*, —, Suez.]

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ganges* (March 3), to GALLI, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.—For MADRAS.—Ens. Corbet, 35th Madras N.I. For GALLI.—Dinshaw Bhicjee Khan, Esq. Maj. and Mrs. Graham and servant; Mr. Yuill, Mr. Geddes and servant. For CALCUTTA.—Hajee Amber, Esq. and servant. For HONG-KONG.—H. H. Wiggings, Esq.  
 Per Standard (March 4), to LONDON.—Lieut. Burk, H.M.'s 22nd regt., Mrs. Burk, and children; Lieut. Robinson, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. Wilson, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Lieut. Buck, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. McCarthy, H.M.'s 90th regt.; Dr. Bewes, H.M.'s 83rd regt.  
 Per Coromandel (March 4), to LONDON.—Mrs. Turner, three Misses Turner, two Messrs. Turner, and Lieut. J. W. Poole.  
 Per Swithamley (March 7), to LIVERPOOL.—Capt. Hind, 8th regt. Mrs. Hind, and children.  
 Per Victoria (March 11), to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Ramsay, Ens. Watson, Ens. Fraser, Mr. West, Mrs. Welby, Lieut. Briggs, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Gould.  
 Per Ceres, to COCHIN.—Mr. Phillip.  
 Per Queen of the Avon (March 11), to LONDON.—Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, and children; Mrs. Cape and 6 children.  
 Per steamer *Semiramis* (March 14), to SUEZ.—Capt. Stuart, H.M.'s 86th regt.; D. G. Clark, Esq. J. Smith, Esq. Mr. Tayebjee Bhoymeyas.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 14, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 100 for Nos. regist.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 100 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 101½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 101½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	232
German Crowns .....	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	16 5-16ths

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 30 p.ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each 250 do. 86 pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 27½
Agra Bank .....	500 each 500 do. 45 p.ct. pm.
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each 1,000 do. 16 p.ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,000 do. 19,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 6,000
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 9,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ....	510 each 400 do. 55 p.ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ....	16 Rs. prem. each share.—Sales.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. For doc. bills.	
6 .. .. 2s. 0d. 13-16ths to 14-16ths. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	100½
On Madras at 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	100½
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dls. ....	232

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £4. 5s.; China, per candy, Rs. 24 to 25.

## CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL of Feb. 8th arrived at Point de Galle March 10th. The *Ganges* left on the same day with mails for China.

## BIRTHS.

CLARK, wife of N. C. d. at Calpetty, Mar. 1.  
 HANCOCK, wife of B. E. d. at Kandy, Feb. 24.  
 ROMER, the lady of Capt. d. at Kandy, Feb. 25.  
 TYNDALL, the lady of J. d. at Glenloch, Mar. 2.

## MARRIAGES.

JANSZ, J. W. to W. d. of D. H. Rodrigue, at Colombo, Feb. 23.  
 WILKINSON, Capt. J. A. H.M.'s 15th to E. H. Whiting, at Pussilawa, March 7.

## DEATHS.

FOX, J. at Colombo, aged 16, Feb. 28.  
JEFFREYS, W. inf. s. of J. R. at Colombo, Mar. 1.

## CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of Jan. 8th arrived at Hong-Kong February 13th (per *Malta*).

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CRANKENTHROP, wife of R. H. s. at Victoria, Feb. 13.  
KING, wife of D. O. s. at Shanghai, Feb. 10.  
LANGLEY, wife of Edward, s. at Shanghai, Feb. 14.

## MARRIAGE.

MEDHURST, Walter H. to Ann Isabel, grand d. of S. B. Rawle, at Macao, Feb. 15.

## DEATH.

GAMBRILL, A. G. at Victoria, aged 49, Feb. 12.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

FEB. 17. Pelican, Melhuish, Sunderland.—18. Fly Away, Jewall, Port Philip.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Malta*, Capt. Cooper, R. E., Messrs. Fussell, Campbell, Fletcher, Brine, Munoz, Stericher, Moller.—Per Benjamin R. Milan, Mr. Baretto.—Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. Beale, Kay, Burns, Dada, Duben.

## DEPARTURES.

FEB. 8. Arabia, Garthon, Australia.—10. Omyum, —, Liverpool.—12. Walmer Castle, Pryce, London.—13. Flying Dutchman, Hubbard, London; Hermes, Fishbourne, England.—15. Formosa, Christian, Calcutta.—25. Steamer *Malta*, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per H. M. steamer *Encounter*, H. E. Sir S. George Bonham, Bart. Hon. Mr. Hillier, Capt. King, A. D. C. Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, and H. N. Lay. Per steamer *Malta* (Feb. 25), to GALLÉ.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. W. E. D. Broughton.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. I. D. Park, and A. G. Wiener.—For SUÉZ.—Mr. J. W. Overday.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. N. M. Langrana.—For SINGAPORE, Messrs. Otis, N. Jones, and Edward Smith.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Feb. 25, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 4s. 10d.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 230 per 100 doll.  
Californian Gold, 14 to 15 doll. per ounce.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, £6 to £6. 10s. To the United States, 22 dolls. for teas, and 35 dolls. for silks.

## EGYPT.

THE RAILWAY.—It is stated that a portion of the Egyptian Railway has been used for the first time in the conveyance of the passengers from India, who came from the Nile to the canal near Alexandria, about fifty miles, by this speedy mode of transit.

LORD HARRIS, the new governor of Madras, arrived at Alexandria on April 2nd, by the *Austrian* steamer from Trieste, and left at once in a steamer placed at his disposal for Cairo, whence his lordship proceeds to Suez, to embark for his seat of government.

GREAT INDIAN BEAN STALK.—On perusing the last number of Dickens's *Household Words*, we eagerly turned to the article headed "Great Indian Bean Stalk." Curious to learn what could be said on such a stale subject, we had not read the first paragraph relating to "Ram Lallah," when we opened wide our editorial eyes, and pricked up our editorial ears, with astonishment at the writer's cool audacity, in filching from our old friend *Paunch-kowree Khan*, and not so much as even alluding to the source from whence he had derived his information! If the writer has been paid by Mr. Dickens for the contribution, we trust that he may be forced to disgorge his ill-gotten gains. Such cool plagiarism is contemptible at all times; but more particularly so when the would-be writer jumbles together what he does not understand. We would ask Indian readers whether a *chuprasee* on eight shillings a month, could, by any possible conjunction of circumstances, be converted into the *baboo* of the city of Calcutta, who, by means of his wealth, has all the European officials under his thumb? The *Pagoda Tree* is still occasionally found and pretty well shaken; but no shaking in the world could possibly resolve the curious problem of converting the bearer of a badge of office, worth four rupees per mensem, into a millionaire of the City of Palaces. Still, unreflecting people eagerly gulp down falsehoods, because they appear in a popular publication; and thus, we doubt not, implicit faith is placed by many in the absurdity referred to.—*Benares Recorder*.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, April 14, 1854.

## THE GOLD QUESTION IN INDIA.

WE have already explained the condition of the gold coin of India, and the erroneous principles adopted for its manufacture. Things continued in this state when the gold of California and Australia began to affect the market, and to change the relative value of that metal to silver. The first considerable increase in the import of gold at Calcutta was in the year 1848-49, and a large portion of it was sent to the mint, in that and the following years, for conversion into low standard lion-device pieces. The advisers of the change of standard argued that the prejudice in favour of pure coin was thus yielding at last to the firmness shown in adhering to their measure; but no such inference could justly be drawn from the fact, for the sending of gold to the mint at this period was in reality a mere sale of the metal to Government for silver, at the par rate of 15 to 1, which then began to prevail as the market rate. The mint-certificates obtained for gold delivered were immediately paid in at that par, in satisfaction of Government dues, or were negotiated at the banks, where silver was always claimed upon them, under the option then given, of receiving the amount in rupees at the par in question. The gold thus, when coined by the mint, remained as a dead balance in the Government treasury, not being issuable at the par of 15 to 1, in the condition of base standard coin, to which it had been manufactured. Besides this process of gold accumulation through deliveries at the Calcutta mint, low-standard coin, previously issued, began also to be paid into the treasury, at the established par rate, in ordinary transactions; so that out of a total amount of lion-device gold mohurs not exceeding in value seventy lacs of rupees, which was the value of the coinage up to that date, as before shown, more than fifty lacs were, in 1852, in deposit at the Government treasury as a dead unserviceable balance.

It was at this time that the Government of India began to contemplate measures for converting its entire 5 per cent. debt into stocks at 4 per cent. The prospect, therefore, of having the balance to which the Government looked for the means of completing this operation rendered unserviceable for the purpose by the substitution of gold coin not a legal tender for the rupees claimable by the public creditors who might elect to receive payment in cash, was by no means agreeable. A prompt remedy was necessary, and the question being referred to the Court of Directors, the desire to adhere still to their old principles suggested that the low-standard gold coin, not being a legal tender, the receipt of it by Government should be altogether stopped; and this was accordingly done in 1852, by public notice in the *Gazette of Calcutta*. This however was, at the best, but a temporary measure; its tendency was further to depreciate the low-standard coin, and to render

more unserviceable than before, the amount of gold locked up in the mint and treasury, and effectually to put a stop to any further deliveries of the metal for coinage. If it was an object with the Court to issue a gold coin which, though not a legal tender, might co-circulate with the rupee of general currency, that object was, in this order, either lost sight of or entirely abandoned, for the only shape given to this metal at the mint was that of a medal which the Government now declined to treat as money or receive at any value at all. Where, then, was the pretence to justify the levy of 1 per cent. seignorage for striking this medal? The gold acquired no additional value by being converted into these  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy standard mohurs: the contrary was notoriously the case. In its purity, without alloy, or in the shape of pure coin, gold still sold in India for more than it did as debased coin. If, therefore, it was determined to treat gold no longer as money, it would have been better to have repealed the law which authorized the stamping and issuing of 15-rupee gold pieces, and to have forbidden the Government mints from having more to do with gold upon any terms. But there has, from first to last, been a total want of system and of principle in the measures ordered in connection with this branch of the Government coinage; and it is this especially that we desire to expose.

The further receipt of gold and of gold coin was, however, stopped, as we have stated, in 1852. The question remained, What was to be done with the gold which had accumulated in the mint and treasury? The attention of the Governor-General was again especially drawn to this subject. He has a head and an intelligence peculiarly fitted for such questions, and the antecedents of his European education and statesmanship were calculated to make him familiar with them. He has, we understand, recently again strongly urged the Court of Directors to permit the Government mints to revert to a pure standard coinage, as a means, not only of disposing, at considerable profit, of the gold balance that has accumulated, but as a permanent source of convenience to the public and benefit to the state. The Court, however, as we hear, have negatived this proposition, still obstinately adhering to their old order, to coin none but  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy standard gold pieces; the resolution not to receive them as money, at any price, notwithstanding. In order to provide for the difficulty of the useless accumulation of gold in the mint and treasury of Calcutta, it was suggested that the deposit might be used for remittance purposes, and sent to England to be converted here into sovereigns or sold as bullion. This suggestion, be it observed, was made at a time when the London treasury was open for the receipt of money for bills on India at the rate of 2s. 1d. Now the Company's lion-device gold mohur contains exactly 180 grains of English standard gold. The sovereign contains 123½ grains; therefore each gold mohur, instead of yielding 31s. 3d., which it ought to do at 2s. 1d., or 30s., which it ought to do at 2s., taking the gold mohur at the par rate of 15 rupees each, at which it was received or purchased in India, would, independently of the cost of transit and allowance for interest from the loss of time and for agency charges, yield 10d. less than 30s. The remittance of the gold would, therefore, be at a rate, charges included, below 1s. 11d. the rupee, giving a loss of at least 2d. in the rupee so long as the East-India Company were drawing their funds at 2s. 1d. If the whole 50 lacs were thus sent home, the loss would not be less than

4,000l. or 5,000l.; and the measure, after all, would be a mere temporary expedient, that would make no provision for the future, and would leave everything connected with the gold coinage of India in the same confusion and difficulty as at present.

But the question how to dispose of the existing accumulated balance is quite secondary, for most probably the Government of India will find a means of settling that question better than by using the gold for remittance at a loss: it will be in their power to melt up the coin, and after refining, to sell the metal pure; or the coin will, upon some favourable fluctuation of the bullion-market, be tendered for and taken off at fifteen rupees to the gold mohur, or perhaps, with even more probability, it will be so taken upon speculation, to be refined for coinage at Lucknow or Jypoor, or for being converted into spurious pieces of the Delhi stamp and standard. We have to consider seriously, therefore, what is the best course for the future, quite independently of the disposal of the existing balance.

In England, as well as in India, we have seen that gold is beginning to bear occasionally a less value than 15 to 1 of silver. There will for some time be fluctuations, and the present circumstances of Europe are especially calculated to produce them, by occasioning local demands for bullion of one or other, or of both descriptions; but the tendency is, and must be, until the increased production of gold is exhausted, towards a further fall in the ratio. Can we then maintain the existing law for striking 15-rupee pieces of  $\frac{1}{17}$  alloy standard coincidently with the notice in the *Gazette* that those pieces, when so struck, will no longer be received at the rate of fifteen rupees, nor at any other rate? We have clearly the alternative open of either stopping the stamping and issuing of any gold coin, or of issuing and receiving it at such value as may consist with the market value of the metal and save the Government from loss; and if it be desirable to encourage the stamping of gold with a Government device, and to maintain as long as possible the established ratio for the two metals of 15 to 1, then clearly we should seek to adopt such a standard and form for our gold coin as shall be most esteemed, and carry with it the highest value. That additional value is conferred in India by coining the metal pure. For twenty, nay, for thirty years, the Court of Directors have been treating this preference of pure gold coin as a mere prejudice, which would soon wear off. It was shown in 1837 to be a prejudice, estimated at six or seven per cent. We now learn that, instead of being worn out or diminished, the preference has reached a difference of ten per cent., and is carried to such an extent as to encourage the production of spurious pure gold pieces of the old Delhi stamp and standard. If this preference of pure standard coin be treated as a prejudice or prepossession, may not the people of India, with equal justice, complain of the prejudice and prepossession in favour of base standard coin, so obstinately adhered to by the Court of Directors, in spite of the strongest evidence, and of thirty years' experience of the inconvenience and heavy loss to which it has subjected them? If the honourable Court could only be induced to yield to the oft-repeated and earnest recommendations of its Indian authorities, and permit the issue of pure gold coin, the necessity for altering the ratio of 15 to 1, as that at which this coin should be received at the treasuries, may be postponed perhaps indefinitely; and the gold bullion of the East will continue to pour into our mints

for conversion into coin of this esteemed description, to the profit of Government from the seignorage duty, and to its great credit from the superior beauty and appearance of the coin issued, and the much greater security against deception afforded by this purity. If the base standard be maintained, the Government value must be reduced immediately to Rs. 14. 8 a., or the coinage must be absolutely stopped, to prevent the coin being yet further discredited, while other pure coin maintains its superior value.

And, after all, what are the reasons for adhering to the impure standard? Simply the supposition that, because the metal with alloy is harder, the coin will wear better; but if the coin be not wanted for general currency as the ordinary money of traffic, where is the necessity for considering its wear? That is a question for bullion-merchants and dealers, and they come to you and ask especially for the pure coin, notwithstanding the risk of loss by wear. It is said that the natives of India prefer the pure coin because of its more easy conversion into jewellery and ornaments. Be it so;—still, they are content to pay the seignorage duty, in order to give their gold that shape, and when it possesses it, it passes from hand to hand at a value ten per cent. higher than in any other shape. Why refuse to give it this value, when it not only costs you nothing to do so, but may absolutely be made a source of considerable permanent revenue? And with respect to the wear of pure gold coin, we have taken the trouble to inquire at several bullion-shops of this city, and have had weighed in our presence Venetian and Dutch sequins, coined at least sixty or seventy years ago, and which, it is to be presumed, have circulated all over Asia in this period, as well as in Europe, for in Asia these coins have a preference value because of their purity. Very few of these have been found of short weight, and when so, the wear has been very inconsiderable. Gold coin may purposely be sweated, as it is technically called, for the special purpose of abstracting portions of the metal; but in the transactions of commerce, it is much less liable to wear than silver or copper pieces carried ordinarily in the pocket, and used roughly for any purpose required. If even the fact be admitted that the hard coin must necessarily wear less than the softer pure coin, still the difference in this respect is a very small fraction, and affords no reason for not preferring the pure, if it be at a premium, and can be issued at greater profit. We shall be told, perhaps, that all the governments of Europe have ended in issuing base gold coin, and that this should be reason sufficient for imposing the base standard on India and the East. We deny the fact; there is one remarkable exception. Russia has become convinced of the superiority of the pure coin, and is now striking, for especial circulation in the interior of Asia, sequins of the form and standard of those of Venice, and of the ducats of Holland, which, on account of their purity, are there so much esteemed. Russia aims at extending her influence and credit in the East, and this measure has been adopted by her as a means to that end. The Court of Directors of the East-India Company alone set themselves and their British-standard prejudices in opposition to the universal feeling and customs of the East, and in a matter of proved pecuniary benefit, will not hear of yielding to the prayers and importunities of the country under their trust management, though continually pressed and repeated for thirty years. And what was the origin of the base standard of the gold coin of Europe?—Not the preference of their subjects for

alloyed metal, but the frauds of sovereigns, which debased the coin for purposes of short-sighted self-interest; and when Sir Isaac Newton, in 1717, and the committee of 1801, had to report and make recommendations for the future, the coin was already in that state in England, and they therefore hesitated to recommend a change. If the coin of England had been in the state in which we found that of India, they never would have suggested a preference of the base standard, or an attempt to supersede the pure, such as has been making in vain for thirty years in India.

Importance is attached to uniformity of standard as well as of weight between the gold and silver coin; and this was made one reason for the changes introduced by the law of 1836. If the coin of both metals were expected to circulate together, and always to bear the same relative value of 15 to 1, there might be a benefit in the apparent simplicity of keeping them uniform both in weight and standard; but events show this to be impossible, and one only of these metals is now money, the other is a token of no assigned value, though bearing the name of a 15-rupee piece. Whence, however, came this notion of uniformity? We have it not in England, which is held out as an example for India in standard. The shilling is neither of the same weight nor of the same standard with the sovereign. It has less of alloy in the pound troy by 2 dwts. than our gold coin, and weighs only  $87\frac{1}{4}$  grains, while the sovereign weighs  $123\frac{1}{4}$  grains; nor do we find it in the coins of any other state or nation; and surely, therefore, this uniformity can be no reason for continuing a coinage on every other ground objectionable.

We must recollect that we are dealing with gold in a condition of declining value, which for many a century it has never exhibited. If it was thought desirable in India to return to a pure gold coinage in 1825 and 1837, when gold then bore a value of 16 to 1 compared with silver much more so is it expedient now, when by that means alone can the coin struck be brought to bear a value approaching to 15 to 1. Either this must be done, or we must discontinue striking gold coin of any description in India. It is impossible that the law should be left as it is.

#### ABSENTEE REGULATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WE may now, we believe, announce with confidence that the long-discussed questions relating to the absence of members of the civil service from their stations have been settled. The old rules may be presumed to be familiar to those interested in them; but it may be at least useful, if not absolutely necessary, briefly to advert to some of their leading points. Under those rules, no civil servant could pass the limits of the Company's charter without forfeiture of office. Within his own presidency, under medical certificate, a civil servant might retain office for two years, but subject to the deduction of one-third of his salary. Beyond his presidency, but within the limits of the charter, leave of absence for two years might also, on medical certificate, be obtained without abandonment of office, but under a scale of deductions varying with the amount of its salary. If the salary exceeded Rs. 2,000 per mensem, the forfeiture incurred was, for the first year one-sixth, for the second year one-fourth. If not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per mensem, the absentee forfeited, for the first year one-eighth; but no de-

duction was made during the first year from a salary of not more than Rs. 500 per mensem, and if above that sum, only so much of the eighth was retrenched as was necessary to reduce it to the minimum of Rs. 500: for the second year such absentees—all whose salaries did not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem—were mulcted to the full extent of one-eighth of their emoluments. Such was the old system—indeed it is the existing system, as a few months must be required to bring into operation the new one of which we are now to speak.

The first and most important alteration consists in the abolition of all distinctions and all restrictions as to the place in which it may please the absentee to make his sojourn. He may proceed to any of the sanatoria of India; he may visit any part of Europe,—the gentle south or the bracing north; may eat macaroni in Naples or caviare in St. Petersburg (if the war should come to an end in the days of any living man); he may carry his gun through the backwoods of America; he may explore the wonders of the country which has lately (so say the showmen) sent us two specimens of its produce in the persons of two Lilliputian children of Jewish physiognomy, to excite the admiration of gaping Cockneys and relieve them of their spare shillings; if he be desirous of studying the many genera and species of vagabondage (he will have learned something of them in India), and moreover be regardless of his pockets, or be careful to have nothing in them, he may wander among the raffish population whom the love of gold has brought together in the country previously noted for nothing but wool and convict-labour,—in short, the absentee may go wherever he will, wherever he may deem it most likely to find the renovated health of which he is in search. This change is considerate towards the invalid, and is one which is warranted by the altered circumstances of the age. Steam has almost accomplished the results sought in one of the passages immortalized by the learned Martinus Scriblerus, who, however, jeeringly calls it “a modest request:”—

“Ye gods annihilate both space and time,  
And make two lovers happy.”

We come now to the element of time. In future, a civil servant, to be entitled to the full benefits of absence under medical certificate, must have resided upwards of ten years in India, and the total period of absence must not exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor fifteen months on any one occasion. If these periods be exceeded, the vacation of office is the penalty. As it may be in some cases important to be apprized of the mode of computing the time of absence, it may be mentioned that, if the invalid resort to any place within his own presidency, it will be calculated from the date of his arrival thereat; if to any place on the continent of India, but beyond the limits of his own presidency, from the date of his passing the limits of that presidency; if he proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may embark from any port in India which is not more distant from the station of the absentee than the ports of his own presidency; and his arrival at any such port on his return will be considered as terminating his absence.

We next come to the all-important subject of allowances. As a general rule, the absentee will be entitled to draw one-half his salary during the fifteen months or eighteen months allowed, provided such proportion be not more than

Rs. 10,000 per annum, which sum is in no case to be exceeded; but where the salary shall not be above Rs. 5,000, no deduction will be made, nor in any case will the absentee's income be reduced below Rs. 5,000. It has already been mentioned, that on the expiration of the periods just named, the vacation of office follows; but if the absentee's state of health be duly certified to be such as shall require longer postponement of his return to duty, he may be granted an allowance of 500*l.* per annum for such further period as shall not render his absence more than three years in the whole, after which all allowance will cease.

Although, however, health may be restored, its continued enjoyment cannot be depended upon. It will therefore be provided, that if a civil servant of more than fifteen years' standing, having previously, at any period of his service, been admitted to the advantage of the eighteen months or fifteen months' leave of absence, be again compelled by ill-health to seek such relaxation, it may be granted, on special grounds, but only for six months, during which the absentee may retain office, with half his salary, subject to the conditions and limitations above mentioned. His office will lapse and his salary be withdrawn, if this period be exceeded; but a discretionary power will be given to the local Government to grant an allowance of not more than 500*l.* per annum, for a period not to exceed twelve months.

It will have been observed, that for the enjoyment of any of the privileges above enumerated, the qualification of upwards of ten years' service is necessary, and for that last adverted to, a service of upwards of fifteen years. Junior servants—those not having served ten years—compelled by sickness to seek relief from occupation and change of place, may obtain leave for fifteen or eighteen months, as may their seniors; but in all such cases they will forfeit their appointments. They will, however, be permitted to draw an allowance of 250*l.* per annum, which allowance may be continued for eighteen months beyond the expiration of the prescribed periods, if the health of the party render such continuance necessary. But junior servants having enjoyed the benefit of these privileges, or any of them, will not be entitled, when they have attained the qualification of more than ten years' service, to the indulgence provided for servants of that standing; only if the former periods of absence shall, in the whole, have fallen short of three years, the remainder may be granted, with an allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum. After fifteen years, however, such servants may participate in the advantages of the special leave conceded to those of their standing, namely, six months, with retention of office and a proportion of salary, and of twelve months further, if the Government be pleased to grant leave, with an allowance of 500*l.* a year, office being vacated.

Members of Council will be permitted to absent themselves from the seat of their duties only under special sanction of the Government, and for a period not exceeding six months, during which their offices will be secured to them, and the half of their salaries. If the six months be exceeded, their offices will lapse.

Short leave on private affairs is not to be interfered with. It will, as now, be limited to one month's privilege leave and three months' special—four months in all.

The furlough of three years is to be continued, but to be modified in a manner that will be acceptable to many. When the new rules shall have been framed and brought



into use, the furlough will be allowed to be taken in two periods, if desired, or in one, as at present. If divided, the civil servant must declare, at the time of taking his furlough, the period for which he intends it to continue, which may be either twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months; the remaining period being reserved for future enjoyment. Where thus divided, the first furlough may be permitted after ten years' residence, and the second after a further period of ten years' residence, to be counted from the date of return from the first furlough. The present allowance of 500*l.* per annum will be maintained, but will on no account be extended beyond three years, and vacation of office will, as now, continue to be a necessary consequence of the acceptance of furlough to Great Britain. Civil servants having been compelled, by sickness, to relinquish their duties before completing ten years' residence, will not thereby forfeit the privilege of furlough, but may be admitted thereto, with the usual allowance, when the requisite term of residence shall have been completed. Three years, whether on sick leave or on ordinary furlough, will count as part of the twenty-five years' service requisite to qualify for an annuity; and short leaves of absence on private affairs, as above, will count both as service and residence.

A new and very important rule will be introduced, by which the period of service in India will be limited. It is intended that no one shall be appointed to any new office after having served thirty-five years, nor be permitted, after such period, to retain any office which he may have held five years. This rule, however, it is proposed to leave open to exceptions, the local government being empowered to refer home for instruction in any special case in which such reference may appear desirable.

With regard to the emoluments of those holding acting appointments, it may be noticed that the principle laid down is, that no expense is to be caused to the state by absence and substitution; but allowances must be so arranged that, on the whole, the payments to absentees and to acting officers must not exceed the prescribed amount of official salaries and emoluments.

Before quitting the subject, it should be observed, that military officers employed on civil services will be subject, in regard to absence and furlough, to the rules in the military department applying to officers holding staff appointments.

Such are to be the rules under which the members of the civil service will shortly be placed in regard to absence from their stations. The most sweeping of all the changes intended to be made—that allowing an absentee to choose his own course as to place, without limit or restraint of any kind—will probably give universal satisfaction. It is a pure boon to the service; it gives much and takes nothing away. If a man choose to go to the Cape, he may still go to the Cape; but if he prefer going to the emporium of business, London,—or to the emporium of dissipation, Paris,—to saunter at Brighton, Bath, Cheltenham, Leamington,—or to ascend Mont Blanc with Mr. Albert Smith,—to risk his heart by flirting in a gay assemblage of bright-eyed, blooming belles,—or to risk his neck in a steeple-chase,—he may indulge his taste, whatever it may be, or wherever it can be indulged. "The world is all before him where to choose," and what can he desire more?

#### THE CHINESE SYSTEM.

We believe that we were the first to trace the new competition system of examination for public service to China. We rejoice to see that our researches have not been unsuccessful nor unrecognised. The Chinese origin is now generally admitted. The system is all but universally known as the Chinese System, the term by which it was first designated in the columns of a daily morning contemporary, but which has thence passed into common parlance as the shortest and most convenient mode of indicating the *fungous* article meant to be brought to notice. No wonder that the panegyrist of such a famous system, which England, the most enlightened country in the world, has been content to borrow from the next most enlightened country in the world, China,—no wonder that the eulogist of such a system, where the glory of the contest according to him is to be estimated, like that of contests of another kind, by the number of killed and wounded,—no wonder, we say, that the herald of such triumphs should be made a knight, a commander-in-chief, though probably he never fired a gun or handled a sword in his life, a vice-admiral, albeit he is innocent of affairs maritime as the unconscious infant that sleeps on his nurse's lap. The rewards are not perhaps peculiarly appropriate to the services, but this is not unusual. It might be difficult to say why the Duke of Wellington should have been a D.C.L., or the famous minister William Pitt a member of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. But such things have been, and therefore we need not be surprised to find the champion of a system of education which kills in a proportion which it requires some skilful actuary to calculate—in a proportion, for what we know, not far short of the Manchester mode of carrying out the doctrines of Malthus,—should, as an ardent friend of the human race, be rewarded by a cloud of honours so dense, that it positively bewilders. Doctor Bowring he was, before his last display. Whence the honour came we know not—not from Oxford or Cambridge we ween. But from wheresoever it might be, the distinction is eclipsed by what has followed. *Doctor Bowring* has ceased to be regarded: he is swallowed up in *Sir John Bowring*, *Governor Bowring*, *Commander-in-Chief Bowring*, and *Vice-Admiral Bowring*. And all this for hunting up a system of education which does not educate in anything worth knowing, but which kills part of the disciples (the combatants we mean) and makes fools of the rest. It is not however with the erudite Doctor, the illustrious Governor, the noble Commander-in-Chief, or the gallant Vice-Admiral, that we at present have to do. Our business is of a different nature; but we thought it would be ungracious, in adverting, as we are compelled to do, to the "Chinese system" (we thank our brother for teaching us this word), to pass over the very conspicuous merits of the Doctor, who understands all languages under the sun, if not a few others also, and who unites to this mass of erudition all those qualities that adorn the character of the courtly knight, the high civil functionary, the daring soldier, and the hardy sailor.

We come now to the subject which has led us into the above tribute to excellence. Our readers are aware that by the Act of Parliament last passed for the government of India, the mode in which members of the civil service were appointed—that mode which has created the first civil service in the world,—was set aside, because, as we

must suppose, it worked well, for no other reason is apparent. The Chinese System was adopted, and is now about to be brought into operation, in order that all the sharp stuff in the country may be sifted out for service in India, and the rest of the material thrown away as dirt and refuse. Such is now the law, and it must, of course, be acted upon, if it be possible to act upon it. In order to try, a committee has been appointed, to frame rules for the admission of candidates, to be selected on the "Chinese System" for Hailebury; whether, when the rules shall be framed, it will be practicable to carry them out, without gross injustice, is a question that will then remain to be answered. We have at present only to state the names of the members of the committee. The number is five: the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton; the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P.; John Shaw Lefevre, Esq., C.B.; the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Principal of the College at Hailebury; and the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., Bursar, Dean, and Logical Lecturer, of Baliol College, Oxford. Some of these names are known to fame, to that honourable fame which accompanies real desert, and we are not aware that objection can be taken to any of them.

#### THE CROWN DIRECTORS.

We announced in due course the names of the fifteen gentlemen chosen from the entire number of surviving Directors and ex-Directors of the East-India Company to form, with three to be appointed by the Crown under the new Act, the body to whose rule India and its vast interests were to be committed. Within the last few days the Crown appointments have been made in favour of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; John Pollard Willoughby, Esq.; and Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.

It is unnecessary to say anything of Sir George Pollock. Every one who has read of the disasters of Afghanistan, knows by whom retribution was effected, and British honour vindicated. Mr. Willoughby is the son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart., and brother of Sir Henry Willoughby, the present inheritor of the baronetcy. He received a nomination for Hailebury from the Right Honourable George Tierney, then president of the Indian Board. His destination was Bombay, at which presidency he attained the position of Member of Council. He was examined as a witness during the late Parliamentary inquiries. Sir Frederick Currie is the son of Mark Currie, Esq., and was nominated to Hailebury by the late James Patteson, Esq. He proceeded to Bengal, where he became a Member of Council, accompanied Lord Hardinge to Lahore, shared in the honours then distributed, being created a baronet, and, after fulfilling his special duties, returned to his seat in Council, the usual period of service therein not having previously been completed.

Sir George Pollock is appointed for two years, Mr. Willoughby for four, and Sir Frederick Currie for six years.

**EAST-INDIA HOUSE.**—On Wednesday, April 12th, a Court of Directors of the East-India Company was held, when thanks were unanimously voted to Russell Ellice, Esq. (Chairman), and Major James Oliphant (Deputy-Chairman), for their great application and attention to the affairs of the Company during the past year. Yesterday, April 13th, a Court was also held, when Major James Oliphant was appointed Chairman, and Elliott Macnaghten, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, for the ensuing year.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 10.

##### EAST-INDIA BUDGET.

*Mr. Hume* wished to know from the right hon. baronet (Sir C. Wood) when he would make the statement with regard to the finances of India.

*Sir C. Wood* said that the house was aware, that by Act of Parliament the Indian accounts were laid on the table in the middle of May. The statement he was to submit must be based on the accounts, which would not be on the table of the house till that period, and probably not in the hands of members till a few days after that. But more than that, they were carrying on a considerable financial operation in India, namely, the conversion of the 5 per cent. into a 4 per cent. debt, which would not be concluded till the 30th April. This statement would be more complete, as well as more satisfactory, if he was able to announce the termination of that operation. It was probable, therefore, that he would not be able to make his statement till June, and he should like to postpone it till the result of that large, and, he trusted, satisfactory operation to which he referred, was known.

*Mr. Bright* said that something had been said last year about organising the accounts on a different footing. One gentleman of authority gave it as his opinion that that should be done, whilst others said that it was not necessary to make any change in the mode of keeping the accounts. The House had not before it now any accounts later than 1852, and probably there was nothing later than the estimates for that year. What he wished to ask was, whether it would not be possible to place before the house the Indian accounts, made up to the 31st December, during the following session?

*Sir C. Wood* said he had already stated the accounts for each year were made up to the 30th of April. The accounts of the different presidencies were not made up on the same principle or period. A scheme of accounts had been prepared, which, he trusted, would be more satisfactory. That scheme would be submitted to the accountant of the treasury, and he hoped it might serve as a model for keeping the accounts; still he could not promise that it would be adopted.

*Mr. Bright* was satisfied if the subject was under the consideration of the right hon. gentleman.

#### RUSSIAN VESSELS IN EASTERN PORTS.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of April, 1854; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty being compelled to declare war against his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and being desirous to lessen as much as possible the evils thereof, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Russian merchant vessels which, at the time of the publication of this order, shall be in any ports or places in her Majesty's Indian territories, under the government of the East-India Company, or within any of her Majesty's foreign or colonial possessions, shall be allowed thirty days from the time of the publication of this order in such Indian territories, or foreign or colonial possessions, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and that such Russian merchant vessels, if met at sea by any of her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term. Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be taken to extend, to Russian vessels having on board any officer in the military or naval services of the enemy, or any article prohibited, or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Russian Government. And it is hereby further ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council as aforesaid, that any Russian merchant vessel which, prior to the 29th day of March now last past, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in any of her Majesty's Indian territories, or foreign or colonial possessions, shall be permitted to enter such port or place, and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards forthwith to depart without molestation; and that any such vessel, if met at sea by any of her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, the Right Hon. the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and all Governors, Officers, and authorities whom it may concern, in her Majesty's East-Indian, foreign and colonial possessions, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Years to serve.	Committees.			
	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	
4	Chairman.			Major James Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
2	Dep. Chairman.			Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842
2	FH			Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1832
4	FH			Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831
4			RJL	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833
6	FH			John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835
2	FH			Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838
6			RJL	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., March 8, 1854
6	FH			Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., March 8, 1854
6		PM		Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes, March 8, 1854
4		PM		The Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, July 9, 1845
2			RJL	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
6		PM		William Joseph Eastwick, Esq., March 8, 1854
2	FH			John Harvey Astell, Esq., July 9, 1851
4			RJL	Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., July 31, 1850
2		PM		Lt.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., April 12, 1854
4		PM		John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., April 12, 1854
6			RJL	Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., April 12, 1854

**THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG.**  
—This distinguished officer died on the 3rd of March, on board the ship *Barham*, during his voyage homeward from Madras. Sir Richard Armstrong was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, of Lincoln, and born in 1782. He entered the army as ensign in 1796, served during the whole of the Peninsular campaign, and then entered the Portuguese service, and remained in Portugal, which nation he greatly esteemed, and where he is still remembered with affection by many friends. Sir Richard served as brigadier during the first Burmese war; as major-general of the staff in Canada, and finally was appointed commander-in-chief of the army at Madras, which command he resigned from impaired health. Sir Richard received medals and clasps for his services during the Peninsular war, besides badges of distinction from the Portuguese government. He was a Knight-Commander of the Bath; Knight-Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; and Knight-Commander of the St. Buto D'Aviz. Sir Richard Armstrong was colonel of Her Majesty's 32nd regiment.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 27.—Jamesjee Curetjee, Withycombe, Bombay; Kingston Oathness, Shanghai.—28. India, Ferguson, Manila; Admiral, Picken, Melbourne; Amity, Williamson, Mauritius.—29. Vancouver (American), Lant, Foochow; Success, Barton, Colombo.—30. Europa, Wharton, Bengal.—31. Welleley, Parish, Bengal; Talavera, Scott, Sew South Wales; Brilliant, Murray, Geelong; Northumberland, Gill, Melbourne; Nord, Antman, Maulmain; Affgha, Colebank, and Conqueror, Binnie, Mauritius; Barham, Valle, Bengal; Emperor, Adamson, Maulmain; Lochmond, Bray, Bengal; Tara, Grant, Bombay; Foam, Finlay, Foochow; Shepherdess, Scorgie, Alcoa Bay.—APRIL 1. Foubalsdar, Day, Bengal; Mary Cannon, Bony, Bengal; Conbreath, Copland, and Mary Spinks, Bannetree, Mauritius; Atravida, Shearer, Bombay; Criterion, Gregory, Mauritius; Violet, Gooding, Bombay; Ave. S. Resolute, Perry, Whampoa; Argonaut, Hale, Shanghai and Hongkong; J. O. Cooper, Mauritius; Sagittaria, Love, Donovan, Anna, Bames; Minabo, Jenkins, Mauritius; Harpley, Carey, Madras; Postonjee Bomanjee, Montgomery, Bombay; Gwalior, Taylor, Burmah; Morton and Charlemagne, Klok, Bengal; Raleigh, Volam, Hongkong; Nina, Hammond, Ceylon; Norma, Paulsen, Zanzibar; Maagodeen, Horner, Singapore.—4. Norfolk, Bailey, Mauritius; Jennett, Mix, Shanghai; Vesta, James, Bengal; Courten, Anderson, Maulmain; John Bull, Richardson, Bombay.—5. Forfarshire, Grey, Tutuoria and Colombo; Hamlet, Ahen, and Cassiopea, Harmer, Mauritius; Thorwaldsen, Birnie, Bengal; Duchess of Northumberland, Mitchell, Coochin; John Moore, Ellis, Bombay.—6. John George, Hackney, Bombay; Elizabeth, Gier,

Mauritius; Maori, Petherbridge, Whampoa; Earl Grey, Dalton, Bombay; Vesta (Russian), Sundeman, Bimlipatam; Countess of Seafield, Brown, Shanghai.—7. Scott, Stainsburgh, Mauritius.—8. Esmeralda, Tollens, Whampoa (to Bremen); Veturia, Croft, Bombay; Ellenborough, Thornhill, Sydney.—10. Tigris, Selkirk, William Stewart, Riche, and Majestic, Cowan, Bengal; Bolton, Danby, Bombay; Brunette, Cousins, Java; Edgar, Le Neve, Mauritius.—11. James Armstrong, Elliott, Shanghai; Emperor, Young, Bengal; Earl Derby, Hodge, Mauritius.—12. William Frederick, Stephenson, Maulmain; Robert Burton, Dick, Bengal.—13. John Vinor, Killea, Bombay; Rowellan, Bolton, Batavia.

## DEPARTURES.

From the Downs, MARCH, 25. Royal Albert, Norris, Madras; Gloriosa, Harrison, Calcutta; Favourite, M'Hardy, Alcoa Bay.—29. John Bunyan, Grant, Hong Kong.—31. Regina, Tucker, St. Helena.—29. North Star, Peters (from Hardlepool), Madras.—April 1. Fleetwood and Francis, Orchard, Madras.—2. City of Palaces, Young (from Shields) Calcutta; Waban, Newcome, Calcutta.—1. Roxburgh Castle, Slight, Madras.—5. Goodwin, Jeffery, Calcutta; Tartar, Guthrie, Bombay.—8. Dorothy, M'Millan, Mauritius.—7. Ivanhoe, M'Neil, Bombay.—10. Julie, Budhorn, Ceylon.—11. Alexandrina, Norris, Alcoa Bay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo from SOUTHAMPTON, April 4, to proceed per steamer Oriental from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Comm. gen. Filder, Dep. com. gen. Adams, Dep. asst. com. gen. Rogers, Acting do. Murray, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Brodie, jun., Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Des Barras, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Bolton, Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. G. Lawless, Mr. Gardener. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Cozens, Lieut. E. M. Sandoun. For SUEZ.—Miss E. Duncan, Mr. H. W. Harris, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Mr. W. Ormiston, Mr. A. S. Warden, Mr. Leslie, Mr. E. Corrie. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Hancock, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Barclay. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. Wren, Mr. Birch, Mr. W. G. Chalmers, Mr. Dopping, Mr. Allen, Mr. Davidson, Mr. McQueen, Lieut. Haldane, Mr. P. D. Nichol, Mr. Reynoldson, Mr. Polwart, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Lodge. For PENANG.—Mr. F. Gotthelt. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. H. Anthon.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

[In consequence of the steamer Indus, which left Malta March 30 for Alexandria, with the outward mail, having returned to that port with damaged machinery, the following passengers, who intended to have proceeded to Southampton by her, will be obliged to remain at Malta until the arrival of the next Mail, or proceed to their destination by the French route.]

Mr. W. H. Tyler and child, Mr. and Mrs. Montresor, and 3 children, Mr. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Inglis and child, Major and Mrs. Lyell and 3 children, Gen. Roberts, Capt. Busby, Dr. Clifford, Capt. Tulloch and 3 children, Capt. Handley, Mrs. Watson, Col. Hawkes, Lieut. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Mr. Newland, Capt. Herbert, Mr. Farr, A. Croker, G. Hardy, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and 4 children, Mrs. Blunlike and 3 children, Miss Goodlen, Mr. and Mrs. Boothby, Mr. Goodlen, Mr. Hooper and child, Rev. Mr. Moody, Capt. Brett, Capt. Durant, Mrs. Major Nicolay and 4 children, Capt. Wood, Capt. Broughton, Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. Le Tuense, Lieut. Jordens, Capt. Clatterback, Miss Layard, Miss C. Layard, Mrs. Taylor and child, G. Weir, J. J. Winkles, Capt. Stewart, Mr. Clark, Master J. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Batwell and child.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ASTELL, the wife of John H. d. at 27, Eaton-place, April 1.  
BOURDILLON, the wife of Edmund D. d. at Wimbledon, April 3.  
BRODIE, Mrs. K. T. twin d. at Traill-street, Thurso, N.B., Apr. 6.  
CHAUNY, the lady of Reginald, 71st Bengal N.I. s. at 35, Westbourne-park Villas, March 7.  
DURAND, the wife of Major H. M. Bengal engineers, s. at 10, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, March 31.  
LAWFORD, the wife of Francis, d. at Gloucester-terrace, April 2.  
LE HARDY, the wife of Major C. F. Hon. E.I.C.S. s. at Jersey, April 6.  
MACLEAN, the wife of John G. s. at 130, Westbourne-terrace, April 2.  
MACPHERSON, the lady of Berkeley, s. at Thorpe-next-Norwich, April 11.  
NAPIER, the wife of J. M. N. s. at Waterloo, Hants, April 7.  
POWER, the wife of Capt. E. H. 7th Madras Cavalry, s. stillborn, at 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, April 5.  
SMITH, the wife of T. C. s. at 13, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, April 11.  
VINK, the lady of Thomas, late of Ceylon, d. at 4, Howley-place Villas, April 7.

## MARRIAGES.

AITCHISON, Charles T. Bombay army, s. of the late Maj. gen. Andrew to Annie A. d. of the late A. W. Colquhoun, at St. Peter's, Dublin, March 28.  
BOND, Alfred, s. of Capt. A. Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, to Sarah E. d. of Matthew Truman, M.D., at St. Pancras church, April 6.  
BRETT, John s. of the late John, formerly of the E. I. House, to Sarah J. d. of the late Rev. Francis Moore, at St. Matthew's, Brixton, April 6.  
BUCHANAN, James, 4th reg. Madras L.C. to Helen K. d. of John Harris, by the Rev. Albert Ashton, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 6.  
COLLEDGE, George, W. Bengal civil serv. to Katharine M. d. of William Dent, of Bickley-park, Kent, at Thurdington, Gloucestershire, March 30.  
EAST, William E. s. of the late William, of Bombay, to Julia Marchant, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 7.  
GOUGH, Rev. Frederick F. of Niagpo, China, to Mary B. d. of E. R. Le Mare, at Christchurch, Salford, April 4.

HUDSON, Capt. John, R. N. to Matilda, d. of Major Roe, at St. Peter's church, Brighton, March 30.  
 LANGMORE, Erskice Grant, 27th regt. Bengal N.I. s. of Dr. Langmore, of Finsbury-square, to Elise, d. of the late Gasper Winteter, at St. John's church, Paddington, March 30.  
 MACKENZIE, Francois, 26th Bengal L.I. to Julia, d. of John Mercer, at Maidstone, April 4.

## DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. gen. Sir Richard, col. of the 32nd regt. and late commander-in-chief at Madras, at sea, on his passage to England, March 3.  
 CARNEGIE, Mary G. d. of the Hon. John and Mrs. at Fair Oak, aged 16, March 31.  
 CUNLIFFE, Ellis R. s. of David, Bengal civil serv. at Redlands, near Reading, aged 8.  
 GUMM, Eliza M. G. d. of Capt. M. Madras art. at Richmond, Surrey, aged 16, March 30.  
 GUNSTON, William, late of the home serv. of the Hon. E. I. Comp. at Brighton, aged 69, April 6.  
 JACKSON, William, late supt. surg. Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv. Sirhind div. Bengal, at Edinburgh, aged 63, March 30.  
 KEATING, Charles W. s. of the late Rev. W. A. Madras presidency, at Malta, aged 35, March 12.  
 KER, Robert, of Argrennan, at Argrennan House, Kirkcudbrightshire, March 22.  
 LAYARD, William Augustus, s. of Major W. T. Ceylon rifle regt. at Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, aged 10, March 31.  
 LINDSAY, Charles P. s. of the late Philip Y. Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv. at New York, aged 35, March 8.  
 MORRIS, Capt. John, Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv. in the island of Jersey, April 4.  
 MITFORD, Cuthbert P. s. of Edward L. Ceylon civil serv. at Blackheath, aged 9, March 31.  
 NISBIT, Sophia, relict of Richard, Hon. E. I. Co.'s late maritime serv. at Hollywood Grove, New Brompton, aged 77, April 9.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

29th March, 5th and 12th April, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. F. Fisher.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. St. G. Tucker; C. B. Saunders; A. H. G. Block; J. Guthrie; J. Thornton, retired; G. Palmer, jun.; W. M. Beaufort.*Madras Estab.*—Mr. A. P. Onslow; A. G. Tweedie.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. Tombs, art.; Lieut. H. Francis, do.; Brev. maj. A. G. Austen, do.; Lieut.-col. C. S. Reid, do.; Lieut. P. Garforth, eng.; Maj. H. N. Pepper, retired; Assist. surg. R. Parker; Capt. T. Spankie, invalid; Capt. H. Dinning, 71st N.I.; Maj. A. Macdougall, retired; Ens. E. P. Gurdon, 33rd N.I.; Cornet C. N. Tucker, 8th cav.; Lieut. C. A. Barwell, 71st N.I.; Lieut. J. T. Lumsden, 30th N.I.; Capt. W. Richardson, 73rd N.I.; Capt. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I.; Maj. H. Boscawen, 54th N.I.; Capt. C. Y. Bazett, 9th cav.; Lieut. J. Yorke, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. A. H. Campbell, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. J. Hicks, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. T. A. Corbett, 61st N.I.; Surg. C. Madden; Surg. A. M. Minto.

*Madras Estab.*—Ensign F. A. Brett, 43rd N.I.; Capt. R. Nicol, 33rd N.I.; Surgeon J. Wilkinson, retired; Lieut. J. S. Baird, artillery; Capt. C. J. Cooke, artillery; Capt. A. Todd, 42nd N.I.; Major W. Leader, invalids; Surgeon general W. R. Hay, retired; Lieut. L. Bridge, artillery; Ensign C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Brock, 17th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. regt.; Capt. F. Westbrooke, 18th N.I.; Ensign R. C. Lockett, 2nd Eur. regt.; Lieut. col. W. B. Goodfellow, engineers; Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I.; Ensign Baigree, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. F. Rooome, 10th N.I.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. Obbard, pilot service.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Beng. Estab.*—Mr. G. Campbell.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. E. Uttersson, 17th N.I.; Ensign J. C. Middleton, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Speid, 34th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. E. H. Simpson, 2nd cav.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. Bond, pilot service; Mr. A. Jones, ditto; Mr. J. H. Chalke, ditto.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. Galloway, 3 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. J. Hughes, 57th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. S. R. J. Owen, 19th N.I., 4 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Ens. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. Col. J. Davidson, 31st N.I., 6 months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. L. Thomson, 26th N.I., 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Captain J. Knayett, invalids; Lieut. J. M'Carty, 53rd N.I.; Capt. J. Turton, 3rd N.I.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Herbert Henry Gayford, admitted a volunteer for the Indian navy.

## HOME ESTABLISHMENT, EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Mr. Joseph Maitland, the senior clerk in the Examiner's Office, has been permitted to retire from the service upon a superannuation pension.—Mr. Charles E. Prinsep, the junior clerk in the pay branch of the Secretary's Office, has been transferred to the Examiner's Office as junior clerk, vice Mr. Maitland; and Mr. Edward Raban Cave Browne has been appointed a clerk in the establishment of the pay branch, in the room of Mr. Prinsep, transferred.

## LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated the 11th January, 1854.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Charles Edward Beddome, 20th Jan. 1854; George J. F. Payne, 8th March; Howard W. Brownlow, 20th March; Edward M. Brownlow, 20th March.

## LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 7th March, 1854.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Joseph Richard Wells (in India), 19th Jan. 1854; William H. Lindquist, 20th Feb.; Thomas M. Young, 1st March.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 28th MARCH 1854.

*Staff.*—Brevet col. J. B. Gough, c.b., h.p., 3rd Light Dragoons, dep. quartermaster gen. in the East Indies, to be dep. quartermaster gen. in Ireland, v. Col. Pennefather, appointed brig. gen. on a particular service.—Brev. col. F. Markham, c.b., of the 32nd regt., to be adj. gen. in the East Indies, v. Mountain, dec.—Brev. lieut. col. H. Havelock, c.b., of the 53rd regt., from dep. adj. gen. at Bombay, to be quartermaster gen. in the East Indies, v. Gough.—Brev. lieut. col. E. Lugard, c.b., 29th Foot, from assist. adj. gen. in Bengal, to be dep. adj. gen. at Bombay, v. Havelock.

9th Light Dragoons.—Major Charles J. Foster, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be major, v. Allen, who exchanges. Dated 28th March, 1854.

10th Foot.—Home Purvis, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. Jervois, prom. in the 7th Foot. Dated 28th March, 1854.

81st Foot.—Major John Hamilton Stewart, to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Farrant, dec. Dated 25th January, 1854.—Capt. Henry E. Sorell, to be major without purch., v. Stewart. Dated 25th January 1854.—Lieut. William B. Browne, to be capt. without purch., v. Sorell. Dated 25th January, 1854.—Ensign Charles J. Hughes, to be lieut. without purch., v. Browne. Dated 25th January, 1854.

86th Foot.—Lieut. John Jerome to be capt. by purch., v. Croker, who retires. Dated 28th March, 1854.—Ensign Robert J. Wallace to be lieut. by purch., v. Jerome. Dated 28th March, 1854.—Francis Drewe Edwards, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. Wallace. Dated 28th March, 1854.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 7, 1854.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Randolph Ralph Adderley, from the 79th Foot, to be first lieut. v. Mure, who exchanges. Dated 7th April, 1854.  
75th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Augustus Daniell, from the 94th Foot, to be lieut. v. Priaulx, who exchanges. Dated 7th April, 1854.

## EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Roxburg Castle* for Madras, from Gravesend, March 31, 300 Company's recruits, Lieut. M. Meyer, 11th M.N.I.; Lieut. H. Lock, 24th M.N.I.; Ens. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd L.I.; Asst. Surg. H. Giles.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	224
India Bonds .....	4s. dis. to 2s. pm.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 1½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	½ to ½ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....			2 2½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			2 2½
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr Mar. 24 to Apr. 8.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½ d. to 2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	153,713 7 2
Madras ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	32,688 15 6
Bombay ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½ d.	100 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			186,502 2 8

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, } £3,500,000
Ditto ditto .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £3,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	2s. 0d.
Madras do. ....	2s. 0d.
Bombay do. ....	2s. 0d.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Colombo*, April 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£11,000	—
Bombay .....	—	£21,227
Ceylon .....	452	—
Calcutta .....	—	600
Penang .....	—	3,277
Singapore .....	3,830	22,990
Hong Kong .....	18,561	30,594
Canton .....	—	20,953
Shanghai .....	—	1,125
	£33,843	£100,766

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1854, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,  
PLATE IRON,—also  
PAINT, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 3rd day of May, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 12th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on Thursday, the 20th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
75 tons of Dead Weight,  
65 tons of Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 12th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on Thursday, the 20th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½ d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
240 tons of Dead Weight (including 105 tons of Coal).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Tuesday, the 25th April, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,  
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,  
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
HARVENS WORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,  
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,  
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th of April aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I CANNOT permit the connection which has so long subsisted between myself and the Proprietors to terminate without expressing my grateful thanks to you for the honour you have conferred upon me, in having three times elected me a Director of the East-India Company.

In April, 1841, I sought that honour, from having had the experience of twenty-seven years in the Civil Service of the East-India Company; in China, where I held for four years the responsible position of President of the British Factory; and was subsequently appointed by his late Majesty to act with Lord Napier in superintending the relations of the United Kingdom with that country. I had hoped these services, followed by the diligent discharge of my duties for thirteen years as a Director of the East-India Company, would have led to my re-election on the 8th of last March; but while I regret these anticipations have not been realised, it is gratifying to reflect that such a result has not arisen from any change in the confidence you have uniformly been pleased to repose in me.

Intimately associated with India by birth, family connection, and public service, during an unbroken period of many years, I can never cease to feel a deep and lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of that country and its vast population; and should circumstances which at present it is impossible to foresee induce me hereafter to offer myself to your notice for a seat in the Direction, I trust I may venture to hope for a renewal of your confidence and kind support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

East-India House, April 11, 1854.

# UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, King William Street, City, London.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. cap. 54.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last twelve years to reduce the premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits on an average more than 44 per cent., and during the last three years a reduction of 45 per cent. has been declared.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Committees sit also every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

Agents in India.—Messrs. Braddon and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Madras; Messrs. Leckie and Co., Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

## THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER

AND

### ARMY LIST FOR 1854,

Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

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more serviceable every day. Till an efficient police of some sort is raised and scattered through the country, we can never be said to have a firm hold of it. We know what is going on on the river bank, and a few miles inland on either side; but the interior, with certain exceptions, is as yet unexplored and unknown to us. The people there have heard, perhaps, of our annexation of the province, but they see nothing of its effects; there are no police arrangements for their protection, and they must, of course, submit to the dacoits they dread so much, and whom they dare not offend, while our Government continues but a name to them. In like manner we have no civil authority whatever on the frontier. Fortunately, the Burmese outside the frontier have shown no inclination whatever to molest or interfere with us. They certainly have not wanted opportunities."

From Arracan there is news rather more exciting. It is contained in the following extract from the *Hurkaru*.

"We understand that official intelligence has been received of an expedition having been sent by the officer commanding in Arracan against one of the Arrang wild hill tribes. It appears that for some time past it was noticed that several of the coolies entertained by the authorities were occasionally disappearing, and notwithstanding all inquiries and search, no trace of them could be discovered. It was at last found out that one of the wild hill tribes was in the habit of seizing the coolies whenever there was an opportunity for so doing, and that the poor victims were sold into slavery across the frontier. An expedition consisting of fifty men and of one hundred Naikeskeys, under the command of Captain Sutherland, of the Arracan local battalion, was therefore fitted out, and proceeded towards the hills. Towards daybreak they arrived in sight of three very formidable stockades, which were at once attacked, and one after the other taken. The expedition left with strict orders not to fire except in self-defence, the object being to effect a surprise, and to take as many prisoners as possible. However, in such cases it is almost impossible to prevent firing altogether, and we hear that two of the Arrangs had been killed in the attempt to capture them. After the stockades had been abandoned by the Arrangs, all the works, together with the property they contained, were burnt to the ground. The stockades were about fifty miles N. E. of Talook, near the Burmese frontier, and the manner in which the whole of the arrangements were carried out reflects great credit on Captain Sutherland."

In relation to a country on the other side of India, we make an extract which will be regarded as important.

"While all Europe is in agitation, India is gradually settling into a state of profound tranquillity. The happiest time for a nation is said to be when history has nothing to tell, and we appear likely to arrive at that enviable condition, for this Government has announced that despatches, dated the 25th of January, 1854, have been received by the Government of India from Her Majesty's *Charge d'affaires* at Teheran, in which he announces that the Shah of Persia had officially declared to him and to other foreign ministers at Teheran, that in the war between Russia and Turkey a strict neutrality would be observed by Persia; and therefore our Indian force will not be required, as was expected, in the Persian Gulf."

The *Bombay Times* says—

"The report that Dost Mahomed had solicited Major Edwardes to send an envoy to his court at Cabul, although not confirmed, has not been contradicted, and many very plausible reasons are put forward to account for his having done so."

The Bengal papers also advert to the report in a similar doubtful manner.

From the British north-west there is little. The Kohat pass is now open to all, having been previously closed (it is said) by our own countrymen against the Afreedees.

Turning to Oude, we find nothing for notice except one passage, which we quote, because it is always pleasant, at least it gratifies curiosity if it do not minister to self-love, to ascertain what our friends and others think of us, and what are their wishes in regard to our good or ill success in the world. It seems we furnish a subject for some discourse in Oude, as from Lucknow we have the following *morceau*.

"The war between Russia and Turkey is still a favourite topic of conversation among the natives of Lucknow. Their sympathy is all for the former, and indeed nothing is so much desired by the Oudh court as the overthrow of the latter. The King detests Europeans, and he personally would willingly see the power of Turkey's powerful ally, England, cast down. Though he owes everything he possesses to our forbearance, and his throne to our support, Wajid Ally Shaw would rejoice at the news of a defeat over us by the arms of Russia. The latter he scarcely considers as a European power. His circumscribed notions of geography

believe Velaet, or Europe, to be comprised in France and England, and I am sure he would hail an invasion by Russia with joy. Most of the natives here are firmly of opinion that Affghan and Persian armies, commanded and drilled by Russian officers, are only abiding their time to fall upon Hindostan. Any change they consider a gain. It is human nature, perhaps, to see him whose power we envy, humbled, and it is perhaps that feeling which makes the natives of this place so anxious to see the foundation of our government shaken, no matter by whom."

The Turks are Mahomedans, as is the ruler of Oude, and the Russians look upon themselves as Christians; but in Oude it is the fashion to wish success to the Christians so called, and to hope for the destruction of their Mahomedan antagonists. A beautiful example of unity of feeling among bigoted adherents of the same creed.

Nagpore, like everything Indian, has given rise to some angry talk. It is now part of the British dominions, having become so from circumstances that left no option but to take it, except the British Government had been prepared to do something very foolish, and at the same time very cruel to the inhabitants of the country left at its disposal. The case is stated in some of the Indian papers so well, that we prefer adopting their views to giving any of our own.

"The annexation of Nagpore has been effected, and 'the house of Bhonsla has ceased to reign.' There was no necessity for a proclamation, and the Government took possession, merely announcing that Mr. Mansel is Commissioner of Nagpore. A contemporary in reference to this states, 'By the fundamental law of India' the state had lapsed to the paramount power, and there was as little necessity for decrees, as if a zemindar's estate had passed under the hammer. The people care nothing about the change. The family of Bhonsla was absolutely extinct. Its original right, like all that of the Mahratta princes, was that of a gang of dacoits to the estate on which they have squatted. Even this right had ceased to exist. The last rajah, himself an adopted son, was absolutely alone in the world. There was not even a collateral remaining, and Nagpore passed at once to the power from whom all authority in India is practically derived. Like Pegu and the Punjab, Scinde and Assam, it is to become a non-regulation Province. Its revenue of fifty lakhs, once relieved of the native court, is even now sufficient for improvement, and the wise policy adopted in the Punjab and in Pegu—expense first and sanction afterward—we will hope be extended to Nagpore."

From Ceylon the reports on the gold discovery are not very promising. The date of the paper from which we copy that which follows is the 25th of March, a day on which a supply of gold is found by many in England particularly useful. But the sum of the matter is not flattering.

"The gold discovery announced in our last has continued to engross the attention of the public and the press, and in our columns will be found all the information and much of the discussion to which it has given rise. The result seems to be that Ceylon numbers gold amongst her mineral products, although not in quantities to render the search for it remunerative, or pleasant in such a climate as ours."

The quotation which we next submit is from the same article as that just made, but a little lower in place.

"Of course, the coffee-planting community have been in a state of suspense anything but pleasant. Many of the leading planters visited the Diggings, and we believe this Mail leaves them pretty well re-assured. There is gold-dust in the rivers of Brazil, but coffee-planting there has been found the more profitable pursuit. So, we may venture to assert, it will continue to be here."

This, we think, is sensible. The journalist, however (the *Observer*), comforts himself and his readers by turning from gold to pearls, iron and coal, "black" materials "and white;" we doubt, however, whether pearls can properly be termed minerals.

"But if Ceylon is to derive no revenue from profitable gold-mines, we are glad to have the strongest possible assurance, that, after a dreary interval of nearly twenty years, another of our ancient mineral resources is about to become productive. The result of Captain Steuart's recent inspection of the Aripo pearl banks is, that a really profitable fishery will take place in 1855. The last occurred in 1837. It appears also from Dr. Gyax's reports on the geology of Saffragam, that 'millions of tons' of iron lie there embedded, while specimens of anthracite are said to have been found in the same district. If anthracite in quantity to work the

iron could be found, Ceylon would not be long without a railway, while the steamers calling at Galle could be supplied with coal at a cheaper rate than that which it requires a fleet to bring them now from far-distant Britain. We understand that one public-spirited and enterprising gentleman is so impressed with the importance of the subject that he has offered a reward of 100*l.* to any party who may make a discovery on a tract of land which he owns in the district."

We ought, perhaps, to mention that we are in possession of a Supplement to the *Observer*, published two days later than the above, wherein no mention, good, bad, or indifferent, is made of gold. A paper of the same date, 27th, issued in regular course, does not revive our hopes.

As to Chinese affairs, as these are notoriously difficult to understand (always excepting the wonderful death and glory competition system, for which we are indebted to the Chinese), we think that we cannot do better than give a copious extract from the *Friend of China*, as we find it:—

"The latest newspaper to hand from Peking is of a date equivalent to our 14th of January,—nearly a fortnight before the commencement of the New Year of the old dynasty. In a memorial in it, from the Censor Yung Paou, inspector of the central part of the city, setting forth the want of discipline in the military preparations for defence of the capital, and the distressed condition to which the inhabitants were reduced, it is incidentally mentioned, that (in confirmation of what we have before reported) at that date the rebel camp was only 70 miles distant—the Imperialist military commanders were not agreed in their views, and had not succeeded in any plan for the rebels' extermination;—that, according to the confession of spies who had been arrested, 'very many of the insurgents had arrived at the capital, where they hired houses, and secretly endeavoured to enlist persons in their cause;—that the soldiers of the capital, whether belonging to the Chinese or Tartar regiments, existed very much in name only—that the poorer inhabitants, who could not afford to remove from a place where they could find no employment, were obliged to starve and die;—that the board of revenue, being straitened for means, had, with the sanction of Hienfung, taken a per-centage from rentals,—but, in some cases, so poor were the holders that they prayed the board to take the houses altogether.

"The memorial displays the most painful distress at the northern capital, and gives every reason for hope that, ere this, Hienfung and his 'nominal' Tartar army are well over the border, and the road paved for the crowning result.

"From Nanking, the southern capital, we have no other intelligence than the report that the Tartar general Heang-yung was at last about to vacate the position he had tried to maintain between it and Chin Keang, and that a desperate and final attempt would be made to retake Shanghai.

"The authorities at Fuh-chau have been obliged to give up their endeavours to subdue rebellious parties in the country adjacent, and are now looking carefully to their own intrenchments. The emperor's uncle, the viceroy, was preparing for a trip to Shingking, in Manchoura, to which place, as we mentioned some time ago, the emperor Hienfung has directed the revenue to be forwarded.

"About Canton, matters remain quiet—though the authorities are now convinced their day is fast approaching.

"The winter, favourably for the insurgent southerners, unused to severe cold, has been of extraordinary mildness. The ice-crop about Shanghai is a complete failure; and, singular circumstance, it will be necessary for foreign residents to import a cargo of the luxury from America."

We must make one quotation more. It relates to a commercial subject of importance. The unsettled state of the country must be borne in mind, as well as some former occurrences, to render one extract intelligible.

"A week before the departure of the last mail-packet for England, her Majesty's plenipotentiary and superintendent of trade left this port for Shanghai in H.M.S. *Encounter*. It was at the time generally supposed that the object of his excellency's visit to the north was the securing for British subjects equal enjoyment of the privilege so unwarrantably assumed by the Americans, of shipping teas and other China produce, without paying a cent. of duty. But before the *Encounter* reached Shanghai, the Americans had made a show of coalescing with the British consul, and had consented to pay duties to the Chinese authorities temporarily stationed in an Englishman's house not far from the British Consulate, so that the necessity for any interference by the superintendent of trade was, for him, for the occasion, happily avoided.

"We have said the Americans made a show of coalescing with us;—but before they did so, the leading American firm, under the able management of the American consul, its managing partner, had comfortably provided for any necessity to report at his Consulate, or to pay duties at the Chinese custom-house. Native vessels in a long line on the river, flying the consul's house-flag, were first

of all fully laden with all the tea it was possible to put hand on;—as much as two thousand tons of the herb, even now, lying safely stored at the anchorage, all ready for shipment in the first vessels available. Of course, directly H.M.'s consul announced, on the 9th ultimo, that, a custom-house being again established, it was his intention, in concert with the representatives of the other foreign powers possessing treaties with China, to enforce the payment of duties on all exports, British merchants had no option but to assent to the justice of the tri-consular intention (?). Such assent, however, was not given without a representation to Mr. Consul Alcock of the want of protection against the illicit shipment, in American and other vessels, of the large quantity of tea stored in the junks and other craft at Woosung.

"To this Mr. Alcock replied, that if it was duly authenticated before him that any part of that tea left Woosung without the duty being paid, he would then immediately accord to British traders equal privilege, and that Shanghai, to all intents and purposes, should become a free port; but, on the other hand, until so assured of the systematic evasion of port regulations, he threatened with certain confiscation any vessel taking advantage of the times, and of defrauding the Chinese custom-house of its dues. So circumstanced, the British traders kept a sharp look-out after their American and other free-trading neighbours, and having been well satisfied of the manner in which the American ship *Helena* had obtained her cargo and had left the port,—how a Russian ship had been filled up, also without going to Shanghai or giving the usual bond,—and how the coasting clipper *Eamont*, and four other schooners, had run the gauntlet,—they, on the 1st instant, again memorialized the consul, and lest there should be any alleged mistake about the thing after the superintendent left the port, they addressed H.E. the following letter."

The letter is too long to be quoted in this place. It complains of the great depression of trade, and of the disorderly army of the Chinese as tending to perpetuate the depression. The *Friend of China* concludes the matter by stating that

"At the departure of H.M. Str. *Salamander* from Shanghai, an answer had been accorded either by the consul or the plenipotentiary to the letter from the Chamber of Commerce."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. E. P. T. Nepean, 38th L.I., at Dinapore, Mar. 7; Col. Sir J. Tennant, K.C.B., art., at Lahore, aged 64, Mar. 6; Lieut. R. R. Cumberland, 61st N.I., at Walcott, near Briggs, aged 26, April 12.

MADRAS.—Lieut. C. F. Hunter, 22nd N.I., at Mhow, Mar. 17; Lieut. H. M. Norris, 2nd Eur. L.I., at sea on board the s.s. *Indiana*, Mar. 15; Capt. J. Eykyn, 15th N.I., of Ashleton, Shropshire, April 16.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. R. Scatcherd, 24th N.I., at Oliver Terrace, Mile End Road, April 11.

REPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The march of intellect is rapid in Bengal. We have heard that it is not unusual in England for those who are about to hold forth at public meetings or dinners to send written copies of the speeches they intend to deliver to the members of the fourth estate, in order that the public may be pleased and surprised by a sample of their eloquence in the earliest issue of the journals to whose editors these are furnished. Young Bengal seems determined to go a-head of the dwellers in the old country, and on Friday last one of our reporters sent us an account of the examination of the missionary school at Mirzapore, which he represented to have taken place on the previous Tuesday. He unfortunately forgot to warn us, that the shadow of coming events had so strongly impressed itself upon his mental vision as to enable him to write an account of a meeting, to give the name of one of the reverend gentlemen present, and the substance of the speech of another, before the circumstances had actually occurred. We published on Saturday morning the account of an examination which was not held until the following Monday. Our reporter, while looking thus far in futurity, should have gone just a little further. He might then have learnt what would have been the consequence of his indulging his powers of "second sight."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

[It may be recollected, that about five-and-twenty years ago, something like this occurred with regard to an anti-papal meeting held at Pennenden Heath, when a speech, written by the late Mr. Shiel, and given by him to a reporter, was duly published as part of the proceedings, though not a single line of it had ever been spoken.]

## BURMAH.

## RANGOON.

There was a report that a revolution had taken place at Ava, by which the war party had obtained the ascendancy; and another that two officers had been wounded, one of them mortally; but as they both want confirmation, we cannot but hope that the second has no foundation, and probably is a mere repetition of the rumour which preceded the definite intelligence regarding the skirmish in which Captain Geils and Lieutenant Grant were wounded. From Promé we hear, under date of 17th February, of tranquillity and security of life being in the ascendant. These results are attributed to the circumstances of provisions being cheaper, work abundant, and payments regular. Hundreds of natives are employed in the construction of roads in all directions, and other government works. The head-quarters of the 65th N.I. had reached Promé, the C troop of Madras artillery was about to leave it, and most of the troops lately out in the district had returned.

In Bassein district affairs are reported to be prosperous, and it is said that a Court of Inquiry is to sit upon an officer, who is accused of not having given sufficient support to the civil authorities during the late outbreak. Nga Few, the dacoit chief, is said to be again at the head of an armed band, numbering 4,000 men. Extracts will be found under the usual heading.

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTS.**—We hear that the report of the officiating Superintendent of Forests has been satisfactory, and there is every likelihood that the trees killed and felled will be put up to public competition by the middle of this month. If there is any foundation to be placed in this report, we may yet hope to see this benighted land prospering better than anticipated by some of the English journals.

**KILLING OR WOUNDING OF MAJOR ALLAN AND SEVERAL OTHER OFFICERS.**—There has been a report flying about the town that Major Allan and several other officers, who have been appointed to mark the boundaries, have either been killed or mortally wounded. With reference to the first officer, we have it from undisputable authority that he was well, and "knew nothing of his death on the 25th instant." We were blamed for not having announced this gentleman's death in our last; we mentioned at that time, we wanted it to be authenticated, and were we to publish every rumour, we should often bring ourselves into a greater dilemma than we did when we announced Teling had been retaken by the Burmese. It is true, we believe, that two officers have been wounded, one of whom is supposed to be mortally.—*Rangoon Chronicle, March 4.*

**SIR JOHN CHEAPE.**—Sir John Cheape arrived on the *Swilledge* on Thursday last, and landed yesterday under the usual salute due to his rank.—*Ibid.*

## MOULMAIN.

**THE 18TH REGIMENT, M.N.I.**—The second division of the 18th Regiment, M.N.I., which lately arrived here in the transport *Teazer*, and a company of H.M.'s 29th Regiment, left this on the 11th instant, in charge of treasure, to the amount of two lakhs of rupees, for Sittang and Shway-gyeen, and the former will afterwards proceed on to the destination of the corps, Toungchoo.—*Advertiser, February 20.*

The third and last instalment, with the head-quarters of the 18th M.N.I., which arrived from Mungaporcottah in the transport *Atalanta* a few days back, will, it is said, leave this in all the current week to join the other two divisions at Toungchoo.—*Ibid.*

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHNSON, 26th N.I.,** being about to leave the station with his corps, we believe the command of the Provinces will temporarily devolve on Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Goldsworthy, of the 1st N.I.—*Ibid.*

**CAPT. WRIGHT.**—We are informed that Capt. J. H. Wright, of the 1st regiment M.N.I., who lately underwent an examination in the Burmese language by the Reverends Hough, Haswell, and Bennett, passed the ordeal very successfully, and that he will, in all probability, be very shortly appointed to some staff situation under the commissioner of these provinces.—*Ibid. Feb. 27.*

**LAUNCH.**—We have to inform our readers that a splendid ship of upwards of a thousand tons burthen, which has been built on account of Messrs. Soames, Brothers, London, will be launched from the dockyard of Messrs. Dunbar and Sons, Mopoon, at high water about four o'clock this evening. We have heard several persons speak of the maiden craft as a paragon of naval architecture, and that her construction reflects infinite credit on the builder, T. B. Cousens, Esq.—*Ibid. March 1.*

## BENGAL.

## NAGPORE.—THE POLICY OF THE EMPIRE.

Carlyle, in one of the terse sentences, into which that unequal writer sometimes compresses a volume of truth, says there "is strength in silence." The last and best illustration of the apophthegm is the manner in which the annexation of Nagpore has been completed. The Indian government has remembered its duty, has adhered to the policy announced by its head, and has accepted the responsibility it has so frequently ignored. It has refused to believe its own dominion worse than the despotism of a native. It has declined to set up a new puppet, useless except to retard the progress which without him would be inevitable. It has annexed Nagpore, and, like most of its good deeds, the annexation has passed unnoticed. With every possible excuse for the indulgence of a vanity, not perhaps valueless as an element of prestige, it has not even issued an official proclamation. The "House of Bhonsla has ceased to reign," but no manifesto announces the fact with magniloquent sententiousness. A territory, twice the size of the principalities for which Russia is risking the advantages of a century, has been added to the dominions of the British Crown. Yet the world is only informed that "Mr. Mansel is Commissioner of Nagpore." A population equal to that remnant of the European Ottomans, in whose defence Europe is now arming, has exchanged a despotic master for a civilised rule. Yet it will learn the fact, only from the removal of oppressive restrictions, and from that reconstruction of society which Indian officials denominate a "revenue settlement." We question whether even in the States, where an Indian territory, as large as England, is styled a "windfall for the land office," so great a change was ever effected with so insignificant a display. Yet the silence of the Government, remarkable as it may appear to English politicians, seems for once to have been well timed. The annexation, however vast in its extent, or in its consequences, was a mere matter of course. By the fundamental law of India, the state had lapsed to the paramount power, and there was as little necessity for decrees, as if a Zemindar's estate had passed under the hammer. The people cared nothing about the change. The soldiery probably approved of higher pay and stricter discipline. The family of Bhonsla was absolutely extinct. Its original right, like that of all the Mahratta princes, was that of a gang of dacoits to the estate on which they have squatted. Even this right had ceased to exist. The last rajah, himself an adopted son, was absolutely alone in the world. There was not even, we believe, a collateral remaining, and Nagpore passed at once to the power from whom all authority in India is practically derived. Like Pegu, and the Punjab, Scinde and Assam, and in short, all our acquisitions for half a century, it is to become a Non-Regulation Province. Its revenue of fifty lakhs, once relieved of the Native Court, is even now sufficient for improvement, and the wise policy adopted in the Punjab and in Pegu,—expense first, and sanction afterwards—will, we hope, be extended to Nagpore. A revenue settlement and a criminal code, rough justice and a few roads, will speedily make the province an important section of the strength of the empire. With a fertile soil, and abundance of minerals, it needs only the population which a strong government will speedily allure.

It is not, however, the value of the acquisition which in our eyes lends importance to this resolution of the Indian Government. It is because we see in it an acknowledgment of those cardinal principles of Indian policy, which this journal has so long striven to maintain. "Nations," says a recent writer, "cannot flourish without a purpose," that is, without that clear design, and those settled principles of action which we call a policy. In maintaining such a purpose, the Indian Government labours under difficulties peculiar to itself. It has nothing hereditary in its constitution. It has none of that party spirit, which makes itself felt even in the military monarchies of Europe. Its administration is the most fluctuating in the world. The elective monarchy of Poland, and the revolutionary Governments of France are stable, compared with a system in which one man is all powerful, and that one is changed in every half decade. Nevertheless, in spite of the anomalous constitution of the Government, of its subordinate position, and of its incessant fluctuations, two or three great principles appear to be slowly gaining ground. They are unity of dominion, equality of taxation, and centralization of the executive authority. When they are acknowledged, India will be a power qualified to take a high place, not only in Asia, but the world.

1. Unity of dominion. The two hundred and fifty kinglings, whose names and territories have been recorded by the Court of Directors, must inevitably disappear, and that speedily. It is not our purpose to repeat the arguments by which we have proved how completely their existence is incompatible with progress. After eighteen years of vituperation, the "responsibility before God



and man" is acknowledged at last; the *Times* declares the treaties effete; the Indian Government asserts its right to take every honourable opportunity of extending its territories; the independent states are styled Palatinates; and the annexation of Nagpore found but one formidable opponent. The principle is admitted. We have only to show how rapidly it will operate. The present Governor-General has been at the head of affairs scarcely six years, yet in that short period three great states have been surrounded with the red line. Not to mention Sattara, Sumbulpore, Berar, and about a dozen smaller principalities, the Punjab, Pegu, and Nagpore are alone equal in area to Spain, in population to Prussia, and in revenue to Denmark. What is more to the purpose; they are equivalent to one-seventh of India itself. Nor is the process likely to be retarded. An Indian aristocracy dies out even more quickly than the aristocracies of Europe. We have not all the facts before us, but from a consideration of some volumes of Indian treaties, we believe we are justified in saying there is scarcely one of the Indian royal houses so old as the British dominion. With some remarkable exceptions, they have all been compelled to adopt, and even adoption does not appear to have preserved them. If the same process should continue, and we see no reasonable probability of its cessation, India will in less than a century pass under British authority. We say nothing of other sources of decay. The independence of Guzerat can scarcely last; the Government of Oude has broken its most solemn treaties; Parliament may yet listen to the slaves of Travancore, and the Arabs of the Deccan are not yet expelled. Setting aside all these as only probabilities, the determination of the Government, as evinced in Nagpore, renders the ultimate unity of the empire only a question of time.

2. The centralization of the executive power is becoming yearly more and more complete. In May of the present year, the richest portion of our territories, Bengal and the North-west provinces, the Punjab and Pegu, will be governed by commissioners, under different titles, it is true, but all equally responsible for their executive authority to the central government. Every new territory becomes a non-regulation province, and of every non-regulation province Lord Dalhousie is the virtual governor. He signs every sentence of death in Jhansae. The appeal from General Cabbon and Mysore lies to him. Colonel Bogle, when not too precipitate, submits final sentences passed in the Tenasserim provinces for his approval. Even the Baroda residency has been separated from Bombay, and Colonel Outram was not reappointed by Lord Elphinstone. With the fall of the native princes, this tendency must increase. The only great obstacle, the pseudo-independence of the minor presidencies, and their real power of communicating direct with England, may perhaps endure for another twenty years. By that time, the disparity between the territories improved by the lieutenant governors and the territories kept quiet by English peers, will be too glaring even for an English ministry. We make no attempt to predict, but we cannot believe that the lesson afforded by the experience of the last five years at Madras and Bombay can be lost at home, and if not lost, India will within a generation be one and indivisible. It is not only in our political relations that the tendency to centralization is to be traced. It extends itself to every department of the administration. Year by year the old system of boards is broken up. All the new departments, and most of the old, have received separate heads, who are personally responsible for their management, and personally in communication with the Government. The rage for public works, the readiness of Government to grant assistance to private companies, and the growing reliance upon the central authority, all tend in the same direction. Every new reform centralizes authority. The improvement of the police has that principle for its basis; the reform of penal discipline was enforced by arguments which mean that or nothing; the union of the collector and magistrate is part of the same system. Every scheme for national education must have Government for its motive power. We express no opinion on the character of these reforms. Our object is not to argue, but to afford our readers materials for thought by pointing out facts, which they will on examination find it impossible to deny. We would only observe en passant that but two systems of government have ever permanently succeeded, in great countries, the perfect centralization of France, and the perfect municipal government of America. The latter has in India invariably broken down.

3. Equality of taxation. In this respect but little progress has been made. India is still oppressed by the evil which crushed the Roman Empire, which produced the French revolution, and which is the primary cause of the present weakness of Turkey. The whole pressure of taxation is borne by a single class, and that class, the agriculturists. Practically, the remainder of the community, like the lowest class in England, are as untaxed as nomads. Moreover, one of the exempt classes is the richest in the community. The merchant and the money-lender, the bill-

broker, whose transactions extend from Calcutta to Peshawur, the Benares banker, whose wealth may compare with that of the greatest European houses, pay nothing at all for the order which protects their accumulations. The artisan and the shop-keeper, the clerk and the soldier, in short, all classes except the agriculturists are exempt, except as regards the salt for which all pay alike. To add to the anomaly, some of the richest even of the agriculturists pay nothing. There are jagheerdars without end in the Northwest. In Bengal we have pushed the theory of public faith so far, that we have for ever exempted, not individuals or classes, but all who may chance to purchase certain patches of land, from any taxation whatsoever. We still, however, see hope of progress. The impolicy of this exceptional taxation begins to be admitted. It has been boldly, though most injudiciously, asserted in England, that all Indian land ought to be taxed. In Pegu, we shall probably not exempt a square foot; in Bombay the Enamgrants are steadily attacked; in the Punjab the area of rent free land is systematically diminished; and lastly, we hear rumours of a system of licensing tradesmen, and of stamping hoondees, which will alleviate, if it cannot remove, the inequality between the taxation borne by the moneyed classes and the landholders.

The policy of the empire, for good or evil, is, we submit, becoming more distinct.—*Friend of India*.

#### MR. DANBY SEYMOUR.—FOR THE LAST TIME.

We have completed our inquiries into the proceedings of Mr. Danby Seymour, and regret to find that the result is utterly unsatisfactory. So complete and formal were the denials by the Madras press of the accuracy of our previous statements, that it was necessary to demand proof from our informants. Those proofs are now before us, and they would convince a Westminster jury, an Indian judge, or the editor of the *Madras Athenaeum*. They consist of the written statements of four gentlemen, whose integrity is as unimpeachable as their means of information. With one slight exception, every word we have hitherto published, has been distinctly substantiated. Mr. Danby Seymour was accompanied by the individuals we named, and was declared to be the queen's commissioner. Grievances were investigated, promises of redress were given, and in short, Mr. Danby Seymour was used as an instrument in the hands of the Madras Native Association.

The exception refers to the picture of tortures. Availing themselves of a wretched verbal quibble, the Madras papers have declared our story a "complete fabrication." It was nothing of the kind. The picture was not hung up, as we were at first informed, but it was exhibited, more especially in the Dawk Bungalow, at which Mr. Seymour for several days held a kind of cutcherry. It was presented to that gentleman at Madras, was exhibited to several civilians, and scores of ryots were questioned as to the accuracy of the scenes depicted. For these facts, our authority is Mr. Danby Seymour.

We have no desire further to discuss a subject, by no means a pleasant one in itself, and our object in entering upon which has been entirely misapprehended. Mr. Seymour fortunately was relieved of his companions before his journey was completed, and when he saw with his own eyes, without their spectacles, his vision is said to have been sufficiently clear. We condemn him simply for allowing himself to be misled, a fact of which he is by this time almost as sensible, as every European of common sense with whom he entered into conversation.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE CARAVAN TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.

We noticed last week the great extent of the silk trade between Bokhara and the Punjab, but the entire subject of the traffic between India and Central Asia deserves more attention than it has yet received. So far as it passes through Bombay and Scinde, it is tolerably understood. Manchester has a vague idea that "Central Asia" can purchase piece goods, is interested in the prosperity of Kurrachee, and is inquisitive about the quality of Russian chintzes. To all these ideas, Mr. Frere, sensible how rapidly a little English capital may develop the resources of his province, has readily responded, and the result is a mass of information, which, if incomplete, still enables us to comprehend the general character of the trade. Another portion, however, which passes through the Punjab, is by no means so generally known, yet though insignificant, in comparison with the vast sea-borne trade, it is well worthy an attentive consideration. Unfortunately, the authorities of the Punjab, perhaps from the pressure of more important business, have neglected to keep up the trade returns, which previous to the annexation were carefully compiled. Such returns, upon the plan adopted by Mr. Montgomery in Cawnpore, might easily be procured. The existing establishments, we imagine, would suffice, and the investigation should be made

at Peshawur, Dera Ismael Khan, Mithunkote, Mooltan, Umritsur, Noorpore, some stations along the Sutlej, and a few others near the Jummoo frontier. Such returns would supply most valuable information to the Government, would indicate the progress of the people in the arts of civilized life, and, as the imports consist chiefly of luxuries, would furnish no unsafe criterion of the increase of the purchasing power. That they were once obtained is proved by the fact, that the returns for the five years preceding 1849 are now before us. The entire trade of India with Central Asia, exclusive of the traffic with Tartary and the East, amounts apparently to about a million sterling. Of this sum, about one-half includes the commerce which passes by way of Scinde, and the remainder that which traverses the Punjab. It is conducted entirely by caravans of camels, mules, and ponies. The camel caravans are by far the most important. Enormous strings of these animals, sometimes numbering 5,000, come from Bokhara through the passes to Dhera Ismael Khan. The proportion of attendants is usually one man to three beasts; the merchants travel armed, and are accompanied by their wives and children. Their beasts are laden with almost every conceivable variety of goods, silks and wools, groceries and spices, furs from Russia, and gold with the Bokhara stamp, but drawn in all probability from the mines of the Ural Mountains. Metals and dyes, punkahs and skin coats, books and cloths, form their less important staples, and the caravan is as it were a moving Liverpool in miniature. At Dhera Ismael Khan, they ordinarily disperse. The families and baggage are left behind, and the merchants, each with a train of from one to six hundred camels, start for the more southern provinces. The total number of camels employed is nearly twenty thousand, including, however, camels for the women and the baggage, young camels and unladen beasts retained to repair accidents. This is exclusive of between three and four thousand ponies and mules. The number of the men employed is computed at about 8,000, exclusive of armed retainers, women, and children. The articles imported on this truly oriental system, amounted on the average of the five years ending 1849 to

Article.	Country of Produce.	Value.
Raw Silk, ..	Bokhara, Khorasan, ..	Rs. 2,80,000
Wools, ..	Hills N. of Cabul, Ghuzni, ..	12,000
Notions, ..	Afghanistan, Herat, and	85,000
	Bokhara, Persia and	
	Khorasan, ..	
Dried fruits,	Cabul, Jellalabad, and	91,000
	Candahar, ..	
Red dye, ..	Candahar, ..	1,20,000
Iron, ..	Mines west of Bunnoo, ..	33,500
Alum, ..	Kalabagh, ..	22,000
Raw fruits,	Afghanistan, except pom-	22,000
	megranates from Can-	
Horse cloths, ..	D. Ismael Khan, ..	12,000
Gold, ..	Bokhara, ..	3,00,000
Horses, ..	Afghanistan and Persia, ..	1,50,000
Light articles	..	30,000
Total, ..	..	11,57,500
Add specie payments, ..	..	6,00,000

Grand Total, .. 17,57,500

The word which we have translated by its American equivalent, "notions," includes gum-arabic, rose-leaves, asafetida, yellow amber, medicines, sulphur, liquorice, antimony, dyes, and a variety of groceries, spices, and all that is pleasant,—and unpleasant—to taste or smell. The phrase "light articles" covers a variety as miscellaneous as the stock in trade of a marine store-keeper, or a shop in the Calcutta china bazaar. It includes Persian silks, Russia leather, Russia chintzes, pet animals, great coats, Ispahan and Damascus blades, fans, punkahs, ermine, and sable furs, and though last, never least in the estimation of a journalist, reed pens from Persia. In fact, there are few articles, not absolutely necessary, which a caravan will not supply to the merchant. Absolute necessities, we suspect, are too cheap in India to bear the expense of this mode of transit. Silk, it will be perceived, is with one exception the most important item. Of the whole quantity imported, one-half is consigned to a single house at Umritsur, and a moiety of the remainder to a second. The latter, moreover, the house of Tukht Mull, imports half the wool. The raw fruits are consigned chiefly to Jewan Singh of the same place, and we may remark generally, that although the trade is widely scattered, the greater portion alike of merchandise and profits, remains in exceedingly few hands. The traders are generally "Kabulees," "Lohanees," and "Purachas," the two latter being natives of Damian and Attok. The Purachas are remarkable for their branch establishments. They maintain their throughout the Punjab at Umrit-

sur, Mooltan, and Hooshearpore, in Behar, and Moorshebadad, and at Radhanagore. The only caravans apparently which reach Calcutta, are those which convey the articles under the head "notions."

The export trade is larger. During the same period it amounted on the average to

	Piece.	Value.
Shawls.....	Cashmere.....	6,50,000
Loaf sugar .....	Jullundur.....	50,000
Rough sugar (goor)	Baree and Rechna Doab ..	8,000
Indigo.....	Mooltan and Upper India	1,57,000
Coarse native cloth..	Punjab .....	3,54,000
Piece goods .....	Manchester .....	3,80,000
Notions .....	Europe.....	45,000
Total.....		16,44,000

The "notions" again include hardware, glass, cutlery, camphor, cloves, cinnamon, sandal-wood, verdigris, quicksilver, tea, and everything with which Sheffield can tempt the taste of semi-barbarian tribes. The total amount of the trade, it will be perceived, is only thirty-four lakhs, but it has increased, and there is little doubt that the estimate we have previously given, is a close approximation to the truth. The import of treasure shows that the balance of trade is in favour of India, and though the total amount is not large, there are few of the items which are not susceptible of very considerable extension. We hope speedily to be in possession of further returns, when we shall return to a subject on which a little information, better adapted to popular comprehension than official tables, would be exceedingly advantageous.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF THE PUNJAB AGRICULTURE.

In a recent article upon the social aspect of the Punjab, we noticed how much its prosperity was impeded by the over population of a limited range of cereals. This evil, which arises primarily from the disproportion between the producing and consuming classes universal in Oriental countries, and which is felt more or less in every province of the empire, falls with peculiar severity upon the Punjab. The people are essentially agricultural. The farmers have been accustomed to pay their rent in kind, and to believe that breadth of cultivation may compensate for a heavy fall in prices. The first effect of a regular and powerful government, therefore, has been to increase the land subject to tillage in the settled districts. The second has been to flood the market with corn from districts which once produced nothing but banditti, and which even now are scarcely subject to the taxation we have made so omnipresent. Both causes have increased the supply of grain till it has reached the point, where the profit is almost below the ordinary wages of daily labour. There is a glut of food, and without the possibility of exportation, with an enlarged irrigation, and an increasing pressure upon land hitherto untilled, there is little prospect of any diminution in the process. It is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of affairs by the introduction of new cultivations, of a wider range of productions, and of a cheaper husbandry. It is to these objects that the local Agri-Horticultural Society has devoted itself, and hitherto with remarkable success. We have no space for its voluminous records, important as we allow them to be, but we propose to sum up its efforts and successes in one brief and pregnant summary.

This body differs from all similar associations in India. It is not simply a collection of gentlemen who "have taste for horticulture," and who contribute funds, to be returned to them in improved fruits and gigantic vegetables. It is really a department of the administration, and by no means the least important or efficient. It essays to correct a great social evil, or rather to obtain for the Government that information without which its efforts at correction must be made at hap-hazard. The Society was organized in 1851, and was almost immediately successful. Patronized by the Governor-General, and aided by all the local chiefs, it received the active support of the more important natives, and became directly mixed up with the administration. Its first object was to ascertain the facts with which it had to deal, the actual condition of agriculture in the province. Inquiries were addressed to all the district authorities, and they produced a mass of information, which, in accuracy and completeness, equalled that collected from the oldest provinces in India. The great defects were found to be waste of manure, the injudicious method of the soil, caused by a bad rotation of crops, the injudicious method of planting, and the inattention to the quality of the staples produced. Practical tracts, in the vernacular, were prepared on all these subjects by Colonel G. B. Tremeneere, and circulated among the Zemindars.

It has been proposed to employ reaping machines in the Eusuf-

zye district, where labour is scarce and dear. Exertions have been made to procure good seeds. Sugar cane has been indented for from Jamaica, cotton and maize from America, olives from Spain, and a variety of seeds from England. A correspondence has been opened with the authorities at Florence, Turin, and Naples, all places under the same climatic conditions as the Punjab. Experiments have been made in Lahore and other districts with Egyptian wheat, New Orleans cotton, apricot seed, flax, tobacco, clover, mangel-wurzel, yams, and West India sugar cane. Every tropical country has been called upon for its contribution, and the Society has paid especial attention to the immediate and apparent profit, which alone can make such innovations acceptable to the cultivators. The entire absence of pasturage in the settled districts gives a peculiar importance to the cultivation of turnips and mangel-wurzel, and the Society, with the same view, has determined to establish grass farms, on the plan of the famous winter meadows of Italy. All these efforts are directed to one end, the introduction of new and more profitable staples, and more especially of such as are adapted for exportation.

The next effort of the Society was dictated by a circumstance peculiar to the Punjab. It has no trees. Successive inroads, accompanied by all the wanton destruction which distinguishes Oriental warfare, has absolutely denuded the country of its trees. It is as bare as Cambridgeshire, where, according to the popular legend, suicide would be universal, but that there are no trees to hang upon. In this department, the Society has been singularly successful. It has imported forty thousand trees of ninety different kinds, including sissoo, seris, toon, mulberries, poplars, tamarinds, peepuls, bamboos, and plane trees. We question if the peepul, the greatest of nuisances in Bengal, can be a blessing anywhere; but the remainder must all be beneficial. The Malabar teak has also been imported; the canals are all to be lined with trees; the roads will pass through avenues; the Zemindars receive rewards for new plantations; and in a generation, the denudation of the country, the worst, because the most obvious relic of a barbarous time, will have ceased to arrest the attention of the traveller.

Soon after, the Society, observing the great and increasing exports of wool from the Punjab *via* Kurrachee to Bombay and England, resolved to take this subject in hand. Inquiries were instituted concerning the wools imported into the Punjab from Thibet and Cabul, and the wools produced in the centres of the several Doabs. Samples of the exported article were submitted to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and to mercantile houses at Liverpool and London. The brisk demand is evinced by the great amount of exports, which must by this time have risen to 30,000 maunds. It will doubtless increase, inasmuch as the latest advices declare that the Australian wool is on the decline, as labour and superintendence has been diverted to the gold fields. That the Punjab can produce an unlimited supply, from the countless flocks and wide-spreading pasturage of the uncultivated tracts, is certain. But at present, the fleece is pronounced to be coarse in quality. It could never compete in softness of texture with the Hill wools. A moister and cooler temperature would be required, in order that the wool of the plains might rival the downy fleeces of the Himalayas. But, fortunately for the Punjab, the wool of the Hills cannot command so ready and easy a market for export as the wool of the plains. To improve the latter, then, becomes an encouraging task.

Little could be effected by importing rams from the Himalaya or Thibet. They would rapidly deteriorate, if they did not die, under an Indian sun. But it was hoped that the Australian breed might be naturalized in the Punjab. The society accordingly made an application to the Supreme Government, which was liberally responded to, and some thirty rams are now on their way from Sydney, and twenty-four from Mysore, where the Australian breed has been already introduced. It has been proposed to establish screw-presses at Lahore, Ferozepore, Pind Dadun Khan, and Mooltan for the compression of wool and cotton. At present, there are no presses nearer than Kurrachee, Futehgurh, and Mirzapore, and in reaching those distant emporia to be pressed, the articles contract dirt, and imbibe moisture.

The production of raw silk in the Punjab has been attempted, and will probably be ere-long effected under the auspices of the society. At present, about 1,000 maunds a year are imported from Bokhara and Khorasan, and some considerable amount of inferior quality also finds its way to Umrtsur from Bengal. The manufacture is conducted at most of the chief cities, but the silk fabrics of Mooltan are more especially renowned. From a careful inquiry made by the secretary to the society it appears that about 4,000 men in all, are engaged in the manufacture, and that a capital of not less than 90,000*l.* has been embarked in the trade. It becomes important, then, that the Punjab should produce its own silk for this manufacture, and ultimately for exportation.

The process is greatly accelerated by the fact that the country offers more than ordinary facilities for the production of the mulberry, and the tree will flourish in luxuriance. The difficulty consists in providing a temperature sufficiently damp and equable for the silk-worm. Experiments have been made at various times from the period of the Mogul emperors downward, by various persons, natives and Europeans, and at various places, Umballah, Loodianah, Noorpoor, Goozerat, Rawul Pindee, and Kangra. A small silk-producing concern is even now at work in Deenannuggur.

Some success attended most of these experiments, and perseverance and capital seemed only wanting to ensure complete results. The society, therefore, resolved on making an experiment of its own at Lahore. A small supply of worms was procured from Moorshedabad, and during 1853 a million of worms were bred at the society's garden. These ought to have produced some fifty seers of raw silk, but owing to the inexperience of the managers, the full amount was not realized. Some thirty seers were, however, ultimately obtained. Valuable experience has been gained, and on a fair consideration of the impediments to be overcome, the first trial must be pronounced successful. Here, again, the liberality of the Government has been displayed. The establishment of Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned; and two Armenian silk growers, one to receive from Government a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, and the other Rs. 80, are now on their way from Moorshedabad to Lahore, with all the necessary appliances of their trade. The finer species of mulberries, such as the *morus multicaulis* of the Phillipine Isles, and the *morus ciccensis*, which feeds the prolific silk-worms of China, have been introduced in considerable quantities. Numerous cuttings of both these descriptions are in a thriving state.

Our sketch has extended to too great a length. We have omitted many of the facts we might have related; how the society has endeavoured to lighten the labour of irrigation by improved machinery, and how it has striven to improve the cattle employed as the motive power. We have said nothing of the difficulties it has been necessary to overcome, and nothing of its internal organization. Enough remains to sustain its claim to the character we have assigned to it, of a most efficient department of the administration. In justice to many of its subscribers, it must pay some attention to horticulture and botany, to fruits and flowers. But in justice to the Government which has supported it so liberally, and to the many public-spirited who have rendered aid by their knowledge and ability as well as by their subscriptions, it must not forget its nobler mission and its wider sphere. Inquiries have been made, questions have been ventilated, measures have been rough-hewn, and initiatory steps have been adopted. But the actual results are yet to come. To attain these, perseverance must be displayed, disheartening failures must be endured, apathy and ignorance must be striven against. We hope the time will arrive when Egyptian wheat, Jamaican cane, and American cotton shall be staples in the Punjab; when flax and hemp, and Australian wool, shall be exported in thousands of tons; when raw silk shall be an indigenous product, and when the face of the country shall be adorned with groves and avenues of the teak and the plane, the sissoo and the mulberry. The society may then boast that it has had no mean share in one of the great Indian facts of the day, the social progress of the Punjab.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

We have great pleasure in being able to state that Dr. O'Shaughnessy, at the Telegraph Office here in Agra, communicated with Cawnpore, 175 miles off, through the Jumna cable yesterday. He sent messages to Government announcing this fact, using for the purpose only five small cells, although the whole line is without insulation.

The telegraphic line towards Bombay having been completed betwixt Agra and Gwalior on the 28th ultimo, has thus far been open for correspondence from that date. The Maharajah of Gwalior, accompanied by Major Malcolm, the political agent, visited the office at that station on the evening of Thursday last, and several messages were sent to and received from Agra, in his presence. Among these, was an order on Mr. Melver here, for a watch, intended, we presume, as a present to the signaller on duty at Gwalior. The message was sent in writing to Mr. Melver, from the Agra office, acknowledged by him, and the answer placed in the Rajah's hand, all within a quarter of an hour, including the time occupied by the messenger in going from the telegraph office to Mr. Melver's and back.

His highness and his attendants expressed great astonishment and delight at the performance which they witnessed.

The electric power found necessary for working the telegraph is extraordinarily small. Two small sulphate of copper cells operate effectually betwixt Agra and Gwalior, a distance of seventy-five miles, although the line is totally uninsulated. Double this

number of cells will doubtless suffice even in rainy weather. This facility of working is owing to the great weight of the iron line and the delicacy of the instruments in use.

Measures are in progress for extending the line with great rapidity towards Indore, up to which place Dr. Green is working with five construction-parties. We may thus expect very soon to be placed within a few hours' talking distance of Bombay.

A correspondent of ours offers for Dr. O'Shaughnessy's consideration a contrivance for printing electric messages with one wire only. We fear his invention is not likely to be adopted. It is very ingenious, no doubt; but we have already seen a message printed in bold Roman capitals with one wire, in this country, and we strongly doubt if Mr. Harcourt's apparatus would furnish the desideratum stated by him, of "printing a despatch in good legible type as fast as the human eye can read!"

We observe that another step has been taken for extending the utility of the telegraph betwixt Calcutta and Kedgerie. It is officially announced that messages from Calcutta will be received and made up at the Kedgerie office for despatch by the out-going mail steamer on her passing the lower station. This will be a great advantage to commercial men, correspondents of the home newspapers, and others desirous of transmitting the very latest intelligence from Calcutta. Those who avail themselves of this advantage, however, will have to pay high for it, as, according to the *Hurkaru*, a message of ten words, of not more than two syllables each, would cost five rupees, and two annas for each additional syllable above that quantity. This, for a short line of less than a hundred miles, is an unreasonably heavy charge, and we think that the Government could afford to reduce it considerably. It is to be hoped that the Calcutta and Kedgerie scale will not be taken as the basis of the tariff for communications on the longer lines. —*Agra Messenger*, March 4.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF GWALIOR.

We mentioned a short time ago the extraordinary cheapness at which iron was produced in the Gwalior territories. From official documents before us, we are now enabled to afford some information regarding another article, which was produced to a large extent within the same province, and forms a staple of considerable trade. Tillage or black seed is cultivated to a large extent, and oil is expressed therefrom by an exceedingly simple process, and at a little more than a nominal cost. The machinery used is a sort of mill, the cost of which is estimated at about ten rupees. The chief and most expensive part of it consists of a trunk of a tree of hard wood, hollowed out at one end, and set perpendicularly on the ground. It will last for about forty years, and during the first three years requires no repairs.

At the end of that period, however, the inner basin, in which the seed is pressed, requires annual renewal. This is made by driving down wedges of wood so as to form a new basin. The cost of repairing the machine every year is about two rupees. One man and one bullock work six hours at the time. Two men and two bullocks work twelve hours out of twenty-four, and they press twenty seers of seed, which will produce eight seers or forty per cent. of oil. The process of expressing oil is as follows: Two seers of seed are put into the mill. The seed is sprinkled three or four times with hot or cold water (in all about eight ounces) by which means the seed obtains a consistency, and forms into a sort of cake round about the sides of the mill. After the seed has been well bruised, about a seer of scalding oil is poured into it, which makes the seed pulpy, and causes a quicker extraction of its oil.

When about a seer of oil has been collected in the earthen pot placed under a hole at the bottom of the mill as a receiver, it is placed on a fire made scalding hot, and again poured into the mill. This is repeated three or four times, the quantity of oil collecting in the receiver increasing each time in nearly a double proportion, until at last it is ascertained by breaking off a piece of the cake, which by that time gets very hard and is adhering to the sides of the mill, that no more oil remains in it. This process takes about three hours.

The practise of sprinkling the seed with water after placing it in the mill may be dispensed with, but in that case the seed will take a much longer time to bruise, because so long as it is dry, and the shaft works round in the basin, a considerable portion of the seed will move round also in front of the shaft instead of being pressed against the side of the mill.

The object of adding the hot oil is to soften the seed to a pulp. The addition of hot oil may also be dispensed with, but the work which is done in three hours could not be done in double that time, and even then the oil would not be thoroughly extracted. The capital required for the undertaking consists in the cost of the mill and two bullocks. The former is ten and the latter

twenty rupees, being thirty rupees altogether. The cost of labour is two annas a day for each labourer, and one anna for the feed of each bullock. The average cost of seed is two rupees per maund, which, as stated, will yield sixteen seers of oil, and is attained in twelve hours by the labour of two men and two bullocks. We have, therefore,

Cost of 1 maund of seed	..	..	Rs. 2 0
Feed of 2 bullocks	..	..	0 2
Labour of 2 men	..	..	0 4
			<hr/> Rs. 2 6

Total cost of sixteen seers of oil, which sells readily on the spot for Rs. 2 12, giving the *thailies* or oilmen a profit of nearly sixteen per cent. We believe there is no place in India, where, with such simple machinery, an equal quantity is extracted from the seed, but the circumstance is attributed to the quality of the seed grown, which is said to contain an extraordinary proportion of oleaginous matter. If, then, by such a simple contrivance as that used by the natives of Gwalior, so large a quantity can be extracted, it may be surmised that European presses could be worked with still greater advantage.—*Hurkaru*.

#### FEMALE INFANTICIDE IN THE PUNJAB.

No. VI. of selections from the public correspondence of the Punjab administration contains "Papers relating to Infanticide in the Punjab." The substance and purport of the most important of these documents has already been made known to the public, and the subject to which they refer has been largely and widely discussed. It is, however, a matter which so strongly appeals to the best feelings of our nature, and one of such importance to the happiness and well-doing of a most interesting nation, recently brought under British rule, that we may be excused if we notice this publication at some length.

As our readers are already aware, the murder of female infants has been found to prevail to a fearful extent almost throughout the Punjab. The fact was first brought to the notice of the higher authorities in November, 1851, by Major Lake, the deputy-commissioner of Goordaspoor, who remarked on the prevalence of child-murder among the priestly caste of the Bedees, and proposed measures for its suppression. On this the Board of Administration called for information upon the subject from the several commissioners throughout the Punjab, and the result was, abundant evidence of the practice being existent in nearly every part of the province. It prevails among the Rajpoots of the hills and the Khutrees of the plains. The Sikh priest and the Mahomedan cultivator are alike stained with this most unnatural crime. Superstition and pride are the two evil spirits by which it is chiefly prompted. According to Major Edwardes, whose admirable report has been throughout worthy of publication, the Bedees, descendants of the Baba Nanuk, cite the command of Dhurm Chund, grandson of that saint, as their authority for the destruction of their daughters. The origin of the practice is thus described:—

"The practice was first enjoined on their tribe by Dhurm Chund Bedee, grandson of Baba Nanuk. He had two sons, named Mehr Chund and Manik Chund, and one girl, who, at the proper age, was espoused to the son of a Khutree, as was then the custom of the Bedees. When the bridegroom's procession reached the house of Dhurm Chund, the door was found too narrow to admit the litter on which the boy was carried, and the riotous attendants, with more than the usual license of the occasion, proceeded to widen it by force. The incensed Bedee prayed 'that the threshold of the Khutree tribe might, in like manner, come to ruin;' and the nuptial rites were celebrated amidst mutual ill-feeling. When the bridegroom and his party were departing, the two sons of Dhurm Chund, as in duty bound, accompanied them to give them 'Rook-sut.' The weather was hot, the party out of temper; and they took a malicious pleasure in taking the young Bedees further than etiquette required. When the lads returned home, foot-sore, Dhurm Chund asked—'If the Khutrees had not bid them turn back sooner?' The boys said, 'No;' and it was then that the old man, indignant at all the insults which the bridal of his daughter had drawn down upon him from any inferior class, laid the inhuman injunction on his descendants; that in future no Bedees should let a daughter live.' The boys were horror-stricken at such an unnatural law, and with clasped hands represented to their father, that to take the life of a child was one of the greatest sins in the Shasters. But Dhurm Chund replied—

"That if the Bedees remained true to their faith, and abstained from lies and strong drink, Providence would reward them with none but male children. But at any rate, let the burden of the crime be upon his neck, and no one else's; and from that time forth Dhurm Chund's head fell forward upon his chest, and he evermore walked like one who bore an awful weight upon his shoulders.

"With consciences thus relieved, the race of Bedees continued for 300 years to murder their infant daughters: and if any Bedee,

out of natural feeling, preserved a girl, he was excommunicated by the rest and treated as a common sweeper."

Such is the origin to which tradition traces the practice among the Bedees. Even among that tribe, however, it has been strengthened and confirmed, if not actually originated, by the unwillingness of the people generally to marry the female descendant of a great saint, whom they cannot employ in the humble drudgery of housekeeping.

With other classes the ungenial union of high birth and narrow means produces this monstrous form of crime. The gentility of the family is estimated by the dowry of its daughters and the bill for marriage expenses. Competition in this test has run up the total to so ruinous a figure, "that either the father's fortunes or daughter's life must too often be sacrificed," and, as Major Edwards remarks, "the choice lying with the fathers, they choose infanticide in preference to beggary or wounded vanity." The destruction of daughters would have been more complete than it was, had not a religious superstition dictated a preservation of one or two in each family. We again quote from the report of Major Edwards:—

"It was happily necessary to preserve one or two for this reason; that to receive the 'Kunecadan' is by the inconsistent law of the Shastras a great sin; but to give it, is one of the most meritorious of acts; consequently to rear a daughter and give her in marriage was necessary to every Hindoo who had ever been married himself."

"Kunecadan, or the Virgin's gift, is the water which the bride's father takes in the palm of his hand, and after the Bramins have read prayers over it, pours into the hand of the bridegroom. The sin of receiving it is thenceforth on the head of the bridegroom, until he has himself reared a daughter and given the same gift to others at her bridal. A Bramin tried to explain the sin to me as consisting in this, that 'Kunecadan' is a form of 'Poon' or religious gift, which none but a Bramin should dare to receive."

For the eradication of this horrid practice of child murder, it is necessary at once to introduce a deterring influence, and to remove as far as possible the various inducements and temptations. The needful influence is to be found in a declaration of the displeasure of Government, in the vigilance of its officers, and in the strict enforcement of the laws. The neutralization of causes is to be effected by such means as the general reduction of caste and custom, which restrict marriages to certain families and tribes. These means have been set vigorously to work, and with the happiest effects thus far. The central and district authorities of the Panjab have entered on the humane duty of suppression with energy and hearty good-will. Already the dread of punishment and the hope of support and rewarding approval have been brought into play with the most beneficial results. The crime which was once boasted of as a mark of birth, is now committed, when at all, in fear and trembling; and men can preserve their daughters and proudly show them, without fear of being treated as meekers, as one heroic Bedee father was in the days of Sikh rule.

Towards the removal of causes also, much has been done and is doing. The people have been encouraged to revise their rates of marriage expenditure, to enter into alliances for marrying and giving in marriage betwixt tribe and tribe. Chiefs and people have been assembled, in "monster meetings," presided over by the British officers of the administration, to form or ratify such rates and agreements. The recent assemblages at Umritsur and Mooltan will be in the memory of our readers. The publication now before us is largely occupied with copies of these various documents, suited to the circumstances of various classes of the people. The idea, and in part the details of this mode of eradication, are taken from the plan adopted with such success among the Chouhans of Mynpoorie, by Mr. C. Raikes, when magistrate and collector of that district.

Even before these formal and regular efforts for the suppression of infanticide in the Panjab had been commenced, however, much had been done, almost spontaneously, and by the people themselves, for the eradication of the crime. The introduction of British rule seems to have been the signal for a general though unconcerted and scarcely recognised attack on the horrible system. Nature then first ventured to protest loudly and openly against the suicidal cruelty, and her cry found an echo and an interpretation in many a heart which custom and pride had before rendered deaf to her touching appeal. Hence, even when it was discovered that the crime existed as a common practice, it was also found that it was ceasing so to exist. The Bedees, whose religion is going out of fashion, who can therefore no longer lord it over the multitude, and who regard their humiliation as a judgment for their cruel murder of their children, have been the first to break the bonds of the inhuman custom. In one district of the Jullunder alone, fifty Bedee girls had been preserved by less than three hundred families in the four years of our administration. At the same time the long-suppressed feeling broke out in the nation at large, and made such murders infamous, and to be done in secret when done at all.

The people were ready to meet, to consult, to form and execute plans and agreements for suppressing the crime, and removing the temptation to it; and Government has thus had little more to do than to direct and sustain the popular feeling on the subject.

Infanticide will soon be in the Panjab what suttee is to India at large, and what thuggee is rapidly becoming,—a thing to be wondered at in recollection. It will not entirely disappear at once, probably: here and there, men from greed, vanity, or addiction to custom, will still sacrifice their daughters; but it will be just as, for other reasons, other crimes are committed by isolated criminals. It may be necessary to hang a few such unnatural fathers, and if a few offenders in the higher classes, on the crime being fully brought home to them, were tucked up by way of warning, this proof of earnestness in the Government would expedite the complete eradication of the system. At any rate, with the feeling of the people strongly against it, as it must be when he dares to speak out, with a little extra vigilance on the part of those intrusted with the administration, and a steady, rigorous enforcement of the ordinary laws against murder, female infanticide will cease to be a system and be degraded into a mere vulgar, infamous crime.—*Agri's Messenger, March 18.*

#### THE IRON DISTRICTS OF INDIA.—NIMAR.

In the district of Mundlairsir, a portion of the territory ceded by Scindiah for the pay of the contingent, exists a bed of iron ore, said to be of almost unequalled richness. We are not in possession of the minute information we have received from some other districts; but the country along the banks of the Nerbudda, from Hosungabad to Mundlairsir, is covered with the mineral. Specimens have been examined by professional mineralogists, who have declared them to be of a richness almost unknown in the most favoured iron districts of Europe. From Burwai, a place some twenty-five miles east of Mundlairsir, to Hosungabad, the iron is raised in considerable quantities, but in the wretched fashion we have so frequently described. In Nimar, as everywhere else, the native system involves the maximum of expenditure and the minimum of result. Every circumstance, however, is favourable to the introduction of European methods of manufacture. The richest of the mines are in the neighbourhood of Poonassa, and at Poonassa there is a great bed of limestone, which as a flux would be invaluable. Fuel is plentiful and cheap. The south bank of the Nerbudda is, as it was in the days when it was ruled by Hunuman, an almost impervious forest, and along the north bank from Burwai to Nimawer, wood for charcoal is abundant. The place appears already to have attracted the attention of Europeans, and a geologist employed from a private company, has recently examined the country around Poonassa.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

We continue receiving letters from all parts complaining about the mysteries of the new furlough regulations. We have published one, and here is another, also from an officer holding a very high position in the army, which we recommend to the attentive perusal of our military friends. It is one of the clearest elucidations of the new rules which we have yet seen.

"After an attentive perusal of the new furlough regulations, it appears to me, that all the papers both in India and in England, in which I have seen the subject discussed, give a more favourable interpretation to them, than, I am afraid, they will be found to warrant. So far from officers proceeding on private furlough, being allowed to draw six months' allowances, para. 4. only gives that indulgence to those proceeding 'on furlough or on leave of absence on sick certificate;' while para. 7 grants only pay of regimental rank to officers on furlough on private affairs.

"The wording of para. 4 appears to me to have reference to para. 10, and that, if I am correct, is intended to include all sick leave 'in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere within Indian limits,' so that an individual going on sick leave to the hills in future, as to England or any other part of the world, would draw his pay and allowances for six months only, and merely pay for the remaining period of his absence. Rather a sell for Simla and Mussoorie householders.

"Para. 6 grants a furlough of two years after ten years' service; a second furlough of two years after twenty, but none apparently after thirty years' service. This rule, I imagine, may be interpreted in many ways, and give rise to various surmises. If a man takes advantage of his first and second furloughs, is he then bound to India for life; for two periods are only allowed?

"If another officer serves uninterruptedly for twenty years in India, can he then take only two years' furlough, or may he take the whole four, or even only three? And suppose he has served thirty years without having taken any furlough at all, can he then go only for two years? Before any officer is safe in determining whether to accept the old or the new rules, it is very necessary

that one point should be settled, namely, whether leave in India or within Indian limits, obtained previous to the promulgation of the new rules, is to count as service in India or not; because this will make a very material difference to officers now wishing to go home.

"Para. 11 allows an officer to count as service in India three years' leave of absence of any kind and to any part of the world, out of twenty-five years' aggregate service. If he has been more than three years absent on leave, on whatever account, within Indian limits or out of them, he cannot count more than three years. He must do twenty-two years' duty out of twenty-five years' aggregate service. But how will this affect officers now wishing to go home under the new rules? By the rules which obtained up to the publication of the new furlough regulations, an officer might have been able to produce a certificate signed by the military secretary to Government, stating that such officer had served twenty-five years in India, exclusive of three years' furlough. Supposing that officer has not been home for ten years, and then on sick certificate, but now wishes to take his furlough, under the impression that, having served twenty-five years in India, he is entitled by para. 11 to add his first three years' furlough to his time of service, or count the time of his second furlough. But what it is very necessary to know is, whether it is intended that leave obtained in India previous to the promulgation of the new rules is now to be brought against an officer applying for furlough on sick certificate or private affairs?"

"If so, many who are now entitled to count twenty-five years' service in India, exclusive of furlough, would not then count twenty, as, besides their previous furlough, already deducted from their time of service, all leave within Indian limits would be added to the deduction. Thus, if an officer had attained an aggregate of three years' leave in India during an aggregate service of twenty-five years in the country, he could not now go home and count his time in England as service. It might be said to him 'You have had your three years, which you have counted, and may continue to count as service, but no advantage by the new rules at all will you get.' Why, an officer very lately appointed to staff employ has been one half his period of service on leave.

"The following table, which I have compiled, will show how lieutenant-colonels and majors would stand in point of income under the old and new rules.

"Under the new rules, a lieutenant-colonel on eighteen months' sick leave to England would draw as follows:—

Pay for the first 6 months .....	Rs. 6,013	8
Remaining 12 months .....	2,934	0
	Rs. 8,947	8

Pay of a major on 18 months' sick leave as above, first 6 months .....	Rs. 4,555	2
Remaining 12 months .....	2,191	8
	Rs. 6,746	10

"The above officers would therefore draw as follows under new and old rules, &c.

	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.
New rule .....	Rs. 8,947 8	Rs. 6,746 10
Old rule .....	4,400 0	3,287 4
Difference	Rs. 4,546 8	Rs. 3,459 6

"Now, this apparently entails a loss of Rs. 4,546 8 and Rs. 3,459 6 upon the Government for every lieutenant-colonel or major that may go to England on sick certificate under the new rules; but mark the immense advantage which John Company gains on the other hand, by such officer not proceeding to the Cape instead.

Pay of lieutenant-colonel at the Cape for eighteen months .....	Rs. 18,045
By the new rules, if going to England, as shown, he would draw only .....	8,947
Gain to John Company .....	Rs. 9,098
Pay of major at the Cape .....	Rs. 13,599 6
Deduct, as shown by the new rules ..	6,746 10
Gain to John Company .....	Rs. 6,852 12

"The Government, therefore, by every lieutenant-colonel or major whom they can coax by the new regulations to go to England instead of proceeding on the old rules to the Cape, or within Indian limits for a similar period, actually saves Rs. 9,098 and Rs. 6,852 12 respectively. Moreover, by the old rules, a

lieutenant-colonel, or any other officer, may go to the Cape for two years, come to Calcutta for a day, and return to the Cape for two years more, on the same pay.—*Vide* Pattie, Angelo, &c. So you see, that before an officer is safe in deciding whether to go to England on the old or new rules, the late promulgation of the new furlough regulations requires considerable elucidation."—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of February 8th arrived at Calcutta March 16th (per *Bombay*).

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday, March 1st, announces that military officers who desire to pass in the languages, will in future be examined by a sub-committee of the presidency committee of examiners. The duty was formerly intrusted to the examiners of the College of Fort William, which has been abolished.

MR. R. MANDERSON, of the Bengal civil service, and Mr. P. Carnegie, deputy-collector, Allahabad, have published an "Elementary Treatise on Summary Suits."

JOTEERSAUD.—Another portion of Lalla Joteersaud's accounts with Government, amounting to one lakh and seventy-five thousand rupees, have been passed and paid.

CIVIL CODE OF PROCEDURE.—It is said that Mr. Harrington, a judge of the Sudder Court of Agra, while employed at the presidency conjointly with Mr. Mills in framing the code of civil procedure, is to receive a monthly salary of Rs. 4,350.

BELLEW v. EDEN.—The *crim. con.* case of the Rev. J. C. M. Bellw v. the Hon. Ashley Eden, came on in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, on Friday, the 3rd March. The suit was undefended, but mitigation of damages was sought on the ground of the youth of the defendant. Damages were finally given for 500*l*.

THE LUCKNOW correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that Captain Need, agent for a company in England, enjoys almost a monopoly of the smaller commerce of Oude. His former relations with the country give him influence, his goods are not taxed, and his boats pass down the rivers without obstruction from the land-holders. The writer declares that the Gogra has always four and a half feet water, and that steamers might ascend in the very hottest season of the year. He contends that if a good road were constructed, connecting the river and Lucknow, the city would become a place of first-rate commercial importance.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH, in charge of Dr. Login, leaves Futehgurh for Calcutta, on the 5th March. He will reside at Government House, Barrackpore.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Assam Tea Company was held in Calcutta on the 1st March. The report submitted by the directors was satisfactory. The crop of the season amounted to 3,66,687 lbs. of tea, being an increase of 96,647 lbs. over that of the previous year. The plantations are flourishing, and the breadth of land under cultivation is still increasing. The company, however, complain of the defects in the present system of communication with Assam, and of the deficient supply of labour. Why do they not imitate the planters of Guiana, and import Chinese?

THE GREAT TIBETAN ROAD.—A correspondent says that the great Tibetan road from Simla is not yet finished. From Simla to Cheenve, a distance of 185 miles, but little has been done, and from thence to the Chinese frontier, not even the outline has been commenced. There are great engineering difficulties. In some places, hundreds of feet of rock must be blown away, and in others, walls 30 feet high must be erected "to get a \* \* foundation for the road." The writer, however, speaks in high terms of the commercial advantages of the route, and mentions that he has met Russian traders in Ladakh.

ALLAHABAD.—A letter from Allahabad says:—"The 25th N.I., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sewell, was reviewed a few days ago by the commandant of the station, Col. Moule, and it was one of the best sights we have had here for a long time. Nothing could have been better than the marching and manoeuvring of this regiment, the whole body marching as one man, one heavy distinct tread, and the firing was most perfect and regular. The Lieut.-Colonel's voice was heard sharp and clear throughout the field, as it used to be on the boards of your old Drury, and must of itself have inspired the men to execute the manoeuvres well. There was not a mistake, in fact, throughout the day, and I heard that Col. Moule is going to make a special report of his satisfaction to the Major-General at Cawnpore."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 7.

COLONEL LISTER.—From letters from the Cossyah Hills, we are sorry to learn that the health of Lieut.-Col. F. G. Lister, the political agent, is so impaired, that he contemplates coming down to the Presidency on sick certificate, and thence proceeding to the Cape, as recommended by his medical adviser.—*Hurkaru*, March 10.



**ARCHDEACON PRATT.**—We are sorry to hear that the venerable Archdeacon Pratt has not received any material benefit from his trip to Tumlook, and that a voyage to Europe has been recommended as affording his only chance of a restoration to health.—*Hurkaru, March 14.*

**THE I. G. S. N. COMPANY.**—At the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the I. G. S. N. Company, held at the company's offices yesterday evening, only ten shareholders attended, and the meeting was consequently ineffective for the transaction of business. This was not what had been anticipated, as the chairman and one of the directors had entered a protest against the 7th clause of the report, in which a statement made by the chairman at the last meeting was alleged to have been reviewed and found to be incorrect. It was expected that the three directors, whose voice had been potential to introduce this clause, would have attended to support their conduct in so doing against their two protesting colleagues; but the majority did not show. This seems to us hardly fair. Some degree of censure is implied in the report by the marked contradiction of a statement made by the chairman; an opportunity should therefore have been given to the latter of maintaining his assertion, or of explaining how he was led to make it.—*Hurkaru, March 14.*

**KISHNAGHUR.**—The following is from our Kishnaghur correspondent:—"We had a dreadful fire at Gouary a few days ago, which consumed an innumerable number of huts, and even destroyed or otherwise injured pucha buildings. The fire originated in an accident. A man, who was cooking his food, happened to go out of the kitchen after putting some oil in a frying-pan which was on the fire. The oil ignited, the flame caught the jaffrey-work, and soon set the house on fire. The darogah is engaged in taking a list of the huts burnt, for the information of his superior the magistrate.—There is a case pending before the sessions judge, committed by the magistrate, in which a fisherman lost his life from a most trivial cause. Three fishermen were washing their nets in a stream, when they commenced discussing some question connected with their trade. One of their number, an old man, happening to say something in the warmth of debate, one of his young companions took offence, and taking a stick which was lying close by, gave the old man a blow on the head, which instantly killed him."—*Hurkaru, March 16.*

**SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.**—The appointment is to be made over to the Uncovenanted Educational Service, and given to the most efficient and deserving man in that branch, with a salary of Company's Rupees 1,000 a month. This is the proper way to arrange, so as to get a thoroughly efficient and active secretary; and we have to congratulate that very deserving and highly useful branch of the public service, the uncovenanted educationals, on having at last handed over to them—for a perpetuity, we hope—an appointment which was always of right theirs. There are three favourites in the field for the vacant appointment; but if we may be permitted to make a guess, we should say that Mr. Woodrow will be the new secretary of the Council of Education, and a fitter it would not be easy to find.—*Calcutta Morning Chronicle.*

**THE BETHUNE TESTIMONIAL.**—We understand that the committee of the Bethune Testimonial met yesterday morning at the chambers of the Chief Justice, to take into consideration the best mode of expending the fund collected, so as to do honour to the memory of the deceased, and at the same time benefit those whose welfare he had so much at heart.—We believe that a position for founding scholarships in connection with the Bethune Female School met with the most general approval on the part of the committee, but as it appears upon reference to the prospectus by which the subscriptions to the fund were originally set on foot that the committee was under a promise to take the opinion of the subscribers generally, as to the disposal of the fund, the meeting was postponed, for the purpose of calling one of a more general character, at which all subscribers might be present.—*Hurkaru, March 8.*

**COAL.**—The Calcutta journals republish a report by Captain James upon several descriptions of Indian coal. The most interesting facts relate to the comparative usefulness of the coals for the production of gas, which may be estimated from the following table:—

Names of the Places from whence the Coal comes.	Cubic feet of Gas per ton.	Illuminating power of Gas in candles.
Neighbourhood of Sylhet	10,700	14
Singrowlee, South of Mirzapore	10,400	15.5
Cossiah Hills	10,200	15
Chota Nagpore	9,600	14.5
Raneegunge (Burdwan)	9,400	13.5
Garesfield (Newcastle)	10,800	13.4

The Sylhet coal, therefore, is the best, and the Raneegunge coal the worst for purposes of illumination.

**ALLOWANCES TO SIKH PRISONERS.**—The *Englishman* states that the following allowances have been granted to the Sikh prisoners of state:—

Chutter Singh, per annum	Rs. 8,000
Shere Singh	6,000
Utter Singh	2,400
Dewan Hakim Roy	1,200
Kishen Koomar	600
Oojim Singh	600
Lall Singh	840
Motabe Singh	840
Oomed Singh	4,800
Jugget Chuud	2,400

Rs. 28,480

**THE SHIP ALFRED.**—Those who complain of the frauds in trade committed by the natives of India, would do well to look at two bolts taken out of the *Alfred* when in dock. One of them is a keel bolt about an inch and a half in diameter. It consists of some base metal, apparently an alloy of lead and copper, coated over with a thin surface of good copper, about an eighth of an inch thick. Thus the owner of the ship has been defrauded by being charged the price of copper for this worthless composition, but this is the least part of the crime, for the ship being fastened with bolts, certainly not of half the intended strength, might have been destroyed by an accident which would otherwise have done her only a slight injury. It is rather fortunate that she has been examined here, and these worthless materials replaced by good solid metal. The owner of the *Alfred* will, no doubt, take pains to sift this fraud to the bottom, for this may not be the only ship which has been so sent to sea, and if he has been in the habit of contracting for the fastenings, he may have been equally cheated in many other instances. On looking at one of the bolts, we observe that the base metal is quite visible where the bolt was clenched; so that it can hardly have escaped the notice of the workmen employed in fastening the ship. We suppose the facts of this case will not fail to be reported to Lloyds, and it is to be hoped the fraud will be traced to its origin.—*Englishman, March 7.*

**DEATH OF COLONEL SIR JAMES TENNANT.**—We have to record, with much regret, the decease, at Meerut, on Monday evening, the 6th of March, of Colonel Sir James Tennant, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, Brigadier of the 1st Class, Commanding the Station of Lahore. His remains were interred yesterday evening, with the customary military honours, in the Artillery burying ground, followed by nearly the whole of the officers at Meerut, and many civil and military officers from Anarkullee and Lahore. The funeral cortege was formed by the men of the Artillery Division, the flank companies of H.M.'s 10th Foot, and the 39th Native Infantry, the whole commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Mowatt, minute guns, corresponding with the age of the gallant old veteran, being fired by Horse Artillery guns, during the time the procession was in motion. After the coffin had been committed to the grave, the Artillery fired three salves, the Infantry three volleys, and the ceremonies for the departed were concluded. Few officers in the Bengal army have been more actively engaged than Sir James Tennant. During forty-eight years' service, he has always been to the front "ubique," according to the expressive motto of his regiment. In Boondelkund, in Oudh, at Kalinzer, at Bhurtpoor, under Sir David Ochterlony, and under Lord Hastings, at Maharajpoor, and at Chillianwala, as a subaltern, as a captain, as a field officer; and, finally, at Goojrat, as brigadier-general of artillery, and virtual conqueror of the Sikhs, the gallant veteran earned distinctions for himself, and for his corps, which it has been the lot of very few of his cotemporaries, or even of his predecessors, to achieve. Sir James Tennant was also a distinguished mathematician. We sincerely condole with his family on the great loss they have sustained; for we have reason to believe that, in private life, he was as amiable a man as he was a distinguished soldier. By the death of Brigadier Sir James Tennant, the command of the station devolves on Colonel Caley, of the 64th native infantry, the senior officer present. Captain Young succeeds to the temporary command of the 64th native infantry.—*Lahore Chronicle, March 8.*

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—The left wing of H. M.'s 81st foot reached Meerut on the 28th February.—The *Gazette* announces the transfer of H. M.'s 8th regiment of foot from the Bombay to the Bengal presidency.—The head quarters of the artillery have arrived at Meerut.—The 35th L. I. are expected at Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd of March.—The 41st N.I. may be expected at Delhi on the 15th or 16th of March.—We are sorry to hear that Major Burt, pension paymaster, Sirhind division, has been suffering from paralysis; he is now on his way to Calcutta, having been ordered to Australia.—The report of abolishing the station of Umballa gains ground, the troops now stationed there to be

removed to Loodhiana. It is also said that there is to be a great addition made to the number of troops, both native and European, throughout the Punjab.—Letters from Dinapore mention that the 38th regt. N. I. arrived there on the 2nd of March, halted four days to change some of the boats, and receive pay, and started again in the morning of the 7th, a gale blowing. They expect to arrive at Cawnpore on the 12th of April, as they disembark at Benares, and march from that station. Weather delightfully cool.—We believe there is some probability of a wing of the 46th N.I. being ordered to Roorkee, in order to assist at the ceremony attendant on the opening of the Solani aqueduct on the 8th proximo.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### THE FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Kumora Damora, Feb. 23, 1854.*—With reference to the 12th para. of the Honourable the Court of Directors' despatch published in Government General Order No. 110, of the 1st instant, his excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires to call the attention of all officers concerned to the necessity for their intimating, when applying for furlough or leave of absence, whether or not they desire to retain what may be considered the advantages of the old regulations; as, in the absence of any such intimation, it will be presumed that they prefer to adopt the new rules; and transmitting officers will be careful not to forward to head-quarters applications deficient in this respect.

##### MOOLTAN PRIZE MONEY.

*Fort William, Feb. 17, 1854.*—No. 158 of 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, in pursuance of H. M.'s warrant and the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, as published in G.O.P.C., No. 674, dated Dec. 19, 1851, and G.G.O. No. 496, dated Aug. 13, 1852, to direct the publication of the following statements, Nos. I. and II., relative to the distribution of the booty taken in the city of Mooltan and at the forts of Mooltan and Chinoote.

2. Prize money to the captors being payable less the amount received by them as donation batta; the statement No. II. shows the sum now receivable by certain ranks.

3. Such of the European commissioned officers on the Bengal establishment as are entitled to the difference between prize money and donation batta, will submit bills through the presidency paymaster to the military auditor-general, who, as a member of the general prize committee, will pass them for payment if unobjectionable.

4. The claims of the bhithies and bullock drivers entitled to prize money, but who have not received donation batta, will be submitted in the usual manner through regimental and station prize committees, in the forms and manner at present in use.

5. After the lapse of twelve months from the commencement of the distribution, the general prize committee will forward to the secretary to Government in the military department a return of the European officers who are entitled to difference between prize money and donation batta, but who, from having died or left India before the distribution commenced, may not have received their shares: when the return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares therein specified.

The claims of the officers and men belonging to the Bombay establishment will be adjusted at that presidency as heretofore.

##### No. I.

Amount at the credit of the Mooltan Prize Fund on the 28th December, 1853, with interest to 19th December, 1851 .. .. Co.'s Rs. 16,77,340 10 5

##### Deduct:

Commission of the prize agents at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. .. Rs. 25,160 1 9  
Less the amount already received by them .. 21,488 0 0  
3,672 1 9

Leaves .. Co.'s Rs. 16,73,668 8 8

Deduct  $\frac{1}{4}$  share for the Commander-in-Chief, 2,09,208 9 1

Leaves for distribution, Co.'s Rs. 14,64,459 15 7

RANK.	Number of each Rank.	Number of Shares for each Rank.	Amount for each Share.	Total.
Major Generals and Brigadier Generals .. .. .	7	1,600	9,876 10 9	69,136 11 3
Colonels .. .. .	7	600	3,950 10 8	27,654 10 8
Lieut. Colonels, Superintending Surgeons, Adjutant Generals, Quarter-Master Generals, Judge Advocate Generals, Commissary Generals, and Captains of the Indian Navy ..	59	360	2,370 6 5	1,39,853 10 7
Majors, Commanders of the Indian Navy, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter-General, and Deputy Commissary General .. .. .	98	240	1,580 4 3	1,54,866 0 6
Captains, Surgeons, Brigade Majors, Regimental Paymasters, Assistants and Deputy Assistants, Adjutant General, Assistants and Deputy Assistants Quarter-Master General, Assistants and Deputy Assistants Commissary General, Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, Chaplains and Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenants and Masters of Indian Navy .. .. .	363	120	790 2 2	2,86,819 2 6
Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, 2nd-Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons, Regimental Adjutants, Quarter-Master of Queen's Troops, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Provost Marshal, and Unconvenanted Physician, 2nd-Master, Ship's Clerk, Ship's Gunner, Boatswain, Engineers, and Assistant Surgeon of the Navy .. .. .	1,064	60	395 1 1	4,28,253 6 4
Conductors, Riding Masters, Apothecaries, Stewards, and Deputy Provost Marshals ..	52	15	98 12 3	5,135 13 0
Sub-Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries, Assistant Stewards, Regimental Sergeant-Majors, Quarter-Master Sergeants, Staff Sergeants, and Orderly Room Clerks ..	319	3	19 12 1	6,301 14 7
Brigade and Colour Sergeants, Sergeants, European Drum, Trumpet, and Fife Majors ..	710	2	13 2 8	9,348 5 4
Corporals, Bombardiers, European Drummers, Trumpeters, Rough Riders, Gunners, Privates, Farrier Majors and Farriers, Boatswain's Mates, Armourers, Blacksmiths, Quarter-Master, Captain Forecastle, Ship's Cook, Engineer Apprentices, Hospital Apprentices, Seamen and other Europeans of the Indian Navy .. .. .	12,509	1	6 9 4	82,350 14 8
Subadar Majors .. .. .	26	8	52 10 10	1,369 9 8
Subadars, Ressaldars, Ressaldars, and Woordee Majors .. .. .	453	7	46 1 5	20,878 1 9
Jemadars and Naib Ressaldars .. .. .	570	3	19 12 1	11,260 7 6
Havildars, native Drum, Trumpet, Fife and Bugle Majors, native Doctors, Sirdars of Ordnance Drivers, and Hospital Assistants .. .. .	2,550	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 14 0	25,181 4 0
Naicks, Tindals, Tent Lascars, Nishanbuddars, Naggarchees, Kote Duffadars, Duffadars, Trumpeters, Drummers, Buglers, Sepoys, Troopers, Sowars, Privates, Farriers, Bhithies, Bullock and Ordnance Drivers, Syces, Grasscutters, Nokees, native Rough Riders, Laboratory Men, Sirdars, Workmen, Chowdry, Guides and Bildars, Stokers, Bhandaries, Lascars and other natives of the Indian Navy ..	44,658	$\frac{1}{2}$ rds.	4 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,96,018 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lost by fractions .. .. .				31 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Company's Rupees .. .. .				14,64,459 15 7

## No. II.

*Comparative Statement showing the Amount of Prize-Money divisible to the Army of the Punjab, and the Amount already admitted as Donation Batta to the Officers and Men, as also the Sum now payable.*

RANK.	Amount of Prize Money.	Amount of Donation Batta already received.	Amount now receivable.
Commander-in-Chief .. .. .	2,09,208 9 1	35,598 0 0	1,73,610 9 1
Major Generals and Brigadier Generals .. .. .	9,876 10 9	12,420 0 0	Nil
Colonels .. .. .	3,950 10 8	4,565 10 0	Ditto
Brevet Colonels .. .. .	3,950 10 8	3,652 8 0	298 2 8
Lieutenant Colonels and Captains of the Indian Navy .. .. .	2,370 6 5	3,652 8 0	Nil
Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, Adjutant Generals, and Quarter-Master General, } being Regimental Majors .. .. .	2,370 6 5	2,739 2 0	Ditto
Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, and Judge Advocate Generals, being Regimental Captains and Superintending Surgeons .. .. .	2,370 6 5	1,095 12 0	1,274 10 5
Majors .. .. .	1,580 4 3	2,739 2 0	Nil
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Commissary General and } being Regimental Captains, .. .. .	1,580 4 3	1,095 12 0	484 8 3
Brevet Majors, .. .. .	790 2 2	1,095 12 0	Nil
Captains and Surgeons .. .. .	790 2 2	730 8 0	59 10 2
Brevet Captains being Regimental Lieutenants and Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, being Assistant Surgeons .. .. .	790 2 2	1,095 12 0	Nil
Brigade Majors .. .. .	790 2 2	730 8 0	59 10 2
Regimental Paymasters .. .. .	790 2 2	547 14 0	242 4 2
Assistants and Deputy Assistants Adjutants General .. .. .	790 2 2	1,095 12 0	Nil
Assistants and Deputy Assistants Qr. Mast. General .. .. .	790 2 2	730 8 0	59 10 2
Assistants and Deputy Assistants Commissary General and Aides-de-Camp .. .. .	790 2 2	547 14 0	242 4 2
Chaplains, Lieutenants, and Masters of the Indian Navy .. .. .	790 2 2	1,095 12 0	Nil
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons, Regimental Adjutants, and Quarter-Master of Queen's Troops, being Lieutenants, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Provost Marshal, Uncovenanted Physicians, and 2nd-Masters of the Indian Navy .. .. .	790 2 2	730 8 0	Ditto
Cornets, Ensigns, 2nd-Lieutenants, Regimental Adjutants, and Quarter-Master of Queen's troops, being Regimental Ensigns, and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Ship's Clerk, Gunner, Boatswain, and Engineers of the Indian Navy .. .. .	395 1 1	547 14 0	Ditto
Assistant Surgeon of the Navy .. .. .	395 1 1	1,095 12 0	Ditto
Conductors, Riding Masters, Apothecaries, Stewards, and Deputy Provost Marshal .. .. .	98 12 3	365 4 0	Ditto
Sub-Conductors .. .. .	19 12 1	273 14 0	Ditto
Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards .. .. .	19 12 1	180 0 0	Ditto
Regimental Sergeant Majors, Quarter-Master Sergeants, Staff Sergeants, and Orderly-Room Clerks .. .. .	19 12 1	38 0 0	Ditto
Brigade and Colour Sergeants, Sergeants, European Drum, Trumpet, and Fife Majors .. .. .	13 2 8	38 0 0	Ditto
Corporals, Bombardiers, European Drummers, Trumpeters, Rough Riders, Gunners, Privates, Farrier Majors, Farriers, and Hospital Apprentices .. .. .	6 9 4	38 0 0	Ditto
Boatswain Mates, Armourers, Blacksmiths, Quarter-Master, Captain Forecastle, Ship's Cook, Engineers, Apprentices, Seamen, and other Europeans of the Indian Navy .. .. .	6 9 4	41 0 0	Ditto
Subadar Majors .. .. .	52 10 10	{ C. 240 0 0 I. 180 0 0 }	Ditto
Subadars .. .. .	46 1 5	{ C. 240 0 0 I. 180 0 0 }	Ditto
Reesaldars and Reesaidars .. .. .	46 1 5	240 0 0	Ditto
Woordie Majors .. .. .	46 1 5	96 0 0	Ditto
Jemadars .. .. .	19 12 1	{ C. 96 0 0 I. 90 0 0 }	Ditto
Naib Reesaldars .. .. .	19 12 1	96 0 0	Ditto
Havildars and Native Doctors .. .. .	9 14 0	60 0 0	Ditto
Native Drum, Trumpet, Fife and Bugle Majors, Sirdars of Ordnance Drivers, and Hospital Assistants .. .. .	9 14 0	18 0 0	Ditto
Naicks .. .. .	24	{ C. 48 0 0 I. 60 0 0 }	Ditto
Kote Duffadars .. .. .	4 6 24	60 0 0	Ditto
Nishanbuddars, Naggarchees, and Duffadars .. .. .	4 6 24	48 0 0	Ditto
Trumpeters, Drummers, Buglers, Sepoys, Troopers, Sowars, Privates, Farriers, Ordnance Drivers, Native Rough Riders and Bildars, Stokers, Bhandaries, Lascars, and other natives of the Indian Navy .. .. .	4 6 24	18 0 0	Ditto
Bheesties and Bullock Drivers .. .. .	4 6 24	* 0 0	Ditto
Tindals, Tent Lascars, Bheesties, Bullock Drivers, Syces, Grass-cutters, Nokeobs .. .. .	4 6 24	12 0 0	Ditto
Laboratory Men, Workmen, Chowdry, and Guides .. .. .	4 6 24		

## LIEUTENANT E. PLOWDEN.

*Fort William, March 7, 1854.*—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 5, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 8th January, 1854, are published for general information:—

1. In consideration of the earnest recommendation of the court-martial in favour of Lieutenant Edmund Plowden, and of the numerous testimonials in his behalf from officers in the army, in-

cluding Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir John Littler, G.C.B., we are disposed to consider that he may be granted prospectively the advantage of the vacancy which occurred in the 5th light cavalry, whilst his case was under reference to us by your Government.

2. Upon these grounds, and in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, we have resolved that Mr. Plowden shall, from the 16th November, 1853, be restored to the service with the rank of captain, and that on and from the same date he shall be placed on the retired list on a pension equivalent to the half-

pay of captain, in substitution for the pension previously granted to him.

3. This resolution has received the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

#### BURMAH MEDAL.

March 10, 1854.—No. 261 of 1854.—With reference to Government General Order No. 88 of the 23rd January last, intimating the grant of a medal to commemorate the services rendered by the forces employed against the Burmese, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the several naval and military forces that were employed during the progress of the war with Burmah, and who, under the notification in the foreign department, No. 226, dated 30th June, 1853,\* are considered entitled to the donation batta therein authorized, shall be entitled to the medal in question.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUVAIS, E. T. to be post. mr. of Indore.  
 BELL, W. to be a mem. of the local committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Rungpore.  
 BIRCH, E. G. to be superint. of the rev. surv. in north div.  
 BRODHURST, W. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.  
 COCKBURN, G. F. coll. of Midnapore, to offic. also as mag. dur. abs. of Bright.  
 DALRYMPLE, J. W. to be coll. of Bhaugulpore, March 10.  
 FERGUSON, H. D. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, but cont. to offic. as mag. 24 Pergunnahs, March 10.  
 FLETCHER, G. C. to be coll. of Monghyr, March 10.  
 GUBBINS, M. R. to offic. as agt. to lieut. gov. in Rohilcund.  
 HORNE, C. jt. mag. to be a memb. of loc. committee of pub. instron. at Bareilly.  
 KINLOCK, C. W. perm. to resign the Company's service, fr. March 16.  
 LATOUR, E. F. ret. to du. March 2; re-attached to Bengal div.; to offic. as coll. of Bhaugulpore dur. abs. of Dalrymple, March 10.  
 LILLEY, J. E. S. to be mag. of Nuddea, March 10.  
 LIMOND, C. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.  
 LONGMORE, W. J. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, in Cuttack, March 10.  
 MANSEL, C. Q. to be commissr. of Nagpore.  
 NELSON, H. to be mag. of Dinagore, March 10.  
 PASSANAH, G. to offic. as prov. sudder ameen of Orai, dur. abs. of Andrews.  
 PEARSON, E. S. to be mag. of Burdwan, March 10.  
 RIDDELL, H. P. A. B. to assu. ch. as director gen. of post office in India.  
 THOMASON, J. G. to offic. with pow. of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pilleebheet Bareilly, in suc. to Hon. R. Drummond.  
 UNWIN, H. to offic. as agt. to lt. gov. of Agra, March 3.  
 WATSON, J. to be superint. of the rev. surv. in west div. March 10.  
 WOODROW, H. to be secry. to the council of education and book agent, March 10.  
 YOUNG, J. H. ret. to duty, March 2; re-attached to Bengal div.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, T. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, on m.c.  
 BAYLEY, E. C. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 15, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe.  
 BRIGHT, G. 1 mo.  
 EDGEWORTH, M. P. 3 weeks.  
 ELLIOTT, A. J. 1 month.  
 GRANT, J. 1 month.  
 HOGG, F. F. leave cancelled.  
 KINLOCK, C. W. 20 days prep. to ret. fr. the serv. prep. leave canc.  
 LOWE, W. H. leave canc. fr. date on which he resumed ch. of his duties.  
 MACDONALD, A. G. 1 month.  
 MANDERSON, R. leave canc. fr. date on which he resumed his duties.  
 MARRIOTT, R. to England on furl.  
 MONTRESSOR, C. F. to England.  
 PASLEY, C. B. 10 days.  
 TUCKER, H. C. 16 days.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

STURROCK, Rev. W. to England on furl.  
 WALKER, Rev. R. O. M.A. ret. to du. March 2, to be chaplain of Dunshaie for a period of 2 years, March 15.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Brev. maj. J. art. to be maj. fr. Mar. 6, in succ. to Tennant dec. to be agt. for manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore, succ. to Anderson, prom.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. R. 12th N.I. fr. Sept. 3, 1853, in suc. to Capt. T. Cole, res.  
 ANDERSON, Maj. W. c.B. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Mar. 6, in succ. to Tennant, dec.  
 ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. to be 1st lieut. of art. fr. Jan. 23, in suc. to Voyle, prom.  
 BAMFORD, Ens. H. F. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 7, in succ. to Nepean, dec.  
 BAZELEY, Capt. F. D. to be maj. of art. fr. Jan. 23, in succ. to Day, prom.  
 BOULDERSON, Lieut. S. S. 37th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept.  
 BROCKMAN, Capt. H. J. 4th asst. to be 3rd asst. to Mysore commiss.  
 BRODIE, Lieut. and adjt. F. W. actg. commdt. of cavy. United Molwa cont. to be actg. commdt. of inf. when relieved by Capt. Forrest.  
 CARTER, Ens. A. H. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. ex. Feb. 15.  
 CAULFIELD, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. Fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 3, in suc. to Caulfield prom.  
 CAVE, Lieut. G. N. to act as pol. agt. Cossiah Hills dur. abs. of Lester on leave.  
 CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. to be supt. of Abkaree Mehal in the cantonment of Allahabad, March 7.  
 CLARK, Capt. T. 3rd asst. to commiss. and actg. superint. of Astagram, to be superint. of Astagram.  
 CORBET, Lieut. A. F. 43rd L. I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Pogson.  
 CORFIELD, Lieut. Col. F. B. fr. 48th to 55th N.I.  
 CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. inv. est. perm. to res. and draw his pay, &c., fr. paymr. at Bombay.  
 DAVIES, Lieut. W. G. 71st N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of For. dept. to be an assist. commiss. in the Punjab, Mar. 14.  
 DAY, Brev. Lieut. Col. E. F. to be lieut. col. of art. fr. Jan. 23, in suc. to Huthwaite, prom.  
 DODDS, Capt. R. S. supt. of Astagram to be superint. of Chittledroog.  
 DOUGLAS, Ens. H. Mc D. recently posted to 67th N.I. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares, until the arrival of his corps.  
 D'O'LY, Lieut. G. F. assist. commiss. in Pegu. assd. ch. of his office in the Promie dist. Feb. 4.  
 DREW, Lieut. H. R. 8th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Mar. 5.  
 DUNCAN, Lieut. A. to be capt. on the Veteran Estab. in consequence of his long (62 years) and meritorious service, Mar. 3.  
 ELLIOTT, Capt. W. R. 8th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept.  
 FORREST, Capt. L. T. 40th N.I. resu. ch. of his appt. as commdt. of cavy. united Molwa cont. Feb. 24.  
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. F. R. M. Gosset, res.; to be capt. fr. March 7, in succ. to Nepean, dec.  
 GILL, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. to res. ch. of interp. and qr. mr. estab. consequent on his having app. to have his leave cancelled.  
 GREATHREAD, 1st Lieut. W. W. H. engr. to offic. as exec. engineer of 1st or Dum-Dum div. dept. public works, v. Loftie.  
 HAMILTON, Capt. O. 7th L. C. to be an a.-d.-c. on personal staff of C.-in-C.  
 HERBERT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to be offic. com. of Calcutta N. militia dur. abs. of Capt. Raleigh.  
 HILL, Brig. W. assum. com. of Gwalior cont. fr. Parsons, Mar. 14.  
 HOPKINS, Sergt.-maj. John, 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to be ensign unattached.  
 HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. 62nd N.I. to be adjt. v. Thomson, prec. on furl.  
 HUTHWAITE, Lieut. col. E. to be lieut. col. com. art. fr. 23rd Jan. in suc. to Col. W. H. L. Frith, dec.  
 JAMES, Capt. T. resu. ch. of Kotan conting. fr. Capt. J. B. Denny.  
 JOHNSON, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. d. 'd. 4 Sikh local corps, to be an assist. commiss. in the Punjab, to cont. to d. d. with 4th Sikh local corps till further orders.  
 JOHNSTON, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept.  
 LAWRENCE, Capt. J. G. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Mar. 9.  
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. perm. to res. adjutancy of corps.  
 MALLESON, Lieut. G. B. 33rd N.I. perm. attached to army comm. dept.  
 MACMULLEN, Capt. S. F. 6th L.C. to ch. of inv. of comps. serv. proc. to England, per ship *Afred*.  
 MARTIN, Capt. A. P. 4th irr. cav. ass. ch. of adjt. office.  
 MAXWELL, Capt. W. exec. engr. to be a memb. of local com. of pub. instruction at Bareilly.  
 MAXWELL, Lieut. P. 37th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of For. dept.  
 MCBARNET, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. to ch. of Sudder bazaar v. Scott.  
 MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. fr. 55th to 48th N.I.  
 MORLAND, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st Eur. Fur. to be 1st lieut. fr. Mar. 5 v. Pope res.  
 POGSON, Brev. capt. W. Q. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 6, in succ. to Lyell ret.  
 PORTER, Brev. maj. J. F. supt. of Chittledroog to be superint. of Nuggur.  
 POWELL, Ens. T. E. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 6, in succ. to Lyell ret.  
 PRESGRAVE, Lieut. D. K. 59th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept.; to be an assist. commiss. in the Punjab, Mar. 14.

\* Published in G. G. O. No. 541 of the 4th July, 1853.

RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. to offic. as prin. assist. to commis. of Arracan at Akyab, dur. abs. of Capt. Faithfull.  
 SALUSBURY, Lieut. F. O. 1st Eur. Fus. to be capt.  
 SANDFORD, Lieut. C. A. 3rd L.C. to be adj. v. Loch.  
 SEWELL, Capt. A. H. C. asst. to agt. to gov. gen. in Rajpootana, left Rajpootana, in progress to join his corps at Rangoon, Feb. 22.  
 SHAKESPEARE, Cornet W. to cont. to act as adj. of cavalry, United Malwa cont.  
 STEVENS, Lieut. W. F. sen. jun. asst. to be 4th asst. to Mysore commis.  
 ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. Fus. service being no longer req. with Kotah conting. pl. at disp. of mil. dept. and govt. of Bombay.  
 STORY, Brig. P. F. C. B. posted to Cawnpore brig.  
 TWAMLOW, Lieut. col. G. art. to be lieut. col. commandant, fr. March 6, in succ. to Tennant, dec.  
 VANRENEN, Ens. J. A. 54th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Anderson.  
 VINCENT, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. services pl. at disposal of foreign dept.  
 VOYLE, Lieut. G. E. to be capt. of art. fr. Jan. 23, in suc. to Day, prom.  
 WADDEY, 1st Lieut. W. P. art. to be capt. fr. March 6, in succ. to Tennant, dec.  
 WHITEFOORD, Capt. J. art. ret. to duty, March 6; fr. 4th comp. 6th batt. to 1st comp. 5th batt.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARMSTRONG, R. G. March 5.  
 BRISHBY, C. M. (abroad).  
 MACLEAN, C. S. March 5.  
 OWEN, W. March 6.  
 PERREAU, M. C. (abroad), fr. March 7.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBRCROMBIE, Brev. maj. J. art. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to hills n. of Deyrah.  
 AITKEN, Lieut. R. H. M. 13th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah.  
 ANDERSON, Lieut. R. P. 25th N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. under the old regulations.  
 BIDDULPH, Maj. G. 45th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. under the old regulations.  
 BLUNT, Ens. A. 13th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to pres. Bareilly, and hills n. of Deyrah.  
 BOGLE, 1st Lieut. A. H. art. 18 mo. furl. to Europe.  
 BONAMY, Lieut. J. C. 32nd N.I. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 DELANE, 1st Lieut. W. art. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Simla, under old regulations.  
 DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. 27th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. under the new regulations.  
 FAITHFULL, Capt. G. 4 mo.  
 FITZGERALD, Brev. maj. G. F. C. art. 18 m. to Europe, under new furlough regulations.  
 FORBES, Capt. L. T. 40th N.I. 3 mo. to pres. on m.c.  
 HERBERT, Capt. G. E. 9th L.C. to Europe, m.c.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. W. S. R. 1 m. and 21 days.  
 LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. pol. agt. Cossyah Hills, 3 mo. fr. Feb. 18, on m.c. making over ch. of his aff. to Lieut. Cave.  
 LOCK, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.  
 MATHIE, Lieut. col. J. 17th N.I. to Europe on furl. under old regulations.  
 MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. 55th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 15, in ext.  
 MEREWETHER, Lieut. A. 61st N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. 4th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. under the old regulations.  
 POTT, Capt. G. to presidency, to apply for leave to the Cape, on m.c.  
 ROBERTS, Col. A. 13th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. est. fr. Feb. 15 to March 31, in ext. to rem. within limits of Cawnpore div.  
 SHERWILL, Brev. maj. M. E. 2nd Eur. fus. 2 yrs. to Cape, m.c.  
 SHUCKBURGH, Brev. maj. H. A. 40th N.I. 6 mo. to the Cape.  
 TALBOT, Maj. H. C. inv. estab. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Cawnpore and pres.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 21, in ext. to remain at pres. on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. 20th N.I. to continue at Bayeed Khail, on return of his regt. to Peshawur, and aff. med. aid to troops.  
 BATSON, Surg. S. H. 14th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of hd. qu. wing of 55th N.I. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. H. W. Tytler.  
 BROUGHAM, Asst. surg. J. P. to be surg. fr. March 1, v. Wood, retired.  
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. 15th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I.  
 BUTT, Asst. surg. W. B. with 1st Eur. Fus. passed colloq. exam.  
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 16th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 20th N.I.  
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. perm. to retire on pension fr. March 26.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.

FLEMING, Dr. A. to be post-master of Sarun, March 10.  
 FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 66th or Gorkha regt. to aff. med. aid to civ. jail, hosp. and estab. v. Cape, rem.  
 MACLAGAN, Assist. surg. J. to do duty with 3rd Bur. regt. at Chinsura.  
 MOIR, Assist. surg. H. M.D. to do du. with H.M.'s 98th regt. in Fort William.  
 MOTT, Asst. surg. M. W. to proc. to Rangoon, and do duty under supt. surg. Pegu circle.  
 PARRY, Vet. surg. H. B. 3rd L.I. to vet. ch. of Hauper stud dur. abs. of Bichnell.  
 PATON, Surg. A. 16th N.I. to act as assist. gar. surg. at Delhi, v. Townsend.  
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. to pl. himself under ord. or superint. surg. Lahore arc.  
 THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. pl. at dispos. of lieut. gov. N. W. P.  
 TIERNEY, Asst. surg. J. F. to med. ch. of detach. proc. to upper provinces under com. of Lieut. J. M. Mackenzie, 70th foot.  
 TOKE, Surg. J. S. posted to Dinapore circle.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. M.D. 14th irr. cav. to proc. and assu. med. of guide corps, v. Lyell.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. 7th irr. cav. to med. ch. of staff and 5th tr. 1st brig. h. art. v. Cape, rem.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CREWE, A. G. March 5.  
 O'BRIEN, P. Feb. 6.  
 PURCHARD, J. March 5.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Asst. surg. A. M.D. 6 mo. to Europe, under the new regulations.  
 ROLFE, Asst. surg. W. A. fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, instead of former leave.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Brev. maj. R. A. Yule, passed in Hindustani; Capt. the Hon. C. Powys, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—10th Hussars. Maj. Lord G. A. Beauchamp, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. T. Williams, to be A.D.C. to C.-in-C. of Bombay, v. Beauchamp.

##### INFANTRY.

10th. Asst. surg. Webb, 1 mo.—22nd. Lieut. T. Young, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Lieut. S. J. J. Burns, passed in Hindustani; Lieut. R. J. L. Crutchley, to act as interp. to 61st; Lieut. J. T. Tovey, to be interp.—25th. Capt. Lyle, 2 yrs. to England.—43rd. Brev. Lieut. col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, to Sept. 9, in ext.—43rd. Lieut. col. J. Brown, to be a brig. of 2nd cl. and to com. Malabar and Canara.—51st. Capt. D. G. A. Larroch, dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. of the force in Pegu, repl. at disp. of C.-in-C. with a view to his proc. with his regt. to England.—52nd. Lieut. G. L. W. D. Flanshead, passed in Hindustani.—64th. Lieut. F. J. Hutchinson, 2 yrs. to England.—78th. Brev. capt. T. Geller, to be mil. sec. for C.-in-C. of Bombay, v. Harvey.—86th. Lieut. R. E. Henry, March 12 to April 11, to pres.—87th. Capt. Hammer, passed in Hindustani.—92nd. Lieut. E. B. Elphinstone, to be A.D.C. to C.-in-C. of Bombay.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ALLSOPP, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 6.  
 ANGER, wife of P. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 2.  
 BELL, Mrs. James d. at Calcutta, Mar. 4.  
 BOSWELL, wife of Capt. N. C. 2nd N.I. at Etawa, Mar. 6.  
 COWIE, wife of T. N. d. at Seebpore, Mar. 14.  
 DAMZEN, wife of R. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 8.  
 GLASSE, wife of R. W. s. at Midnapore, Mar. 10.  
 JOAKIM, Mrs. H. J. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 5.  
 POGOSE, the lady of J. G. N. s. at Dacca, Mar. 1.  
 ROBBIO, wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 13.  
 ROBERTS, wife of R. H. d. at Agra, Feb. 26.  
 ROSE, wife of T. s. at Bogwangola, Mar. 8.  
 WAGENTREIBER, Mrs. C. d. at Dacca, Mar. 6.  
 WROUGHTON, wife of Capt. R. C. d. at Cawnpore, Feb. 28.  
 YOUNG, wife of D. s. at Dharwar, Feb. 24.

#### MARRIAGES.

BRADFORD, Lieut. H. R. 36th N.I. to Henrietta A. E. d. of the late B. Hutchinson, at Meerut, Mar. 11.  
 CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. to Mary F. d. of Surg. James McRae, at Meer Meer, Mar. 2.  
 GREATHEAD, E. H. to Louisa F. widow of the late G. Archer, at Allahabad, Mar. 8.  
 HENNIKER, W. G. to Charlotte Ann B. d. of the late J. B. Dorrett, at Bareilly, Feb. 13.  
 HERITAGE, H. to Miss Julien Gnthrie, at Calcutta, Feb. 28.  
 HINE, J. R. to Ann C. d. of C. Beresford, at Alleghur, Feb. 27.  
 MATHIAS, Ens. H. V. 50th N.I. to Ellen M. d. of the late Capt. E. C. Mathias, at Dinapore, Mar. 8.  
 ORDE, W. to Sophia E. d. of Capt. J. Skinner, at Belaspoor, Mar. 2.

SHAKESPEAR, Capt. J. T. to Emma Anne M. d. of the late Maj. W. H. Waterfield, at Burdwan, Mar. 9.  
SNELL, Lieut. G. 64th N.I. to H. J. d. of the late Dr. S. Davies, at Lahore, Mar. 7.  
STAPLETON, E. G. T. to Sarah, d. of the late G. Hornett, Mar. 17.

## DEATHS.

ADAMES, Thos. on board the ship *Almohamedy*, to Mauritius, aged 32, March 12.  
ATKINSON, James, at Calcutta, aged 42, March 11.  
BALL, Eldred J. s. of John, at Lahore, aged 4, Feb. 8.  
CLARKSON, Alice F. d. of the Rev. W. at Mahabeshwur, aged 3, March 1.  
COOK, Henry S. s. of Rev. Geo. at Malabar Hill, March 1.  
DUNBAR, Louis A. s. of Capt. H.M.'s 75th, aged 1 mo. Feb. 28.  
FITZGERALD, Sisson B. at Calcutta, aged 27, Feb. 26.  
HALL, Mary T. d. of Capt. S. P. at Sukong, aged 2.  
JONES, Florence E. d. of F. W. at Calcutta, aged 9 mos. March 7.  
MOORE, Walker A. E. s. W. J. at Calcutta, aged 10 mos. March 6.  
NEPEAN, Capt. E. P. T. 38th L.I. at Dinapore, March 7.  
POPE, Julia, widow of Silvester, aged 84, Feb. 15.  
POWELL, Charles H. s. of Apoth. J., H.M.'s 10th foot, at Lahore, aged 1, March 6.  
SCOTT, James, G. infant s. of J. G. at Calcutta, March 9.  
SEWELL, Arthur, s. of Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 17.  
SHEAD, Serjt. Josiah, 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 28, Feb. 24.  
STURT, R. R. c.s. at Monghyr, aged 47.  
TENNANT, Col. Sir James, K.C.B. of the art. at Lahore, aged 64, March 6.  
VALLIS, Catherine, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 29, March 17.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 5.—James Alexander, Redley, London. 7.—Ayrshire, Miller, Maulmein; Hannah Salkeld, Corder, Liverpool; Arachne, King, Liverpool; Sourfield, Affindie, Balasore. 8.—Camillus, Jelliooe, Mauritius and Vizagapatam; Meloe, Dulinte, Pondicherry. 9.—Orissa, —, False Point. 10.—Edward Marquard, Durnford, Negapatam and Madras. 11.—Regina, Lock, Madras. 12.—Prince Albert, Durham, Melbourne; Dido, Youngerman, Singapore and Penang. 13.—Steamer Fire Queen, Maulmain, Rangoon, Kyook Phoo, and Akyab; Gallant, Black, Tandemaneur, Point Pedro. 14.—Futty Salam, Furness, Mauritius; Evadne, Smith, Melbourne; Lady Franklin, Smith, Melbourne; Anna, Barbel, Cardiff. 16.—Royal Sovereign, La Croix, London; Paragon, Murch, Madras and Masulipatam, Coringa, and Colingapatam; Aurora, Ryan, Mauritius; Recorder, Sharp, Liverpool; Anne Longton, Copland, Liverpool. 17.—Steamer Bombay, Tregear, Suez; Alex. John Kerr, Dickson, Penang and Akyab; Thane, Wales, Rangoon. 18.—John Hepburn, Galatin, Rangoon; Vankatesoloo, Nacoda, Coringa.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Alexander.—Mrs. Redley.  
Per Edward Marquard (March 10).—Mrs. DeBaux and family; Mr. Doyle, Land Surveyor.  
Per Prince Albert (March 11), from MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Turner; Messrs. Herring and Russel.  
Per Dido (March 12), from SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Henby, Manook, and Raven.  
Per Steamer Fire Queen (March 13), from MAURITIUS.—Lieut. Col. Hanscomb, Capt. Beecher, Lieut. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie, and child; Capt. Ward, Lieut. Playfair; Messrs. Pyne, Cornelius, Farrington, Mercado, Lily, Swarris, Fitzgerald, and Hornby; Mrs. Quin and girl, Lieut. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and two children.  
Per Futty Salam (March 14), from MAURITIUS.—Messrs. Wilson and Domes.  
Per Evadne.—Mrs. Baxter.  
Per Royal Sovereign (March 16), from LONDON.—Mrs. Hogan; Misses Martin, Kelly, O'Dowda, Lawrence, Caulkin, Boyle, Lessey, and Anthony; Mrs. Walters, Ensign Dogg and Lady, Messrs. Hickman and May, Mrs. Hedger.  
Per Paragon (March 16), from MADRAS.—Mrs. Summers, and J. Kera-kosse, Esq., M.D.  
Per Alexander John Kerr.—Capt. Tididon.  
Per Thane.—C. Delcan, Esq.  
Per Steamer Bombay (March 17), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Col. Abbot, Mrs. Latour, Miss Money, Miss Gilbert, Capt. Tapp, Lieut. Forbes, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. R. Grant, J. Pitt, E. L. Beake, C. Clarke, W. Bogg, and H. Harrington. From MARSILLAS.—Mr. H. Medlicott. From MALTA.—Miss Chimmio and Mr. Roberts. From GALLÉ.—Major Walter, and Reuben Beekiel. From MADRAS.—Gen. Jochous, L. Jackson, Esq., Ens. A. Balmer, and Ens. Chubby. Cornet Prendergast, A. Blund, Esq., and native servant, C. Farquharson, Esq., Mr. Shallow.

## DEPARTURES.

MARCH 4.—Prince of Wales, Hopkins, and Asia, Robertson, London; Rouennais, Lemattais, Havre.—5. Nasser-ul-Musjed, Fairweather, Mauritius; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon.—6. Tippoo Saib, Cornforth, Liverpool; steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.—7. Steamer Tenasserim, Simson, Maulmain and Rangoon.—8. Rory O'More, Church, Sydney; Cambroune, Ravilly, Bourbon; Louis XIV., Gouffre, Dunkirk.—9. Theodore, Meulenbroek, Akyab; Rienzi, Taylor, London; Sans Nom, Doreyle, Bourbon; Harry, Dare, Adelaide; steamer Zenobia, Rennie, and steamer Sesostris, Neblett, Rangoon.—11. Audubon, Arthur, London; Euphrasia, Smith, Boston; Anne, Nunn, Akyab; Teak, Steinhause, Melbourne; Melanie, Bird, Mauritius.—13. Mary Ann Johnston, Johnston, and Amelia, Millard, Mauritius; Catherine, Humphrey, London.—15. Almohamedy, Conry, Mauritius; Sutlej, Peppercorne, and Inca, Higgins, London; Anna Henderson, Husband, Liverpool; Juniata, Temme, and Granville, Burrows, London.—19. Steamer Oriental, —, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Queen, for LONDON.—Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Corfield, Mrs. Sherey, Mrs. Masters and infant, Mr. Power, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Burmister, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. McGeorge, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Cowell and infant, Mrs. Blechynden, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Melies, Mrs. Dawson, Col. D. Williamson, Col. Corfield, Col. Sherey, Maj. Masters; Capt. Power, H.M. 29th in charge of troops, Lieut. Kneebone, H.M. 29th with troops; Lieut. Martin, Lieut. Morgan, Lieut. Croly, Rev. R. J. Wilkinson, Rev. C. Davis, A. H. Blechynden, Esq. William Bristow, Esq. C. Dawson, Esq. Miss Williamson, Miss Power, Miss Saunders, Miss Parker, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Smith, Miss Sachs, Miss Fagan, Master J. Driberg, Master Healy, Master Pugh, Master Nicolette, Master McGeorge, children, William Charles Lindsay, Mary Ann Lindsay, Charles Burmister, Henry Burmister, Walter Burmister, Louisa Burmister.

Per Indiana, from CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. G. H. Smith, Mrs. G. H. Smith and child, Mrs. Tucker and 4 children, Rev. F. Mason, D.D.; Mrs. Mason and 3 children; Dr. Wood, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Beaton and child, Mrs. Maxwell and 2 children, Mrs. Col. Rainer, Col. Hope Dick, Mrs. Kinlock and child, Mr. D. Maxwell, Ensign Lawford, 59th N.I.; Mr. G. Lancaster, Mr. Archibald Black, Mr. Playfair, B. N.I.; Lieut. Sutton, 50th N.I.; Lieut. Hughes, H.M.'s 90th Regt.; Maj. Biddulph, Mr. Kinlock, Mrs. Plowden, Rev. W. Hurrock and Mrs. Col. Tritton. From CALCUTTA to CAPE.—Mr. Reginald Thornton, Mrs. Reginald Thornton and child, Maj. Shirwell, Mrs. Shirwell and 3 children, Capt. Pott, Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, Mrs. Col. Mackenzie, Mrs. Shuckburgh, Lieut. Norris, and Mrs. Norris and 4 children. To MAURITIUS.—F. A. Bell, Esq. To GALLÉ.—Tomboy Sahib, and Ahamed. To MADRAS.—Mrs. Plutcher, F. A. Carson, Esq.; Mahomed Meer Allee, and Mr. W. Warrington.

Per Oriental, for MADRAS.—Capt. Vine and Halland, and Mr. W. T. Healey. For BOMBAY.—Sergt. Thos. Kenwick. For SYDNEY.—Mr. M. E. David. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. George May, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Strand, Mr. Bogle, Mr. G. H. Schmidt, and Mr. Martin. For MALTA.—Capt. Lyle and Lieut. E. Perry. For MARSILLAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, and Lieut. Pope. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Ireland, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Rood and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wall and 2 children, Mr. Lock, Mr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, and Mr. L. S. Jackson, B. C. 8.

Per Sutlej (March 15), for LONDON.—Mrs. Gould, and family, Mrs. Reede and 3 children, Mrs. Samson and child, Mrs. Crosier and child, Mrs. Pond, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Dixon, infant, and servant; Mrs. Falkland, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Newcomen, Mrs. Marshall, 5 children, and servant; Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Forster and child; F. C. Reede, Esq. C. S. J. Monteith, Esq., Capt. Sansom, H. Newcomen, Esq., Maj. Pond, Maj. Cox, James Dixon, Esq., P. McGregor, Esq., Master McGregor, 3 children of Capt. Wright, and 4 children of Maj. Cox.

Per steamer Oriental, (March 19), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—To MADRAS.—Capt. Vine, Capt. Holland, Hr. Healy, Serjeant Green, Mr. McHutchin. To SYDNEY.—Mr. M. E. Daniel. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. May, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stroud, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Bogle, Mr. J. B. Rentiers. To MALTA.—Mr. Lyle and Lieut. Perry. To MARSILLAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, Lieut. Pope and Mr. Linstead. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, child, infant, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie and infant, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. Loch, Mr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Col. Downing, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Capt. E. Christian, Mr. J. S. Roughhead, William Morgan and James Colley.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 18, 1864.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 0	to 6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	Par.	to 4 as. prem.
Third Sicoa 4 do.	.. ..	dis.	1 8 .. 1 10
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	prem.	0 4 .. dis. 0 10

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2600 to 2650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 720
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Syces Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	4 .. 16 1	
Gold Dust	13	0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	223	0 .. 225 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	222	0 .. 223 0	
Sovereigns	10	0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20	9 .. 20 10	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 7½. to 7½. 15s.



**IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 18).—Cotton Goods, &c.**—Dealers have not been buying freely, but imports in February were moderate, and a good business again after the holidays was looked for. *Grey Shirtings*.—Medium qualities of 36 and 40 inch have continued in demand at full previous value, but 54 inch are not so saleable. *White Shirtings*.—Most widths of medium qualities are neglected, but the finer cloths are bringing extreme prices. *White Cotton Mule Twist*.—Prices had declined somewhat, but are again firmer, and 40s. have been placed to some extent during the week at full value. *Metals*.—The limited stocks, and consequent high prices, reduce business to purchases for actual requirements, and but little had been done since our last. The market, however, continued in a healthy state, and shipments from home light.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, March 27th).**—During the fortnight, there has been a better inquiry for goods, and prices rather above than that last quoted. *Grey Long Cloth*, 36 yds. 40 in. an advance of from 1 to 3 ans. has taken place on 8 to 9 lbs. cloth, with good inquiry; on 9½ lbs. and upwards there is no change, with but little inquiry; 45 in. 10 lbs. are scarce and wanted. *Metals*.—Since last report, there has been a better inquiry for metals, with the exception of Copper, which has declined from Rs. 2 to 3.

## MADRAS.

### DISTURBANCES IN VELLORE.

The attempted introduction of the Improvement of Towns Act at Vellore, in supposed consonance with the wishes of the majority of the people, seems to have raised a troublesome spirit. Taking advantage of the popular excitement, as the time for the levying of the tax under the Act drew on, the great grain dealers, it appears, gathered a mob one night, and set about organising some scheme of resistance, of what nature we have not heard. Mr. Sullivan, the Head Assistant to the Collector, of course knew of this, and having obtained the aid of the Brigadier and a company of the 51st N.I., he seized 120 of the mob at midnight, including the ringleaders, as they were thronging to the bazaar. No resistance was offered, and the mob melted away. Next day an unarmed body of about 1,000 persons went to his Cutcherry, to demand the release of the apprehended, especially the ringleaders.

After much talking, bail was offered for the latter, and he let them go, on which the mob went back to the town and dispersed. The leaders of the combination, however, had that morning forced all bazaar-men, both in the Sudder and military bazaars, to shut up shop, and placed small pickets on the roads to prevent the usual supplies from being brought into the place. They also forbade milkmen, barbers, &c., to ply their trades, on pain of stick, which is said to have been in some instances not quite an empty threat.

When Mr. Sullivan released the prisoners as above, the large grain dealers promised to resume business themselves, and relieve the pressure on the minor ones; but they subsequently broke faith and demanded to be exempt from the assessment under the Towns Act, which boded further trouble.

Accordingly the necessary military precautions were in course of being taken, and the brigadier had a plan of operations laid down against necessity, but Mr. Sullivan once more successfully reasoned with the leaders of the mob, whom he went out to meet while on his way to the Cutcherry, telling them that he was going to recommend the military authorities to give strict orders to all guards to stand fast over their several charges, and that these orders would be tom-tom-ed in the Bazaars; that it would consequently not be prudent to starve the place any longer, for fear the Mussulman population should take a fancy to visit their stores—the disturbance having been so far confined to Hindus—and otherwise words of the same nature, which brought his audience to reason. They began to reopen their stores slowly the same evening, and by the following afternoon all was again flowing in the usual quiet channel of Vellore native life.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras took place in March for the purpose of filling up the two vacancies in the direction, occasioned by the going to England of J. Goolden, Esq., and the disinclination of R. O. Campbell, Esq., who had been previously chosen, to take his seat at the Board. The choice of the meeting fell on Physician-general R. Sladen, and P. Carstairs, Esq., although the chairman, Major Smith, entered a protest against the second party, on account of his having declared at a former meeting his opinion that the bank ought to be managed with a view solely to the advantage of the proprietors.

**EXPENSE OF A MADRAS TRUNK ROAD.**—Government have directed the early repair of the road between Porto Novo and trunk road No. 9, and have authorised the expenditure of above Rs. 19,000 on that account.

**COCHIN.**—A correspondent of the *Spectator* reports, that the rajah of Cochin had left that place on a pilgrimage to Ramiseram.

That the British resident, Lieut.-Gen. Callen, was on his way to Trichoor to meet his Highness en route.

**PEPPER.**—Owing to the scarcity of rain, there has been a lamentable failure of pepper this year on the other coast.

**THE BOARD OF REVENUE.**—We are glad to learn that Government have directed the Board of Revenue to prepare and send in for the future, within four months from the close of each Fusly (ending on the 11th of July), the practice to commence from the present Fusly, a compendious review of the annual revenue settlement of this presidency, with a view to its publication and sale. In furtherance of this measure, we understand that the commissioner of the northern circuits has been instructed to transmit to the Board a like statement of the settlement of those districts subject to his exclusive supervision. We are aware that the Revenue Board does already submit to Government a separate review of each district, but the annual settlement report now called for will, we are told, furnish a statement of the estimated amount of revenue in each district, together with an explanation of the cause of variation in the respective sums, compared with those of previous years.—*Spectator*, March 15.

**HYDERABAD.**—In consequence of affairs at Hyderabad being entirely under the direct authority of the Government of India, both as to political and civil matters, the Governor-General has decided that the whole of the financial concerns, both of the contingent and assigned districts, should be under the same authority through the agency of the department of audit and accounts in Bengal.

**FORMATION OF A LOCAL POLICE CORPS.**—A correspondent of the *Athenaeum* reports that orders have been received for the formation of a Local Police Corps at Malabar, as follows:—

1 Commanding officer.	Civil allowance	Rs. 200
1 Adjutant	.. ..	100
2 Subadars,	each Rs. 25	50
2 Jemadars,	each Rs. 15	30
12 Havildars,	each Rs. 10	120
12 Naigues,	each Rs. 8	96
2 European sergeants,	each Rs. 30	60
1 Serjeant-major,	.. ..	60
2 Buglers,	each Rs. 6	12
150 Privates,	each Rs. 6	900

Rs. 1,628

**DISSENSION IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—From this day's *Spectator* we extract the following:—"Some time ago we mentioned, that in consequence of the dissensions prevailing among the members of the Medical College council, the governor had felt called upon to take the painful step of removing Dr. Smith from the secretaryship. Dr. Evans, the professor of medicine, having just returned to his duties from Australia, has been directed by the Board to take charge of the secretariat duties, as a provisional arrangement. It is said to be in contemplation to appoint one of the junior medical officers, at present doing duty at Madras, and unconnected with the college, permanently to the post."

**NAGPORE.**—The *Athenaeum* announces that the territory of Nagpore has been incorporated with British India, and is henceforth an integral portion of our possessions. Mr. Mansell has been appointed commissioner. Nagpore has always been occupied by Madras troops, and it is now nothing but fair to expect that they will be allowed to continue in possession, and thus an expiation may in some degree be made for the crying disproportion that has hitherto existed between the numbers of Bengal and Madras officers on staff employ.

**STRIKE AT THE BEYPORE IRON WORKS.**—The *Madras Athenaeum* reports a strike which has occurred at the Bypore iron works. One of the furnaces, it appears, was in successful operation, and the workmen struck for an increase of wages. The manager instantly stopped the work, and the men, finding their attempt at extortion has produced no results, are returning to their labour.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—From Vizagapatam, we learn that a detachment of the 7th regiment, under the command of Captain R. Chester, embarked in the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer for Maulmain on the morning of the 10th of March.—A correspondent of the *Athenaeum*, writing from Trichinopoly, reports:—"That the left wing of the Highlanders have got the cholera very badly. Doctor Graham went off by dāk to join them."—Brigadier Sandys, lately appointed to the command of the Northern division, was expected at Wallair on or about the 24th of March.—The right wing of H.M.'s 94th foot left Bangalore for the presidency on a certain Tuesday morning in March, and to the surprise of many, marched back again on the Wednesday. This countermarch was occasioned by receipt of orders from army head-quarters, that the route should be altered, and the corps sent by Vellore, in order to avoid

coming in contact with the 25th N.I. marching from Kurnool to Madras, in the camp of which regiment cholera prevailed.—We (*Athenaeum*) are sorry to hear that cholera has severely attacked H.M.'s 74th regiment on its line of march.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE 49TH FOOT FOR ENGLAND.

*Head-Quarters, Madras, March 14, 1854.*—The 94th regiment being ordered to embark for England, his exc. the lieutenant-general commanding has to record the high sense he entertains of its discipline and good conduct, during its fifteen years' service in India—he feels pride in having been selected by her Majesty as the colonel of this fine corps, and trusts that, where opportunity offers, they will emulate the fame, and show themselves to be worthy successors of the old 94th.

By order of his Exc. Lieut. General WILLIAM STAVELRY, C. B.  
(Signed) T. S. PRATT, Col.

#### OFF-RECKONINGS.

*Fort St. George, March 14, 1854.*—In consequence of the demise of Colonel Henry Walpole, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized.

Colonel W. L. G. Williams, to half a share from the off-reckoning fund, from Jan. 30, 1845.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HOLLOWAY, W. to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.  
HUDLESTON, W. to act as hd. asst. to register to court of Sudr and Foudaree Udaltur dur. emp. of Ellis.  
MATHISON, Mr. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor, resumed ch. of the court fr. Mr. Goldie, March 15.  
SHUBRICK, C. J. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chingleput.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COPELSTON, F. 1 mo.  
INGLIS, W. A. D. 1 mo. prep. to Eur.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROCKMAN, Capt. H. J. to be 3rd asst. to commiss. of Mysore.  
CAMERON, Capt. J. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, March 13.  
CLERK, Capt. T. act. superint. to be superint. of Astagram.  
CLARKE, Ens. H. M. T. to do duty 44th N.I.  
DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. perm. to resu. staff appt. on expir. of leave.  
DOBBS, Capt. R. S. to be superint. of Chittledroog, March 10.  
ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. E. A. fr. 9th to 49th N.I. March 16.  
FRASER, Cornet, to do duty with B troop, h. art. at the Mount.  
GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 25th N.I. to be q. mr. and interp.  
GRIFFIN, Brev. capt. J. G. B. 3rd Eur. regt. perm. to resign his appt. as offic. asst. in the Rajpootana agency, fr. Feb. 15, fr. which date his services are placed at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George, placed at disp. of C. in C.  
HARGOOD, Ens. W. to do duty, 2nd batt. art. St. Thomas's Mount, to join.  
HENDERSON, Capt. R. engs. to act as superint. eng. Hyderabad subsid. force, to join.  
JENKINS, Lieut. A. 2nd N.I. to be adj.  
LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. perm. to resign his appt. of asst. civil eng. Kistna div. March 20.  
LOSH, Brev. maj. J. J. 9th N.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 29, v. Roberts, prom.  
MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Mar. 10.  
McCALLUM, Capt. C. C. dep. jud. adv. genl. is removed fr. centre div. to Nagpore subsidiary force, March 15.  
ONSLow, Brev. major W. C. 44th N.I. perin. to res. app. in the Mysore commiss. March 10.  
PAXTON, Lieut. G. 44th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. March 10.  
PEARSE, Capt. J. L. 5th N.I. perm. to resu. st. appt. on expir. of leave.  
PORTER, Brev. maj. J. F. to be superint. of Nuggur, March 10.  
POWER, Capt. E. H. actg. dep. jud. adv. genl. to act as depy jud. adv. gen. to Nagpore subsidiary force, dur. McCallum's abs. on foreign serv.  
PRESCOTT, Brig. W. services pl. at disp. of the C. in C. on his being relieved by Brig. Brown.  
ROBERTS, Maj. H. 9th N.I. to be lieut. col. of inf. fr. Jan. 29, v. Walpole, dec. posted to 9th N.I. March 16.  
STEPHENS, Lieut. W. H. to be 4th asst. to commiss. of Mysore.  
STEVENSON, Lieut. J. F. J. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.  
STONE, Ens. T. H. E. 9th N.I. to be lieut. from Jan. 29, v. Roberts, prom.  
TAYLOR, Capt. R. 2nd L. C. returned to duty.  
THOMSON, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 29, v. Roberts, prom.

TIGHE, Lieut. J. T. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

WALKER, Lieut. G. W. engs. to act as civ. engr. of 3rd div. dur. abs. of Brev. maj. Henderson.

WAPSHARE, Capt. W. H. dep. jud. adv. gen. centre div. now offic. in the Nagpore subsidiary force, to proceed to the presidency and take up his appt. of dep. jud. adv. gen. centre div. March 15.

WHITE, Capt. J. dep. jud. adv. gen. southern div. to off. in centre div. until arr. of Wapshare, March 15.

WILLIAMS, Brev. col. W. K. L. G. to be col. of inf. fr. Jan. 29, v. Walpole; posted to 41st N.I. March 16.

WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

##### CAVALRY.

FRASER, H. M. March 13.

##### INFANTRY.

CLARKE, H. M. S.

HARGOOD, W.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRISTOW, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. new regulations.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. 1 mo.

CLOGSTOUN, Brev. capt. H. M. 19th N.I. to Dec. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.

DALLAS, Brev. maj. A. R. dept. asst. qr. m. gen. ceded districts, leave cancelled.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. to May 15, in ext.

FARRAN, Capt. J. W. 25th N.I. to April 4.

LAWFORD, Lieut. E. M. 4th L.C. in ext. to April 15.

MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.

NEILL, Brev. lieut. col. J. G. T. fr. Feb. 27, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m. c.

NORRIS, Lieut. W. vet. estab. 18 mo. to Cape, on m. c.

REVELL, Capt. B. 31st L.I. 2 mo. fr. March 20, to Neilgherries.

SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. to April 30, in ext.

SANSOM, Capt. F. H. 3rd N.I. 18mo. furl. to Eur. on m. c.

SURTEES, Lieut. A. S. 41st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 25, to Calcutta, on m. c. for the purpose of obtaining a certificate to return to Eur.

WARDEN, Lieut. and qr. mr. J. H. 13th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.

WEST, Capt. W. H. 1st Madras fus. to Eur. on m. c. old regulations.

### MEDICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. do. du. with 45th, posted to 45th N.I.

COOPER, Asst. surg. C. to do du. under superint. surg. Mysore div. with foot art. at Bangalore.

HILBERS, Asst. surg. W. to be med. offr. in ch. of farm in Mysore, v. C. M. Duff.

PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal, with a view to his appt. as civ. asst. surg. at Moulmein.

REYNOLDS, Surg. J. A. posted to 7th N.I. Mar. 14.

SHAW, Asst. surg. H. T. to do du. with 2nd batt.

SUPPLE, Surg. J. 7th L.C. fr. do. du. with 3rd L.C. to do du. with 5th L.C.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. 1 mo.

MORROGH, Surg. G. to Eur. m. c.

SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. 25th N.I. to April 4.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

COHEN, wife of W. d. at Cattina, Feb. 22.

DASHWOOD, Mrs. T. s. at Madras, March 14.

FINLAY, wife of Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. d. at Kurnool, March 7.

GROUBE, the lady of Capt. G. B. 5th L.C. s. at Secunderabad, March 4.

HAWKINS, wife of F. N. s. at Vizagapatam, Feb. 4.

LAYBOURN, Mrs. G. B. d. at Madras, Feb. 20.

OGLVIE, wife of asst. surg. J. R. d. at Wurrunzul, Feb. 22.

POLLARD, wife of Capt. asst. civ. eng. d. at Guntur, March 9.

PRICHARD, wife of Lieut. A. 28th N.I. s. at Jaulnah, March 5.

PURVIS, wife of Lieut. C. A. art. s. at Ootacamund, March 6.

SERRES, wife of Lieut. W. 51st N.I. s. Ootacamund, March 9.

#### MARRIAGES.

KIRKPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. to Margaret J. d. of the late W. Proctor, at Madras, March 14.

ROBINSON, J. D. c.s. Gertrude Fennell, at Mercara, May 7.

STILER, Lieut. G. H. 4th N.I. to Emily L. d. of Revd. W. T. Blenkinsop, at Madras.

#### DEATHS.

DAILY, C. L. inf. s. of C. R. at Black Town, aged 1, March 13.

DYSART, H. C. inf. s. of Capt. C. 3rd Eur. regt. at Bellary, March 16.

EDWARDS, E. H. S. d. of J. W. at Vepery, aged 3, March 17.

EDWARDS, J. H. J. inf. s. of J. W. at Madras, March 12.

EYKYN, F. C. s. of Capt. J. 15th N.I. at Madras, aged 5, March 8.

FARRAN, Sarah K. H. inf. d. of Capt. J. O. C. at Bangalore, March 10.  
 HUNTER, Lieut. C. F. 22nd N.I. at Mhow, March 17.  
 HUNTER, widow of the late W. at Madras, March 12.  
 MORRIS, Martha, widow of the late D. at Arcot, aged 61, Mar. 18.  
 NEWCASTLE, D. at Chicacole, aged 80, March 2.  
 NORRIS, Lieut. H. M. at sea, on board the steamer *Indiana*, March 15.  
 O'DELL, Charlotte C. d. of the late Lieut. col. R. D. at Vepery, aged 29, March 13.  
 PURVIS, Charles, inf. s. of C. A. art. at Ootacamund, March 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 9. Pekin, Whitby, Tranquebar.—12. Valle de Luz, Dupeyrat, Barwah; Amelia, Maiden, Ganjam.—13. Pauline Victoire, Desparment, Pondicherry; Amiral Dupene, Martin, Point de Galle; Str. Bombay, Tregear, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—17. Ignis Fatuus, Rossiter, Adelaide.—18. Hannah, Heritage, Rangoon.—19. Lord Geo. Bentinck, Edgell, Rangoon; Melpomene, Lawrenson, Port Phillip; Benjamin Buck Greene, Gammon, London and Mauritius; Piscataqua, Wendell, Boston.—20. Screw steamer *Indiana*, Lambert, Calcutta; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Port Louis, Mauritius.—21. Domizion, Green, Sydney.—25. Steamer *Oriental*, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Pekin (March 9), from TRANQUEBAR.—Mrs. Nicolls and family, Capt. Nicolls, 25th N.I. asst. commy. gen.; Lieut. Warden, 13th N.I.  
 Per Amelia (March 12), from GANJAM.—Mr. G. Williams, Mrs. Maiden and child.  
 Per steamer Bombay (March 13), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Horne, Miss Butler, Messrs. H. Fraser, H. Clarke, and Hargood. From SUEZ.—Capt. Cameron. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Corbett. From SOUTHAMPTON to CAYLON.—Lieut. Newbold. From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. Fredericks, and Mr. Heydone. From SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. Lamond and Mrs. Hemley. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. col. Abbott, Mrs. Latour, Miss Money, Miss Gilbert, Capt. Tapp, Lieut. Forbes, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. R. Grant, J. Pitt, and E. L. Beake, W. Bogg. From HARRINGTON and C. Chambers. From MARSEILLES to CAYLON.—Mr. Barnes. From MARSEILLES to PENANG.—Mr. Rhodes. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Medlicott. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Miss Chimmo and Mr. Roberts. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Major Waters and Reuben Ezekiel.  
 Per Hanna (March 14) from RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour and son, Mrs. S. E. Holmes, 2 children.  
 Per Lord George Bentinck (March 19), from RANGOON.—Lieut. col. Ford, Lieut. col. Neill, Capt. Scott, of the Madras army, Capt. Irby, Capt. Marston, Lieut. Drought, Lieut. Sheaf, Ens. Goddard, Asst. surg. Crawford.  
 Per Piscataqua (March 19), from BOSTON.—Rev. Mr. Tracy, lady, two children, Rev. Mr. Little and lady.  
 Per screw steamer *Indiana* (March 19), from CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Plutcher, J. A. Carson, Esq. Mr. W. Warrington, Mr. Rowden, Rev. W. Sturrock and Maho Meer Allee. For GALLE.—Tomboy Sahib and Ahmed. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. Bell. For CAPE.—Lieut. Norris, Mrs. Norris, 4 children and 2 servants, Lieut. col. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thornton, child, Maj. and Mrs. Shuivell, 3 children, Capt. Pott and Maj. Shuckburgh. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith, child, and servant, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason and 3 children, Mrs. Tucker, 4 children, Dr. Wood, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Beatson, child, Mrs. Rainier, Col. Hope Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Kenlock, 1 child, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, 2 children, Ens. Lawford, 50th N.I. Mr. C. Lancaster, Mr. A. Black, Mr. Playfair, B.N.I. Lieut. Suttan, 56th N.I. Lieut. Hughes, H.M. 95th, and Maj. Biddulph.  
 Per steamer *Oriental* (March 25), from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Vine, Capt. Holland, Mr. Healy, Serjt. Green, and Mr. Mellicham.

## DEPARTURES.

MAR. 13. Lord Petre, Dickinson, Cuddalore and London; steamer *Bombay*, Tregear, Calcutta.—15. Adelaide, Parrey, Calcutta.—18. Valle de Luz, Dupeyrat, Pondicherry and Bordeaux.—20. Victor Amédée, Passel, Coringa; screw steamer *Indiana*, Lambert, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—22. Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, London.—24. Steamer *Oriental*, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lord Petre (Mar. 13), to CUDDALORE and LONDON.—Ens. Cunningham, 25th N.I. to join at Pondicherry; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, and Lieut. Sanders.  
 Per steamer Bombay (Mar. 13), to CALCUTTA.—Ens. A. Balmer and Ens. Clibbey, E. A. Blundell, Esq.  
 Per Adelaide (March 15), to CALCUTTA.—Brig. gen. Sandys, Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Murch and child, Dr. and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Haigh and child.  
 Per screw steamer *Indiana* (March 20), to SOUTHAMPTON.—Brig. gen. James and son, Brig. H. R. Milner, Capt. and Mrs. Hodson; Lieuts. Barber and J. Parget, 15th Hussars; Dr. Mrs. and Master Beauchamp; Capt. F. W. Horne, H. M.'s 15th Hussars; Dr. and Mrs. Marragh and 3 children; Lieut. col. and Mrs. Bond and 2 children; Mr. Wedderburn's 2 children; Mrs. Gordon, 2 children and infant; Mrs. Martin and daughter; 2 Masters Pritchard, Capt. G. Sturrock, Lieut. J. H. Warden, Major C. H. J. Hicker, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Budd and 2 children, Mr. Gomm and 2 children.  
 Per Earl of Hardwicke (March 22), to LONDON.—Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. col. Dennis, commanding H.M.'s 94th regt.; Capt. A. Campbell and Lyster, Lieut. J. Buchanan, Ens. S. Marthus, Lieut. and adj. R. R. Meade, Asst. surg. Stoney, Capt. J. Macartney, Lieut. J. C. Macartney.  
 Per steamer *Oriental* (March 24), to SUEZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lord Spencer S. Compton, Major G. F. C. FitzGerald, Mrs. FitzGerald, Mrs. Symonds, Miss Thomas, Miss Slater, Lieut. C. Steel, 1 child of Capt. J. Stewart. To MARSEILLES.—Capt. B. Weyland. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. A. Ponsonby and Col. R. Phillips. To KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. M. A. Haines.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 23, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per cent.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per cent.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per cent.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "  
 Investments ..... Rs. 35,96,204 6 7  
 Circulation and Deposits ..... 45,93,727 5 7  
 Specie in the Bank ..... 39,57,612 9 8

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26  
 1829-30  
 1841  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  prem.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33  $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.  
 1835-36  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  prem.  
 1843  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 prem.  
 5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 6  
 book debt .. ..  
 Tanjore Bonds .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  prem.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 14 to 15 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-4 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. disct.  
 Sell, par.  
 Bombay.—Buy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. disct.  
 Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## THE NATIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

It has been our object to show that the formation of a Native Civil Service, and the diffusion of European literature among the educated classes, are calculated at once "to attach the people to our sway," and "to render them averse to change of masters." Pursuing the same interesting subject, we shall now consider "what is due to the English, who, coming to reside in India, undergo a life of voluntary exile for the means of existence."

It is the rage just at present to cry up the native at the expense of the European. The latter is incompetent, overpaid, tyrannical, a stealer of sheep, and defrauder of chicken-venders; or he is a murderer, a forger, and, in short, a rampant demon of iniquity, whose gratification and ordinary amusement it is, to crush and afflict a helpless people. The nation readily receives this reading of the Saxon character, and forms itself into associations and windy petition-writers. It is full time to have done with this senseless exaggeration—this mad attempt to knock our own influence on the head, and calmly to take a common sense view of existing abuses.

There is a certain line of familiarity with—and sympathy for—his "native friend" that the Englishman cannot overstep. God has made the two races distinct and unequal. The attempt of man to force a premature equality, must miserably fail. We are most eloquent in support of his rights—on paper: in denouncing with burning eloquence the tyranny and oppression of his English master—on paper: in demanding for our native friend a prominent place in the government of the country, and even a seat in council—on paper: in holding up to public obloquy the imperfect

tions of our own countrymen, their sheep-stealing and official chicken-buying—on paper; but what is the conclusion written on the tablets of our hearts—tablets that we so seldom or superficially consult, but which every man should study with religious care before he dares to use the press as the medium of his undigested clap-trap—what is that conviction?

We know that everything is grossly exaggerated and overdone. We know that things are not so bad in the Mofussil as they are represented. We know that there are good men and true Englishmen, labouring in the jungles, exposed to many discomforts, seeing no English face for months, exiles from their home and early friends, whom possibly they will never again revisit. We know that many of these men, with a distaste for the dry details of their profession, and a mad longing for the intellectual pleasures of society in England, heroically and anxiously exert what ability they have, to secure the welfare of the people about them. We know that the chief obstacle to success is in the fraud and falsehood of the people themselves. We know all this and much more, and we howl at them as incompetent and vicious, and cannot sufficiently wonder at the way they buy chickens and defraud the ryots!

We suffer our generosity and our "enlarged views" to run away with our convictions and our common sense. At present it is impossible that we can put the native on an equality with the Englishman in the government of India. If he now is equal, let us pack up our trunks and our types, and leave the country, for God requires us, as a nation, no longer in this land. If he be not our equal in intelligence, courage, invention, promptness of action, determination, and all those qualities which stamp the superiority of a race, then let us by all means cease our senseless declamation about native members of council, and native sadder judges. In vindication of our enlarged views and liberal philanthropy, we may dress up Govind Rao, and Gazette him as extraordinary member of council; we may swear him in, and even fire off large canons in his honour; but you only degrade him in his own eyes by so doing. He will feel that he is a puppet with a turban and good income, placed there by men of "enlarged views." His voice will command no silence, and his opinion no weight. He is still Govind Rao, with a private taste for betel-nut—with the organs of veneration, caution, acquisitiveness, and imitation, largely developed; but with little or no firmness, conscientiousness, causality, or comparison. He has still a religious respect for bullocks, and you know that if a Mhar touches him, he is a defiled man till he has partaken with his friends of a little cow-dung! And yet, throbbing with generous impulses, and impelled by "enlarged views," you would force on him responsibilities for which he is unfit; you would bestow on him capacities which God has denied him, and you would put him on an equality with the Saxon, knowing in your heart that he is inferior. Call him, if you will, a member of council; but he will be a member without an opinion; which is equivalent to a horse without legs, or a newspaper without a grievance!

Therefore the two services—the native and European—must be kept distinct; one for the details, the other for supervision and superintendence. Be sure that any attempt to amalgamate the two, or to put the European under the orders and control of the native, must create serious resistance and confusion. The pride and obstinacy of the Saxon character is proverbial; he will not obey the man whom he does not respect; and you will never force him—pig-headed Saxon that he is—to respect Govind Rao. In the plenitude of your "enlarged views," you may nominate Donald or Jock 3rd assist. to Balcrushna, who is full collector of Nothalsabad; but you cannot enforce obedience and respect from Donald or Jock, who, in a very short time, will have rendered their official superior contemptible and degraded, by their opposition and independence.

All this is so plain and obvious, that it is a waste of pen and ink to write down an argument in its favour; but there are very many men "of enlarged views" who advocate the promotion of natives to the council-board and the bench. These liberal, fine-hearted reformers, are generally theorists at home, who dream philanthropic dreams of government for India in their closet, or parties residing in the presidency town, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Give these presidency reformers by-and-by a Brahman puisne judge in place of Sir Charles Jackson, and then measure with mathematical nicety the length of their countenances! Oh, ye members of the Bombay Association, learn to depend a little upon yourselves. Meet together, we implore you, for friendly consultation. Determine, without the aid of any legal friends, what it is that you really require from the Home Government, for your countrymen and yourselves. By proving that European Mofussil judges are incapables, you will not show your own fitness for the posts. By crying out, in piercing tones of bitter agony, that Europeans only give so many annas for chickens in Kandeish, you won't convince any one that natives in power

would not have given less. Be sensible, consult together, forgetful of your differences, and when you have fully ascertained your real wants, send us the results of your deliberation, you will find our columns ever ready to support all that is reasonable and intelligible in your claims.

Take our proposition of a native civil service into consideration, we have presented you with an outline of what we consider desirable. Give evidence of native capacity for legislation, by filling up the details. Thus will you at once vindicate the character of the association, and afford the press of this presidency an opportunity of discussing important and absorbing questions connected with the welfare of the Indian people.—*Telegraph and Courier, March 1.*

#### LAUNCH OF THE "ASSAYE."

The launch of the *Assaye* on Wednesday night, the 15th March, was most successful; and none can record the fact with more satisfaction than we do, although we are not at all sure, whether, under all circumstances, that daylight is not the proper time for such an undertaking. The arrangements made preparatory to the launch in every part of the dockyard were perfect, the grounds were well illuminated, and order and regularity preserved. Soon after nine o'clock, crowds of people of all ranks and classes began to assemble, special care having been taken to make everybody as comfortable as possible. About the same hour, the temporary ball-room, which was very tastefully decorated with flags, swords, fire-arms, and evergreens, and neatly covered with carpets and cloth, began to be filled with the guests of Lady and Sir Henry Leake, and, before ten o'clock, there were nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen in the room.

It would be vain to attempt to give a list of them, as we should have to publish the names of nearly all the members of society at present in Bombay; and it must suffice to say that Lord Elphinstone honoured the occasion with his presence, as did also Sir Charles and Lady Jackson. Colonel Outram too was present. Dancing soon after commenced, and was kept up with spirit for nearly an hour and a half, the governor's and commodore's bands playing in rotation. At half-past eleven, the company repaired to the platform erected at the bow of the vessel, the sides of the dock being crowded also with spectators, while large numbers of people were in boats afloat to witness the scene. The *Assaye* was dressed out in flags and flowers, and lighted lanterns were hung from each port-hole, which illuminated her throughout, and formed a *tout ensemble* magnificent and imposing. Precisely at fifteen minutes to twelve, the blocks and other impediments being removed, Miss Leake gracefully performed the ceremony of naming the vessel, when it moved slowly and majestically along, amidst the cheers of the multitude and the booming of cannon from the saluting battery and the Hon. Company's ships in harbour—the bands playing "Rule Britannia." Lord Elphinstone then took his leave, and the votaries of Terpsichore returned to the ball-room, when dancing was resumed for a short time preparatory to an adjournment to the refreshment-tents, where every delicacy of the season was laid out with liberal profusion. The ball-room was again the source of attraction, and dancing was kept up until a very late hour, or rather early hour, one good-natured old gentleman remarking, that he verily believed, that if provided with music and shoes, the ladies, dear creatures, would dance without intermission till midnight on Saturday. The following are the dimensions of the new steam vessel *Assaye*:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all .. .. .	280	0
Length between the perpendiculars .. .. .	250	0
Breadth maulded .. .. .	38	3
Breadth extreme .. .. .	89	6
Extreme breadth of paddle-boxes .. .. .	63	10
Depth in hold .. .. .	25	6
Burthen in tons (builders' measurement) .. .. .	1,800	
Number of horse-power .. .. .	650	

She has since gone into the Duncan Dock, and her machinery being expected to arrive in all next month, there is every reason to hope that she will be thoroughly fitted up before the beginning of September.—*Bombay Times.*

THE LONDON MAIL of February 24th arrived at Bombay March 26th (per Queen).

CAPT. HAINES and LIEUT. CRUTTENDEN, have both been removed from political employ, in consequence of a defalcation in the Aden accounts to the extent of nearly three lacs of rupees. The future employment of these officers in the Indian Navy will depend upon the satisfactoriness, or otherwise, of the answers which may be given by them to certain questions which have been put by the authorities. Not even the suspicion of fraud attaches, it is believed, to either of the parties.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—It is proposed to erect an obelisk in Bombay to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. It is to be a hundred feet in height, and to cost Rs. 14,000. Rs. 10,500 has already been subscribed.

**EDUCATION.**—The *Bombay Times* mentions, that the Court of Directors have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 a year for educational purposes in that Presidency. This is exclusive of Rs. 10,000 allotted to Scinde, and Rs. 7,000 to Sattara. The total sum expended on education in that presidency, now amounts to Rs. 1,92,000.

**GOLD IN PERSIA.**—The *Bombay Gazette* states on native authority, that a gold mine has been discovered in Persia.

**INTRODUCTION OF GUTTA PERCHA.**—The *Bombay Times* states, that we are indebted to Dr. Montgomerie, superintending-surgeon in Burmah, for the introduction of gutta percha.

**PREJUDICES OF CASTE.**—The *Bombay Sumacher*, a vernacular journal, records facts which prove that the prejudice of caste are nearly as strong in Bombay as in Bengal. Rangrao Bapoo, agent to the ex-rajah of Sattara, has been for twelve years in England. On his return, the caste was divided as to whether he could be readmitted, but his wealth and the influence of his relatives prevailed, and it is believed, that he will be permitted to return. In another instance, a poor man, a Sonar, fell sick in a village, and received some rice-water from the hand of a woman of another caste. His castemen, when appealed to for their opinion, were divided; and the two parties now treat each other as separate castes. It is remarkable, that the tendency to subdivision so often remarked in Hindoos, has not broken up the caste system altogether.

#### GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDER.

##### WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES.

*Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 15, 1854.*—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of all European corps of the Hon. Company's army under this presidency, serving regimentally, shall in future wear their whiskers and moustaches; his Excellency being of opinion, that these appendages will be found most conducive to the soldier's comfort in this country, by protecting him from the scorching rays of a tropical sun, to which, when on field service, he must necessarily be exposed, oftentimes for hours together, at all seasons of the year.

To insure a general uniformity, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the chin only be shaved, and in a straight line from the corners of the mouth completely down the throat: the whisker and moustache are to be trimmed to a moderate and uniform length.

##### CIVIL.

###### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAGSHAW, R. S. actg. senior assist. judge, and sess. judge of Surat for the detach. station of Broach, rec. ch. of the Adawlut.  
DALZELL, P. M. rec. ch. of Customs dept. at Kurrachee.  
FERRIS, W. E. rejoined the court of Sudder Adawlut, March 20.  
JONES, E. C. coll. of Poona, to rem. in the district of his coll. on duty till the close of the fair season, March 18.  
LUARD, R. D. perm. to resign, March 17.  
NEWTON, H. to act. as jud. and ses. jud. of Sholapore dur. abs. of Harrison, March 13.  
RAVENSCROFT, E. ret. to duty, March 4; to be acting second assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, March 18.  
TRAVERS, A. C. ret. to du. March 10.  
TUCKER, H. P. Lieut. gen. to act as jud. and ses. jud. of Ahmedabad dur. abs. of Hebbert, March 13.  
TYTLER, C. E. F. actg. sub. coll. of Colaba, to proc. into the district on du. fr. Feb. 16.  
YOUNG, H. commis. of customs, salt, and opium at the Presidency, rec. ch. of asst. of coll. of continental customs and excise fr. A. D. Robertson, Mar. 10.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLANE, G. J. 2 mo. to Mahabaleshwar.  
BOSWELL, H. B. 1 mo.  
COLES, G. 1 mo.  
ELPHINSTON, A. 4 mo. to Mount Aboo, on m. c.  
ERSKINE, J. M. 1 mo. in ext.  
FERRIS, H. B. E. 2 mo. and 22 days.  
MITCHELL, J. to pres. on m. c.  
MURPHY, R. X. 1 year, on m. c.  
ROBERTSON, A. D. 1 mo. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
THORNTON, T. 6 mo. in ext.  
WARDEN, J. L. 2 mo. to pres.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

###### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

STEVENSON, Rev. Dr. to proceed on a tour of visitation to the Presbyterians at Ahmednuggur, and to be absent from the presidency on this duty fr. March 14 to April 4.

##### MILITARY.

###### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. 3rd N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. April 1.  
BALDWIN, Capt. T. C. to act as adj. to N. V. batt. on dept. of Tyrwhitt.  
BELL, Ens. G. E. T. 2nd N.I. returned to duty.  
BLACK, Lieut. J. actg. 2nd asst. to pol. agt. asst. ch. of agency.  
BLAKENEY, Ens. W. 18th N.I. to be Lieut. from March 5 in suc. to Macdonald, dec.  
BRUCE, Capt. C. J. art. returned to duty.  
BURROWS, Lieut. 15th N.I. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C.  
CAVAYE, Col. W. 25th N.I. perm. to res. his command fr. March 28.  
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. comdt. H. com. gar. of Bombay, perm. to res. com. on May 23.  
CREAGH, Lieut. 19th N.I. placed temp. at the disp. of the Military Board, March 10.  
CURRIE, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. placed temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for reg. duty, March 10.  
EALIS, Lieut. G. D. 29th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Belooch batt. v. Thatcher, March 18.  
FENNING, Capt. H. 21st N.I. to act as super. of police at Dharwar, dur. abs. of Cormack.  
FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 3rd Eur. regt. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. March 10.  
FRANCES, Capt. J. supt. Poona and Tanna rev. survey, to be an assist. to the coll. of Tanna.  
GAYE, Lieut. art. to rec. vet. ch. of the horses of No. 6 lt. field batt. dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Hallen, March 18.  
GILLESPIE, Ens. 2nd Eur. L.I. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. March 10.  
GRANT, Capt. C. T. 3rd N.I. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. Mar. 10.  
HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. art. serv. pl. at disp. of the mil. dept. of Bengal Govt. and the Govt. of Bombay.  
JACOB, Lieut. H. B. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 5, in success. to Macdonald, dec.  
JOFF, Ens. D. A. W. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 15, v. Phillipson, res.  
KNIGHT, Lieut. 16th N.I. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. Mar. 10, to act as adj. to left wing.  
LECHIE, Capt. 21st N.I. to office as executive engr. Rajpootana field force dur. abs. of Mumbey; to office as mag. of brig. to Rajpootana field force, v. Youngusband.  
MACAULEY, Lieut. 16th N.I. placed temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Mar. 10.  
MALCOLM, Capt. 1st N.I. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C.  
PATULLO, Capt. H. E. 1st Eur. regt. to proc. and join head qrs. of his corps at Aden, Mar. 22.  
RAIKES, Lieut. S. N. 18th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. Mar. 10.  
ROBERTS, Col. H. G. 21st N.I. perm. to resign his com. March 10.  
ROSE, Lieut. 25th N.I. placed temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C.  
SCOBIE, Maj. D. M. 29th N.I. placed temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. March 14; to join his corps March 16.  
STEVENSON, Lieut. 14th N.I. to act as q. m. fr. to 15th N.I. on dep. of Weinwright.  
TAYLOR, Lieut. 20th N.I. placed temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for reg. duty, March 10.  
THACKER, Capt. S. 9th N.I. to be 2nd class commiss. agent at Surat, March 10.  
TURNBULL, Ens. S. J. to do duty with 12th N.I.; to join.  
WHITLIE, Maj. W. T. C. B. art. to be dy. princ. com. of ordnance at pres. v. Brett, dec. March 10.

###### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

###### INFANTRY.

LANE, W. M. March 10.  
MCGILLIVRAY, S. F. March 10.  
STEVENSON, A. J. W.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLARD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. enrs. 6 mo. to Eur. on m. c.  
BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 10 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.  
BRYANS, Ens. J. W. 22nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.  
CAVAYE, Col. W. 25th N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. fr. April 4 to May 4, in ext. to remain at Bombay.  
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. comdt. to Eur. on furl.  
DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. 3rd N.I. two yrs. to Eur.  
DICKINSON, Lieut. 1 mo. fr. April 3, to Presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
DODD, Ens. J. D. C. 8th N.I. fr. March 15 to April 10, in ext. to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.  
FRASER, Brev. maj. T. G. 29th N.I. 6 mo. to Eur. on furl.  
GAZE, Lieut. D. art. fr. April 15 to May 31.  
GREEN, Capt. F. G. 7th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m. c.  
JACKSON, Brev. maj. T. fr. Apr. 10 to June 10, to Bombay and coast within the Presidency limits.  
JONES, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.  
LITTLE, Lieut. A. B. 25th N.I. fr. Apr. 20 to June 10, to Neemuch.

LOWRY, Capt. E. 25th N.I. fr. date of dep. of his corps fr. Neemuch to Feb. 13, to rem. at Neemuch, on m. c.  
MILLS, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Apr. 1, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.  
ROBERTS, Col. H. G. 21st N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 23, to Bombay, to be exam. in the Hind. lang.  
STACK, Brig. 30 days.  
TURNBULL, Ens. C. J. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 22.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BEATTY, Asst. surg. T. B. passed exam. in Hind. qual. as interp.  
HUNTER, Asst. surg. to assume med. ch. of garrison staff and details at Asseerghur, dur. abs. of Trestrail, March 17.  
PIRIE, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. to act as civ. surg. at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Wyllie.  
RITCHIE, Surg. D. M.D. 4th N.I. to act as med. store-keeper at pres. dur. abs. of Leggett, on m. c.  
SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. March 1, v. Nicholson, dec.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. 2nd L.C. fr. March 16 to April 20, to Bombay, on m. c.  
LARKINS, Asst. surg. T. B. leave cancelled.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CAPEL, Mids. to join the *Hastings*, March 23.  
CLARKSON, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Victoria*, March 23.  
DASHWOOD, act. 2nd class 2nd mast. from the *Ajdaha* to the *Victoria*, March 23.  
DE BOULAY, Volunt. J. G. arr. March 16, to join the *Hastings*.  
DUNSTAN, act. mast. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Hastings*, March 23.  
FRASER, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, March 23.  
HAMILTON, Lieut. R. to be forest ranger in Scinde, March 20.  
JONES, Com. J. F. ret. to duty to com. the *Cornet*, March 10.  
MONK, Mids. W. to join the *Hastings*, March 23.  
NIXON, Lieut. to join the *Ajdaha*, March 23.  
ROBINSON, Lieut. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c.  
RUSHTON, Mate, to join the *Hastings*, March 23.  
SEARLE, Mate, W. perm. to reside on shore, March 10.  
TARLETON, Lieut. ret. to Bu. to join the *Ajdaha*, March 23.  
TWINAM, Lieut. T. S. H. to join the *Pulkand*, March 23.  
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. L. to join the *Hastings*.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BROOKE, wife of Capt. J. C. Mezwar Bâtel-corps, d. at Kurrachee, March 14.  
GILMORE, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 78th highlanders, s. at Malabar, March 21.  
KYTE, wife of C. J. S. at Gergaun, March 20.  
NATCHEL, wife of W. d. Bycullab, March 23.  
PRICE, wife of W. s. at Kurrachee, March 3.  
SCOTT, wife of Lieut. W. 13th N.I. s. at Bombay, March 24.  
WHITENBURY, wife of Mr. d. at Sholapore, Feb. 22.

## MARRIAGES.

BEATTY, T. B. to Jane C. d. of Brig. Woodburn, a.n. at Kurrachee, March 16.  
THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to Emily, d. of the Rev. W. Beynon, at Belgaum, Feb. 21.

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Annie H. d. of Lieut. H. D. H.M.'s 78th, at Malabar Hill, March 19.  
GENTLE, J. at Bombay, aged 34, March 21.  
POWELL, Eliza C. inf. d. of Mr. at Mazagon, March 17.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—March 14. Culloden, McLean, Greenock; Salem, Gibson, Aden.—16. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Surat; steamer *Douro*, Hederstedt, London; Cocanada, Graves, Calcutta; steamer *Malta*, Purchase, China, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; Pauline, Pritchard, Bushire.—21. Nottingham, Robinson, Liverpool; Hero of the Nile, Hunt, London; steamer *Victoria*, Menesse, Kurrachee.—23. Caldera, Harrison, Sunderland; steamer *Dwarka*, Woolley, Kurrachee; steamer *Bombay*, Berte, Dwarka; Euphrates, from Mandavia.—24. Polinaise, Allen, Port Phillip and Point de Galle; Recruit, Morrison, Port Phillip.—26. Steamer *Queen*, —, Southampton.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sir J. R. Carnie, from RUTNAGHERY.—Mr. and Mrs. Docker.  
Per *Ajdaha* (March 16), from SURAT.—Lieut. Benison, H. M.'s 6th regt.  
Per Cocanada (March 16), from CALCUTTA.—N. Musleah.  
Per *Malta* (March 16), from CHINA, &c.—Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Bushon, Mr. Capel, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Fauball, Mr. Brooks Wales, W. Fotheringham, F. McClelland, D. Lucy, W. Pike, Jewajee and Solbo, Indian navy, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Lungraus and servant, Mr. Bradford and servant, Hajee Mahomed Fakar.  
Per Pauline (March 16), from BRECHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and 2 infants, Mrs. Litchfield and 1 infant, J. Amier, E. Arston.  
Per Hero of the Nile (March 21), from LONDON.—A. Fullerton, esq.

Per *Victoria* (March 21), from KURRACHEE.—Maj. gen. Sir Henry Somerset, a.n. and s.n., Brig. Hearsey, Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Berthon, art.; Lieut. Baynes, H. M.'s 60th Rifles; Lieut. C. W. Smith, 1st Fusiliers; Lieut. C. D. Riet, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers; Lieut. Becker, 43rd Bengal L.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Hall; Lieut. Hearsey, 86th Bengal inf.; Mr. Hill, H. M. 22nd regt.; Mrs. Shortrode and infant; Mrs. Barnett and two children.  
Per *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Capt. and Mrs. Younghusband and child; Mr. London.

Per Carnac, from SURAT.—Capt. Sandwith, 1st Grenadiers.

Per Recruit (March 24), from PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Morrison, Mast. G. Morrison, Mrs. Hastings.

Per *Dwarka* (March 24), from KURRACHEE.—Mr. and Mrs. Frere and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sapte, Lieut. Forrest, Ensign Dickinson, Miss Clara Ellis.

Per steamer *Queen* (March 26), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Philpotts, Bom. army; Messrs. Durand, Boyd, and Cotgrave, cadets; Mr. Reach and Mr. Angier. FROM ADEN.—Mrs. Cruttenden and Mrs. Thorold.

## DEPARTURES.

MARCH 13.—*Victoria*, Smith, Calcutta; Redgauntlet, Kerr, Whampoa; Hamood, Barnes, Mauritius; Union, London, Bordeaux; Queen's Town, Haiman, London; Janet Wilson, Barr, Glasgow; Mahomed Saduck Samdany, Pichey, Colombo and Madras.—14. Patriot, King, Wise, Liverpool.—18. Steamer *Cadiz*, Roberts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—22. Captain, Danford, London.—23. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Kurrachee and Scinde; William Gillies, Brown, Liverpool.—24. Glen-dorah, Smith, Singapore and China.—28. Steamer *Victoria*, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Cadiz* (March 14), to GALLE, &c.—For GALLE. Mrs. Tritton, Miss Leishing, Capt. and Mrs. Lodwick, Dr. and Mrs. Le Galt; Mr. Bou-verie, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Mr. Bowing, Bengal c.s. For PSANG.—Dr. and Mrs. Maillardet. For HONG-KONG.—Dorabjee Pestonjee Camjee, Esq.; Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, Esq. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay.

Per Captain, to LONDON.—Mrs. Danford.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to SURAT.—Mr. G. B. Macconochie and several natives.

Per William Gillies, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Brown.

Per Glendarah, to SINGAPORE and CHINA.—Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, Master Smith, and 41 natives.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, to SURAT.—Three gentlemen and several natives.

Per steamer *Victoria* (March 26), to SURAT.—Lady Jackson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch Forbes and 3 children, Mrs. Rivett, Miss Lenders and 2 children of the Hon. John Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Frere and 3 children, Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Saptis and 2 children, Mrs. Mylne and a child, Mrs. H. W. Brett, Mrs. Col. Delamain and 3 children, Mr. William Clure, A. A. Triscott, Esq. Brig. J. B. Hearsey, Lieut. J. Hearsey, Hajee Jooosob Hajee Sayebdina, J. Tanner, Esq. Capt. F. G. Green, Rev. George Candy, G. H. Walker, Esq. Fe John Mary, Madame St. Teresa, Madame St. Joachim, Rustumjee Sorabjee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Shaik Ibrahim, Cursetjee Manuckjee.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 28, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 100 for Nos. regist.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 100 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 101½ p. 100 Ca.
	Rs. 101½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ nominal.
Bank of England Notes, per £ .....	10½ nominal.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	332
German Crowns .....	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola .....	16 5-16ths

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	30 p. ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	85 sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	26½
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	45 p. ct.
Bank of Madras .....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	16 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	6,000
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each	10,000 do.	9,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do.	55 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	12 Rs. prem.	each share.	—Sales.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6 .....	2s. 0d. 15-16ths to 2s. 1d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98 13-16ths.	
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½	
..... at sight .....	99 13-16ths.	

## FRIEGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £4. 5s.; China, per candy, Rs. 21.



## CEYLON. DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

**DRONKER**, wife of J. B. d. at Colombo, March 13.  
**FELSINGER**, wife of J. B. R. s. at Kornegalle, March 10.  
**SHAND**, wife of C. d. at Colombo, March 16.  
**TYLER**, Mrs. s. at Kandy, March 22.

### MARRIAGE.

**BARNES**, A. to B. Mary Ann, d. of H. V. Deerlin, at Madras, Feb. 22.

### DEATHS.

**BAILEY**, Charles B. s. of the Rev. B. at Colombo, aged 4, Mar. 9.  
**BENNETT**, John, at Colombo, aged 22, March 19.  
**DONEVE**, B. F. S. d. of E. F. at Colombo, aged 1, March 12.  
**EBERT**, Mary L. inf. d. of C. D. at Colombo, March 18.

## CHINA.

**THE LONDON MAIL** of January 9th arrived at Hong-Kong February 26th (per *Norna*). The *Singapore*, with London Mail of January 24th, left Singapore March 6th, en route to Hong-Kong.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTH.

**HANCOCK**, wife of W. d. at sea, on board the *St. Norna*, Feb. 25.

#### MARRIAGE.

**BROWN**, Henry, D. to Ellen, d. of Sir J. Douglas, at Victoria, March 3.

#### DEATH.

**URMSON**, inf. s. of G. at Macao, March 4.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

**FEB. 23.** *Guinare*, Lucas, Hobart Town.—24. *Hero*, Finlay, Liverpool.—26. *Norna*, Black, Bombay. **MAR. 2.** *Bitah*, Woods, North Pacific.—5. *Wynnstay*, Langley, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Norna* (Feb. 26).—Mr. Newby, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Miss Douglas, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Pavion, Asst. surg. Austen, Mr. Menjies, R.M., Lieut. Barnaby, R.N., Capt. Searle, R.M.  
Per *Jorge Juan*.—Mr. Wise, Mr. Bugland.  
Per *Zephyr*.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Comstock.  
Per *Wynnstay* (Mar. 5).—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Dick and son, and Miss Nordstedt.  
Per steamer *Salamander*.—H. E. Sir Geo. Bonham and suite.

#### DEPARTURES.

**FEB. 23.** *Evangeline*, Hutton, Liverpool.—24. *Matilda*, Guldger, Port Phillip.—**MAR. 1.** *Walter*, Morrice, Port Phillip; *Martha*, Chambers, Port Phillip; *Alert*, Smith, Liverpool.—5. *Leo*, Clark, Australia.—8. *Thomazine*, Holmes, Sydney.—11. *Norna*, —, Point de Galle.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Jorge Juan*.—Mr. John Wise and Mr. Pavion.  
Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. W. Kay, W. Crampton, Piccopp, W. S. Wetmore, W. G. Howell, J. L. Dawes, A. Smith, E. W. Robinson, E. C. Smith, and Capt. Chape.  
Per *Pathfinder*.—Messrs. Julius Meyer, William Buckler, and C. G. da Cruz.  
Per *Norna* (March 11), for SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. George Chapman and W. Stericker. For MALTA.—Mr. W. O. Comstock. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rosales, Mr. Ramon Acha, Mr. Jose Eulate, and Mr. Enrique Alburung. For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Hubibhoy.

### COMMERCIAL.

*China*, March 11, 1854.

#### EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 4s. 1d.

On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 233 to 234 per 100 doll.

Californian Gold, 14 to 15 doll. per ounce.

#### FREIGHTS.

To England, £6 10s. to £7. To the United States, 22 to 24 dolls.

**IMPORTS** (*Shanghai*, March 2).—*Cotton Goods*.—In grey shirtings considerable improvement has been manifested. Purchases have been chiefly on foreign account, and some few damaged goods disposed of at auction. *Woolens*.—We do not hear of any purchases, except long ells—2,000 pieces bought on foreign account at 5 dol. 10 cents. per piece. *Lead*.—Has been more in demand. Sales, 1,40 peculs at 5 dolls. 50 cents.—present price about 6 dolls. 50 cents.

## MANILLA.

### SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDIZE IN SPANISH WAR-STEAMERS.

The new Governor-General of the Phillipines—the Marquis De Novaliches—has gone to work with a will on his entrance into office, as will be seen from the following translations from the

*Boletin de Filipinas* of the 16th ult., of two of his editals. The want of a regular steam communication with Manilla has long been felt, and the closing of the first despatch, announced for to-day, will be red-lettered in the annals of our Luzon and China intercourse. For the proverbially proud Spanish Government to permit the shipment of merchandize in their war-steamers, is a concession to public interests which the good community of Manilla, we hope, will duly appreciate.

Manila, February 13th, 1854.

As there exists at the present time two communications every month from Europe to Singapore and China, *via* Suez, and we have not yet established any private line of steamers between those ports and this, for the transport of passengers and light merchandize and jewellery; and the inhabitants of this vast and rich place, both native and foreign, more especially the military and civil employes, coming from and going to the mother country, having no sure means of taking advantage of that route; and this government being anxious to give the greatest facility to improve the communications with the metropolis, whilst no private line of steamers is established between this port and Singapore or China, for the carrying out so much desired an object, I propose to influence and aid with the most decided protection and help of this government: so that from hence we may begin to reap the advantages as much as possible of such communications. I therefore decree the following:—

**Art. 1st.** Once every month will leave this for Hong-Kong, one of the war steamers, as the convenience of the service may permit, with proper anticipation, the day of her intended departure and name of the vessel being duly announced.

**Art. 2nd.** Passengers shall be admitted to the cabin, forward, and upper decks, and fine merchandize, gold, silver, and jewellery, both going and coming, as far as the capacity of the vessel and other circumstances will permit.

**Art. 3rd.** There will be a special agency here and at Hong-Kong for the sale of (passenger) tickets, and for the adjustment of freight on above classes of merchandize.

**Art. 4th.** The agencies of this and Hong-Kong will publish shortly the tariff of passage-money and freights, in agreement with the instructions of this government.

**Art. 5th.** There will be on board a special superintendent to negotiate with the agents and passengers in respect to their maintenance, to sign bills of lading, receive goods, &c.

(Signed) NOVALICHES.

### THE CIGAR FACTORIES.

#### CIRCULAR.

#### Superintendent of Trade's Office.

The departments to which I have given most attention; on taking charge of this superintendency, are those of the cigar factories, their revenue being the most important of the islands, and which promises to reunite more elements for a prosperity always on the ascendancy. But neither the fertility of the soil, nor the good quality of the tobacco which it produces, nor the wise dispositions of H.M.'s Government, will be sufficient properly to augment this precious source of public prosperity, if the heads and employes of the factories do not carry out their obligations with zeal and integrity.

I then recommend the inspector and accountant general, and the inspectors of the factories, to take the greatest care that this leaf tobacco be distributed to the work tables in the proper proportion; that there is the proper quantity of each class; and, to the working up, that they correct the defects they may observe in the manufacture of cigars and cigarillos; that they examine if the cigars are worked up with proper merit; if they are of the exact size and weight; and, finally, that they keep an incessant watch so that the manufacture may improve and arrive at the greatest imaginable perfection, in order that the current cigars may fill the desire of the consumers, and augment this branch; at the same time that the manufacture of the superiors, destined for exportation, may augment the credit which cigars from these factories have in foreign markets.

Confident that it never will be necessary for me to use severe measures towards the heads, employers, and workpeople of all classes, to induce them to comply with their respective duties in exactness and vigilance, I simply tell them that I shall always have my attention fixed on their conduct; and it will be my greatest satisfaction to find nothing but merit, which the Government through me will amply recompense.

(Signed) THE MARQUIS OF NOVALICHES.

—Friend of China, March 1.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, April 28, 1854.

### TESTIMONIES TO THE MERITS OF THE CHINESE SYSTEM.

IN our last publication we announced that the note of preparation had been sounded for the application to India of the Chinese system of manufacturing state functionaries. It is somewhat edifying to observe how little expectation its advocates entertain of its success, or of its operating in the way of improvement at all. Sir Thomas Erskine Perry is one of its admirers, and in the course of his examination last session, before the committee of the House of Lords, being asked, "Do you consider that you always get the best man for active service, by selecting the person who is able to carry off a prize at an examination in a school?" he answered, "No, I should not be inclined to say so." A little further on, being thus addressed by a noble member of the committee, "You do not consider an examination at a school as necessarily testing a man's fitness for practical work in India, but only as testing his general ability?" the answer is, "I am not sure that it even does that. I have observed in life, that those men who distinguish themselves at school and at the university, very often do so by great cramming, and go over the heads of much abler men than themselves, who are idle;"—it might have been added, or who are diffident; and it should have been added, that when the cramming is over and the prize awarded, the well-crammed man will cram no more. His purpose is answered, his object is gained, and he will live upon the credit of his former gluttony. It is a fine thing to talk about sifting out the talent of the country, and bringing it forward; of picking out the grains of wheat, and blowing away the chaff; but the Chinese system does not, and never can, effect this operation with certainty, or with anything approaching to certainty. You get men who make a show on parade, but this is all. Another witness before the Lords' committee,—Mr. George Campbell, says: "I do not think that any test on entering college can ever be sufficient, because I do not think that sort of examination could be made strict enough without producing a cramming education, which I believe is most prejudicial in every way." We have seen what is the opinion of Sir Erskine Perry, a champion of the Chinese system, as to its tendency to secure even the highest general ability. Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, in his evidence before the Commons' committee, after offering a favourable judgment as to its possible effects in insuring a "highly-educated class of men," adds, "I am not quite sure that there would be a more respectable class of men." So we shall probably fail of securing either talent or respectability by adopting the Chinese system; but we are to have it, because, by one of those caprices of fashion which affect both the highest and the lowest matters, the studies of incipient manhood as well as the shape and material of a lady's slipper, it happens to be the rage.

But as admission to office is to be regulated *à la Chinoise*, why not try to borrow something else useful or elegant from the Chinese? The fine arts are much talked about; why not seek from the Chinese the means of their improvement among ourselves? For instance, why not take from that ancient and highly-respectable people a few lessons in the laws of perspective? We hope this hint will be attended to. Pigtales are forgotten; but we need not despair of seeing our countrymen walking about with Chinese appendages of this nature, which shall put to shame the paltry attempts made by our forefathers of the days of George the Third towards cultivating tails.

### NEWS FOR INDIAN READERS, AND THOSE WHO SEND THEM BOOKS.

THE transmission of books through the post to India, Ceylon, and Mauritius (a privilege, it is called), by way of Egypt, has, in consequence of there being "a screw loose," been resumed. On the 19th of this present April it became lawful, and will remain so until the Post-office authorities shall change their minds, to forward "printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), by the overland mail, *via* Southampton." We have followed the official enumeration as the safe course, although that enumeration appears to throw a doubt upon the fact that the *Edinburgh Review* and the *New Monthly Magazine*, and the trash published by some society, the name of which we forget, are actually printed books, and not recondite and valuable MSS. And now for an answer to the important question, "What is to pay?" On this point the announcement is more clear than satisfactory. Early in the notice we find a passage setting forth, in apologetic mode, "the great difficulty and expense attending the transmission of heavy packets across the Isthmus of Suez." This is in the true style of advertising wine-merchants, who dwell upon the failure of the vines in many wine-producing countries as a reason for—the reader knows what is to follow. So this touch of trade on the part of the Post-office is succeeded by the information that "a slight addition will be made to the charge formerly levied." The "charge formerly levied,"—to speak commercially, as the Post-office has taught us,—was a shilling a pound; books, not weighing more than half a pound, being carried for sixpence. Now—and we request attention to the fact that we are at present speaking of what *is*, and not of what *has been*—the charge is to be sixteen pence *per* pound; books under half a pound eightpence; no broken parts of a pound recognised beyond this, a book over one pound being charged as two pounds, &c. If it were allowable to animadvert on any part of the proceedings of so awful a department as the Post-office, we would submit that an increase of charge, amounting to thirty-three per cent., can scarcely with propriety be described as a *slight* addition: it appears to our unsophisticated minds, unhackneyed in the mysteries of postal *verbiage*, to be rather a considerable one. But as a well-known upholder of the powers that were some fifty or sixty years ago, John Bowles, after a slight (really slight) expression of disapprobation, said "A feeling of respectful loyalty closes" our "lips," or stops the course of our pen, or dries up our ink,—or anything the reader pleases. We go on, to use the language of the shop in which the Post-office notice initiates us, to the "next article." No packet for India—mark these words—must exceed three pounds

in weight. The word "packet" requires a caution, being equivocal. A packet must contain one book, or magazine, or review, or pamphlet, although, according to the ordinary use of language, a packet might contain any number; but Post-office language is not ordinary. A sort of explanation upon this point is given in a subsequent part of the notice, but the explanation is about as dark as the thing explained. It is as follows:—"It [the packet] must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together." Now a magazine or review is always published in separate parts: if half a dozen numbers were sewed together, would the Post-office pass the whole as one "packet?" To guard our friends from being misled, we will give our opinion, though of course with great humility. We do not think that half a year's magazines merely sewed together would be admitted to be one packet, though if bound together, perhaps they would. A magazine, review, and even a pamphlet, is declared a volume—another departure from customary forms of speech! But with deep contrition we check our arrogant quill. It is decided that a number of a magazine is a volume, and a volume, we suppose, a number,—

"Nought is everything and everything is nought."

So we submit, as becomes such very humble persons. To return to the limitation to three pounds weight in regard to India. This does not apply to Ceylon and Mauritius, for there is an express provision that on packets for these places, exceeding three pounds, the charge for the excess is to be at the market rate of sixteen pence a pound. Why this difference? Mr. Rowland Hill has taken most elaborate pains to prove to us that distance ought not to be considered an element in the charge for postage. Why then should India be restricted from postal advantages conceded to Ceylon and Mauritius? The other conditions are much as before. Every "packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides;" no packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth;"—the difference between breadth and width we leave to the Post-office authorities to settle, we cannot;—there must be "no writing upon the cover or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent;"—so that if a man happen to possess a volume enriched with notes by Bentley or Porson, or Burney, he must not make a present of it to a friend in India, or he will have to pay fearfully; the postage must be prepaid in stamps. Books, &c. for Hong-Kong will be subject to the "increased scale of charge," whether to the limitation as to weight is not stated. Indeed, the framer of the notice seems to have forgotten till the very last moment that such a place as Hong-Kong existed, notwithstanding the knight in Mr. Glover's popular song consigned his lady-love thither, and notwithstanding, moreover, it has recently been brought before the public eye by the ever-memorable appointment of a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief, a Vice-Admiral, and we know not what besides.

Lastly, Parliamentary papers, for Ceylon or Hong-Kong, will be subject to the same rates and conditions as printed books; but it is added, that "no alteration will at present be made in the charge on Parliamentary proceedings to the East Indies or Mauritius;" and on this matter we leave the reader to his own meditations.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

THUGS and Phansigars existed long before their existence was suspected by Europeans; and possibly many other associations, whether for lawful or unlawful purposes, may at some time be brought to light, but of which at this time no one dreams. In our last number, we quoted from the *Friend of India* an account of certain secret societies at Singapore, the objects of which appear to be to secure impunity for their members, whatever they may do, and to declare war on all mankind beside. These societies are composed exclusively of Chinese, a race very numerous at Singapore. Their members are bound together by oaths, which have only lately been discovered; but it is obviously high time for authority to deal with the parties to them in a vigorous manner. These oaths bind to the performance of some moral duties, but they bind also to breaches of the fundamental laws of morality—to acts which, indeed, remove and set at nought all the bonds of society, and turn man loose upon his fellow-man. A breach of the laws of this brotherhood,—and it is a breach of them to abstain from standing by a brother, right or wrong,—is punishable with death. Thus murder stalks abroad, under a mask indeed; but is by this circumstance rendered more terrible. No one beyond the circle of conspirators knows who is the contemplated victim, for vengeance extends to all who have the misfortune to incur the hatred of these atrocious associations. Nothing is recorded of the secret societies of the middle ages, nothing can be found in the practices of the Jesuits, more appalling than the dogmas and deeds of the criminal fanatics who actually abound in a dependency of Queen Victoria. The European inhabitants of Singapore naturally look upon these societies with feelings of alarm; and their continued existence, now that their rules are no longer matter of doubt, would be a libel upon the character of any government pretending to be civilized. At least it ought to be ascertained whether the lawful government, as we take it to be, or its secret rival, is to have the upper hand. Singapore has prospered, and its commercial progress has been rapid almost beyond precedent. But once let it be known, or even generally suspected, that life and property are there not secure, and its decline, if not more speedy than its rise, will be not less certain. A government determined to uphold right, and strong enough to enforce its determination, is nowhere more necessary than in a place which has sprung into importance as if by the wand of the magician.

DR. CARR, late Bishop of Bombay, has accepted the rectory of Bath, at the hands of the trustees of the late Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, the patron. The annual value of the benefice is 750l.

INDIAN SUBSTITUTES FOR RUSSIAN HEMP. — At the last meeting of the Society of Arts Dr. Forbes Royle read a paper on "Indian Fibres fit for textile Fabrics, or for Rope and Paper-making." He stated that in the white-fibred plants, such as the bowstring hemp, the aloe, the pita-fibre, the pine-apple, and, above all, the plantain, we had boundless resources of material not only for paper-making, but for cordage, which would rival Manila hemp, or the American aloe which bridged over broad rivers. The oakum of these plants might be converted into paper, and the fibres into fabrics of different qualities; and, though they might not be fitted for making knots, they would yet make ropes which were capable of bearing considerable strains. Among the malvaceous and leguminous plants, or those among which the brown hemp and "sunn" of India were found, with the jute among the linden tribe, we had a variety of cheap products, because the plants could be grown with ease and their fibres separated with facility. If we required fibres possessed of all the strength of Russian or of Polish hemp, we should find this property not only in the hemp of the Himalaya, but in the various nettles which

clothed the foot of these mountains, from Assam to the Sutlej. One of the latter—the rhea fibre—he felt assured would not only undersell every other fibre, but, in point of strength, would take a position second to none of all the fibres at present imported. Some of this fibre had been made into a 5-inch rope, and had been tried at Messrs. Huddart's rope manufactory, where it was found that each square inch made from the wild rhea bore, in the first experiment, 844 lbs.; in the second experiment, 894 lbs.; and that from the rhea fibre, 910 lbs.; while the average strength of rope made with the best hemp, and after numerous experiments, from the year 1803 to 1808, was 805 lbs. per square inch. In December last some experiments were made at the East-India Company's military stores, with fibres of equal weights and of equal lengths. The weight that each fibre broke with was ascertained to be as follows: St. Petersburg hemp, 160 lbs.; Jubbul-pore hemp, 190 lbs.; Wuckoonar fibre, 175 lbs.; mudar, or yercum fibre (common all over India), 190 lbs.; China grass, 250 lbs.; rhea fibre, 320 lbs.; wild rhea, from Assam, 343 lbs.; and Kote Kangra hemp, no breakage at 400 lbs. This hemp was the *cannabis sativa* of botanists, and was cultivated in every part of India on account of the intoxicating property of its leaves. Dr. Royle stated, in conclusion, that the Court of Directors had ordered twenty tons of the rhea fibres, as well as of the Himalayan hems, to be sent here yearly for the purpose of having them tried. A vast number of specimens of the different fibres, and of the articles manufactured from them, have been left at the Society of Arts, for a few days, for inspection.

**EAST-INDIA SHIPPING.**—The East-India and China Association have published their usual comparative statement of the number of ships, both British and foreign, with their aggregate tonnage, entered inward and cleared outward with cargo from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, in the years 1853 and 1854. According to the statistics of vessels entered inward, the port of London shows an increase of 35 vessels and 19,734 tonnage, the difference between 187 vessels with 97,595 tonnage in 1854, and 152 vessels with 78,861 tonnage in 1853. Liverpool exhibits an increase of 10 vessels and 7,814 tonnage, the arrivals in the former period having been 63 vessels with 39,095 tonnage, and, in the latter, 53 vessels with 31,281 tonnage. Bristol figures for an increase of 3 vessels and 3,166 tonnage, the difference between 16 vessels with 7,118 tonnage in 1854, and 13 vessels with 3,952 tonnage in 1853. The return for the Clyde presents an increase of 8 vessels and 4,141 tonnage, the arrivals in the former period having been 24 vessels with 10,052 tonnage, and in the latter 16 vessels with 5,911 tonnage. The total increase is 55 vessels and 33,490 tonnage, the difference between 290 vessels with 153,860 tonnage, and 235 vessels with 120,370 tonnage. The principal arrivals have been from Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, New South Wales, Phillipine Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope. The statistics of vessels cleared outward show a general decrease. In the case of the port of London it is 59 vessels and 11,748 tonnage, the difference between 168 vessels with 88,016 tonnage in 1854, and 227 vessels with 99,764 tonnage in 1853. Liverpool figures for a decrease of 43 vessels and 13,311 tonnage, the departures in the former period having been 73 vessels with 46,068 tonnage, and in the latter, 116 vessels with 56,409 tonnage. Bristol presents a decrease of 1 vessel and 211 tonnage, the difference between 2 vessels with 473 tonnage and 3 vessels with 684 tonnage. The return for the Clyde exhibits a decrease of 19 vessels and 1,803 tonnage, the departures having been 24 vessels with 11,803 tonnage, against 43 vessels with 13,606 tonnage in 1853. The total decrease, as exhibited by the general return, is 119 vessels and 26,419 tonnage, the difference between 267 vessels with 146,360 tonnage, and 386 vessels with 172,779 tonnage. The chief diminution has occurred in the departure of vessels for New South Wales, New Zealand, &c., the decrease having been 71 vessels; but the amount of tonnage in those cases has not seriously declined, being only 6,873 tons below the corresponding period last year. The other items of decrease are connected with the number of vessels which have sailed for Calcutta, Bombay, China, Singapore, and Penang, Java, and Sumatra, and the Cape of Good Hope.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 15.—Alice Thompson, Henderson, Madras.—17. Crown, Chandler, Bengal; Empress, Thorn, Mauritius; Camertonian, Kirkpatrick, Bengal.—18. Harbinger (steamer), Lane, Sydney and Melbourne; Sovereign of the Seas, Warner, Melbourne; Duke of Bronte, Lawson, Madras.—19. Allison, Marshall, Singapore.—20. Richard Battersby, Jeffrey, Bengal; Hydaspes (steamer), Benson, Bengal and Cape; Spirit of the North, Howard, Bengal.—21. Albion, Adams, Madras and Pondicherry; Security, Pennington, Hong Kong; Royal George, Stapleton, Bengal; Mehemet Ali, Gallilee, Madras.—24. Sibella, Withers, Ceylon; Parland, Smith, Penang; Neptune, Dunlop, Madras and Karikae (at Havre); Somnauth,

Lawson, Bombay; Vallisneria, Fowler, Cape; John Martin, Clark, Mauritius.—25. Statesman, Godfrey, Port Philip; Constance, Carr, Maulmain. 27. Blackwall, McKerie, Melbourne; Pantaloon, Guy, Mauritius; Panic, Ingleton, Shanghai.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

APRIL 18, per steamer Hydaspes.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gossett and 2 infants, Mrs. Shillito, Capt. J. H. Fergusson, Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Davidson and 2 children, Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Prosser and 2 children, Maj. and Mrs. Huish and 2 children, Mrs. Forsyth and child, Miss Benson, Lieut. E. Smyth, Mrs. Hyde and 2 infants, Mr. H. S. Inglis, Lieut. W. Wilson, Mr. T. A. Dearman, Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. McLeod and 2 children, Hon. E. W. Douglas, Mr. R. Hunt, Lieut. R. W. Pilkington, Mrs. Austin and 2 children, Mrs. Marriott and 2 children, Mr. Grierson, 2 Master Brockmans, Master Batchelor, Mrs. Louiver and 2 children, Mr. Frank, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. J. Shaw and 2 children, Mr. Grey, Mrs. Laing and child, Dr. and Miss Donaldson, Mr. T. Deas, Mons. Enouf, Mons. Fert, Maj. and Mrs. Browne and 5 children, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. J. A. Brodie, Col. and Mrs. Armstrong and 2 children, Mons. Gludie, Mrs. St. John and 2 children, Mrs. Wyllie, Mr. Broadway, Mr. Myburgh and 2 sons, Mr. Merrell, Mr. Yorke, Lieut. Gore, Col. Cloete, Lieut. Col. Forbes, and Lieut. Thornton, &c.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

MAY 3.—Per steamer Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie and infant, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. Loch, Mr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Col. Downing, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Captain E. Christian, Mr. J. S. Roughed, Lord S. D. Compton, Maj. and Mrs. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Symonds, Miss Thomas, Miss Slater, Lieut. C. Steel, and Capt. J. Stewart's child.

##### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs, APRIL 11.—Spirit of the Age, Heaton, Sydney; Caucasian, Davidson, Bombay.—13. Racer, Ainsworth, Sydney.—14. Ballarat, Jones, Melbourne; Ann Black, Bell, Kurrachee and Maulmain; Alice Maud, Winn, Algoa Bay; John Knox, Munro, Cape; Merry Monarch, Melville, Bombay; Gladiator, Skelton, Mauritius.—18. Gratitude, Simpkin, Madras; Spirit of the Deep, Hewitt, Calcutta.—20. Rubens, Ritchie, Mauritius.—22. Canopus, Crosby, Cape; Centurion, Edwards, Bombay; Maggie, Fluelin, Hong-Kong.—23. Clara Ann, Hatch, and Chieftain, Dewar, Calcutta.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON (April 19), to proceed per steamer Bombay, from SUEZ.—For MALTA, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Drury, Asst. surg. Langham, Asst. surg. Cussell, Asst. surg. Miller, Mr. J. F. Gunning, Dept. act. comm. gen. Webb, Col. Allen, Mr. L. Army, Pay mr. Pope, Mrs. Pope, Capt. Sankey, Capt. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. de Fonblanque and infant, Act. comy. gen. Edwards, do. Routh, do. Downes, do. Hawkins, Mrs. Reira, Mr. Davidson, Gen. Airy, Gen. Buller, Col. Lord, W. Paulett, Maj. Airy, Maj. Mackenzie, Capt. Hackett, Lieut. Hon. H. Clifford, Dr. Fortenth, Mr. Romaine. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hoskins, Lt. Gardner, Mr. Gardner. For ADEN.—Mr. Baumbach, Mrs. Manger and infant, Mr. J. W. Ward, Lieut. Hawkin, Capt. E. Simpson, Capt. Fearon, Mrs. Fearon, Mr. Steven, Mrs. Moyle, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. For CEYLON.—Mr. Portman, Miss Cohen, Mr. C. Robertson. For MADRAS.—Rev. C. and Mrs. Rhenius and child, Mr. T. H. Fenwick, Capt. Disbrow, Mr. Gunning, Mr. Master, Capt. Tripe, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. J. D. Nicholson, Lieut. Gough, Mr. Pharaoh. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Stephenson, Miss Norton, Mr. D. McGill, Mr. R. Hodge, Mr. Repton, Mr. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Palin, Mr. R. Drabble. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Rawson, Mr. Sames. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Andrews, Mr. Simpson.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BEVAN, the wife of F. R. s. at Cheshunt, April 23.  
BEVAN, the wife of Beckford, d. at Cheverells, Herts, April 22.  
HOPKINS, the wife of Capt. s. at Italian-villa, Bays-hill, Cheltenham, April 19.  
KEITH, Mrs. s. (stillborn), at 3, Marlborough-hill-gardens, St. John's-wood, April 17.  
PINE, the wife of C. 4th dragoon guards, s. at Newbridge, April 20.

##### MARRIAGES.

BLANDY, Frederick, to Ellen M. M. d. of the late Capt. John T. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at St. James's, Piccadilly, April 25.  
CRUMP, Henry, of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, to Maria A. d. of John Penrice, at St. Mary's, Gloucester, Apr. 22.  
DOUGLAS, Lieut. John R. M. to Margaret J. d. of Capt. G. A. Barton, late of the 8th Bengal L. Cavalry, at Plymouth, March 25.  
GADSDEN, Frederick, 5th Madras N.I. to Mary C. d. of the late Capt. Thomas Warlow, Bengal engineers, at Lee, Kent, April 20.  
HAY, William J. to Maria, d. of George Canham, late of Purneah, Bengal, at St. John's church, Kensington, April 18.  
MINIFIE, William, of the East India House, to Francis A. third d. of William Collingwood, of Bow, Middlesex, at St. Mary's, Stratford-le-Bow, April 27.  
RAWLINS, Lieut. James J. 44th Bengal N.I. to Emma A. W. d. of the late Major Parke, H.M.'s 61st regt. at Walcot, Bath, April 20th.  
SEAWARD, George, M. S. Bombay Medical Establishment, to Maria, d. of Robert Molsey, at St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.

## DEATHS.

ASHBURNHAM, Lady Elizabeth F. at Richmond, aged 90 years and 11 months, April 16.  
 CUMBERLAND, Lieut. Richard R. 61st Bengal N.I. at Walcot, near Brigg, aged 26, April 12.  
 DAY, Emma, wife of Capt. J. H. of the ship *Soubahdar*, at Greenhithe, aged 26, April 17.  
 EDEN, Elfrida, eldest d. of Sir William and Lady, of Windlestone Hall, county of Durham, at Harrogate, aged 9 years and 2 months, April 22.  
 EYKYN, Capt. James, 15th Madras N.I. of Achleton, Shropshire, April 16.  
 FLETCHER, Mrs. Charlotte, widow of the late Major Joseph, of the old 12th Bengal N.I. aged 79, April 11.  
 HOOPER, Walter R. third s. of W. T. of the East-India House, and Elm Lodge, Walthamstow, by the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 12, April 14.  
 HORSBURN, W. H. of Newpark, N. B., at Brompton-row, April 8.  
 MARRIOTT, Charlotte P. relict of Capt. Richard, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Horsham, aged 80, April 15.  
 MARJORIBANKS, Clementina Burdett, d. of Edward, jun. at 28, Belgrave-square, aged 1 yr. and 6 months, April 19.  
 MILLETT, Bertha, M., d. of Charles, at Maiden Evlegh, Berks, aged 3, April 20.  
 SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th Bombay N.I. s. of the late J. T. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Oliver-terrace, Mile End-road, Apr. 18.  
 SHILLITO, Jane Charlotte, the wife of surgeon, 51st Bengal N.I. on her passage from India, on board the *Hydaspes*, April 13.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

20th April, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. John Innes, retired.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. Litchfield, 2nd cav.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. T. R. Morse, 1st Eur. reg.; Lieut. W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Beng. Estab.*—Lieut. A. P. Simons, art.; Brev. maj. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. Rowlandson, art.; Lieut. col. G. P. Cameron, invalids.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. R. Barker, Indian Navy, in June next.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. capt. H. G. C. Plowden, 9th cav., 6 months; Major G. B. Michell, 2nd Eur. reg., 6 months; Brev. Lieut. col. T. F. Tait, c.b., 2nd Eur. reg., 6 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. F. B. Lucas, 28th N.I., 3 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Major R. Gartin, 2nd cav.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Henry James Philips, admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 21, 1854.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. col. James Brown, from the 91th Foot, to be lieut. col. v. Phillips, who exchanges. Dated April 21, 1854.  
 81th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Hyde Page, from half-pay 76th Foot, to be lieut. v. Campbell Barber Browne, appointed to the 30th Foot. Dated 21st April, 1854.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock ..... 225  
 India Bonds ..... 5s. dis.  
 East-India Railway, all paid ..... 1½ to 2½ prem.  
 Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid ..... ½ to ¾ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 2½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			to 2 2½
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Apr. 8 to Apr. 22.
On Bengl ..	1s. 11½ d. to 2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	83,93 6 2
Madras ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	8,13 15 0
Bombay..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½ d.	407 8 0
		Bi-Monthly ..	92,480 9 2

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England..... } From 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, } £3,500,000  
 Ditto ditto .... } From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £3,768,000  
 Bank Post Bills ..... 2s. 0d.  
 Madras do. ....  
 Bombay do. .... 2s. 0d.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Ripon*, April 18, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£50,600	—
Alexandria .....	15,300	—
Ceylon .....	1,000	—
Singapore .....	1,030	£27,408
Hong Kong .....	1,155	45,158
Canton .....	—	56,591
Shanghai.....	—	500
	£69,085	£129,657

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 21st June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 8th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th July, and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1854, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 10th May next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

## BRITISH IRON.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 10th May, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz:—

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GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 10th May aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**TO THE HOME MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.**

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Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX (Brothers) & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LAWRENCE WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-k-Strand, all in the County of Middlesex.—April 28, 1854.



that Nuwab Jubber Khan had breathed his last; but the writer states that this requires confirmation. Travellers from Herat state that forty Russian officers had landed at Astarabad, who, after being joined by an equal number of Persian agents, had, by order of the Shah, scattered themselves in parties through Khorasan and Toorkistan; two of these parties were already at Herat, with intent to induce Mahomed Saeed Khan, son of the late Wuzeer of Herat, to cede that place to them whilst the war rages between Russia and Turkey, offering in return Neeshapore, a Persian province in Khorasan, of equal value to Herat, which they would then strengthen and garrison properly.

"A report prevailed in respectable quarters at Cabul, that the Russian and Persian ambassadors had arrived at Candahar, with intention of presenting themselves ere long at Cabul; and it is further stated, that the Khassendee merchants, of whom our correspondent has already written, are agents in the pay of Russia; they have had interviews with the ameer, and are now preparing to return to the Russian general at Khiva. Duplicity is hinted at on the part of the ruler of Cabul; but of course we must receive all this with caution, our own impression still being, that he must well know it to be his interest to make friends with the British Government. Sooltan Mahomed Khan, on the contrary, speaks out in favour of Persia, and of her supposed ally Russia."

"From another letter (without date) we take the following:—  
"There has been a heavier fall of snow this cold season at Cabool than ever. In the city it fell to the depth of two yards, and in the suburbs more than that. Many houses came down, and buried several persons under the heaps of mud and snow. Numerous families had left their houses for the fear of their falling upon them, and gone to live in tents pitched on the cliffs, suffering severely from the piercing cold. Others came down to Jellalabad for a warmer climate. Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan is still at Jellalabad with an army of about 5,000, both cavalry and foot. He is collecting the revenue of the province. The news has arrived, that through the advice of the Russian general, the Khan of Khiva has united himself with the king of Persia, and so has the king of Bokhara. Dost Mahomed Khan apparently speaks favourably of the English, but in secret has deputed 'Jafur Khan' to the king of Persia towards 'Tahran.' Sooltan Mahomed Khan, the ex-chief of Peshawur, has also despatched Allahdad Khan to H. M. on his own part. This step has been adopted by the Barukzadee chiefs of Cabool, through the advice of the 'Khokund' (Kokan) merchants, the object of whose coming to Cabool I stated to you some time ago. They are now about to start for Khiva, as is said in secret circles of the friends of the ameer. The latter mentioned to his confidentials, as 'Gholam Mahomed Khan Mookhtar,' &c., that in consequence of the war between Russia and Turkey (Roos wa Room), the gentleman or 'Sahib in Peshawur (meaning of course Major Edwardes) has begun to flatter, and sound his mind lately; and that though he distrusts the Christians, he will think and discuss the matter on the return of 'Jubbar Khan Nawab' from his fort of 'Tatung.'

"A report is also current here, that the king of Persia has sent an ambassador to 'Mahomed Saeed Khan,' son of the late Vazeer Yar Mahomed Khan of Herat, advising him to place his family at 'Neeshapoor' (Persian province in Khorasan, near Herat), until peace is established between the states of 'Khoorshaid Koolah' (Sunny Cap, meaning the emperor of Russia) and the Sooltan, and collect its revenue for his own expenses; because the eye of the many fighting nations is on Herat. He has also directed him, as well as the chiefs of Candahar, to keep their troops ready and march them to any side he may authorize them hereafter. 'Nowroz' (the equinoctial festival of the Persians) was fixed as the day for the departure of the families from Herat. The Persian ambassador is deeply engaged in gaining the confidence of the population of Herat, both Persians and Afghans. He treats them with every assurance of kindness on the part of the Shah of Persia."

Affairs in Oude and in the Nizam's country go on just as usual.

The triumphs of the electric telegraph furnish just now the most stirring of Indian subjects. It will be seen in the proper place that we have not neglected them.

In a Bombay paper, bearing date April 14, we read that General Staveley, commander-in-chief at Madras, left that presidency 25th March, on a tour of inspection, but was expected to return shortly, to be present at the swearing in of the new governor. Alas! his return was then impossible. At the date when the article in the Bombay paper was written, the general was numbered with the dead. He had expired, suddenly, on his tour, ten days before, of disease of the heart.

Sir Henry Pottinger was to leave India for England on the 24th April.

At Bombay hot weather was raging. The Commander-in-Chief had left the presidency for Mahableschwur. The Governor had been presiding over the distribution of prizes at the Elphinstone Institution; then inspecting the site of the waterworks proposed to be constructed near Vepar for the supply of Bombay, and which, apparently, are not thought of before they are wanted, the water at present in use being said to be fearfully bad and unwholesome, unfit to answer the purpose of a beverage without previous boiling (as is too generally the case in this country); and when this precaution is neglected, as for the most part it is, productive of cholera and other diseases. The Governor had also been exchanging visits with the Raja of Kolapore, and it is said that his Lordship does not propose to leave the presidency all the season. The following testimony to his labours, and to those of some of his predecessors, from the *Bombay Courier*, it is gratifying to quote:—

"Certain it is that we have not for a long time had either so active or so hard-working a ruler in Western India; to the truth of this our 'local' columns will this day bear witness. The native community say that he knows more of the presidency than any governor, except Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Anderson, or Mr. Reid did, when their time for giving up the reins of rule had arrived."

Some facilities of access to Government records about to be conceded to editors of local newspapers are spoken of; and this will not tend to diminish his lordship's popularity with the press.

The accounts from China do not enable us to form any decided opinion as to when the war will terminate, or how. In Canton it is stated that there had been a wholesale execution. One sufferer was subjected to a punishment to which it is painful to Christian feelings to allude; sixty-five were beheaded, and three, having been partially flayed, were then cut to pieces, and their hearts taken to the mandarins for inspection. Did they inspect them as of old they inspected the entrails of birds, for purposes of augury? But let it not be forgotten, that it is the people who inflict these demoniacal punishments, that are now held up to our imitation, as those from whose customs we may learn to become wise and civilized as themselves.

The following from the *Friend of China* gives a no very flattering impression of Imperialist prospects. The pay we think would, if the work were constant, be good for playing at soldiers, seeing how many endure all the hardships and perils of real military service for no better; but the word "occasional" makes a difference. These men, after all, in point of dress, must, we suppose, be better than Falstaff's ragged regiment.

"Samqua's further movements about Shanghai, in the absence of Heang yung, are confined to the occasional daily hire of three or four thousand men to make a show. These men—rebels in heart—harpies by principle—put on the Imperialist uniform for small pittances; Canton men for a sum equivalent to a shilling a day—natives of Shanghai do it at ninepence. On the occasion of Sir S. G. Bonham's recent visit to Shanghai, and interchange of calls with Samqua, there were some strong musters; but a large proportion of them forgot to return their arms, which afterwards found their way into the insurgent barracks in the city. An extensive conspiracy was discovered in Samqua's camp a short time ago, and several of his officers have been sent to Soo Chow and there decapitated. Altogether, the chances of the Imperialists' ability to retake Shanghai, now nearly half a year in rebels' possession, are very small. At other places on the coast all appears to be quiet."

The paper from which the above is taken appears to



estimate highly the religious pretensions of the party opposed to the old or Tartar authorities. We do not.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

**BENGAL.**—Capt. W. J. E. Boys, 6th L.C., at Almorah, Mar. 21; Capt. J. G. Lawrence, 24th N.I., at Calcutta, Mar. 27; Cornet G. K. Swinton, 4th L.C., at Sealkote, aged 21, Mar. 17; Capt. C. R. Woodhouse, 63rd N.I., at sea, on board the ship *Hotspur*, Feb. 12.

**MADRAS.**—Lieut. C. F. Blair, 22nd N.I., at Mhow, Mar. 17; Ens. J. Innes, 46th N.I., on the road between Cuddapah and Nellore, April 5; Lieut. W. Norris, 1st Nat. Vet. Batt., at sea, Mar. 15; Lieut. G. W. Onslow, art., at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 23, Mar. 8; Capt. P. F. Ottley, 48th N.I. at Berhampore, aged 33, Mar. 15; His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Wm. Staveley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, while travelling in his transit-carriage, at Tippicadoo, April 4.

### BURMAH.

**RANGOON.**—The latest accounts from Burmah, of March 18, still represent the state of the country as most unsatisfactory. A detachment of sepoy, escorting provisions to Prome, had been attacked by dacoits, if, as the *Hurkaru* remarks, credit can be attached to their reports, when two sepoys were killed and fourteen wounded. The party, numbering seventy men of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Phillot, when five miles from Taphoon, was, it is represented, fired into from the dense jungle through which the road lay, and in which the dacoits were concealed. On the first fire the cart-drivers unyoked their bullocks, and ran away, so that Captain Phillot could neither advance nor return without leaving the wounded men of his detachment behind, the only dooly he had being occupied by a wounded man who subsequently died. However, the captain charged his assailants and drove them through the jungle at the bayonet's point, but no sooner were they dislodged from one point than they appeared at another. After two hours' hard fighting, Captain Phillot's detachment was reinforced by a party of the 4th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant Dunbar, who were accompanied by two elephants, upon which the wounded were placed, and all returned to Taphoon. Captain Phillot is said to have had a most narrow escape; the pony he was on was shot dead, the ball passing through the animal and grazing the rider's leg. Another bullet went through his forage-cap and lodged in the shoulder of one of the sepoys. The loss sustained upon this occasion by the Burmese has not been accurately ascertained; but a wounded chief, who had been made prisoner, died on the road to Taphoon. Major Nuthall has marched from Yargun with 250 of the 10th and 47th Arracanese and Peguese, in search of Gounghee; and it is hoped he may be successful in capturing that dacoit leader. The report that Major Allan, the deputy quartermaster-general, had been attacked and wounded, and the announcement that the king of Ava had been poisoned, are, as we anticipated, alike without foundation. All parties concur in considering an advance on Ava unavoidable, and some dissatisfaction is beginning to be expressed at the policy pursued in reference to the Burmese by the Governor-General.

The *Zenobia* left Moulmein on the 15th March at 1 20 P.M.; Colonel Bogle reports the left bank of the Sittang river as tranquil as any part of the Tenasserim district.

The Hon. Co.'s steamer *Tenasserim* arrived at Moulmein from Rangoon on the 14th instant, at which date everything was perfectly quiet in the province of Pegu. No foundation for the idle report of the king having been assassinated.—*Calcutta Englishman*, March 20.

We are informed that orders have been issued by Government to the commissioner of Pegu to pay the compensation awarded to merchants and others by Mr. Wilkins, the late commissioner for inquiring into those claims. Those who are proved to have sold gunpowder and other military stores to the Burmese after the commencement of hostilities, are to have no compensation.—*Englishman*.

Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the forces in Burmah, and is to proceed thither forthwith.

Colonel Donald Macleod succeeds Sir S. W. Steel in the com-

mand of the ceded districts; and we hear that he has appointed Captain Horne, of the Lancers, to be his aide-de-camp.

**MILITARY ON-DUTY.**—The following is from *They Mew*, dated 24th February, 1854:—The Honourable Company's steam sloop *Mahanuddy*, Eales commander, arrived here early this morning from Meaday, bringing the intelligence that Major Allan, "the deputy commissioner," and his brave band of Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant Williamson, had just entered the above fortress after a long but very delightful march from Tonghoo. All hands well and hearty, though somewhat knocked up by the great heat.—On the 22nd instant, some fifty rank and file of the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, and No. 6 company of the 65th Bengal infantry, under command of Captain Hilton, of the latter regiment, accompanied by Lieutenant White, the assistant commissioner, proceeded in the direction of Kama, to meet and to escort the commissioner, "Captain Phayre," who is daily expected to reach that village from Prome.—On the arrival of the commissioner at Meaday, it is expected he will proceed to the frontier to select two outposts, each to be situated some forty miles to the east and to the west of that fortress. The posts to be extensive enough to contain two guns, half a company of native artillerymen, twenty-five irregular horse, and some two hundred native infantry, the garrison to be relieved every six months by the troops at this station. Brigadier Dickinson has arrived and assumed command of the frontier, so soon, I hope, we shall get things into a little like order. Lieutenant-Colonel Welchman has also joined his new corps, the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, *vice* Colonel Matthie, who proceeds home immediately. The departure of Col. James Matthie from the old regiment in which he had served for upwards of thirty-three years, is deeply and deservedly regretted. His unaffected, though firm demeanour, in the maintenance of discipline; his impartiality and moderation as commanding officer; his gentleness and urbanity of manner, to both men and officers; his considerate and prompt attention to the wants of every individual under his command; were, indeed, such as to ensure his being beloved, as well as respected by all.—Prior to the departure of the gallant colonel, he presented his old messmates and brothers in arms with a very chaste and handsome silver vase, value £100. To the regimental band, an institution of which he has ever been a strong and warm supporter, he has presented a splendid bass drum, manufactured by F. Kay, of London, upon the newest and most approved principle, value £20; so that for many years to come his name will be remembered in the old corps.—*Hurkaru Correspondent*.

### BENGAL.

#### A CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Indian governments are fettered at every turn by the want of civil engineers. Parliament rails at them for the delay in the construction of roads, the people demand assistance for great works of irrigation; the empire requires railways and canals, and the Government itself is anxiously desirous to complete surveys. Scheme after scheme is suggested and approved; plans which may fairly be called gigantic are matured; even the financial difficulty is overcome, and then comes the inquiry, where are we to obtain men? The corps of engineers, the only agency really at the disposal of government, is utterly insufficient to meet its ordinary requirements. It was inadequate ten years ago. It is a mere stop-gap now that four new kingdoms demand immediate attention, that public works have become a parliamentary cry, and that railways are admitted to be a political necessity. Not to mention that the training of the corps is to a certain extent incomplete, and that a large section is required for purely military operations, its actual numbers are wretchedly insufficient. One and the same man is wanting to complete a revenue survey, to remedy the blunders of a board, which persists in building embankments at rates that the workmen will not voluntarily accept, and to make a road through a wilderness longer than all England. There are no men even for the greatest undertakings, and little works remain undone, or are clumsily patched up by officers, whose energy wants nothing but the aid of a little scientific counsel.

The Grand Trunk Road may be kept up, but the bridge which would facilitate the commerce of a district, the quay which would rescue a station from the river, the tramway which would bring a coal-mine into communication with a market, remain unmade for years. The difficulty is increased by a circumstance almost peculiar to the Indian Government. Like the Czar, it is exposed incessantly to the danger of combined and organised plunder. The vastness of the area over which its operations extend, the impossibility of minute control, the low morality of the people, and even the circumstances of climate, combine to encourage enormous and systematic frauds. Unlike the Czar, however, the Government refuses to shirk its responsibilities, to allow of peculation,

and to make up the difference by cutting salaries. It strives to check all dishonesty, and experience has proved that the most efficient check is to trust to the integrity of the commissioned officer alone. Hence arises the incessant complaint, that the engineers are compelled to perform the work of clerks. They must keep their own accounts, make every measurement themselves, examine every statement of their subordinates.

The real work to be done is lost sight of in the maze of pecuniary responsibility; and we have accounts instead of roads, figures instead of railways, and reports instead of works of irrigation. It is the age of estimates. The evil is felt, at least, as keenly by the Government as by the public; but what is to be done? The Russian commissariat and the English dockyard system are satisfactory proofs of the consequences which follow an absence of control. The alternative is pillage or delay; and a Government whose *bête noir* is a financial deficit prevents the one, and accepts the other.

The remedies hitherto suggested for this state of affairs, even if they were practicable, are not altogether satisfactory. The most popular is a very great extension of the corps of engineers. Doubtless, this would remedy many of the evils complained of. It would enable Government to construct roads, and to keep them up; to commence the great works so urgently required in the south, and to push on the improvements desired in the Punjab and in Pegu. But this is not all.

The engineers, besides being a costly arm, is in some respects deficient. We do not want men trained at Addiscombe, and learned in spherics, so much as civil engineers, men who can devise expedients, cross a stream by a bridge which is not picturesque, and prevent an inundation by a device not to be found in Tredgold. There are reasons too, why the engineers, considered as a portion of the army, should not be unduly increased, and the suggestion of importing engineers as the railway company have imported them, has frequently been offered in its stead. It is open to one material objection. These civil engineers come out with all their English ideas, and two English ideas are almost ineradicable. The first is that a hundred miles of anything, railway, tramway, canal, or road is a "great work," and the second that "expense is no object." Both theories are utterly inapplicable to India. As we have so frequently observed, India, like Russia and America, is oppressed by its own vastness. Distances are vast, rivers are vast, every feature of nature is vast, and public works to be of any utility must be vast also. An Indian road must be 500 miles long to reach anywhere.

An Indian swamp would cover half an English county, an Indian bridge must sometimes be measured by miles, if the traveller is not to find himself in a quicksand at its end. The only thing not to be vast, is the expenditure, and experience has shown that great works cheaply executed, are precisely those to which English engineers are most incompetent. We want men, who to English science add the American ability for practical effort, men who can entertain the idea of a Burmese bridge half a mile long, and costing less than half a lakh of rupees, who conceive a wooden railroad not absurd, and believe it to be sometimes expedient to go round a hill instead of through it. The third remedy, that of turning officers of the line into engineers, needs no discussion. The system has been stretched as far as it will bear, and the drain upon the regiments must either be discontinued, or we must attempt a most perilous reorganization of the entire army.

Nevertheless, we see not why it is impossible to combine the advantages of the first two expedients. The country requires civil engineers, and the government desires to have the security of a commission, and the control to be derived from an almost military discipline. Both objects, it appears to us, may be secured by the creation of a regular service, or corps of civil engineers. The members of such a service, regularly paid and pensioned, would look to India and India alone for their career. Though their education must be obtained in England, their practical experience would be acquired in India, and they would rapidly fit themselves to the peculiar circumstances of the country. Arriving at an early age, they would have little to unlearn, while the fact that their lives must be passed for the most part in the East, would render them desirous to deserve the confidence of the public, rather than by one "great idea" to make for themselves a momentary reputation. They would not, perhaps, put an arch higher than the Ochterlony monument in the bed of the Hooghly, but they would enable people to cross it, if only on wooden piers.

With such a force at their command, capable of indefinite extension, habituated to the climate and the people, and solely dependent on "the service," the Government might commence works, for which it can at present only hope.

To perfect the scheme, one other necessity ought to be supplied. We need a consulting engineer, a man of first-rate attainments,

and who is familiar with the latest advances in engineering. Such a man, paid and considered as a member of the Government, would save in a few years ten times the sum expended on his office. Mr. Sims unquestionably was a failure. But the principle which led to his appointment was not the less correct, and the consequences of abandoning it would long ere this have been perceived, but for the accidental circumstance, that the Governor-General was also president of a railway department.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE CENSUS OF BENGAL ONCE MORE.

We are in possession of a statement which really appears to throw some light upon the much-vexed question of the density of our native population. It is a census of the 24-Pergunnahs and Baraset, taken with most unusual care, and with some attention to the first principles of statistical investigation. The results, moreover, allowing for one fatal deficiency in Oriental censuses, appear to be in consonance with the laws believed to regulate population in Europe. It was taken in this wise. In five of the largest pergunnahs, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the men, women, and children were counted head by head. In the remainder, the males only were counted, and the proportion of females observed in the other pergunnahs was accepted as the general ratio. The result is remarkable. The number of the sexes, so far from exhibiting a vast disparity, is nearly equal, the difference not being greater than may be readily accounted for by the reluctance of the natives to mention the female members of the family. The disparity, also, exists in almost the same proportion in every pergunnah where actual enumeration was attempted, a strong proof of the accuracy of the account. Moreover, the general result is strongly in favour of those who assert, as we are inclined to do, that all popular estimates of the population of Bengal are below the truth.

DISTRICT TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Area in Sq. Miles.	1 Male Population.			2 Female Population.		3 Boys.		4 Girls.		5 Total.		Average per Sq. Mile.
Calcutta	164,224	35,998			32,107		16,540		12,648		97,293		568
Khaspore	20,852	5,166			4,608		2,373		1,815		13,962		665
Magoorah	153,855	32,603			29,079		14,980		11,455		88,117		572
Balleah..	46,403	5,606			5,000		2,576		1,969		15,151		330
Ghur ..	12,934	1,699			1,515		781		597		4,592		353
Punchakoollee ..	22,869	1,928			1,720		886		677		5,211		226
Azimabad	54,782	7,809			6,965		3,586		2,774		21,106		384
Moorgatcha	136,833	26,832			23,931		12,328		9,428		72,519		530
Mydanumul	120,801	15,251			13,602		7,007		5,359		41,219		343
Shahpore	25,125	2,004			1,787		921		704		5,416		217
Duckyn Segur	3,164	576			513		264		202		1,555		492
Shahnugur	7,796	948			845		436		333		2,562		320
Moydah	41,862	2,081			1,856		956		731		5,624		134
Boreedhantsee	65,578	16,473			14,693		7,569		5,789		44,523		674
Hattighur	116,960	15,203			13,559		6,985		5,341		41,968		351
Kharee..	10,961	532			475		245		187		1,439		131
Excluded :— Punchaundagram City of Calcutta	23,173 7,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,005,000	170,709			152,255		78,435		50,978		461,377		459

A similar table for Baraset, which is too bulky for our columns, yields us almost identical results. The population of the entire zillah, the males having been counted head by head, amounts to 485,827. Of these 179,757 are male adults, 160,323 females,

82,591 male children, and 63,156 female children. The total ratio of area and population is 391 to the square mile, the area being the true fiscal area. Even this number, though smaller than that of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, is greatly in excess of the English average, and Baraset, be it remembered, is by no means a thickly-peopled district.

Again, the population of 919 villages, belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company, have been actually counted, man, woman, boy, and girl, and the result is still the same. There were—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hindoos ....	56,010	54,271	25,990	20,556	156,827
Mussulmans	70,003	64,407	28,618	22,305	185,334
	126,013	118,678	54,608	42,861	342,161

The acreage included in these villages, amounts to 700 square miles, and the population, therefore, estimated under circumstances peculiarly favourable to accuracy, amounted to 488 to the square mile. The number of houses was 60,402, showing an average of 5.87 per house, a trifle more than the average of the North-West. These tables were compiled from actual enumeration. They tally to a very considerable extent with other tables in our hands, and if they are in the slightest degree reliable, indicate the three truths we have so frequently endeavoured to establish. The number of the sexes born in Bengal, as everywhere else, is nearly equal, the ratio of population to a house is a fraction above five, and the official estimate of the aggregate is too low by some millions.

The area of Bengal is 173,000 square miles.—*Friend of India.*

#### COLONEL OUTRAM.

"It is easy to take Chandernagore," said its Gascon governor, "*mais après la*—" The Guicowar and the creatures who fatten on the abuse of his authority, may alike ponder that sentence with advantage. It is easy to kill Col. Outram, but the united power of the Indian princes could scarcely delay the vengeance which would follow the perpetration of the deed. The art of poisoning always flourishes in its most rank luxuriance among the most demoralized communities. It is, therefore, carried to perfection in the palaces of Indian princes. Nevertheless, though it may afford a powerful native a safe and easy means of disposing of a private foe, it may not be quite so safe when directed against the representative of the British power. The present Governor-General has already fought one campaign, destroyed a principality, and transported its chief, to avenge the murder of an officer without the title of Col. Outram's power or popularity.

The lesson should be studied at Baroda. Bhow Tambekur has watched the worst portion of the weakest of Indian Governments, till he has forgotten that there is a power in India inaccessible to his arts, and which is as willing as it is able to exact summary vengeance for the disappearance of its servants. We warn, not Bhow Tambekur, but all whom it may concern, that should Col. Outram's mission be suddenly cut short, the protection of their master would not save them from the punishment of their crime. However high their rank, or however vast the wealth they may have accumulated, neither rank nor wealth would save them from mourning the loss of both in fetters at Maulmain. Nor is it inexpedient to remind the imbecile prince, whose protection fosters such mistakes, that the cup of British endurance is nearly full, that ten words in the *Gazette* would deprive him of power and princedom, as he has long been deprived of all the qualities which could lend dignity to either.

The hour of Colonel Outram's decease may be the last of the quasi independence of Guzerat. We are not writing upon rumours. The best friends of Colonel Outram believe him to be in danger more imminent than any he has ever encountered from the jezails of Affghans, or the swords of Beloochees. The Government of India cannot prevent that danger. It cannot invent antidotes to *datura*, or hedge its representative with a retinue of food-tasters. But it can, and most assuredly will, stretch its power to the utmost to avenge a successful crime, to punish its perpetrators as ordinary felons, and to extinguish for ever the possibility of a third attempt. And whatever the Guicowar, surrounded by slaves and flatterers, may think, if ever fairly confronted with the British Government, he will find himself—to use the expression of his countrymen—a lizard under the foot of an elephant.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855.

At the present moment, when England and France have stepped forward as the declared defenders of Turkey against the wanton aggressions of the Czar of Russia, the co-operation which the East-India Company evince with regard to the Great Exhibition to be held at Paris, in the spring of 1855, assumes a political significance. Under such circumstances, it cannot be but accept-

able to our home readers to be informed of the spirit in which it is intended to meet the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor of France, and we are sure it will be a matter of gratification to all to hear that the Indian Government, which has been furnished with a *carte blanche*, proposes to carry out the subject with the utmost liberality. A notification, which appeared in the official *Gazette*, contains the names of a number of men who, independent of the high position they hold, are acknowledged to possess most eminent qualifications for the office intrusted to them. They have been constituted into a committee for the purpose of forming a select collection of the works of art and industry of this country, and it has been particularly impressed upon them that the contribution to the French Exhibition should be such as would be becoming the credit of the East-India Company. The gentlemen appointed on the committee are:—

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Kt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bengal, President.

The Hon. Sir James Colville, Kt., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

Sir Robert Barlow, Bart., Presiding Judge of the Sudder Adawlut.

H. Ricketts, Esq., senior member of the Board of Revenue.

J. P. Grant, Esq., foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Colonel W. N. Forbes, mint master.

A. Grote, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Dr. H. Falconer, superintendent of the H. Co.'s Botanical Gardens.

Dr. F. N. Macnamara.

E. De Valbesen, Esq., Consul to H. M. the Emperor of France.

James J. Mackenzie, Esq., President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

H. Piddington, Esq., President of Marine Courts, and Curator of the Mineralogical and Geological Museum.

Rajah Pertaub Chunder Sing, Vice-President of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, Vice-President of the Asiatic Society.

Captain P. Saliz, French Agent.

Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.

A. M. Dowleas, Esq., principal uncovenanted auditor of the Commissariat.

Mr. A. M. Dowleas has been appointed secretary to the committee, and has been selected for that office by the Governor-General himself. The appointment has given general satisfaction; not only on account of the unquestionable talents of that gentleman, but also in consideration that the success which attended the Indian contribution to the London Exhibition of 1851 was chiefly owing to the indefatigable exertions on his part, in forming and forwarding the collection to England.

From the list of articles recommended for the guidance of the committee, and appended to the Government notification, the collection will embrace specimens of every work of art and industry, and comprise a selection of the most costly manufactures of India; and special care will be taken to include such of the productions of the soil as are comparatively unknown on the continent, and may be found of more immediate commercial interest. The whole contribution will be worthy of the undertaking, and highly creditable to the East India Company.—*Hurkaru.*

#### THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN AGRA AND CALCUTTA.

The opening of the electric telegraph between Agra and Calcutta is an event which deserves something more than a passing notice. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, in the prefatory remarks to his manual of instructions for the subordinates employed in the departments says, "in April and May, 1839, the first long line of telegraph ever constructed in any country was erected by himself in the vicinity of Calcutta." He will have now the gratification to add that the only line of similar length ever constructed within such an extraordinarily short time as that erected by himself between Calcutta and Agra, and if it be considered that within a few weeks more the line to Bombay will likewise be completed, he may safely challenge all other countries to show similar despatch of construction. Though at present the general utility of the telegraphic line is not sufficiently proved, still its importance far outweighs any considerations that might be raised on the score of financial economy. It affords an undeniable index to the change which the spirit of the age is working in India; it proves that the apathy which formerly existed to the practical introduction of scientific discoveries into this country is gradually dying away; and it shows that whatever the case may have been in which formerly the vast revenues of this country may have been applied, Government has at last seen the necessity of expending a portion,

and a considerable portion too, for the improvement of the very country from which these revenues are being derived.

The construction of electric telegraphs being entirely defrayed by government, the public are less directly interested in the financial results. We must, therefore, view the importance of the undertaking in another light; we must estimate it by the change it will produce in the commercial and political relations of British India. We have already on a former occasion alluded to the fact that the commerce of this country is entirely influenced from abroad, and that the local trade of India, however extensive it may be, is wholly based upon the state of commercial affairs in Europe. There is perhaps no other country which is so liable to influence from abroad as India, because whilst drawing from the mother country the manufactured article of consumption, it in a great measure supplies the raw material for this manufacture. In former times, when trade was a monopoly and communication with Europe slow and uncertain, speculation could not be based upon any fixed data. It is true that perhaps larger and quicker fortunes were realized in those times, but the trade was then confined to a few houses only, who in the absence of local banks had the monopoly of the whole capital belonging to the civil and military services.

Steam communication wrought a wonderful change, and brought the commercial relations between India and the mother country to a nearer level; the business formerly monopolised by a few became divided among a large number, and it followed that the division created a corresponding increase of the trade. Witness the custom house returns, which show that trade within the last twelve years has almost doubled. The electric telegraph will work a further revolution by bringing us nearly ten days nearer to England. The uncertainty as to the outturn of Indian crops will no longer influence the markets at home, or at all events such uncertainty can be but of short duration. In the same manner our imports will be less liable to the fluctuations caused by more doubts as to the real position of affairs in the manufacturing countries, and thus, whilst both exports and imports will be subject to a more scrutinising control, the relative value of the articles of trade between England and India must be brought to a nearer level, and thereby give an additional stimulus to consumption.

In a political point of view, the importance of the Electric Telegraph can hardly be overrated. It now decides the long pending question with reference to the most advisable seat of the Supreme Government of India, by the fact that it is virtually immaterial whether it be at Calcutta or Agra. The orders of government may be printed simultaneously at both places, and the movements of armies, as well as all political measures, may be directed from one place with the same facility as from the other. The word distance is gradually becoming exploded, for words hardly uttered by the mouth may be repeated thousands of miles off almost the next moment. The fabulous stories of Asmodeus carrying the student Salamanca from place to place, are, in point of rapidity, completely thrown into the shade by the wonders of the Electric Telegraph; even Bürger's celebrated poem of the Abbott has lost one of its charms. In fact, Railways and Electric Telegraphs have brought the remotest corners of the globe within reach of each other, and it may be truly said that the world has grown smaller. What will be the next scientific discovery that may create a revolution similar to that caused by the application of steam and electricity to practical purposes?—*Hurkaru.*

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—Wednesday last, the 15th of March, 1854, was a day to be remembered in the history of India, and especially in the annals of these North Western Provinces. On that day, "the wonder-working wire" was first brought into use, on a large scale, in the conveyance of public intelligence in this country, and in expediting our communications with the Fatherland. From Seepree to Agra, a distance of nearly 160 miles, the news by the first February mail was flashed along the line, and formed, with a copy of the Queen's Speech on opening Parliament, sent up in like manner, the longest telegraphic message ever yet laid before the public in India. This remarkable despatch, we, with all possible celerity, presented to our readers in the form of an *Extra*, being able, through the indulgence of our active and public-spirited post-master, to forward one or more copies to each station up the country, by that morning's dawn.

This achievement of Dr. O'Shaughnessy and his youthful staff of signallers has furnished to the public in this part of India a striking practical illustration of the marvellous capabilities of the wire road and the lightning mail. While the regular overland express was toiling up the very indifferent road on the other side of Gwalior, the news which it was bringing had been caught up as if by a spirit of the air, and flung forward some eighteen hours' journey in no time; and then by the aid of that other wonder—now somewhat an old-fashioned wonder—the press dispersed far and wide

to the four winds of heaven. And this is but a slight sample of the miracles which the wire will work for our advantage. Ere very many days have passed it will virtually bring us six days nearer to England, and place us in almost instantaneous communication with Calcutta, eight hundred miles away.

It is worthy of remark how very accurately the telegraph did its work on this occasion under all the disadvantages of a first attempt on a large scale by inexperienced hands. In order to save the post we were compelled to let our *extra* go out with only such corrections as the printers could make in their own work; yet even in the Queen's speech there were few errors, and those, we must confess, chiefly errors of the press. Altogether this inaugural despatch from Seepree is one of which Dr. O'Shaughnessy has great reason to be proud; and we most heartily congratulate him and his assistants on a triumph to which that of victory is commonplace and poor.—*Agra Messenger, March 18.*

In the north-west the electric telegraph is called "*dak bijlee*," lightning mail. It is the best name yet introduced.

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, as we expected, did advertise yesterday for a secretary, and have thus officially declared that they will once more break through that rule of justice which prevails in most public institutions to reward long and faithful service by promotion, and which, when strangers are admitted, makes them take their places at the bottom of the list. The present deputy-secretary, Mr. Plumb, has proved himself quite equal to the duties of the higher office, by acting for the secretary more than once during his absence, and may challenge any scrutiny into the manner in which his own duties have been performed during the many years that he has served in the bank. In like manner, during Mr. Plumb's absence, Mr. Lee conducted the greater part of his business, and Mr. Cooke, in like manner, performed a part of that of Mr. Lee; therefore, no pretence can exist for asserting that any of these gentlemen are unequal to higher or more responsible work, for they have done it already; but their pockets, it seems, are not strong enough to hold the heavier salary.

In fact the only excuse that we have heard for not promoting Mr. Plumb, is that it is "too much honour for the like of him." Had the office of bank secretary been hitherto only conferred upon one of the highly educated, this reluctance on the part of directors, to admit within the pale a mere outsider, would be intelligible, but having been successively bestowed upon a bankrupt merchant and a bankrupt attorney, it is scarcely possible to imagine that a personal objection can be taken to the social position of the deputy secretary. His exclusion is an injustice to all the officers of the bank, since it stops their promotion as well as his own, and makes them feel uncertain whether even in the inferior offices of the bank may not some day or other be subject to similar intrusion, and whether they may not consequently be deprived of their long-expected reward, after perhaps a quarter of a century of assiduous service.

That no very unusual skill or knowledge of business is required to conduct the routine of the bank, is proved by the fact that Mr. Grey, who assumed charge without the smallest previous training, and with rather an unusual degree of ignorance of the mysteries of bookkeeping, has in a short time become a very efficient secretary, and given satisfaction to all who have transacted business with the bank. His introduction was felt to be a wrong to the proprietors—his withdrawal is equally so, since under the resolve of the directors to elect a stranger, another person will probably have to learn the business at their expense; and though they recovered their money in the last gold mohur forgery case, they may not always have the same luck. For an office so well paid, and so respectable, there will of course be no lack of candidates. We have heard of about a score, among whom are three of the highly educated, namely, Mr. W. G. Young, Mr. J. A. Crawford, and Mr. W. Maples. Among the merchants we may name, as a well-qualified candidate, Mr. James Stuart, of the firm of Gordon, Stuart, and Co., who was brought up in the Royal Bank of Scotland, came to this country with testimonials of the highest character from the managers of that institution, and is well known as a man of business to the whole mercantile community of Calcutta. The Bank of Bengal is not likely to get a better man by sending to England. Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, of the firm of Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., was also reported to be a candidate, but we are positively assured that he has no intention of relinquishing his present business.—*Englishman, March 25.*

#### THE LAND RENT OF CALCUTTA.

For four and thirty years have the Government of Bengal endeavoured without success to confer a benefit on the landholders of Calcutta. So early as 1819, they offered to permit the perpetual redemption of the land-tax for fifteen years' purchase.

The proposition, however, was unpopular. Calcutta was perfectly contented that matters should remain upon their former footing, and only eleven proprietors came forward. In 1824, a brighter thought appears to have occurred to the revenue department. The scheme for permitting perpetual redemption was withdrawn, and another, unparalleled we suspect in the history of financial experiments, was substituted. The holders of lands were permitted to redeem for a term of years, at rates varying in an inverse ratio with the length of the redemption. Thus a commutation for—

10 years' cost	7½ years' purchase.
15	10½
20	12½
25	14
30	15½

They had just failed to secure fifteen years' purchase by an offer of perpetual redemption, yet they expected to obtain a larger sum for an exemption extending over only one generation. This failed also, and the project of converting Calcutta into a rent-free estate was left in abeyance, except when occasional applications were received from individuals. In 1852 it was revived. The settlement and survey of the town was rapidly proceeding; the extraordinary disproportion between the receipts and the expenses of collection forced itself annually upon the Government; and in May, 1853, came out a notification, declaring that all lands might be redeemed for ever, on the payment of twenty years' rental. We noticed this project at the time; but, like all which had preceded it, it failed. The landholders of Calcutta, the majority of whom are table servants, refused to understand their own best interests. They had all kinds of objections to offer to the proposition.

The Company were only farmers, and could not, therefore, grant a perpetual exemption. They would hereafter reimpose the tax, though in a different form. The redemption would permit the rich proprietors to introduce the Zemindaree system, and with it injustice and oppression. Finally, such a redemption would not pay. The Khitmutgars and other landed proprietors of Calcutta, unable to perceive that an exemption from the taxgatherer must increase the value of their properties, looked only to the immediate return, and this was only five per cent., scarcely half the market rate for money. For all these reasons, and many others, one of which probably was the scarcity of ready money peculiar to the class, they refused the proffered boon. The government, however, did not even yet despair. They reduced the rate of exemption to fifteen years' purchase, and have again called upon the landholders to exempt themselves and their posterity from the system which educated Bengal declares to be "iniquitous."

There is a reason for this steady perseverance on the part of Government in a design as unpopular with the landholders as opposed to all sound principles of finance. The circumstances of Calcutta with reference to the land-tax are certainly exceptional. The high value of land in the metropolis and its suburbs has produced a series of subdivisions, which have proceeded till the average size of each holding is scarcely eight cottahs, or half a rood. The city, including its suburbs, contains some 28,000 separate and distinct holdings, and of these the 11,000 which lie within Calcutta itself are subject to a demand of only Rs. 24,000 a year, scarcely the collector's salary. Even of this sum but little is collected. Some holdings belong to individuals in joint-tenure. Others are mortgaged, others have no known proprietor, and so infinite is the confusion that the balances are almost always in excess of the receipts. There are remissions for public lands, and remissions to private individuals, remissions because the owner cannot pay, and remissions because he has absconded. In fact, the revenue system of Calcutta is like that of an Irish estate, the collector gets what he can, and is thankful, the middleman pockets as much as the collector will leave him, cottiers absorb the remainder, and the landlord goes without. Nevertheless, though we admit the whole force of these arguments, we cannot admit the principle upon which this offer of a perpetual redemption must be founded. We are not prepared to deny that the government of the day may bind its successors, more particularly in pecuniary transactions. But we do deny that it has a right to pass an edict, declaring that a certain marketable commodity shall remain untaxed to all generations. More especially do we deny its power to declare that the article shall be taxed everywhere, except in one particular collection of villages. The British parliament has unquestionably the power to say, that tea shall be no longer taxed. It has, nevertheless, no right to enact that the legislature of 1,900 shall lay no tax upon tea. Still less, can it continue to tax all tea drunk in Shoreditch, and exempt all that may at any future time be consumed in Belgrave-square. Yet this is precisely what the board of revenue is attempting to do. It says practically, the profits of the tax in Shoreditch are large, and in the square small, and therefore the square shall drink its tea untaxed, not only now, but in all time to come. Land in India is a taxable commodity, almost the only one we possess, and

to exempt a bit of it in perpetuity, is beyond the just authority of any government in the world. It may be said that the redemption of the land tax was permitted in England. Taxes have been laid upon the land since then, and a precedent cannot be accepted as proof of a principle. Moreover, the right of redemption was extended to all England, and was in effect an abandonment of the tax, sanctioned by the legislature, and not simply by the executive.

We contend against this project, as we have contended so often before, because it involves a most important principle. We have not the slightest hope of exciting any public interest in the question, and little fear of awakening the landlords to a sense of the magnitude of the advantage offered. But if the executive government, of its own mere motion, can relieve a single town of its taxes, all hope of an equalization of the public burdens, the want of which is one of the greatest defects of our Indian policy, may finally be abandoned.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE PIRATES AT THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from the commander of the brig *Harry*, of London, to the agents for Lloyd's, in Calcutta, containing a statement which, it appears to us, is well worthy the attention of the masters of vessels trading to the Straits, and to which we therefore give publicity.

Captain Dare reports that on the passage from South Australia to this port, when passing to the eastward of the Nicobar Islands, and about three miles to windward of the island of Camorta, on the 9th of January, at eight A.M., discovered a large boat about half-way between the ship and the shore. This boat continued to approach the ship with the evident intention of intercepting her before she could clear the N.E. extremity of the island. At ten A.M. the boat had come sufficiently close to enable Captain Dare to perceive that she was about sixty feet long, and full of men, and altogether bore a very suspicious appearance. At this time the N.E. point of the island bore about four points on the brig's lee bow, and Captain Dare checked the braces, and made all possible sail to the N.W. The boat also hoisted sail to assist the oarsmen, but after an hour's chase, finding they had lost ground, they gave up the pursuit.

That the boat in question was a piratical craft there cannot be a shadow of a doubt; and we fear that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the coasts in the neighbourhood referred to are pirates in a greater or less degree, in spite of the assertion in Horsburgh's Directory, "that the natives of these islands are friendly." We consider that it was very fortunate for Captain Dare and others on board the *Harry* that a steady breeze enabled them to decline the visit from the gentlemen in the long red boat. If they had reached the vessel, we fear that the commander would never have written an account of the compliments interchanged between those on board the respective crafts, and we certainly think he has reason to be thankful that he escaped any closer acquaintance with the friendly gentlemen of the Nicobars.

It is to be regretted that all vessels trading to the Straits cannot carry at least a couple of carronades. A round shot across the bows of a suspicious craft would be the best possible method of announcing the "not at home" to a disagreeable visitor. If Joey Hume, and any of the others who are persecuting Sir James Brooke, should come out to take a survey of the eastern seas, we should wish them no worse than to be compelled to make their voyage of inspection in a small unarmed trader. They would never go home to report upon what they have seen, and there would be an end to their humanity-monstering, causing trouble and vexation to better men than themselves, and driving such pioneers of civilization as Sir James from their advanced posts, where they are promoting the welfare of humanity by exterminating piratical hordes, who prey upon their weak neighbours, and murder as well as plunder the navigator.—*Hurkaru.*

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 24 arrived at Madras March 30, and Calcutta, April 2nd (per *Hindustan*).

MR. J. C. PERRY, of Agra, is to be the deputy-manager of the Delhi Bank.

MAJOR DICKEY is to be nominated inspector-general of studs. ROORKEE COLLEGE.—The Court of Directors have desired that the Roorkee College should be henceforth designated the "Thomson College of Civil Engineering."

PROFICIENCY IN HINDEE.—The Governor-General has conferred a degree of honour and a donation of Rs. 800 on Mr. W. Waterfield for his proficiency in the Hindue language.

MR. C. E. CHAPMAN has received a donation of Rs. 800 for his attainments in Bengali.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT is again so ill, that his medical advisers have ordered him to proceed to the Cape for change of air, with as little delay as possible.



**DR. FALCONER**, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, intends permanently to retire from the service—*Englishman*.

**MR. H. M. REID**.—We hear that the salary of Mr. H. M. Reid, the controller of surveys, has been raised from Co.'s Rs. 18,000 to 23,000 per annum, being equivalent to the salary of a collector of revenue in the larger districts of the regulation provinces.

**MR. N. HERSHELL** has received the reward of Rs. 800 for his eminent knowledge of Hinduee.

**PATNA**.—The following is from a correspondent at the above station, of date the 14th instant :—"The deputy magistrate of the sub-division of Barh (Mr. F. A. Vincent), owing to protracted ill-health, has applied to our new commissioner, Mr. Dampier (late superintendent of police for the lower provinces), for leave of absence for a half-year, for his recovery.

**LIEUT. CAVE** is to obtain the command of the Sylhet light infantry. The agency to the Cossyah Hills will be conferred on one of the assistants to the commissioner of Assam, and all appeals will in future be made to that officer.

**ROGERS v. BLUETT**.—The case of Rogers v. Bluett came on for trial in the Supreme Court in March last. Mrs. Bluett declares that she paid Captain Rogers, the superintendent of marine, Rs. 3,000, to appoint her son to a midshipman's berth on board the *Pluto*. Captain Rogers accordingly prosecuted her for libel. The defence was justification. The Court fixed the damages at Rs. 2,000.

**NEW ROAD—GYA TO PATNA**.—Government has sanctioned the construction of a new road from Gya to Patna. One of the grand works upon this line will be a viaduct, twenty-seven miles long, over a country annually inundated. The expense is estimated at £100,000.

**THE NEW FURLOUGH REGULATIONS**.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* remarks on the operation of the new furlough regulations :—

"The movements connected with the present state of the furlough regulations are truly amusing, as you may imagine, when I tell you that we have four or five different kinds of men going home at the same time with different views and intentions as regards their furloughs. The other day I sat at table with an officer who is going home under the old regulations, because he does not understand, and consequently does not like the new ones; but he thinks that as the latter are to be entirely revised and remodelled, he will be able to turn them to account before his time is up. There was also present a man going home, under the new regulations, which he, too, does not understand, and who may be benefited whilst in England, and cannot be injured by their revision and correction. Flanking these officers was one going home under the old regulations, to whom the new ones are useless; and another going home under the new ones, who could not have attempted to move but for them. The Governor-General has, as I told you before, sent the new rules home for revision or explanation, and it is also said that he has sent the applications that have been made here for information on the different clauses and points to the Court of Directors."

**ARMY CLOTHING ABUSES**.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* at Calcutta writes :—"I will tell you a piece of military news which I have not as yet seen, that I can recollect, in any of the newspapers, but which cannot fail to interest your military readers. You must know, then, that the old and vicious system of clothing the army, and paying the colonels of regiments, has received its death-blow from the home authorities, and the final orders of the Court of Directors on the subject have come out to the Governor-General. I can give you some of the new arrangements in this letter, and will complete the sketch in my next. The new system comes into operation on the 1st of January, 1855, on which day the present Clothing Board expires. The great benefit of the new system is, that the corrupt and dishonest 'off-reckonings' are at an end, and general officers are in future to receive an equivalent for them as follows :—An estimate has been made of the amount realized by this off-reckoning system for the last twenty years, and an average taken of the sum received yearly by each colonel for a regiment entitled to share. That average gives the sum of 640l. sterling per annum to these old fellows, and that is what each of them is to pocket annually in lieu of the old off-reckonings. This 640l. a year is payable by the state, just like any other allowance, and all connection between general officers and soldiers' clothing is to be dis severed for ever. So far for the colonels of regiments; you will now naturally want to know what is to be the new system of doing that which they were supposed to do—clothing the army? I must tell you frankly that I don't know; but you may depend upon getting full details in my next. What I have given you is certainly very interesting to the general officers of the army, who will, from the 1st of next January, be paid as officers and gentlemen, and not as tailors and slop-sellers."

**THE AGRA SAVINGS FUND** has published its half-yearly report. The profit on its operations has been at the rate of 28½ per cent. per annum upon its capital. The dividend declared is at the rate of sixteen per cent., with a bonus of eight per cent. more.

**MR. J. P. GRANT** has, it is said, been appointed provisional member of council.

**IRONSTONE**.—The *Agra Messenger* informs us, that at Deorah, twenty-two miles from Chuttepore in Bundelkund, fifty baskets of ironstone produce two maunds and twenty seers of iron. Common iron sells at sixteen seers to the rupee, and good iron at twelve or thirteen. There is plenty of fuel in the neighbourhood, and a small river, which is never dry.

**SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING**.—It has been determined that the rules on the subject of qualification in surveying and civil engineering, which, with the sanction of Government, were published for the Bengal army, shall also be applicable to H.M.'s officers serving in India.

**TRAFFIC ACROSS THE RAVEE**.—The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes some statistics of the traffic across the bridge of boats on the Ravee. It amounted during January and February to about 1,66,685 maunds, carried by 89,454 porters, 17,277 bullocks, and a large number of ponies, mules, and horses.

**THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK**.—Judgment was given yesterday in the case of the Official Assignee against the North-Western Bank, at very great length, as usual. The report of this case was published in our paper on the 11th instant, in which it appears that the most important point of law at issue was, whether the bank was entitled to a general lien which it had obtained under a letter of agreement, signed by Mr. Thomas, on behalf of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., shortly before the stoppage of that firm. The Court has established the bank's lien on two grounds, as we are informed. One being that the lien was given more than two months before the adjudication of insolvency. As to the computation of the period of two months, however, there was a difference of opinion upon the bench, that of the majority being that the months were lunar months in the Act of Parliament, not being expressed as calendar months; but the Chief Justice was of the other opinion, and according to the construction which prevailed, the lien was given before the statutory objection came into operation. But it was also supported, we understand, on the more general ground that it was founded on a good consideration. Very important matters of account were also involved in the case, and the Court thought there had been no final account, and has directed one to be taken, with leave to the official assignee to surcharge and falsify any part of the account already taken, but, except so far as the official assignee may be able to impeach it, the past account is to stand. Our readers will see that it is quite impossible to know what the result may be for the shareholders of the North-Western Bank.—*Englishman*, March 28.

**AN ANCIENT PILLAR** is about to be set up in the grounds of the Benares college. It was found in the Ghazee pore district, whence it was removed to Benares, and "is a monolith of brown laminated sandstone, about forty feet in length, with a diameter which tapers from three or four feet at the base, to about two feet at the summit." It has a Sanscrit couplet inscribed upon it.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**.—The *Englishman* hears it has been finally decided to remove the department of public works from the control of the Military Board in May next. That institution will then become the Board of Ordnance, while the public works are placed under the charge of three chief engineers. Is it impossible to have a chief artilleryist also, and do away with the worn-out machinery altogether?

**COINAGE**.—Rupees were first coined for the East-India Company in Bombay, after the cession of that island by the Portuguese. It was in 1790 that machinery was first forwarded to Calcutta for the Mint, and that rupees were issued with milled edges. In 1830 steam power was introduced, and the Mint rendered capable of turning out 300,000 pieces of coin in seven hours. The pice now current, with the legend in the native language, were issued in 1795.

**A CLAIM AGAINST GOVERNMENT**.—The *Englishman* states that certain Delhi merchants claim from government a sum of thirteen lakhs of rupees. The money, it is said, was advanced to ransom the British officers and ladies taken by the Afghans. The merchants hold bills for the amount, but they were dishonoured, on the ground that the full sum had not been paid. A committee appointed by the Lieut. Governor has already decided against them, and against this decision they have appealed. The story seems one-sided.

**MR. WOODROW**.—We deeply regret to notice in the *Englishman*, that an accident has occurred to Mr. Woodrow, the new secretary to the council of education. The explosion of some chemical preparation has injured his eyes.



**SMALL CAUSE COURTS.**—Messrs. Mills and Harrington have reported on the introduction of Small Cause Courts into the Mofussil. They have advised that the Moonsiffs should be entrusted with those powers. In other words, we presume they are ready to abolish all records in those courts, the greatest reform yet suggested.

**A MONSTER HOTEL.**—The *Hurkaru* announces that Calcutta is at last to have a first-rate hotel. A "three-storied palace" is to be erected on the site of the premises now occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Co. A giant hotel, on the American plan, half boarding-house, and half inn, ought to succeed in the metropolis. It should be built, too, on a somewhat similar plan, so that its great colonnades might become the lounge for half Calcutta.—*Friend of India*.

**COMPARATIVE AGES OF GENERAL OFFICERS.**—The *Hurkaru* quotes from the *Naval and Military Gazette* a statement, that the average age of the general officers in the Queen's army is seventy-three years. He adds, that the average age of the colonels in the Bengal army is sixty-four years, and out of seventy-three officers of that rank upon the lists, only eight are under three score. Fortunately for the honour of our arms, the Queen's government in a serious emergency is not afraid of supersession, and local rank soon overcomes difficulties of precedence.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### THE ARMY OF INDIA.

**Head-Quarters, Camp Chajlait, Feb. 28, 1854.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers it to be due from him to the army of the Honourable Company serving throughout India, more particularly so to its body of regimental officers, to promulgate generally, and draw especial notice to an order recently issued to the troops of the Bombay presidency, dated Bombay, 11th February, 1854.

His Excellency feels the greater satisfaction in giving all the effect in his power to the matter of the general order in question, since his own sentiments, grounded also upon a sufficiently extensive experience, are entirely in accordance with those so heartily given expression to by Lord F. Fitzclarence; both with regard to the professional merits and gentlemanly bearing of the officers of the Honourable Company's service generally, and their entire freedom from the reproach so unwarrantably cast upon them in a publication appearing under the signature of an officer who had rendered valuable service in his station on the Bombay establishment; but reflecting gravely, and in a most objectionable mode, upon the character and institutions of the whole native army: a course of proceeding with so much reason animadverted upon in the general order in question.

#### MOONSHEE ALLOWANCE.

**Head-Quarters, Camp Nahtore, March 3, 1854.**—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in announcing the decision, on a reference, of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, that moonshee allowance shall in future be admissible to captains and surgeons, in like manner with subaltern officers and assistant surgeons, who may pass the interpreter's examination, or that in Hindoostanee under existing regulations, or in Punjaub or the Burmese language.

#### THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

**March 27, 1854.**—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having, on the evening of the 24th March, received from the city of Agra a message by electric telegraph, conveyed in one hour and fifty minutes, is pleased to direct that the fact shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, for general information.

The construction of the electric telegraph was only commenced after the end of the last monsoon. That a message should have been transmitted along 800 miles of continuous line in this month of March is very honourable to the superintendent, and most creditable to those who under his orders have accomplished the work.

Such energy and industry deserve reward. His Lordship in Council is therefore pleased to direct that double pay shall be given to the whole establishment which has been employed on the electric telegraph between Agra and Calcutta, for the month of March, during which their exertions have accomplished the opening of the first great section of the Indian electric telegraph.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. ALLEN, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### NEW CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AT RANGOON.

**Fort William, March 20, 1854.**—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize a cantonment joint magistrate for the station of Rangoon, and to appoint the brigade-major for the time being at that place to the situation.

### COURT MARTIAL.

#### LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CUMMING.

**Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, March 17, 1854.**—At a general court-martial, assembled at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 23rd, 1854, Lieut. W. Cumming, H.M.'s 32nd regt., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

1st. For gross disrespect to his superior officer, Capt. Moore, H.M.'s 32nd foot, in having at Rawul Pindee, Dec. 26, 1853, proceeded to the quarters of Lieut. J. Hallows, H.M.'s 87th regt., and insisted on reopening a dispute with that officer, which had been amicably settled two days previously, in the presence and with the sanction of Capt. Moore, to whom he, Lieut. Cumming, also apologized for rejecting his mediation at the early stage of the difference, and he, Lieut. Cumming, at the settlement of the said dispute, having been released from the arrest in which he had been placed by Capt. Moore, on the express understanding that the dispute was to be considered as finally settled.

2nd. For having, at Rawul Pindee, on Dec. 26, 1853, given a challenge to Lieut. Hallows, 87th foot, to fight a duel with him, Lieut. Cumming.

**Finding.**—Lieut. W. Cumming, 32nd regt., guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the word "gross," of which he is acquitted. With regard to the second charge, guilty.

To be severely reprimanded.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General C.-in-C., East Indies.

**Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.**—The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence of the court, but is unable to accord his approval of it, and declines to inflict it; the punishment awarded being, in his Excellency's opinion, quite inadequate to the serious offences of which Lieut. Cumming has been convicted.

Lieut. Cumming is to be released from arrest, and directed to rejoin his regiment for duty, without delay.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BERFORD, G. M. G. to be civ. auditor N. W. P. March 21.  
CARMICHAEL, C. P. to be asst. sec. to Govt. N. W. P.  
CARNEGIE, P. dep. coll. in Allahabad, prom. to 2nd grade.  
CHAPMAN, G. C. S. to be dep. mag. 24-Pergunnahs, with powers of a mag. and to be dep. coll. in the same dist. March 9.  
CHRISTIE, J. extra asst. at Loodianah, to be an ext. asst. at Simla for two years' duration.  
DAVIS, H. M. to be register of deeds in the dist. of Noacolly.  
DONNITHORNE, W. S. resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. fr. end of April.  
DUNLOP, R. H. W. to be superint. of the Dehra Dhooon, Mar. 21.  
FORSYTH, T. D. to offic. as depy. commis. of the Kangra dist. dur. abs. of C. B. Bayley, March 22.  
GORDON, D. J. to be postmr. of Ghatal and Keerpoy, March 17.  
GRANT, J. P. to be sec. to Govt. of India, foreign dept. March 22.  
GREATHED, H. II. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Allahabad.  
HARRISON, E. F. to act as coll. of Backergunge, dur. abs. of Hampton.  
HERSCHEL, W. J. qual. for public serv. attached to Bengal div. of pres.  
LARMOUR, R. to be a mem. of the local comm. for management of the charitable dispensary at Mulnah.  
LOYD, T. K. to be mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur.  
LOWIS, J. M. to be in charge of sub-div. of Govindpore, with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Maundhoom.  
MANGLES, J. H. to be a mem. of the ferry fund committee at Bancoorah.  
MONEY, G. P. to be mag. and coll. of Allyghur, March 21.  
PROWETT, N. H. E. permitted to resign the Company's service.  
ROBERTS, J. B. to be asst. to ch. mag. of Calcutta, with pow. of a dep. superint. of police, fr. March 6.  
ROSE, H. to be regr. of deeds and marr. regr. in Beerbhoom.  
ROSS, J. G. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck, to assu. ch. of dist.  
SHANK, A. judge of Benares, rec. ch. of Gov. Gen.'s agcy. at Benares fr. H. C. Tucker, March 4.  
SHERER, J. W. to be jt. mag. of Allyghur.  
THORNHILL, M. B. to be jt. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimghur till further orders. March 21.  
TYLER, E. F. to be civ. and sess. judge of Mynpoory, March 21.  
UNWIN, H. to be agt. to Lieut. Gov. at Agra, March 21; to be commis. Agra div.  
WISE, J. P. to be a mem. of the local comm. of public inst. at Dacca.  
WOOD, B. superint. of chokies at Jellalore, is vested with powers of a superint. of salt chokies, within the Hidgellie agency.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, T. 1 mo.  
HAMPTON, R. 1 mo.  
HAMPTON, G. B. 2 mos.  
JACKSON, L. S. to Europe on furl.

LEAN, J. leave cane.  
 LINDSAY, C. R. to Nov. 8, to Deyrah, m.c.  
 POWER, J. 1 mo.  
 SHANK, A. leave cane.  
 TUCKER, H. C. 16 days.  
 VINCENT, F. A. 6 mos. m.c.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. 2 mos. leave to Presidency, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

LASCELLES, Rev. H. 1 mo. leave.

MALTBY, Rev. R. B. order for his remaining at Peshawar till rel. cane.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. R. G. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
 BODDAM, Lieut. H. M. art. to make over ch. of the district and station staff at Arracan, to Lieut. Gibbs dur. his absence.  
 BOGLE, Lieut. col. Sir A. fr. 22nd to 48th N.I.  
 BRASER, Lieut. J. adj. and acting 2nd in com. regt. of Ferozepore, to offic. as qr. mr. v. Sheffield.  
 BROWNLOW, Super. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Engs. brought on the effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15 in suc. to Maunsell pro. for the augmentation.  
 CHESNEY, Super. 2nd Lieut. G. T. Engs. brought on the effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15 in suc. to Oliphant pro. for the augmentation.  
 CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. to be supt. of Abkaree Mehal in Allahabad.  
 CRASTER, Super. 2nd Lieut. G. A. Engs. brought on the effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15 in suc. to Stuart pro. for the augmentation.  
 COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. to continue to offic. as maj. of brigade at Prome until relieved by Lieut. Ross.  
 DARLING, Ens. P. 24th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. March 26 in suc. to Lawrence dec.  
 DORIA, Capt. R. A. to be com of 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent.  
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. H. executive eng. Tenasserim div. to be executive eng. Delhi div.  
 EDWARDS, Capt. G. R. asst. to supt. of operations for sup. of Thuggee to offic. as gen. supt. during leave of Capt. Sleeman.  
 EWART, Capt. N. T. 30th N.I. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. Cawnpore div. dur. abs. of Lindsay.  
 FAGAN, Lieut. C. S. to be 2nd. in com. of 1st reg. inf. Hyderabad conting. March 27.  
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. L. J. 6th L.C. to be capt. of a troop fr. March 21, in suc. to Boys dec.  
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. 55th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, March 31.  
 FIDDES, Col. T. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 42nd N.I.  
 FINNIS, Lt. col. J. fr. 38th to 67th N.I. March 7.  
 FORBES, Lieut. F. M. H. 39th N.I. ret. to duty, March 17.  
 FORSTER, Lieut. T. F. 39th N.I. to be adjt. of the Sheklhawtee batt. v. Babbage, March 6.  
 FRASER, 1st Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty.  
 GAMBIER, Ens. C. H. Fitzroy, to do duty with 7th N.I. at Berrampore, Feb. 9.  
 GARNETT, 2nd Lieut. A. W. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 GODBY, Lieut. R. F. to act as adjt. to 35th N.I. v. Commelin, nom. to offic. in the army commis. dept. March 6.  
 GIBBS, Lieut. J. T. adj. 68th N.I. to rec. ch. of district and station staff at Arracan du. abs. of Lieut. Boddam.  
 GULLIVER, 2nd Lieut. H. W. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Strachey, pro. for the augmentation.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. G. A. 2nd cav. Hyderabad cont. to be 2nd com. v. Murray, trans. March 27.  
 HENDERSON, Ens. D. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 HILL, Ens. E. to be adj. 1st reg. cav. Hyderabad conting.  
 HILLERSDEN, Capt. W. R. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of div. v. Baker.  
 HOPKINS, Unattached Ens. J. to act as qr. mr. regt of Ferozepore, v. Sheffield, March 7.  
 HOME, 2nd Lieut. D. C. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 INNES, 2nd Lieut. C. D. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Pott, pro. for the augmentation.  
 JENKINS, Lieut. F. H. 57th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 JERVIS, Lieut. S. C. to be an assist. to the superint. of the Akyab and Chittagong road.  
 KENNEDY, Capt. J. H. act. cantonment adj. at Jaulnah to be marriage regr. for dist. north of Godavery riv.  
 LANE, Lieut. C. S. 26th L.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 17th N.I. v. Fuller.  
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. Col. H. 58th N.I. to be a brigadier of 2nd class to complete the estab. in suc. to Tennant, dec.  
 LEEDS, Lieut. F. 47th N.I. to do duty with 4th Sikh local infy.  
 LEES, Lieut. W. N. 42nd L.I. to offic. as prin. of Calcutta Madressa College, *ex-officio* visitor and director of Hooghly Madressa, and examiner of candidates for situation of law officer, dur. abs. of Dr. A. Sprenger.

LENNOK, Lieut. col. W. G. fr. 67th N.I. to 38th L.I. Mar. 7.  
 LOCKWOOD, Cornet J. C. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.  
 LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. 68th N.I. to do duty with Arracan batt. to proc. to Naraghain, and take com. of blockhouse at that post, and of detach. of batt. there.  
 LYALL, Cornet W. T. 63rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 21, in suc. to Boys, dec.  
 MACLEAN, Ens. C. S. to do duty with 44th N.I. at Dinapore.  
 MARSHALL, Lieut. col. G. T. fr. 12th to 59th N.I.  
 MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. F. R. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 MCANDREW, Lieut. G. 47th N.I. to act as adj. to detach. under com. of Major Pott.  
 MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. fr. 48th to 22nd N.I.  
 METCALFE, Ens. H. D. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 MONTGOMERIE, 2nd Lieut. T. G. engs. to be 1st asst. in the great trigonometrical survey; brought on the effective strength of the corps, fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Gulliver, prom. for the augmentation.  
 MOORE, Lieut. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, Mar. 7.  
 MURRAY, Lieut. W. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to be 2nd in com. v. Doria, prom. March 27.  
 OLIPHANT, 2nd Lieut. W. S. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Young, prom. for the augmentation.  
 OSBORN, Ens. R. D. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 9.  
 OWEN, Ens. W. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 PASKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. attached to 1st co. sappers and miners, to be an asst. in the civil engineer's dept. in the Punjab.  
 PASKE, Lieut. E. H. 58th N.I. 2nd in com. 1st Sikh local inf. to be an asst. commis. in the Punjab, March 31.  
 PACKE, Lieut. E. H. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.  
 PETTINGAL, Lieut. col. E. fr. 45th to 12th N.I.  
 POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Smith, pro. for the augmentation.  
 POTT, Brev. capt. S. engs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 POWYS, Lieut. J. 61st N.I. to be supt. Dhoon canals, N.W. Provinces, March 28.  
 PRIOR, Brev. maj. C. 64th N.I. offic. dep. asst. adj. gen. of Lahore div. to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. of div. in suc. to Pond, on furl.  
 RABAN, Lieut. H. to act as 2nd in com. Sylhet lt. inf. batt.  
 RAIKES, Capt. R. N. 2nd in com. Gwalior conting. to act as commandant dur. abs. of Brev. maj. A. C. Dewar.  
 REVELLY, Lieut. W. to act as adjt. to a detach. consisting of Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, light and rifle cos. and a sub-div. of No. 4 co. during its separation fr. reg. h. q. March 10.  
 ROSS, Capt. A. H. 42nd L.I. dep. asst. adj. gen. of div. to be an asst. adj. gen. of div. in suc. to Pond, on furl.  
 ROSS, Ensign S. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
 RUSSELL, Lieut. L. to be an asst. to the superint. of the Akyab and Chittagong road.  
 SANCTUARY, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. appt. to be adjt. of the regt. is cancelled, March 3.  
 SCOTT, Ensign E. H. 55th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing, proc. towards Peshawar.  
 SIMPSON, Ensign E. H. 39th N.I. to do duty with Kelat-i-Ghilzee regt.  
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. de C. art. to be com. of 4th comp. art. v. Ward, res. March 27.  
 SMITH, Brev. capt. R. B. engs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 SMITH, Lieut. A. S. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 25, in suc. to Laurence, dec.  
 SMITH, Lieut. W. H. to act as detach. staff to troops serving at Bazeed.  
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. C. T. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 STEWART, Super. 2nd lieut. P. engs. brought on the effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Howe, pro. for the augmentation, to be executive eng. 8th div. grand trunk road, v. Gulliver.  
 STRACHEY, Brev. capt. R. engs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.  
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. act. asst. adj. gen. of Hyderabad subsid. force at Secunderabad, to be marriage regr. for districts south of Godavery river.  
 TENNANT, 2nd Lieut. J. F. eng. to be 1st asst. in the great trigonometrical survey.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 10th N.I. permitted to rejoin his regt. to do duty with Arracan batt.  
 TREVOR, Super. 2nd lieut. W. S. eng. brought on the effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Garnett, pro. for the augmentation.  
 TROTTER, 2nd Lieut. A. J. A. A. to do duty with 1st comp. 1st batt. dur. abs. of Turnbull.  
 TROUP, Lieut. col. C. fr. 59th to 45th N.I.  
 VINCENT, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. appt. to be an assist. commiss. The Punjab is cancelled at his own request.  
 WALKER, Super. 2nd lieut. E. engs. brought on the effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Innes, pro. for the augmentation.  
 WARRAND, Super. 2nd lieut. W. E. engs. brought on the

effective strength of the corps fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Pollard, pro. for the augmentation.

WARREN, Col. G. fr. 42nd N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.

WELSH, 2nd Lieut. D. G. 5th co. 8th batt. art. on his return from leave to Australia, to do duty with 4th co. 5th batt. and No. 11 lt. field battery, pending the result of his application to be posted to the latter company.

YOUNG, Brev. capt. C. B. engs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, for the augmentation.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

##### CAVALRY.

PRENDERGAST, M. M. March 16.

##### INFANTRY.

FARQUHARSON, C. M. March 17.

GRANT, R. J. March 17.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTON, Brev. maj. N. D. 6th L.C. to Nov. 30, m.c. previous leave canc.

BOWRING, Capt. G. G. 59th N.I. leave canc.

BROWN, Lieut. C. L. 46th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to pres. under old regulations.

BUCKLEY, Ens. F. A. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Darjeeling, under old regulations.

CARFY, 2nd Lieut. De V. F. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, under old regulations.

CAUTLEY, Lieut. col. P. T. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. to retire.

CHANNER, Capt. G. G. art. fr. Apr. 2 to Nov. 30, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

COMBE, Brev. maj. H. T. 1st Eur. fus. 5 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.

COOKSON, Lieut. S. B. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.

CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. inv. est. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c. under new regulations.

DANSEY, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. fr. March 20 to Nov. 30, to Nynce Tal and Almorah, on m.c. under old regulations.

DYKE, Capt. A. H. 25th M.I. to May 20, prep. to Eur. prev. leave canc.

ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. asst. res. at Nagpore, leave canc.

FAGAN, Brev. capt. C. G. 8th L.C. to Sept. 15, Mussoorie.

FOWLE, Lieut. C. T. 22nd N.I. 18 mo. furl. to Eur. under new regulations.

FRASER, Capt. J. E. 4th N.I. 2 years furl. to Eur. under new regulations.

GILBERT, Lieut. E. K. O. 27th N.I. 6 mo. pres. and hills north of Deyrah, under old regulations.

GLANVILLE, 2nd Lieut. G. J. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new regulations.

GRAHAM, Cornet J. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.

GRIFFIN, Ens. R. D. 64th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.

HANDSCOMB, Lieut. col. J. H. 40th N.I. 12 mo. furl. to Europe on m.c. under old regulations.

HARRIS, Capt. A. asst. commissr. at Mithunkote to May 12, 3 years to Europe on furl. to embark at Bombay, old regulations.

HEARSEY, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

HENDERSON, Capt. G. 30th N.I. 3 years.

HICKEY, Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. leave cancelled at his request.

HOME, Brig. R. 8 mo. fr. March 16 to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. under new regulations.

LAMB, Lieut. J. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to Cashmere, under old regulations.

LANCE, Lieut. W. H. 74th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Almorah and Lohoghaunt, under old regulations.

LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. E. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, under old regulations.

LESLIE, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Darjeeling, under old regulations.

LONGDEN, Maj. H. E. on spec. du. in Kangra Hills, leave canc.

LYALL, Cornet W. T. 6th L.C. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, under old regulations.

MACINTYRE, Ens. D. 66th Goorka regt. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.

MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. to Oct. 1, Meerut.

MARSDEN, Maj. F. C. dep. commissr. of Goorgaira, 2 mo. prep. to 1 year's leave to England.

MARTIN, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to pres.

MASTER, Maj. R. A. 11th irr. cav. 6 days fr. Feb. 20, to enable him to rejoin.

MATTHEW, Lieut. col. J. 17th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 13, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

MILLIGAN, 1st Lieut. G. art. 3 years' furl. to Europe, under old regulations.

MOIR, Capt. G. art. 2 years to Europe on furl. to embark at Bombay, new regulations.

MURRAY, 1st Lieut. R. art. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15 to Nynce Tal, hills north of Deyrah and Simla, under old regulations.

PARLEY, Ens. B. T. B. 7th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15 to pres. under old regulations.

PRESENT, 1st Lieut. T. art. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Kemaon and hills north of Deyrah, under old regulations.

RUSSELL, Cornet F. W. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15 to Cashmere, under old regulations.

SIDDONS, Capt. G. R. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15 to hills north of Deyrah, under old regulations.

SLEEMAN, Capt. J. gen. superint. of operations for sup. of Thuggee, 1 mo. prep. to Eur.

STEWART, Col. J. C.B. 31th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe on furl. on m.c. new regulations.

STEWART, Ens. A. McL. 61th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15 to Cashmere, under old regulations.

STEWART, Capt. R. 16th N.I. fr. Apr. 20 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, hills north of Deyrah, and Simla, under old regulations.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. T. 41st N.I. fr. Mar. 15 to Nov. 1, to Nynce Tal and Almorah on m.c. under old regulations.

THOMSON, Ens. W. B. 13th N.I. Oct. 15.

THOMSON, Lieut. I. R. 29th N.I. 6 mos. fr. Apr. 15, to Kangra, under old regulations.

TYLER, Ens. J. H. 20th N.I. 6 mos. fr. Apr. 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.

VINCENT, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. 6 mos. fr. Mar. 20, to Cawnpore, under old regulations.

WATSON, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Nynce Tal and Almorah, under old regulations.

WESTERN, Brev. maj. J. R. engs. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to pres. prep. to app. fr. furl. to Europe.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Surg. F. M.D. 13th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art.

ATKINSON, Assist. surg. A. R. M.D. to return to Lahore in ch. of 2nd and 4th cos. 4th batt. art. Mar. 9.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. 2nd batt. art. to relieve Asst. surg. Atkinson fr. med. ch. of lt. wing of that batt. March 9.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to assume med. ch. of 43rd N.I. dur. abs. of Corbyn, March 8; to rec. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Corbyn.

CARDEW, Surg. G. S. 33rd N.I. to med. ch. of the div. and station staff at Barrackpore, March 10.

CHAPMAN, Surg. H. perm. to retire on pension fr. March 31.

COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 50th N.I. at Jaunpore.

CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. M.B. 43rd N.I. to proceed to Julundur and relieve Asst. surg. Stokes, fr. med. ch. of 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art. proceeding to Sealkote, March 8.

DALE, Asst. surg. A. J. to proceed to Pegu.

DALY, Asst. surg. D. O. M.D. to med. ch. of hd. qrs. and 2nd comp. 6th batt. art.

DALY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. to proceed, and place himself under the orders of the superint. surg. Agra circle, March 8.

DUKE, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Tipperah.

DUKE, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to med. ch. of corps of Guides, v. Lyell.

GARRAD, Vet. surg. J. W. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.

GIBSON, Surg. A. 65th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 40th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. M. Keller.

GREENHOW, Asst. surg. H. M. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Chinsurah.

JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. to rem. at Meerut, to do duty with 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. on its arrival, March 8.

KNIGHT, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. placed at disp. of supt. surg. Peshawur circle.

LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. J. J. T. to proc. to Umballah.

MACANISH, Surg. 17th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th co. 8th batt. art. and No. 15 lt. field battery.

MCLOSH, Surg. J. M.D. to make over med. ch. of detach. Beng. art. at Prome, to Asst. surg. Mudge.

MCRAE, Surg. D. 74th N.I. to aff. med. aid in the Cawnpore station and magazine hospital, and to recruits of 38th N.I. in addition to his other duties, v. Bond, March 10.

MOUAT, Surg. F. J. posting to 3rd N.I. is cancelled.

NAISMITH, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. March 26, v. Davidson, retired.

PATON, Surg. G. to be postmr. gen. N.W. provinces.

PITT, Surg. W. posting to 15th N.I. is cancelled.

PICHALE, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Umballah.

RIND, Surg. McN. 7th L.C. to civ. and staff med. duties at Julundur.

SPRY, Assist. surg. W. H. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani.

STEWART, Civ. assist. surg. H. to affil. med. aid to a detach. of that regt. on duty at Azinghur, March 6.

STEWART, Assist. surg. C. M.D. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. to Henzadah and ass. med. ch. of Pegu lt. inf. dur. abs. of De Benzy.

STOKES, Surg. J. McD. to rec. med. ch. of 29th N.I.

TAYLOR, Assist. surg. E. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd batt. art. fr. Surg. J. Davidson.

TOWNSEND, Assist. surg. T. C. to return to Delhi and do duty with 26th L.I.

WALLICH, Surg. G.C. M.D. 37th, to assume ch. of 48th N.I. in addit. to his present duties, March 10.  
WELLS, Assist. surg. W. W. to be surg. fr. March 31, v. Chapman, retired.  
WHITE, Assist. surg. J. M.D. 13th irreg. cav. to affd. med. aid to 3rd co. 7th batt. art. and ch. 5 lt. field batt. ret. fr. the annual practice.  
WHITE, Assist. surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd co. 7th batt. art. and No. 5 lt. field batt.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
HICKMAN, T. March 18.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BICKNELL, Vet. surg. J. 18 mo. furl. to Eur. under new regulations.  
PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. 18 mo. to Eur. on furl. on m.c. new regulations.  
ROSS, Assist. surg. J. T. C. 1st Punjaub cav. 7 mo. to Murrece hills.  
THORPE, Assist. surg. E. C. M.D. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 3.  
TOPE, Surg. J. T. leave canc.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## STAFF.

Lieut. col. H. Havelock, c.s. dep. adj. gen.; Capt. T. Gilley, mil. sec.; Lieut. T. Williams, A.D.C.; Dr. Hall, dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, to accompany C.-in-C. of Bombay to the Dekkan; Brev. col. H. Bates, 98th, to be mil. sec. to gov. of Bombay.

## INFANTRY.

10th. Capt. S. B. Lamb, passed exam. as surveyor; Lieut. M. V. Bull, to April 30, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—22nd. Ens. B. M. Deane, to June 23, to Rawul Pindee and Murrece, on m.c.—24th. Lieut. S. J. J. Burns, to off. as interp. 22nd.—43rd. Lieut. C. Calvert, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. F. Girardot, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. C. R. Mure, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Capt. W. Payn, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Captain H. J. Darell, to October 14, to Cashmere; Asst. surg. J. Crerar, to rel. Surg. A. Paton fr. med. ch. of detach. of art. recruits at Umballah.—61st. Lieut. col. W. H. Vicars, 3 mos. to Bombay and 2 years to England; Lieut. Richardson, to March 24, in ext.—75th. Lieut. W. H. Urquhart to April 14, 1855, in ext. to Umballa and England, on m.c.; Capt. C. E. P. Gordon, pl. at disp. of Govt. for employ und. exec. eng. Jullundur Doab.—81st. Capt. C. E. Goodwin, to March 31, in ext.—83rd. Lieut. H. S. Cooper, to Oct. 15, 1855, to rem. in England, on m.c.—86th. Capt. J. H. Kirby, passed as surveyor; Lieut. J. K. D. Mackenzie, passed as surveyor; Lieut. R. Henry, to be superint. of works on the Nagpoor dak line, v. Macdonald, dec.; Ensign R. J. Wallace, perm. to retire.—90th. Lieut. col. T. M. Wilson, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla; Capt. R. Roney, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Darjeeling; Lieut. G. H. Cochrane, 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 12 mos. to Ceylon, Mauritius, or New South Wales, on m.c.—98th. Capt. E. J. Ellerman, to Sept. 22, to Penang and the Straits.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT, Mrs. C. A. d. at Calcutta, May 19.  
BOYLE, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, March 1.  
BRIND, wife of Capt. J. art. d. at Peshawur, Feb. 27.  
BROOKE, wife of Capt. J. C. d. at Kherwara, March 14.  
COLLINER, wife of Mr. d. at Umballah, March 15.  
COLES, Mrs. A. G. d. at Calcutta, March 20.  
COVENTRY, wife of Lieut. col. F. s. at Nowgong, March 17.  
COWIE, wife of T. H. d. at Seepore, March 14.  
DIXON, wife of T. A. s. on board the ship *Sutlej*, March 14.  
D'MELLO, Mrs. P. H. d. at Calcutta, March 27.  
FITZGERALD, wife of Lieut. 10th N.I. s. at Rangoon, March 16.  
GARSTIN, wife of C. c.s. d. at Pankabaree, March 21.  
GORDON, wife of Dr. C. A. s. at Mean Meer, March 30.  
GRAVES, Mrs. James, s. Chinsurah, March 23.  
HATHAWAY, wife of C. M.D. d. at Lahore, March 22.  
HAWES, wife of Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. fus. s. at Jubbulpore, March 17.  
HEBERDEN, wife of Lieut. s. at Chinsurah, March 21.  
HILLIARD, wife of J. M.D. s. at Barrackpore, Mar. 25.  
HOLROYD, wife of Capt. G. 43rd L.I. s. at Simla, March 26.  
JENNINGS, wife of C. R. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 26.  
KEELAN, Mrs. H. d. at Deyrah Doon, Mar. 25.  
LAYARD, wife of Capt. F. P. 19th N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Mar. 25.  
LEWIS, Mrs. G. A. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 21.  
LORD, Mrs. G. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 20.  
MAINWARING, wife of Lieut. N.W. 73rd N.I. s. at Meerut, Mar. 23.  
MATHEWS, Mr. F. H. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 19.  
MAYLARK, wife of H. W. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 15.  
MCDONELL, wife of W. T. c.s. d. at Chuprah, Mar. 14.  
MURRAY, wife of Lieut. C. 70th N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Apr. 1.  
ROOKE, Mrs. E. s. at Mugra, Mar. 10.  
SKEARS, Mrs. A. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 30.  
SMITH, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 25.  
THOMPSON, wife of Lieut. G. H. d. at Ferozepore, Mar. 31.

YOUNG, wife of W.G. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 24.

## MARRIAGES.

BAKER, F. W. to Matilda Martha, d. of J. Appleton, at Calcutta.  
HUDSON, H. R. to Henrietta, d. of the late F. Saunders, at Calcutta, Mar. 28.  
JAMES, C. to Augusta, d. of the late T. W. King, at Cawnpore, Mar. 16.  
JEFFERY, Vet. surg. S. W. 9th L.C. to Elizabeth C. d. of the late B. Chimmo, at Calcutta, Mar. 18.  
MAYHEW, Maj. 1st asst. adjt. gen. to Maria E. d. of the late G. G. Macpherson, at Calcutta, Apr. 3.  
MCGILVERAY, A. to Miss M. Carswell, at Calcutta, Apr. 1.  
POURCAIN, C. D. St. to Miss Adeline C. Perrier, at Calcutta, Mar. 19.  
TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. to Emily, d. of the late T. Phillips, at Cawnpore, April 4.  
WHYTE, Alex. to Mary R. d. of the late Capt. F. H. W. Hawkins, at Calcutta, Mar. 30.  
YOUNG, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to Frances J. E. d. of W. S. Goodeve, at Calcutta, Mar. 29.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, J. at Calcutta, aged 42, March 11.  
BELL, L. M. s. of James, at Calcutta, aged 4, March 21.  
BOYS, Capt. W. J. E. 6th L.C. at Almorah, March 21.  
BRIND, wife of Capt. James, art. at Peshawur, March 2.  
BROWNE, Archibald, s. of Lieut. col. art. at Peshawur, aged 4.  
COVENTRY, inf. s. of Lieut. col. at Nowgong, March 17.  
D'CRUZ, Eliza, wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 25, March 26.  
ELIAS, wife of M. B. at Simla, aged 28, March 18.  
FENWICK, Hester H., inf. d. of Maj. H.M.'s 10th, at Meean Meer, March 24.  
HEBERDEN, Henrietta E. d. of Lieut. 3rd Eur. reg. at Chinsurah, aged 5, March 18.  
HOUGHTON, wife of Lieut. col. R. 63rd N.I. at Cawnpore, March 15.  
LAWRENCE, Capt. J. G. 24th N.I. at Calcutta, March 27.  
LEAL, Maria C. widow of the late P. at Calcutta, aged 89, Mar. 28.  
PERERIA, Miss Caroline, at Calcutta, aged 24, March 18.  
PIGOT, Ann S. d. of the late Capt. H. E. at Chinsurah, March 20.  
PLATTS, E. H. wife of J. T. at Lahore, aged 20, March 22.  
ROSS, Wm. W. S. s. of Lieut. W. H. D. 28th N.I. at Umballah, aged 2, March 30.  
SCOTT, Mary Anne, wife of the late E. at Calcutta, aged 51, March 10.  
SEWELL, Arthur, s. of Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 17.  
SWAN Evelina A. d. of the late J. at Calcutta, aged 10, April 1.  
SWINTON, Cornet G. K. 4th L.C. at Sealkote, aged 21, Mar. 17.  
THORNTON, J. P. at Calcutta, aged 44, April 1.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 20. Steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Maulmain; Clairvoyant, Sergeant, Coringa.—21. Steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon; Hindoo, Miller, Melbourne; Patel Rozack, Andrew, Rangoon; Forbes, Johnstone, Sydney.—23. Adelaide, Pavey, London and Madras.—24. Screw steamer Paou Shun, Burt, Hongkong and Singapore.—25. Negrais, Kidd, Maulmain.—26. Steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Maulmain and Rangoon; Joseph Manook, McKenzie, Rangoon.—27. Steamer Sesostris, Niblett, Maulmain and Rangoon.—28. Hebrides, Ferguson, Mauritius.—29. Rance, Campbell, Liverpool; State of Maine, Ford, London; Henri IV, Maubance, Melbourne.—30. Screw steamer Shanghai, Paterson, Hongkong and Singapore; Saladin, Mayers, Melbourne.  
APRIL 2. Eliza, Noble, Port Philip.—3. Steamer Hindostan, Tronson, Suez.—4. Alliance, Hyslop, Melbourne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clairvoyant.—Mrs. Sergent.  
Per steamer Berenice (March 21), from Rangoon.—Capt. Smith, M.I.; Lieut. McHutchin, M.I.; Lieut. Cahill; Ensign Waller, and 340 rank and file 40th B.N.I.  
Per Patel Rozack (March 21), from Rangoon.—Lieut. Wroughton, Ensign Phillips, 40th B.N.I.; 267 rank and file, Mrs. Andrew and child, Mr. and Miss Godfrey.  
Per Adelaide (March 23), from MADRAS.—Mrs. Murch, Mrs. Meland and 2 children.  
Per steamer Paou Shun (March 24), from HONG-KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Mann and family, and J. Hunt, Esq.  
Per steamer Tenasserim (March 26), from Rangoon.—Mrs. Malcolm and child, Lieut. Dickenson and lady, Ensign Reynolds, Maj. Chitty, Brev. Maj. Minchin, Lieut. Harris, Capt. Mein, Ensign Cox, Conductor Forsyth, 1 sergeant major.  
Per steamer Sesostris (March 27), from Rangoon.—H. Neville, and E. Rean, Esqrs., Messrs. Shaw and James.  
Per Joseph Manook (March 26), from Rangoon.—Mrs. Tulloh and child, Mrs. and Miss Johnson.  
Per steamer Shanghai (March 30), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. Gubbay, Mrs. Benjamin, and 2 children.  
Per Saladin.—Mrs. Cussen, Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. Baillie, wife, and child.  
Per Rance.—Misses Campbell and Caswell.  
Per State of Maine (March 20), from LIVERPOOL.—E. M. Dalyell, C. B. Massey, and H. T. Black.  
Per steamer Hindostan (April 3), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Lieut. and Mrs. Hailes, Gen. Fane, Capt. Fane; Messrs. J. Sconce, H. Sconce, and Gibbons; Dr. Farncombe, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. Chester, Col. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. Eckford, Capt. Horsburgh, Mr. Thein, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Ward, Synd Abdoolla, Dr. Elliott, Dr. McKebbin, P. and

O. Surgeon, and F. Steel and J. Johnson. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. Harrison. From MALTA.—Mr. Lindquist. From SUZ.—C. Chambers. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Craig. From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay. From MADRAS.—Capt. Power and Lieut. Davidson.

## DEPARTURES.

MAR. 16. Steamer Loodiana, Lambert, Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—17. Queen, Bell, London; Hydree, Row, Bombay.—18. Erin, Box, Pinang; Hamood, Tingate, Mauritius and Muscat; Orissa, —, —, —; Nouvelle Antigone, Dubroqua, Bourbon.—19. Fulwood, Fitzsimons, Liverpool; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Bombay; steamer Formosa, Christian, Pinang, Singapore, and China.—20. Theresa, Murrier, Bourbon; Hydroose, Eaglesham, Alleppey, Cannanore, and Bombay.—21. Caroline Read, Tibbetts, London; Joseph Bushby, Davey, London; Anne Mary, Harris, Mauritius; Shoe Gong, Mendham, Rangoon; steamer Fire Queen, —, —, —.—22. Jalawar, Macallan, Mauritius; Rajasthan, Kerr, Liverpool.—23. Arrow, Rodgers, Singapore; Cœur de Lion, Clendon, Mauritius; John Taylor, Cawket, Akyab.—24. Minerve, Cleret, Havre; Futtay Allum, Biale, Mauritius.—25. Aga Baker, Barnett, Rangoon; steamer Zenobia, —, —, —.—26. Edith Rose, Crowell, Boston; Cowasjee Family, Dando, Singapore and China; Lahore, Tesseymann, Rangoon; steamer Berenice, —, —, —.—30. City of Calcutta, Connell, London; Colonel Burney, Crisp, Rangoon; Trafalgar, McKidder, London.—31. Witch of the Wave, Miller, Boston; Dido, Youngerman, Singapore.—APRIL 1. Alfred, Voss, London; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Dale, Mauritius.—2. Newton, Whitney, Bombay.—4. Steamer Bombay, —, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bombay (April 4), to MADRAS and SUZ. To GALLÉ.—Mr. W. H. Hume. To SUZ.—Lor. H. Scott, Rev. H. Stobart, and Mrs. Molloy. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Graf. To MALTA.—Mr. Henderson. To MARSHALLS.—Captain Ireland and Mr. H. Lidars. From CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Mrs. E. Drummond, 2 children, Mrs. Molley, 2 children, infant, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Lord Schomberg Kerr, Col. Stuarts, Mr. Spence, Mr. James Masmyth, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Stuart, Hon. Capt. Powys, Capt. Durham, Mr. J. Brodie, Mr. Craik, A. McBeath and H. Bartlett. To MADRAS.—Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Ricketts, 2 children, 2 infants, Capt. and Mrs. Mann, child, infant, Capt. Mein, Capt. Ward, Lieut. Woodcock, Ens. Cox and private Griffiths, Mrs. J. F. Bell, Mrs. Smith, 2 children, and Mrs. C. Biggs.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 4, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 0	to 6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	Par. to 4 as.	prem.
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	dis. 1 12	.. 2 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	0 2	.. dis. 0 4

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2600 to 2650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 720
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.						
Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104	4	to 104	12	} per sa. wt.	
China Gold Bars .....	15	4	..	16		1
Gold Dust .....	13	0	..	13		8
Spanish Dollars .....	223	0	..	225	0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	222	0	..	223	0	
Sovereigns .....	10	0	..	10	1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16	0	..	16	4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20	9	..	20	10	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 7l. to 7l. 15s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 4, 1854).—Another fortnight has passed without being productive of much change in the Import Market. It has continued on a tolerably even course, and some descriptions of Cotton Goods are apparently looking up, dealers appearing more inclined to enter fairly into business. *Figured Shirtings*.—An improvement in prices has taken place with an increased demand. *Madapollams* are being taken in small lots at former prices, and in some instances a shade higher, though the demand is far from being active. *Jaconets*.—The demand appears to be on the increase, and sales of 23,050 pieces have been effected at various prices, ranging from 1-11-0 to 4-14-0 per piece. *Printed and Coloured Goods*.—The stock still continues larger, and sales are being effected on a moderate scale. *White Cotton Mule Twist*.—A little lower prices have been accepted. *Metals*.—A good demand exists. *Copper, Iron, and Spelter* maintain full prices, but in consequence of the firmness displayed by holders, sales have been much checked.

## MADRAS.

## MYSORE CHESS.

The following ingenious numerical table in chess has been invented by his Highness Maha Rajah Kristna Rajah Wodaver Bahadoor, Rajah of Mysore.

On this board of 64 squares, termed Poornataraculaturroo, the figures are placed according to the movements of the Knight, and will give a total of 260 in 116 different ways, by adding the figures horizontally, perpendicularly, and in a variety of other ways, taking at a time 8 spaces that bear the same relative position to each other.

11	46	21	52	13	44	19	54
22	49	12	45	20	53	16	43
47	10	51	24	41	14	55	18
50	23	48	9	56	17	42	15
35	8	25	64	29	40	57	2
26	63	36	5	60	1	30	39
7	34	61	28	37	32	3	58
62	27	6	33	4	59	38	31

It further rests with the ingenious to obtain the same singular numerical property on this board of 64 squares in which the Knight is made to move; as for instance, 130 if 4 spaces, 260 if 8 spaces, 520 if 16 spaces, 1,040 if 32 spaces, and 2,080 if 64 spaces are added together.

## MOHAMEDAN SOCIETY OF ARTS, ETC.

We have received a pamphlet, in Persian, from Madras, containing copies of papers on scientific and literary subjects read at the meeting of a society of natives lately established at that presidency. It is matter of congratulation to see these proceedings, which we hope will be followed at the other presidencies and stations in India where the communities are sufficiently large. The letter that accompanies the papers will explain more fully the objects of the society. Edward Balfour, one of the committee, is surgeon to the Body Guard, and Lord Curator of the Museum formed and forming at Madras, and it is to be hoped that the European servants of the Company, as well as other residents, will join, and give their countenance to such society:—

"Triplicane, Madras, March 7th, 1854.

"Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that weekly meetings have been held since November last, for the purpose of instituting a literary society amongst the Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras, these meetings being conducted, by appointment of a chairman and the reading of papers, in the manner pursued by similar societies in England.

"We have the honour to inclose, for your information, a copy of some of the papers which have been read, and to mention that it has been resolved by the provisional committee to call a public meeting of those interested in the advancement of science amongst the Mahomedan people, with a view to establishing a society of arts and science in Triplicane. The meeting will, with permission, be held in the Mudrassa-i-Azum, the school of H.H. the Nabob of the Carnatic, on Tuesday next, the 14th March, and your attendance is respectfully requested.

"We have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) "Edward Balfour, Khayre ood Deen Khan,  
Suraj ood Dowlah, Jan i Jahan Khan,  
Salar ool Moolk, Mustakeem Jung,  
Meerza Abdool Baki, Sumsam ood Dowlah,  
Itimadood Dowlah, Ahmad Ali,  
Munavur Jung, Meer Mohib Ali."

## BERAR AND ITS RESOURCES.

(from the *Bombay Times*, April 8.)

The cession of the province of Berar to the British raises an important question as to how we may best take advantage of its resources. We are told by a correspondent, who has been kind enough to call our attention to the subject, that it is a country capable of producing cotton to an unlimited extent, which alone will suffice to invest it with no mean importance in the eyes of the gentlemen of the Manchester school. To open out its resources, however, the want is that of general India, viz., the means of communication. Now it appears that the Godavery and Wardah rivers, are either navigable, or may readily be made so. Captain Fenwick has tried the experiment, and pointed out the obstacles and obstructions, and we learn that Captain McDowell, late of the Nizam's service, has made an offer to open the navigation at his private expense, on the condition of being allowed to levy a toll at the junction of the Godavery and Wardah rivers at Wone. We are not prepared to pronounce upon this gentleman's project from the evidence before us, as we cannot understand whether he proposes to render the upper Godavery navigable, or merely to institute a regular means of communication for parties inclined to use it. The Madras Government has rejected the proposal. It is however, most imperative for that government, now that it has full evidence before it, to apply itself immediately to the removal of such obstructions as exist to the navigation. Amongst these, as we understand, not the least formidable to natives is the system of exaction pursued by the petty zemindars on the banks. To these gentlemen no mercy should be shown; their black mail practices should not be tolerated for a moment. Government should give them due warning by a proclamation, and if this were disregarded, oust them at once. Depend upon it, there is no chance at all of native merchants embarking in an enterprise, the success of which must, in a great measure, depend on the caprice of a number of petty tyrants. To our mind the system of creating or maintaining a number of these Brummagen potentates to the detriment of the people at large is essentially bad.

We do not object to the holding of estates, but we do object to the power in many cases attached to such holding. We should in point of fact be very glad to see more private estates than there are in India, but at the same time should like to see their profits drawn legitimately from the improvement and cultivation of the land, and not from such petty exactions and extortions, as the one we are now complaining of. In a matter like this, however, we cannot expect a reform to be spontaneous. Government must, therefore, interfere with the strong hand. The opening up of the navigation of these rivers is a national matter, which no individual interest must be allowed to interfere with, or retard. These zemindars lose nothing by being prevented taxing the course of the stream, as there is no navigation upon it, thanks, partly to themselves. They should therefore be told distinctly, and at once, that all such right is for ever abolished. We incline to the belief that rivers are natural highways which no one has a right to obstruct. The only tolls that should ever be levied, are such as are needed to preserve or improve the navigation, and for works such as quays, wharves, &c., calculated to facilitate trade.

If we wish to see an ill example of the effects of allowing rivers to be laden with unjust tolls, we may look at the city of London, with its infamous coal-tax, pressing heavily on the heads of the poor, and injuring, not a little, the trade of the place itself. In like manner, we could point to other rivers in England, which have been loaded with unjust tolls. In the corrupt old times, when the nobility had pretty much their own way, claims, such as these of our Godavery zemindars, were elected into rights which have not easily been got rid of. This error must be avoided in India. There is no apparent difficulty in establishing a good system at the outset, and such must be done. We have European science, and European experience to guard us from error, and the plain conclusion is, that error must not be tolerated. We are sorry that we cannot speak more confidently on Captain McDowell's plan; but the truth is, that we cannot make out from his letter to Government, whether he would fit up an experimental expedition, establish a line of communication, or take means to improve the river itself. Our idea is, that he simply proposes to make one or more mercantile trips to show the way. In this case Government have very properly declined to entertain his proposition to levy a toll—to which he would have no right.—*Bombay Times*.

## DEATH OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of his Excellency Lieutenant-General William Staveley, c.b., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army. The melancholy event took place on the morning of the 4th April, in his transit-carriage, shortly after his departure from Tippicadoo. We learn, the General since leaving Madras had improved in health and spirits, and early on the morning of the 4th expressed himself as being

"never better in his life." At Bandipoorah he partook of an excellent breakfast, and on arrival at Tippicadoo left his carriage, and walked some few yards. Upon his re-entering the transit, he laid down as if for the purpose of going to sleep, into which he immediately fell, and from that passed to death, without the slightest struggle or groan.

The body was examined on the morning of the 5th at Ootacamund, and extensive disease of the heart was discovered.

The remains of his Excellency were interred on the afternoon of the 5th April. We annex a statement of the Lieut.-General's services.

"Lieut.-Gen. William Staveley, c.b., joined the army under the Duke of Wellington at Oporto, in May, 1809, and was present at the battle of Talavera, actions at Pombal, Redinha Poz d'Arouce, and Sierra de Moita; battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at the actions of Osma and Morillas, battle of Vittoria, passage of the Bidassoa, storming the heights of Vera, action at Sarree, battle of the Nivelle, battles of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec. 1813, near Bayonne, passage of the Adour, storming St. Etienne and investment of the citadel of Bayonne, actions at Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse. Served also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris. He has received the war medal with eight clasps, and a reward of 100*l.* per annum, for distinguished service through the Peninsular war, and the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris. Was wounded severely on the last occasion."

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, April 8, 1854.*—With great grief the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army the demise of His Excellency Lieutenant-General William Staveley, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief at this presidency, which event took place at Tippicadoo, on the 4th instant.

On this melancholy occasion, the flag of the fort will be hoisted half-mast high, and seventeen minute-guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal military stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs, that the officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's army will wear mourning for a fortnight from the present date.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,  
H. C. MONTGOMERY, Chief Secretary.

The announcement of the death of his Excellency Lieutenant-General William Staveley, c.b., makes known that the command of the Madras army is again vacant, for the eighth time within eighteen years; during which period the command in chief has been held by the following officers:—Sir P. Maitland; Sir J. Nicholls; Sir S. Whittingham; Sir Hugh Gough; Lieut.-Gen. Marquis of Tweeddale, who was Governor as well as Commander-in-Chief; Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Berkeley, 13th March, 1848; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, 29th September, 1851; Major-Gen. Staveley, 27th October, 1853.

In the intervals between the departure or death of one Commander-in-Chief and the arrival of another, it is customary for the senior general officer of division to take the command of the forces, and since Sir Jasper Nicholls, this is the fifth time that such temporary command has been held. In consequence of the death of General Staveley, Major-General Sewell, c.b., commanding the Mysore division, being senior of the division generals, now becomes commander of the forces, but without a seat in Council, and therefore without the emoluments of a civil councillor, 5,000 rupees per mensem.—*Oerland Athenæum*, April.

**SCARCITY OF FOOD.**—The *Madras Athenæum* declares that food will this year be twice as dear throughout that presidency as in ordinary seasons. The scarcity will be most severely felt in Cuddalore, where, however, the population will to a great extent be employed on public works.

**THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL AND THE ATHENÆUM.**—The *Madras Examiner* states, that the accountant-general of that presidency is about to institute proceedings against the *Athenæum* for "its alleged malicious and long-continued vilification of that officer, with reference to the corruption and dishonesty charged against him in the matter of the Tanjore bonds and other matters."

**THE BISHOP OF MADRAS** consecrated the new church at Coonor, on the Neilgherries, on the 8th April.

DR. JOHN SCOTT has been presented by his numerous patients, with a pair of double-branched silver candelabra and a silver coffee-pot, as a tribute of their respect and esteem.



**MALABAR OIL.**—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* thus writes from Calicut:—"The excellent Malabar fish-liver oil made here is being sent in large quantities to the medical officers of the various presidencies. Its beneficial effects have been experienced by many. Such is the great demand for the oil, that even the trade is busy with its manufacture."

**AT A VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT** held before the Hon. Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight, Commissary, Mr. Henry Nelson (of the firm of Parry and Co.) and Mr. Benjamin Brooks, were sworn in; the latter as registrar, and the former as marshal, of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and took the usual oaths of allegiance.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** has left the presidency on a tour of review and inspection. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the occasion of his leaving.

**ELEPHANTS CAUGHT IN CAGES.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* states, that in Coimbatore elephants are caught in cages. An immense cage is erected in the jungle, and the elephant driven into it by the hunters. The objection to this plan is, that the cage is immovable, and the elephants find out the device. In Travancore they are caught in pits, but the plan is attended with considerable danger. The writer, therefore, asks for suggestions as to the readiest mode of catching the animals.

**A CREWLESS SHIP.**—It is always a pleasant office to award merited praise, and especially so when the desert of the party lauded happens to exceed the common. On this principle we feel great satisfaction in testifying to the claim of Captain Rossiter, of the English barque *Ignis Fatuus*, just arrived in our roads, to the commendation of the press. He has accomplished a task probably without a parallel in the record of nautical achievements, having brought his vessel hither from Australia without a crew to navigate her. The *Ignis Fatuus*, belying her name, is a substantial craft, though of small dimensions, being only of 174 tons burthen. She is clipper-built, very sharp, and fitted up, as regards blocks, rigging, &c., in the most efficient manner. So far, she has all in her favour, but Captain Rossiter is not the less entitled to praise. He has brought her to Madras in the teeth of unprecedented difficulties, his navigating aids having consisted of one mate and an apprentice boy, the latter quite new to the sea; neither more nor less! His reason for leaving Australia without a crew was disinclination to submit to the outrageously extortionate demands of the seamen at Adelaide; and being the part owner of the craft, he ran both personal and pecuniary risk, for the sake of resisting gross imposition. Had the vessel encountered bad weather, she would most likely have been lost, and even though his life had been saved, he would by his daring enterprise have vitiated the insurance on her. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, it is a very remarkable feat. He had to beat nearly 2,000 miles in a high latitude, against strong westerly winds, before rounding Cape Leeuwin, and was throughout the voyage burthened with duties probably unexampled. Often he alone was on deck, working and steering the ship at the same time—officer of the watch, helmsman, and crew combined in one person—yet he made the passage in forty-five days—a very good run! Fortunately the *Ignis Fatuus* assisted by steering herself, when, as frequently happened, he was obliged to leave the wheel to attend to other matters. But that was a lucky accident. We think that Captain Rossiter is entitled to high commendation, and his two subordinates must of course share in it.—*Spectator*, March 22.

**THE screw steamer *Mauritius*** anchored in Madras roads April 5, after a protracted voyage of eighty-one days. It affords us (*Athenæum*) great pleasure to learn that the rumours prevalent here regarding her probable detention, are entirely unfounded, and that her non-appearance earlier is solely attributable to the heavy head winds she experienced nearly the whole time she has been out. It appears that she was obliged to steam nearly the whole distance.

**FURIOUS DRIVING.**—The following order has been issued to the Madras army:—"The Honourable the Court of Directors having had under recent consideration several cases of accident resulting from furious riding and driving in military cantonments, the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to protect the inhabitants against outrages of this nature. His Excellency, therefore, calls upon all commanding officers to exert themselves in suppressing, without delay, this objectionable practice."

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—Cornet W. Shakespear of the 3rd M.C. has been ordered to settle disputed boundaries in Malwa. Some six states are interlaced in one province, and the boundary disputes are endless.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* has heard that the Kamptee force is to be considerably reduced, and "Sindwarrah," "Chanda," and "Ryepore," to be made stations for single corps.—The 40th N.I., en route to Kamptee from Jaulnah, have had small-pox among them.—Head quarters and the right wing of H.M. 74th Highlanders reached Jackatalla on the 30th March.—A detachment of recruits for the infantry, under the command of Capt. Keating, 3rd L.I. had arrived from England on board the

ship *Diana*. They marched to St. Thomas's Mount.—H.M.'s 43rd regt. was paraded for review, by Maj.-Gen. Mackneil, commanding the centre division, on March 28.—Maj.-Gen. Sewell, C.B. commanding the division, will commence the half-yearly inspection of H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers this morning.—*Herald*, March 28.—April 4. The head-quarters of H.M.'s 51st regt., and the remaining portion of the right wing of H.M.'s 94th regt. embarked for England on the 4th of April, on board the ship *Hougoumont*.—Several sickness prevailed in Bangalore and its neighbourhood. Much deaths from cholera had occurred, and the small-pox was raging.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

#### BRIGADIER ELLIOTT'S FAREWELL ORDER.

*Rangoon*, Feb. 19th, 1851.—No. 1. Brigadier Elliott, K.H., will embark to-morrow morning with the head-quarters of H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I. for Madras and England, and is happy to give over command of the station to Brigadier Franklyn from this date.

On relinquishing the honourable command, consisting of the artillery, H.M.'s 51st K. O. L. I., 9th and 35th regiments of the Madras presidency, to which he was appointed at the commencement of hostilities with the Burmese government, Brigadier Elliott returns his sincere thanks to the heads of departments and commanding officers who acted under his orders during the earlier portion of the late operations, for the able assistance they have at all times afforded him.

The brigadier begs that all officers on the staff who have acted with him, or under his orders, in connexion with this brigade, will be assured of the high estimation in which they are held by him for the zeal and attention with which they executed the orders and instructions emanating from the brigadier himself; and he requests that Captain Lloyd, brigade-major, will accept his best thanks for the perfect efficiency and unwearied zeal which he has exhibited in performance of the onerous duties of his office, both at Prome, and since the arrival of the brigade at this station.

Commanding officers are desired to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the brigadier's admiration of their gallant conduct in the field, their patient endurance of sickness and privation, and their general good conduct, whether in camp or quarters, by which they have well sustained the reputation for gallantry, and high discipline which has distinguished the army of the Madras presidency, when and wherever employed.

In recording his sense of their excellent conduct, Brigadier Elliott remarks with pleasure that there has been but little crime, and that not an instance of lawless marauding or ill-treating of the inhabitants of the country by the troops forming this force, has occurred since its arrival in Burmah.

It is by such steadiness and discipline that the honour of the British name is supported, and the reputation of both officers and men enhanced.

Those regiments which are about to return to the presidency, embark with the conscious pride of men who have well performed their duty, and by their soldierly conduct won the approbation of their sovereign and the Government.

In a short time the troops who formed the 1st Madras brigade, late of the army of Burmah, will be dispersed, and in publishing this his last order, Brigadier Elliott assures the officers and men of the brigade, that he will always entertain the warmest interest in their welfare, and that wherever they may proceed, they will bear with them his hearty good wishes.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMES, C. H. to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Tinnevely, Mar. 31.  
SHUBRICK, C. J. act. civ. and sess. jud. zillah of Chingleput assum. ch. March 27.  
SMOLLETT, P. B. ret. to duty, March 30.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
ALEXANDER, H. S. March 30.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COCKERELL, J. R. 8 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
FREER, H. 1 month.  
ROBINSON, J. D. head assist. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Neilgherries.

### ECCELESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

HAMILTON, Rev. R. K. A.M. to do duty at Trichinopoly and Jackatalla.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. S. to be 1st lieutenant. fr. April. 1, v. Ward, ret.  
BEAN, Lieut. J. Engs. to be 1st lieutenant. fr. Feb. 15, to complete the estab.

BROCKMAN, Capt. H. J. 4th Asst. to Mysore commissioner, to be 3rd asst.  
 CHADWICK, Ens. R. A. 5th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Sept. 11, v. Skinner, dec.  
 CLERK, Capt. T. 3rd Asst. to commissr. and acting superint. of Astagram, to be superint. of Astagram.  
 COTTRELL, Lieut. C. C. 1st N.V. batt. to com. detach. of 2nd N.V. batt. at Poonamallee, as a temp. measure, April 4.  
 DAKYNE, Ens. H. F. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 17, v. Blair, dec.  
 DOBBS, Capt. R. S. supt. of Astagram, to be supt. of Chittledroog.  
 DUN, Lieut. E. W. 42nd N.I. to be adj. v. Harrison, from March 27.  
 FORD, Capt. B. 12th N.I. to be employed as exec. offr. under ord. of the department of public works.  
 FRASER, Cornet H. from do. du. B. troop H. art. to do duty 1st L.C. to join under orders fr. Adj.-Gen. of the Army, April 1.  
 GOLDINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. G. A. art. posted to 2nd batt. to continue to do du. with head qrs. 2nd batt. at the Mount, until return of A. comp. of that batt. fr. Burmah.  
 GRANT, Capt. W. D. 50th N.I. to act as dep. gr. mr. gen. of the army, as a temp. measure until the return of Capt. Gillilan fr. Burmah, April 1.  
 HAIG, 2nd Lieut. F. T. engs. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 15, to complete the estab.  
 HANDS, Lieut. col. F. W. fr. 6th to 29th N.I. March 30.  
 HARRINGTON, Ens. W. H. 42nd N.I. doing duty 2nd batt. art. perm. to proceed and join his corps via Calcutta, April 4.  
 HEWETSON, Ens. G. S. B. to do du. with 46th N.I. to join.  
 HICHENS, Ens. R. H. 29th N.I. ret'd. to du. Feb. 28.  
 HILL, Ens. H. S. to do du. 44th N.I. to join.  
 HITCHINS, 1st Lieut. B. C. art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt.  
 HORSLEY, Corn. F. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 11, v. Hay, dec.  
 HORSLEY, Lieut. W. H. engs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, to complete the estab.  
 HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. to be dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. to forces in Pegu, v. Darroch.  
 LUDLOW, Lieut. S. O. E. engs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, to complete the estab.  
 LUGARD, Ens. H. J. 47th N.I. to do duty with 50th N.I.  
 MACDONALD, Lieut. H. C. 35th N.I. to do duty with 50th N.I.  
 MACLEOD, Col. D. cav. to be a brig. on the staff, and to command the ceded districts, March 28.  
 McMAHON, Lieut. A. R. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, to rec. moonshee allowance; exam. in Telooogo cred. prog. moonshee allow.  
 MOBERLY, Lieut. F. J. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, to complete the estab.  
 MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. engs. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 15, to complete the estab.  
 NICOLAY, Maj. F. L. 29th N.I. to be officer command. the Neilgherries, fr. April 7, to be jt. mag. in dist. of Coimbatore and Malabar.  
 OGILVIE, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. 4th to 1st batt.  
 ONSLOW, Brevet maj. W. C. 44th N.I. resigned appt. in Mysore commission, fr. May 1.  
 PORTER, Brevet maj. J. F. Porter, supt. of Chittledroog, to be superint. of Nugur.  
 PRINGLE, Capt. G. 35th N.I. to be a mem. of pres. mil. exam. committee in Hindustani; to do duty with 50th N.I. March 31.  
 REID, Lieut. col. F. A. c.b. fr. 29th to 6th N.I. March 30.  
 RUSSELL, Lieut. W. G. B. 8th L.C. resigned the service.  
 SAMWELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 15, v. Ottley, dec.  
 SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. to perf. du. of adjt. to Pegu L.I.  
 SANDYS, Col. G. 6th L.C. to be a brig. gen. April 1.  
 SCOTT, 1st Lieut. A. N. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to continue to do duty with head qrs. of 2nd batt. until return of the A. comp. of that batt. fr. Burmah, and then to join the comp.  
 SELBY, Lieut. G. art. to be capt. fr. Apr. 1, v. Ward, ret.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. C. M. 9th M.N.I. to be 2nd in com. 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, Mar. 27.  
 STEPHENS, Lieut. W. F. to be 4th asst. to commis. of Mysore.  
 STEVENSON, Lieut. J. F. I. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.  
 STRICKLAND, Ens. W. G. M. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 TRIPE, Capt. A. 51st N.I. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. to force in Pegu, v. Neill, on leave, Mar. 31.  
 TYTLER, Ens. T. P. F. to do duty with 2nd batt. art. to join.  
 WARD, Brev. maj. W. art. perm. to retire fr. the service of the Comp. on pens. of a lieut. col. fr. Apr. 1.  
 WATKINS, 2nd Lieut. J. W. art. posted to 2nd batt.  
 WEST, Lieut. J. C. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Mar. 10.  
 WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

#### INFANTRY.

DICKEN, W. P. Mar. 30.  
 HEWETSON, G. S. B. Mar. 30.  
 TYTLER, T. P. F. Mar. 30.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDDEK, Lieut. C. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. m.c.

BEGGIE, Capt. A. J. 1st N.V.B. perm. to reside at Bangalore dur. his leave of abs.  
 BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. to Mar. 7 in ext.  
 BOWER, Maj. H. 52nd N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 CAMERON, 2nd Lieut. C. h. art. to Europe on m.c.  
 DICKEN, Ens. W. P. 6th N.I. 6 mos. to Calcutta and Patna.  
 DREVER, Lieut. M. S. 31st L.I. April 2 to May 1 to Bellary.  
 GILL, Brev. Major R. 2nd N.V.B. 2 mos. fr. April 1.  
 GOAD, Brev. Capt. J. W. art. leave altered fr. Cape of Good Hope to sea and Neilgherries.  
 GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. fr. April 19 to June 19 to Bombay, new regulations.  
 HALHED, Ens. C. M. 52nd N.I. fr. Mar. 25 to Sept. 15 to Bangalore on m.c.  
 HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. 1 mo. to pres.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. and gr. mr. W. P. 7th N.I. 1 year on m.c.  
 HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. T. 52nd N.I. fr. Mar. 25 to Sept. 15, to Bangalore on m.c.  
 ISACKE, Lieut. L. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe on m.c. old regulations.  
 KERRICH, 2nd Lieut. W. D. O. art. fr. Mar. 20 to Dec. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.  
 LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. fr. Mar. 20 to May 1 on m.c. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe on furl.  
 MACKECHNIE, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 NEIL, Brev. Lieut. col. J. G. S. 1st fus. to Europe on m.c. new regulations.  
 SEWELL, Maj. genl. W. H. c.b. thirty days to Neilgherries.  
 STUART, Ens. C. J. 51st N.I. Apr. 6 to May 5, to Madras.  
 WARD, Capt. A. 1st fus. fr. Jan. 31 to Nov. 1, to Maulmein, Madras and east coast on m. c. via Calcutta.  
 WATTS, Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 WROUGHTON, Capt. N. D. N.V.B. to Eur. m. c.  
 YOUNG, Capt. F. 24th N.I. leave canc.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. P. to rank fr. Oct. 14, 1853.  
 BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. posted to 5th N.I. April 1.  
 COOPER, Asst. surg. C. M. D. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1853.  
 BARKER, Asst. surg. N.I. leave cancelled.  
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B., A tr. art. to Eur. m. c.  
 JOSEPH, Asst. surg. J. M., m.d. to July 20, to Moulmein and Madras on m. c.  
 LLOYD, Asst. surg. W. M. D. fr. 2nd N.V.B. to ch. of N.I. depôt at Palaveram, March 31.  
 SANDERSON, Asst. surg. m.b. and m.a. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1853.  
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. to be surg. v. Nicholson, dec. March 1.  
 SHAW, Asst. surg. H. T. to rank fr. Sep. 10, 1853.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ADEY, wife of Lieut. G. 31st L.I. s. at Hurryhur, March 14.  
 BROWN, wife of J. A. s. at Trivandrum, March 17.  
 BYWATER, wife of W. H. d. at Paumber, March 19.  
 CANNAN, wife of Lieut. A. 26th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, March 26.  
 CLEMENTSON, wife of Lieut. 14th N.I. d. at Bellary.  
 COPESTON, wife of F. c.s. d. at Bangalore, March 15.  
 COX, wife of Maj. E. T. 2nd N.V.B. d. at Chicacole, March 14.  
 COX, wife of Surg. S. L. s. at Bangalore, April 6.  
 EVANS, the lady of Surg. W. M. D. s. at Madras, March 24.  
 JARRO, wife of Rev. P. J. s. at Tinnevely, March 25.  
 McANDREW, wife of Capt. J. D. H.M.'s 78th, d. still-born, at Ootacamund, March 28.  
 McCREA, wife of H. T. s. at Madras, April 1.  
 OUCHTERLONY, wife of J. s. at Madras, March 28.  
 POPE, wife of the Rev. J. P. d. at Masulipatam, March 24.  
 SMITH, wife of C. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, April 2.

##### MARRIAGES.

FISCHER, J. to Seila, d. of G. F. Fischer, at Salem, April 3.  
 KOMARECK, W. to Mary Anne, widow of the late P. Laurent, at Black Town, March 29.  
 REDDOCK, J. to Charlotte Maria, d. of the late C. King, at Black Town, March 29.  
 SHURRICK, C. J. to Louisa Maria Ann R. d. of the late J. Taylor, at Madras, March 25.  
 SIMPSON, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. to Sophia, d. of Capt. Watch, 26th N.I. at Cochin, Feb. 25.  
 TAYLOR, G. W. M. to Miss Charity C. Thacker, at Vepery, April 3.

##### DEATHS.

ATKINSON, R. at Madras, aged 27, March 30.  
 BLAIR, Lieut. C. F. 22nd N.I. at Mhow, March 17.  
 FISCHER, Harriet E. F. d. of Maj. T. J. 4th N.I. at Mercara, March 15.  
 INNES, Ens. J. 46th N.I. on the road between Cuddapah and Nellore, April 5.  
 LOUDON, W. H. s. of Lieut. J. dep. assist. commy. gen. at Hoonsvoor, aged 5, March 17.  
 LUARD, George A. s. of Capt. G. F. 37th N.I. at Kamptee, aged 1, March 17.

NORRIS, Lieut. W. 1st nat. vet. batt. at sea, March 15.  
 ONSLOW, Lieut. G. W. Madras art. at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 23, March 8.  
 OTTLEY, Capt. P. F. 48th N.I. at Burhampore, aged 32, March 15.  
 RUSSELL, G. at Hoonsoor, aged 40, March 16.  
 SMART, C. at Black Town, aged 28, April 1.  
 TWIGG, R. W. inf. s. of R. W. at Madras, aged 10 mo. March 24.  
 WELLS, W. s. of John, at Calicut, aged 3, April 2.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 30. Steamer Hindostan, Tronson, Suez, Aden, and Galle; Steamer Hugh Lindsey, Crowther, Vizagapatam, and Masulipatam; Coldstream, Adams, London, Gravesend, and Cape of Good Hope. APRIL 1. Herculean, Berreman, Port Phillip; Peregrine Oliver, Binet, Port Philip; Duchess of Sutherland, Williamson, Sydney.—2. Dinapore, Wilson, London.—4. Emerald Isle, Pellatt, Port Adelaide; Benares, Doull, Sidney; Screw steamer Mauritius, Seales, Southampton, St. Vincent, Ascension, Table Bay, Mauritius, and Galle.—5. Diana, Fletcher, London.—6. Emulous, Trixeira, Chittagong and Pondicherry.—9. Kalliboka, Buchanan, Liverpool.—11. Steamer Bombay, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Hindostan (March 30), from SUEZ, ADEN and GALLE.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Alexander, Dicken, Hewetson and Tytler, Capt. and Mrs. Griffin. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Smollett. From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Goad, 2 children and Mrs. Ouchterlony, Mrs. Sinclair and infant, Miss Turlton and Lieut. Hedley. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hinds. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hailes, General Fane, Messrs. J. Sconce, Gibbons, Farncombe, Brskine, and Chester, Col. and Mrs. Eckford, Capt. Horsburgh, Mrs. Shein, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. H. Sconce, Mr. Ward, Syed Abdoola, Dr. Elliott, Mr. McKibben, F. Steel, and J. Johnson. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Harrison. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lindquist. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—C. Chambers. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Craig and Macan Macar. BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsey (March 30), from VIZAGAPATAM and MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Campbell.—From MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Henegan, Mrs. Crewe and 2 children, Major Mann and 2 servants, Lieut. Harrison, Lieut. Hunfrays, and Miss Bury.

Per Coldstream (March 30), from LONDON, GRAVESEND, and the CAPE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nieschel and child, Lieut. col. Monkland, 74th, Mrs. Monkland, Capt. du Vernet, 43rd regt. Lieut. King, 74th regt. Ensign Martin, 74th regt. Lieut. Hodgson, 12th Lancers.

Per Duchess of Sutherland (April 1), from SYDNEY.—Capt. Heathcote and Miss Smith.

Per Dinapore, from LONDON.—Mr. P. Schaffter and Mr. W. Schaffter. Steerage.—Mr. J. Penson and 1 native.

Per screw steamer Mauritius (April 2), from PLYMOUTH, &c.—FOR MADRAS.—George Ellis, Esq. m.c.s. Mrs. Ellis, 2 children; Miss Brookings, Miss Gertrude Brookings, Miss Minchin, Miss Barstow, Rev. Geo. Hall, B.A. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ratliff, Miss Ireland, Miss Katherine Ireland, Rev. P. Gannon, Ensign Oakley, H.M.'s 84th foot; Mrs. Magrath, Mr. Lough-ton, Mons. De la Cour. From the CAPE to MADRAS.—Maj. Johnson. From the MAURITIUS.—Lieut. R. Thompson, C. J. Webb, Esq. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. O'Donel, Miss O'Donel, Mr. Connell O'Donel, Miss Cash, Mrs. Whitcombe and infant, Mrs. Bell and 2 children, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Donald, Mr. Hildebrand, Rev. W. Gleeson, Lieut. F. Ellis, H.M.'s 9th Lancers; Mrs. Currie Maclean and O'Donel; Messrs. H. N. Noble, G. Graham, A. Copland, and R. Currie.

Per Diana (April 5), from LONDON.—Capt. Keating, Comg.; Lieut. Campbell, Miss Keating, Mr. Hay, Mr. Bernard, Asst. surg. and 220 E.I.C.'s troops.

Per Emulous (April 6), from CHITTAGONG and PONDICHERY.—Mrs. B. R. Trixeira and child.

Per steamer Bombay (April 11), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Smith and 2 children, Capt. H. Mann, Mrs. Mann, and 2 children; Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Ricketts, 2 children, 2 infants; Mrs. F. J. Bell, Capt. Mein, Lieut. Woodcock, Capt. Ward, and Mrs. C. Biggs.

## DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Melpomene, Lawrenson, London; Talavera, McCaully, Liverpool, via Akaby.—25. Pekin, Whitby, Mauritius; Virginie, Finney, Chittagong.—26. Curreen Bux, Manook, Rangoon.—28. Amelia, Maiden, Northern Ports.—29. Benjamin Buck Green, Gammon, Mauritius.—30. Steamer Hindostan, Tronson, Calcutta; steamer Hugh Lindsey, Crowther, Rangoon and Moulmein.—31. Admiral Duperre, Martin, Marseilles, via Tranquebar.—April 4. Herculean, Berreman, Coringo.—5. Hougoumont, Darke, London.—6. Screw steamer Mauritius, Seales, Calcutta.—8. Dominion, Green, Mauritius.—9. Ignis Fatuus, Rossiter, London.—11. Steamer Bombay, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Curreen Bux (March 20), to RANGOON.—Capt. and Mrs. Lightfoot; Mr. O. H. Mutt, 2 Misses Mutt, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Claudius and 2 children; Mrs. Wyatt; Messrs. Hall, Catchick, T. D'Silva, and Geills.

Per steamer Hindostan (March 30) to CALCUTTA.—Capt. E. H. Power.

Per screw steamer Mauritius (April 6), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. P. Dicken.

Per steamer Bombay (April 11), to SUEZ.—TO SOUTHAMPTON.—Ensign A. P. Kerr, H.M.'s 51st; C. J. Webb, Esq.; Capt. W. H. West; F. A. Carson, Esq.; Lieut. C. H. Beddek; Capt. H. R. Manners, Mrs. Manners, and child; and Lieut. S. A. Madden. TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. H. F. Marston. TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Fernandez and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 11, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "  
 Investments ..... Rs. 37,38,389 0 0  
 Circulation and Deposits ..... 46,02,265 9 10  
 Specie in the Bank ..... 37,31,793 10 5

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26  
 1829-30  
 1841 ½ to ¾ prem.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-35 ½ to 1½ dis.  
 1835-36 Par. to ½ prem.  
 1843 ½ to ¾ prem.  
 5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 6  
 book debt .. ..  
 Tanjore Bonds .. .. Par. to ½ prem.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 14 to 15 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-4 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disct.  
 „ „ Sell, par.  
 Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disct.  
 „ „ Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

## THE WRECK OF THE "HAMODY."

We have received from a friend in this town the following account of the shipwreck of the *Hamody*, written by Captain Barnes, the master of the vessel:—

"You are the first to whom I have written in reference to the unfortunate loss of the *Hamody*, which no doubt you have ere this heard of. According to your advice, I was proceeding to the westward of the Laccadives, and on Wednesday after I left Bombay I was in the latitude of the Cherbimani reef, and by the chronometer many miles (I write from memory) to the westward, nothing being visible. From noon I stood S. by W., and nothing to leeward, in fact, a good S. by W. ½ W. course, naturally thinking I must be many miles clear of all danger. At seven P.M., I was sitting on the lee-side of the poop with Mrs. Barnes, when the chief officer suddenly said, 'Why, there is a shoal here!' I started up, and saw a white streak running out from the weather-beam of the ship. I at once saw she would not clear to windward, and all being smooth on the lee-side put the helm up; but before it had time to act on the ship she struck. We clewed all sail up, lowered the gig, and sounded ahead, in hope of forcing her into deep water, but found only 2½ fathoms and less ahead. Our only chance now was to heave her astern; but to do this I had no kedge-anchor, no stream-chain, or light chain of any description, no warp, not a single thing available; of course, the bower-chain was out of the question. In the mean time both wind and sea were setting the ship momentarily higher on the reef, and after a short time she swung broadside on, and commenced labouring very heavily. We now got out the long boat, and as the ship was nearly on her beam ends and heavily laden, I cut away the masts, when she lay more easily, and partially righted. No sooner was the long boat in the water, than nearly all the lascars crowded into her, all my persuasion being unavailing to induce them to come on board. In this position I was all night, with not more than ten men on board. About midnight the rope of the long boat broke, and she was drifting away, full of people, when I despatched in the pin-

nance a gun as an anchor, with a good rope, thus she was anchored some two miles from the ship, and with some trouble towed alongside at daylight. The ship now being bilged, and her lining planks floating under her lee, we prepared the boats as best we could, for an effort to reach some place of safety—being under the impression I was on the Byramgore shoal. However strange it might be, I watched anxiously for Betra Par, which could not in that case have been very distant, but no land was observed. Before leaving the wreck, took sights for chronometer, and at about 10 A. M., started the mate and nine men in pinnace, myself in the long boat towing the gig, in all about 54 souls. At noon, we observed lat. was  $11^{\circ} 56'$ , the wreck then bearing N. W., distance six miles. From 10 to near sundown, we made the best of our way, steering about E. S. E., for the greater part of this time in not more than two or three fathoms water, and fell in with a large space of broken water at least fifteen miles from the wreck, the long. I made  $71^{\circ} 26' E.$  Lat. about  $12^{\circ} 0'$ . The first night parted company with the pinnace, and after pretty favourable weather, though suffering much from the crowded state of the boats and the sun, reached Tellicherry before noon on Monday, where every attention and assistance was given by Mr. Brannan, and offered by others there. After much difficulty we succeeded in hiring a small paddamar to go to the wreck, and inducing some of the Lascars to accompany us; but finding our water getting short, we put into Mangalore, where the tindall of the paddamar refused to proceed any farther. However, through the prompt and kind assistance of Mr. Chamier, the assistant collector, we got sufficient boats to carry 180 tons of cargo, and in the morning I proceeded to the wreck, and trust I shall be able to save much of the cargo and ship's property. You have now a full statement of the matter, and should any false reports about the wreck have got into the papers, you may use this as you think best.

"Horsburg gives the longitude of the Byramgore  $71^{\circ} 55'$ , and the western extreme  $71^{\circ} 50'$ . My altitude gives me  $71^{\circ} 26'$ , and the chronometer I found correct to a mile in Tellicherry, after my arrival; thus it would seem these shoals are not at all correctly laid down in the charts."—*Telegraph and Courier*, April 7.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 8th arrived at Bombay April 10, (per *Feroze*).

THE BOMBAY RAILROAD during seven weeks ending 12th of March has had 8,479 passengers, and has realised nearly 2,500 rupees per week.

CAPTAIN AGAR, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, is about to retire from the service.

HADOW v. HENRY.—The action for *crim. con.*, Hadow v. Henry, was heard in the Supreme Court, on the 4th April, before Sir C. Jackson, Puisne Judge. The defendant having allowed damages to go by default, His Lordship assessed them at 6,000 rupees.

A COMET has been seen at Kolapore, Mahableshwar, and Bombay. It was seen at Bombay on the 6th April, at Kolapore, some days earlier. It is described as between the Pleiades and Orion's belt.

DEATHS.—We regret to state that our obituary contains the names of two most deservedly regretted officers of the Indian navy, Mr. A. Daniell, second assistant to the master attendant, and Lieut. Leeds. The former gentleman dropped down dead near the dock-yard, at about 8 o'clock, A.M., on the 8th instant; the latter died on the 12th, by his own hand, whilst labouring under temporary insanity, on board the *Hastings*.—*Bombay Times*.

INDIAN NAVY. PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO COMMANDER CAMPBELL.—The following paragraph of a despatch from the Court of Directors, published at Bombay, will be gratifying to every officer in the Indian navy:—"We also inform you that the government of India has noticed in very flattering terms the conduct and services of the several commissioned officers of the Indian navy who were employed and have distinguished themselves in the course of the war; and that it has appeared to us, that advertising to that communication and to the other commendatory despatches which have been published in the *London Gazette* during the progress of hostile operations, we might very appropriately show our sense of the conduct of the Indian navy by conferring some special mark of favour and approbation upon Commander Charles Dugald Campbell, who is the senior of the Indian naval officers named in such despatch of the 2nd of July, 1853, whose rank is immediately below that which would render him eligible for the honorary distinction of the Bath. We have accordingly resolved that Commander Charles Dugald Campbell, Indian navy, be presented with a sword of the value of 200 guineas, with a suitable inscription, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the Court of Directors of his services in the Burmese war."

BUNDER ABBAS.—We have received intelligence from this port up to the 7th by the Bugla *Futeel Khyr*, which arrived here on the 18th instant. It appears that about 800 Persian horsemen had taken up a position a short distance from the fort of Abbas. The Arab Chief Mahomed Saleem with about 1,000 men were in the fort, and for twenty days a sharp fire was kept up between the contending parties. A three-masted vessel belonging to the Arab chief with two Buglas, containing in all about 500 armed men, were also firing on the Persians, who are reported to have 110 men killed, and the Arabs only ten. It is believed the Persians will be obliged to retire, as the Arabs are well supplied with ammunition, and the former are exposed to the fury of the elements. Sheik Kanoon of Abood Dubbee and the Charga chief were, it appears, inclined to assist the Arabs, and with this view, had put out in boats, but were prevented by the British agent, who desired them not to interfere. The ryots of Bunder Abbas were safely located at Kissim.—*Sindian*, March 22.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.—We deeply regret to announce that Capt. Edmund Campbell, formerly of the 28th N.I., and now of the recently formed 3rd Europeans, sustained a severe accident on the morning of Wednesday last, which had wellnigh proved fatal to one of the most gallant and intelligent officers of the Indian army. It would appear that, in consequence of the negligence of the native groom in attendance, the saddle-girth of Captain Campbell's horse gave away, the gallant officer, although an accomplished equestrian, being thrown with violence from his seat, and sustaining a fracture of the left arm, with painful contusions on the head and face. Capt. Campbell was immediately carried in a state of insensibility to his bungalow, the medical officer, who was immediately summoned, not deeming it advisable to set the limb until the frightful swelling had somewhat abated. As soon as the *bruit* of the disaster became known, the utmost anxiety was evinced to ascertain the extent of the injury; the general sympathy and solicitude not having been confined to the numerous personal friends of the sufferer, who is deservedly beloved by the soldiers of his corps for qualities of head and heart rare in their combination. It is some alleviation of the sorrow of the 3rd Europeans, to know that the accident has not been attended with the fatal results originally anticipated, and that the captain's health is as favourable as can be expected under the circumstances of the *contretemps* in question. It is the enviable distinction of Capt. Campbell to have won, in a brief period, the golden opinions of all who have approached within the sphere of his influence; and we scarcely infringe the privacy of the service when we remark that, while second to none in the knowledge and execution of the arduous duties incident to his position, the winning grace and amenity of manner which have charmed the circle of his equals in society, have invested with twofold value Capt. Campbell's thorough sympathy with the feelings of the humblest private of the regiment which proudly boasts of so distinguished an ornament.—*Poona Observer*, April 8.

COLONEL GIDLEY'S COURT MARTIAL has at length terminated. The court reassembled on the 8th April, and Captain Boyé, judge advocate, proceeded to read his rejoinder to the prisoner's defence. It occupied about three quarters of an hour. Colonel Gidley declined to put in any reply, and so this unusually protracted trial came to a close. Of course, the proceedings cannot be published until the award of the court and the decision of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief are known.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

DEATH OF MR. SUART.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. E. M. Suart, acting judge and session judge of Kandeish. The melancholy event occurred at Mundoor, sixty-seven miles to the north-west of Dhoolia, on Friday, the 7th April, and was occasioned by an attack of cholera.

CHOLERA.—In the memory of even "the oldest inhabitant" of Bombay, there has never been more—if so much—cholera and diarrhoea in the island as at present. The reason is said to be, that the quality of the water we are drinking is more or less deteriorated all over the place. All persons should be most careful to have all the water they drink during the next two months, boiled first and filtered afterwards. There is much more illness amongst such classes of the natives as are forbidden by custom, or caste, to filter the water they use, than with the European population, or with the natives who are not forbidden to use filters. Ice in the water we drink is also a good preventative against the prevalent complaints.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INDIAN NAVY.—WAR BATTAL.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, April 7, 1851.—The commodore commander in chief has much gratification in publishing to the service the subjoined copy of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 8, dated the 7th December last.

## COPY.

*Marine Department, December 7, 1853.*—Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1. Your foreign letter, No. 39, dated 20th June last, submits for our consideration claims preferred on behalf of the royal and Indian naval squadrons, recently employed in Burmah, to war batta for their services during the expedition, and requests to be informed how far those claims are affected by the participation of the navy in the six months' donation batta granted to the forces, whether naval or military, engaged in the war.

2. In the China and Punjab wars, when donation batta was conferred, war batta was not given, notwithstanding the General Order dated 16th August, 1811.

3. Observing, however, that the ships have been employed during the greater part of the recent war in Burmah, and that their crews would receive more by the war batta than by the donation batta; considering also the very meritorious services of the sailors; we authorize you to allow them in those cases where the aggregate amount of war batta shall exceed the aggregate amount of the donation batta, to receive the excess in addition.

4. We are of opinion that the regulation of the 16th August, 1841, should be altered, and therefore desire that it may be so expressed as to prevent a claim arising for the issue of war batta for any services for which donation batta is granted.

## FURLONGS AVAILABLE.

*Bombay Castle, March 20, 1854.*—The following disposition list of furlongs available is published for general information:—

Furlongs available on this date, 4.

Admitted, Mr. A. D. Robertson.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BELL, W. W. Actg. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to rem. in the districts of his collectorate 4 mo. March 24.

DALZELL, P. M. dep. coll. of customs at Kurrachee, vested with pow. of a dep. mag.

DAVIES, C. J. to be a dep. commiss. of customs, &c.

ERSKINE, J. M. to act as mil. acct. dept. acct. gen. and ditto to sup. court dur. abs. of G. J. Blane assu. ch. March 30.

FREERE, H. B. E. del. or. ch. of off. of commissr. in Scinde, to B. H. Ellis, March 20.

HOBART, Hon. G. A. to be act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, and act. asst. agt. for Sirdars in Deccan, dur. abs. of H. Newton.

KARR, G. B. S. del. over ch. of the Baroda residency to Lieut. col. Outram, c.p. March 20.

ROBERTSON, A. D. resu. ch. as dep. commissr. of customs, &c.

ROBERTSON, J. W. to be dept. commissr. of customs salt and opium.

SCART, E. M. to be sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat for the detach. station of Broach, March 28.

TRAVERS, A. C. to be act. sub. coll. and mag. of Colaba.

TYTLER, C. E. F. to be act. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PASLEY, R. S. L. S. to May.

ROBERTSON, A. D. leave canc.

STACK, J. W. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Capt. G. S. A. 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, in suc. to James, prom.

ASTON, Maj. H. 10th N.I. 1st asst. and act. pol. agent in Kattywar, perm. to resign these appts. fr. Feb. 22; perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. April 16.

BARR, Capt. J. T. to be 1st asst. to pol. ag. in Katteewar, rec. ch. of agency.

BEALE, Capt. E. C. 22nd N.I. qual. as surveyor.

BLACK, Lieut. J. to be 2nd asst. to pol. ag. in Katteewar.

BROWN, Brig. to proc. and join com. to which he has been app.

BROWNE, Brig. W. J. to be a brig. of 1st class, v. Roberts, to Europe.

BRUCE, Capt. C. J. art. fr. 1st batt. to 2nd batt. to join at Ahmednuggur.

BURNS, 1st Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Dansey.

CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, in suc. to Agar, ret.

CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. engrs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15. v. Hart, prom.

CREAGH, Lieut. 19th N.I. to join wing of that corps at Kolapore.

DUNCAN, Ens. G. M. engrs. to rank as 2nd lieut. in regt. fr. Feb. 15.

DANSEY, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to act as asst. pol. agent, at Aden, March 31. rec. ch. of the post office from Lieut. Crutenden, I.N. March 9.

DAVIES, Capt. 29th N.I. to act as fort adj. at Surat, dur. abs. of Lieut. Piers.

DAY, Lieut. J. 19th N.I. qual. as surveyor.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. H. 1st L.C. to rank fr. Nov. 25, 1852, v. Hardy, prom.

FRANCIS, Capt. J. T. 5th L.I. qual. as surveyor.

FULLER, Lieut. J. A. engr. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 15, v. North, prom.

GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 10, 1853.

GRANT, Lieut. E. 3rd N.I. to be capt. fr. April 1, in suc. to Agar, ret.

GRAY, Lieut. W. sub. asst. commy. gen. at Shalapore, to assume ch. of the commissariat and bazar dep. at Ahmednuggur, April 3.

HANCOCK, Lieut. Col. H. adj. gen. to proc. with C.-in-C. to the Dekhan.

HARDY, Lieut. 1st L.C. to act as line adj. at Neemuch, dur. abs. of Capt. G. A. Leckie, offic. maj. of brig. to the Rajpootana field force, March 30.

HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 25, 1852, v. Valiant, ret.

HART, Lieut. P. L. engrs. to be capt. on the augmentation, fr. Feb. 15.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. sub. asst. commy. gen. at Ahmednuggur, to be act. dep. asst. commy. gen. v. Salmon, attach. to dep. commy. gen. office at pres. April 3.

HOLLAND, Lieut. col. J. qr. mr. gen. to proc. C.-in-C. to the Dekhan.

JAMES, Lieut.-col. H. to rank fr. Feb. 17, 1852, v. Roberts, prom.

KEAYS, Ens. C. F. 14th N.I. to be act. 1st cl. commissat. ag.

KEMBALL, Capt. J. S. to act as superint. of pol. at Poona.

KNIGHT, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 12th Lt. Drags, dur. abs. of Capt. Fellows, on furl. April 3.

LAURENT, Ens. A. 19th N.I. to do duty with detach. at Poona of 78th Highlanders.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. 12th N.I. attached to the drill detach. to rec. ch. of the details at Mahableshtar, April 1.

LOUIS, Cadet J. to do duty right wing 1st Eur. fus. to join.

LUCAS, Capt. A. W. sub. asst. commy. gen. at Bombay, to assume ch. of the commissariat and bazar dep. at Nusseerabad, Apr. 3.

LUMSDEN, Ens. W. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Poona, to join at expiration of leave, April 1.

MACAN, Lieut. col. H. 24th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, fr. April 16, v. Stach.

MARSH, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, in suc. to James, pro.

MAYNE, Cornet A. G. posted to 1st L.C. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1833, v. Sherwood, pro.

MAYOR, Capt. F. inv. estab. ret. to du. March 25, perm. to reside and rec. his pay at any station under pres. of Bombay.

MCCNEIL, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. reg. ret. to du. March 25.

MERRIMAN, Ens. C. J. engr. to rank as 2nd lieut. in reg.

MIGNON, Lieut. T. P. 1st class commis. agent at Bombay, to assum. ch. of the commiss. and bazaar duties at Sakkar, April 3.

MILLAR, Capt. J. G. sub. asst. comm. gen. at Sukkur, to assume ch. of the commiss. and bazaar duties at Hyderabad, April 3.

MORRIS, Ens. S. G. 13th N.I. to rejoin his corps.

NORTH, Lieut. C. F. engr. to be capt. on the augmentation, fr. Feb. 15.

PARA, Lieut. col. T. C. 6th N.I. to be brig. of 2nd class, v. Woodburn, prom.

PARTRIDGE, Maj. S. H. 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, 1852, in suc. to James, prom.

PITTMAN, Lieut. H. horse brig. to join 4th tr. at Deesa, forthwith, March 27.

ROBERTS, Col. H. G. to rank fr. Feb. 17, 1852, v. Taylor, dec.

SALMON, Capt. W. B. dep. asst. commy. gen. at Nusseerabad, to be act. commy. gen. v. Fraser, proc. to Deesa, April 3.

SELLON, Ens. A. S. engrs. to rank as 2nd lieut. in regt. fr. Feb. 15.

SHERWOOD, Cornet R. S. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. July 26, 1853, v. Farquharson, dec.

SHORTT, Lieut. A. Y. to be 3rd asst. to pol. agent, in Katteewar.

SKINNER, Lieut. col. R. H. judge adv. gen. to proc. with C.-in-C. to the Dekhan.

SMEE, Lieut. col. W. N. T. 7th N.I. to be brig. of 2nd class, v. Brown, prom.

SOADY, Ens. J. R. engrs. to rank as 2nd lieut. in regt. fr. Feb. 15.

STACK, Lieut. col. M. C. B. 2nd L.C. perm. to resu. his command fr. April 16.

STOCK, Capt. T. asst. adj. gen. to proc. with C.-in-C. to the Dekhan.

TAVERNER, Lieut. E. L. 20th N.I. qual. as surveyor.

TAYLOR, Capt. 5th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Lieut. Boodle, Mar. 31.

THACKER, Capt. 9th N.I. to act as Fort adj. at Surat, dur. abs. of Lieut. Piers, and commissariat agent at Surat dur. abs. of Lieut. Piers, Mar. 30.

THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. replaced at disposal of C.-in-C.

TREVELYAN, Maj. H. W. to be pol. agt. in Mahee Kanta, and to contin. to act as pol. ag. in Kutch.

TREVOR, Lieut. J. S. engrs. to be 1st Lieut. on the augmentation for Feb. 15.

TYRWORTH, Lieut. G. B. 5th L.I. joined his app. as dep. coll. in Scinde, Mar. 18.

WALLACE, 5th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Boodle, Mar. 31.

WILKINSON, 2nd Lieut. H. E. 1st Eur. fus. to join head qrs. of regt. at Aden.  
 WILKINS, Lieut. H. St. engrs. to be 1st lieut. on the augmentation for Feb. 15.  
 WOODBURN, Brig. A. to be a brig. of 1st cl. v. Cavare; to proc. and join con. to which he has been app.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. to be adjt. 5th regt. of cav. Punjab irreg. force, v. Paget, prom. March 31.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

## INFANTRY.

BOYD, J. M. March 26. DURAND, A. March 26.  
 COTGRAVE, E. C. March 26. WILKINSON, H. E. March 25.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. supt. of police Ahmedabad, 1 mo. to pres.  
 BACON, Lieut. E. A. H. 25th N.I. to May 31.  
 BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. regt. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd gr. N.I. to April 30, in ext.  
 BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 BOURDILLON, Capt. C. 25th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 BRYANS, Ens. J. W. 22nd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 BUCHANAN, Lieut. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 CRISPIN, Ens. J. B. 4th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I. fr. April 9 to May 15, in ext. to Dapoolie.  
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 GRAY, Capt. W. B. 26th N.I. to May 15.  
 HEATHORN, 2nd Lieut. T. B. art. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.; and 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. under new regulations.  
 HOBART, Lieut. Hon. W. W. 3rd Eur. reg. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres. 3 yrs. to Eur. m.c.  
 HOLT, Lieut. J. M. 20th N.I. April 14 to May 14.  
 KENDALL, Lieut. W. exec. eng. at Surat, to April 31, to rem. at Bombay.  
 LAING, Capt. J. 27th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 LE GEY, Corn. P. H. 3rd L.C. to May 14, in ext.  
 MACKINTOSH, Ens. J. E. A. 3rd Eur. reg. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 MACNEIL, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. reg. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 MASON, Lieut. W. H. 3rd. N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahebleswur, on m.c.  
 MCPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 3 yrs. to Eur. m.c.  
 RICHARDS, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 7, to Deesa.  
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. F. 28th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. C. 1st asst. of roads, 1 mo.  
 SMITH, Lieut. J. D. 6th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 STACK, Lieut. col. M. C. B. to Eur. on furl.  
 THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 1.  
 WARREN, Lieut. W. B. 20th N.I. fr. April 14 to June 16, to Bombay.  
 WRAY, Capt. E. art. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. trans. fr. the 2nd to the 3rd L.C. Mar. 29.  
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. 9th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of detach. of art. fr. Asst. surg. Lawrence.  
 HOSKEN, Surg. to act as interp. to 15th N.I. fr. Jan. 25.  
 LAMB, Vet. surg. trans. fr. 3rd to the 2nd L.C. March 29.  
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. M. ret. to duty, March 25.  
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. H. civ. surg. Tanna, to assume med. ch. of the left wing, 16th N.I. March 30.  
 STRATTON, Asst. surg. attach. to 17th N.I. to act as res. surg. dur. abs. of Davey, on m.c. March 31.  
 VON LIEBEG, Asst. surg. J. H. P. attach. to Eur. gen. hospital at pres. to join.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. 2nd Lt. cal. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 BRASSEY, Capt. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. 17th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.  
 MCALISTER, Asst. surg. leave canc.  
 PEET, Asst. surg. J. leave cancelled.  
 TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. J. C. 11th N.I. to April 30, on m. c.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BRABNER, Volunt. J. arr. March 29, to join the *Hastings*.  
 CATTLEY, Mids. A. C. of the *Auckland*, perm. to resign, fr. Apr. 5.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, April 10.  
 HELLARD, Lieut. S. B. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.

HEWETT, Mids. released fr. arrest, and transf. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Falkland*, April 10.

JENKINS, Com. G. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.

WALTER, J. J. to be act. mast. and to join the *Hastings*, April 5.

WILLIAMS, Purser H. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore.

YATES, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Apr. 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 28.—Tigris, Dakers, Bushire; John Adam, More, Calcutta; Warren White, Towne, Aden; steamer Queen, Young, Aden; Result, Cow, London.—28. Futtay Sultan, John McQueen, Singapore; Penang, Julia, Rowe, Mauritius; Shaw Allum, Wadge, Mauritius.—29. Sultana, Dumayne, Calcutta, Allepee; steamer Ajdaha, Barker, Kurrachee; Arrarat, Cochrane, Calcutta; Chrysolite, Enright, Liverpool; Port Durand, Odin, Cape of Good Hope.—30. Bank of England, Davidson, London; Cochbin, Banker's Daughter, Pace, Australia; Quintin Leitch, Warden, Greenock.—31. Queen Margaret, Spence, Sydney.  
 APRIL 1.—Sagof, Lugin, Calcutta.—2. Steamer Noonia, Black, Hong-kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; Gauntlet, Inglis, Melbourne.—3. Eliza Perrie, Pearson, Aden; steamer Feroze, Drought, Suez.—10. Eden, Bristow, London; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Aden.—11. Angelina, Blandin, Point de Galle; America, Perrie, Aden.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Result (March 26), from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Mayor, Miss Bell, Miss Stevens, Miss Samuel, Mr. Loudon, Mr. Wilkinson, Lieut. McNeill, Dr. McKenzie, Mr. Rogers.  
 Per Tigris (March 26), from BUSHIRE.—Lieut. J. P. Anderson, I.N.  
 Per Queen Margaret (March 31), from SYDNEY.—John Cropton.  
 Per Bank of England (March 30), from LONDON and COCHIN.—Lieut. Robertson; James Walter, Esq.; C. F. Nepean, Esq.; James Brobner, Esq.; Mrs. Benson and 2 children.  
 Per Quentin Leitch (March 30), from GREENOCK.—Mrs. Warden.  
 Per Sagof (April 1), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lugin.  
 Per Norma (April 2), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Grant, Mr. C. James, Mr. J. Pennell, Mr. M. Libbey, Mr. J. Elliott, and J. Hubebhoy.  
 Per Gauntlet (April 2), from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Strong.  
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Walah, Dr. Kaye, Lieut. Naylor, Assist. surg. Hewlett, 1st fus.; W. Nassmann, Esq.; Mrs. Gain, Mrs. Reid and 2 children.  
 Per Angelina (April 11), from POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Le Compte.  
 Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone. Capt. and Miss Ager, Wm. Ireland Esq.; per steamer Feroze, April 3, from Suez.

## DEPARTURES.

MAR. 28. Pauline, Richard, Batavia.—31. Steamer Ajdaha, Barker, Persian Gulf.—APR. 1. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Gall, Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong; Hero of the Nile, Hunt, Calicut and London.—2. Norton, Bristow, London.—3. Lutchny, Kesajee, Colombo.—4. Jansettee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Whampoa; Courser, Day, Canton; Roscoe, Cleuents, Liverpool.—5. William Stevenson, Williams, Liverpool; Jumna, Conway, Liverpool; Niobe, Evans, Canton.—8. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—10. Cathaya, Winder, Whampoa; Royal Sovereign, Haunay, Liverpool.—14. Steamer Queen.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Younghusband, Capt. Saunders, Lieut. Hutchinson, Assist. surg. Hewlett, Mrs. Saunders and child.  
 Per ship Pauline (March 28), to BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gaspar and 2 children, Mrs. Litchfield and infant, Mr. Johannes Amir, Mr. C. M. Nahapiet.  
 Per Ajdaha (March 3), to PERSIAN GULF.—Mirza Hoosen Khan, the Persian Consul.  
 Per Pottinger (April 1), to GALLE, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Capt. Clascott, C. D. Leggatt, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Rogers, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Macindoe, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Hajee Jacree Mahomed, H. M. Baker, Nemaice.  
 Per Norton (April 2), to LONDON.—Mrs. Southey, 5 children, and a servant; Lieut. Hill.  
 Per Courser (April 4), to CANTON.—Mr. Rogers, to Calicut.  
 Per Bombay (April 8), to KURRACHEE.—T. C. Robertson, Esq.; Lieut. Cheshire.  
 Per steamer Queen (April 14), to SUEZ.—Lieut. Beeher, 43rd Bengal Lt. Infantry; Mrs. Gune, Rev. T. A. C. Firminger, Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, Assist. surgs. J. B. Fleming, R. D. Luard, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. C. Cameron, and a gentleman.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

DAVEY, wife of Assist. surg. s. at Colaba, March 30.  
 DAY, wife of Lieut. H. 19th N.I. s. at Bombay, April 6.  
 GONSALVES, wife of D. s. at Colaba, March 9.  
 MENESSE, Mrs. C. d. at Byculla, April 12.

## MARRIAGES.

EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L.C. to Annie, d. of the Rev. R.B. Eyre, at Byculla.  
 MILES, T. W. to Miss P. Anne Petters, at Kurrachee, May 30.  
 RYAN, P. to Miss Mary E. McFadden, at Byculla, April 3.

## DEATHS.

GRAVES, inf. s. of Capt. 3rd L.C. at Nusseerabad, aged 1 March 28.  
 WALTER, Mary, wife of A. at Mazagon, aged 32, April 11.  
 WING, J. at Bombay, aged 26, March 22.



## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 14, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 111 for Nos. regist.
	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 99½ Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 105½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 99½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 99½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-1½ 16th. noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	232
German Crowns ..	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 31 p.ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank.....	250 each 250 do. 82 sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 24
Agra Bank .....	500 each 500 do. 45 noml.
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each 1,000 do. 13 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,000 do. 19,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 5,750
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 58 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	12 Rs. prem. each share.—Sales.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. 3-16ths.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. 2s. 0d. 15-16ths to 2s. 1d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98 to 98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	99 5-16ths.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £4. 5s.; China, per candy, Rs. 21.

IMPORTS (Bombay, April 14, 1854).—Since last report, transactions have been but limited. *Grey Long Cloth*.—These cloths are scarce, and from the small arrivals of late they are in steady demand, and will remain saleable for some time. *Grey Cambrics*.—These goods are inquired for, about 1,700 pieces 45 inch reported sold at Rs. 3½. *Grey Mulls*.—The demand is good, and these cloths seem scarce. *Bleached Jaconets*, up to Rs. 4½ are still in good demand, and wanted; beyond that there is still little inquiry. *Bleached Mulls*.—The ordinary qualities are still in fair demand; for the finer qualities there have latterly been more inquiry, they seem wanted. *Metals*.—Iron still remains steady at our former quotations. *Copper* has experienced a decline of 8 ans. per cwt.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 8th arrived at Point de Galle April 9 (per *Bengal*), and the *Pottinger* left on the 10th with the Mails for China.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—All that we have heard since our last confirms the statement then made, as to the certainty of a pearl fishery in the bay of Condaty in 1855. There are, we believe, two rather extensive banks on which the oysters are found to be approaching the proper age of six years. After seven, it has been proved the oyster dies, opens, and is drifted away. We regret, however, for the sake of the public, as well as out of regard for our brother of the *Times*, that no profitable deposit of pearl oysters can be found off Mount Lavinia.—*Observer*, March 23.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24th arrived at Hong Kong March 12th (per *Singapore*). The subsequent Mail of Feb. 8th arrived at Hong Kong March 27 (per *Ganges*).

MARCH 25.—The Ceylon papers, just received, announce the arrival of the China mail to the 23rd ult. The most important item of intelligence was that of the arrival at Shanghai of the Russian steamer *Vostock*, with the news of the Russian ambassador having had an interview with the Japanese authorities, and obtained a promise from them, that the trade of Japan should be open to all the world within a year. The American squadron had not returned. It will be a great disappointment to our cousins, to find themselves anticipated in the honour that they had hoped would have resulted from their demonstration. The civil war in China was still going on, but nothing material had occurred. The "fierce fight" at Shanghai had terminated in the "usual futile result."

ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN PILOT BOAT.—On Monday evening, about dusk, as Mr. Ayer's pilot boat, flying the American flag, was coming up the reach, one of the tautas's vessels, the *Clown*, fired a shot at her. The boat, in which was Mr. Linklater and six Chinese, was soon hailed round under the *Compton*, and the officer on board ordered the Chinese sailors up on deck, and had them tied up to the mainmast, but allowed Mr. Linklater to go away, after having overhauled the boat. As soon as Mr. Ayer was informed of this proceeding, he laid his complaint before the U.S. consul, who referred him to Capt. Kelly, and he accordingly went on board the U. S. ship *Plymouth*; and Capt. Kelly, upon hearing of the assault, very promptly manned a boat, which was placed under the command of Lieut. Guest, who proceeded immediately to the *Sir Herbert Compton* and asked for the captain, who was not to be found. At last a Portuguese on board the *Compton* said he was in command; and Mr. Guest at once demanded "how he dared to make prisoners of men under the American flag?" and demanded their release. The Portuguese replied he did not do it, and that he had no authority to set them free. Whereupon Lieut. Guest ordered his men to board, which was done with the greatest alacrity; they cut the prisoners from the mainmast, where they had been tied by the hair. It was observed at this moment that some men on the poop of the vessel were levelling their muskets at the American officer and Mr. Linklater, who accompanied him. Mr. Guest very energetically levelled his revolver at the Portuguese, telling him that on the first shot being fired he would blow his brains out. The Portuguese, in great alarm, immediately ordered his men to desist,—the crew and boat were then taken off without further hindrance. There is no plea offered for this gross insult to the American flag, except that the boat had some shot on board, which it is in the habit of carrying for ballast.

Mr. Murphy, the U. S. consul, in correspondence with the tautas on this subject, has laid down the doctrine that, under no pretence whatever, shall property or persons, while under the protection of the U. S. flag, be molested by the Chinese authorities with impunity. But if any claim is supposed by them to exist against persons or property under the U. S. flag, the complaint must be made to him, the only person known in the treaty to have the power of settlement. The promptitude with which the U. S. consul and Captain Kelly attended to this complaint, and the energy with which Mr. Guest carried out his instructions, which were of a very delicate and difficult nature, are very praiseworthy, and we hope will check the insolent bearing of those in command of the ex-tautas's ships, who are frequently firing, on some frivolous pretences, upon boats passing up and down the river.—*North China Herald*, March 11.

## BIRTH.

WATSON, wife of Dr. T. B. s. at Macao, March 16.

## MARRIAGE.

ODELL, Rev. M. C. to Elizabeth, d. of J. Hingston, at Victoria, March 21.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 11. *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta.—13. *Singapore*, Rogers, Bombay.—13. *Rose Ellis*, Loony, Portsmouth.—15. *Sweepstakes*, Lane, San Francisco.—16. *Wild Pigeon*, Hanson, San Francisco; *Pernia*, Cook, San Francisco.—19. *Coronation*, Stockdale, San Francisco.—20. *Vincennes*, Ringgold, Sydney.—22. *Levant*, Cooper, Pacific Ocean.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Pekin* (March 11), from CALCUTTA.—Messrs. O. Gassett, Curdrow, and B. D. Stewart.  
Per *Mazeppa*.—Mr. De Castro.  
Per steamer *Singapore* (March 12), from BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Lieut. Carey, Messrs. R. D. Sassoon, A. D. Sassoon, C. Bomanjee, McLane, Le Roy, Carr, Wright, and Buissonet.  
Per *Eamont*.—Messrs. Crosby, Meadows, and Norris.  
Per *Island Queen*.—Mr. Walsh and Mr. Sam Whiting.  
Per steamer *L. M. Wood*.—Messrs. Lawson, Nye, Percival, Gilman, and Capt. Chape.  
Per *Audax*.—Messrs. Marsh and Murphy.  
Per steamer *Jorge Juan*.—Don Juan de Dias Valera and Son, Don Miguel Cezar, Don Casemiro F. Bertolucci and wife.

## DEPARTURES.

MARCH 11.—*Helena*, Cave, New York.—12. *Abbott*, Ferguson, London.—15. *Shanghai*, Paterson, Calcutta.—30. *Mischief*, Thompson, San Francisco.—22. *Lime*, Haddon, Port Phillip.—24. *Steamer Singapore*, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Singapore* (March 24), to GALLE.—For SOUTHAMPTON. Messrs. T. T. Meadows, A. Petal, Hulme Jr. and T. Findlay.—For ALEXANDRIA. Messrs. P. Polo, J. K. Guichard, Francisco Calderon, Don Juan de Dias Valera and Son, Don Miguel Cezar.—For SUZ. Mr. G. F. Noyes.—For BOMBAY. Mr. and Mrs. Spens.—For SINGAPORE, Don Casemiro F. Bertolucci and Wife, and Sr. Pedro Nolasco da Silva.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, March 27, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 5s. 1½d.

On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 241 to 243 per 100 doll.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, £6 10s. to £7. To the United States, 20 dolls.

## NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Our Hyderabad correspondent writes as follows, the 15th March:—

"The resident saw the Nizam the other day. Authentic reports of the conference are not yet abroad. The best information, that which I select from many rumours, is that he presented his highness with an epitome of the proceedings taken in the conduct of the Arab Chaous (sous-lieutenant) Tabith or Sabith, who fired from the walls of the suburbs of Aurungabad on Major Mayne's force, when assaulting Eswantpoora; and he took the occasion to convey advice that must be considered both friendly and salutary, inasmuch as he endeavoured to impress him with a wholesome dread of the consequences to his sovereignty, that must result from licentious foreign troops being allowed to control his government, and prevail against his authority. What I do hear, however, authentically, is that the minister has expressed his satisfaction at the tone, the manner, and the good sense of Mr. Bushby's expostulations.

"To preclude mistakes, and to obviate misapprehensions in regard to what I state, it is necessary to observe that I know as well as others do, that the minister was not present at the first part of the conference between his highness and the resident. If it be said, in disqualification of my information—How then came the minister to form an opinion upon the subject of the conference?—my only answer is, that I have stated a fact.

"The Nizam is at length relieved from Sultan Galib, after a resistance of about fifteen days to the repeated mandates of his highness that he should withdraw his Arab guards from the guard-room of the palace; he has at length retired, is considered finally dismissed, and has received the greater part of his demand, though the muster of his troops, which indeed is a mere farce, has not yet been completed. He is not, that I understand, expelled the country; and a report is abroad, not to be discredited merely on the ground of its extravagance, that the opulent Buddun Khan has offered to take him, for two years certain, into his service, at the head of 600 of his discharged Arabs.—Buddun Khan can have but one object in this levying of troops; and I scarcely know whether there would be more policy in arresting his movement, or in letting him, by his overt acts, reap the full measure of his deserts.

"There is some pressure upon the Nizam's government to carry out the punishment of the Uzabec. This I conclude from the circumstance, that there is some negotiation with him on the part of the Nizam's government to get him to submit to his exile." —*Englishman*.

## MALACCA.

Advices received from Malacca mention that the Governor of the Straits Settlement has received order from the Government of India to postpone the construction of the Screw Pile Lighthouse on the Two-and-half Fathoms Bank, in the Straits of Malacca, until the return of the Government surveyor, Mr. Thomson, from England.—*Englishman*.

**WILD SPORTS OF THE EAST.**—We have lately seen one of a party of three military gentlemen who have just returned from a trip of some six weeks to the east of the island. Their bag was filled with ninety-one elephants (three of them tuskless), a young elephant (taken alive), forty wild buffaloes, four bears, twenty-seven deers of various kinds, and other animals, making a total of 180 heads. This feat is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of Ceylon sport.—*Ceylon Times*. [What sort of bag must it have been to contain all the above?]

**NEWS IN LESS THAN NO TIME.**—A telegraphic message despatched from Benares at twenty minutes past eight last evening was received at the office in Agra at eight o'clock.—*Agra Messenger*. [This feat, we suppose, has never been approached except by the famed Irishman, who left St. Paul's at eight o'clock precisely, and arrived at the Horse-guards at five minutes before eight. Eight seems the fated hour.]

\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1854.

## WHAT OF THE CHINESE SYSTEM?

PERHAPS some of our readers occasionally feel inclined to ask this question. If they study the Commons' debates, they may within the last few days have found a little satisfaction—information we mean—on the subject. The Chinese system of forcing plants for Hailebury is under the consideration of the committee whose names were given some time since, who, it should seem, find some difficulty in coming to a decision, as well they may. But a decision we are to have some time or other, and during the year 1855 we are to know something practically of the fruits of this wonderful system. Crude and sour enough they will no doubt be; but competition is the fashion, and we must submit to a temporary employment of it, though possibly temporary only. What father one degree in mental capacity above the animal that chews the thistle, will spend a small fortune in educating his son, not to bring him up to a certain test, which, if he pass, he will obtain an appointment, but to prepare him for a contest where the chances against him cannot even be calculated, where no measure of acquirement can insure success, because, however great it may be, another candidate, more showy or more impudent, may carry off the prize; where, even if merit invariably succeeded, which it will not, the probability being rather the other way, no one in any given year could have any just or reasonable ground for hope, because from year to year those who come up in competition will necessarily vary in qualification, and especially in confidence, and he who would have been the best man in one year will be passed by altogether in another, through the apparently higher claims of his rivals. Then what is to become of the rejected candidates! Their situation will be worse than that of the aspirants to any other profession. No man who reads fairly for the Church will fail of obtaining an entrance to it. No man who works hard at the preliminary studies, need be disappointed of the degree of M.D., the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, or that of the worshipful Company of Apothecaries. No man, whatever the depth of his ignorance, if he possess a tolerable character and a good appetite, is ever excluded from the bar. If a man be refused orders, it is always for some sufficient reason. If no respectable university or college will grant him a title to kill the Queen's subjects *secundum artem*, it is because he is an idler or a dunce; and even at the worst, there are universities which, without inquiry, sell diplomas at so cheap a rate, that such distinctions are not only attainable by "the meanest capacities," but can almost be commanded by the lowest purses,—*vide Times, Chronicle, &c.* A candidate for an Indian appointment will therefore be in a worse position than he who seeks access to any other liberal profession. Desirable as is such appointment, a youth who shall voluntarily come forward to contend for it will show that he is a youth indeed, while

the seniors who shall encourage him will but furnish fresh illustrations of a truth pretty well known, that white hairs do not always bring to the head which they cover the gifts of prudence and common sense. The wildest railway speculation that ever tempted men to disappointment and ruin, is nothing to the scheme of competition for Indian appointments. To say nothing of the wearying anxiety, the crushed hopes, and the bitter regrets involved, there is a consideration which has scarcely received the attention which it deserves. Will the plan work? We do not inquire whether it will work well or ill, but will it work at all? The fourfold nomination was obliged to be abandoned;—what if the present plan should follow it to the tomb of the Capulets, or of the crotchets? Where are the candidates to come from? Not from the middle classes, for men with moderate means will, for the most part, naturally be cautious as to throwing any part of their away: not from the upper classes,—and it is not desirable that *exclusively* they should,—for men of rank are not always men of money, and when they are, it may be presumed they will not be disposed to throw it away: then for the humbler classes, among whom it might occasionally be thought that some precocious Jack or Bob was a marvellously clever fellow, who would carry all before him if he had but the opportunity, how is the opportunity to be attained, where money is one of the chief sinews of the educational campaign, no less than of that warfare in which part of Europe is now engaged? One thing, indeed, may pretty safely be predicted. Those who plunge their sons into this vortex of competition, will in general be unprincipled and reckless men. A broken-down gambler makes a dashing speculator, if he can raise the money to pay the deposit required; he knows that, come what may, he cannot be much worse, and so he boldly throws, although the odds against his success be “Lombard Street to a China orange.” So thoughtless men, who can by hook or by crook raise the money to pay the cost of a cram, will make an experiment upon which few beside will venture. It may therefore be fairly concluded that the future administrators of India will be inferior men to those who have hitherto carried on the machinery of government there—inferior, we mean, in respectability; and by respectability we do not mean rank or wealth, but something beyond, and far more valuable. But the year 1855 is approaching, and then we are promised such a sight as was never seen before. We are to have our pick from all the talent in the country, if it will but come to market. But what temptation is there to bring sound goods, when it is certain that a large portion will be returned on the vender's hands as unsaleable? The few candidates who, for some reason or for none, have the good fortune to be enlisted to do “the statesome service,” will have reason to exclaim, “There is nothing like luck;” while the East-India Company, which will have to bear the burden of the “hard bargains,” will find it difficult to appropriate to their melancholy case any apothegm, or to derive comfort from any “wise saws.” “The law allows it,” and therefore the remainder of Shylock's declaration, “the Court awards it,” must follow.

The march of competition in the present day is over not only all that is reasonable, but over all that is venerable. “Dead men tell no tales,” and they feel no wrongs; nor, if they felt any, could they complain. It is well that consciousness of what is passing on this earth is denied to them. The hand of spoliation is in this day raised against

endowments munificently given by men long asleep in their tombs, to the cause of sound and liberal learning. A part of these benefactors of their species directed that, in the distribution of their noble gifts, certain preferences should be given, sometimes to the “founder's kin,”—and who can have a better claim?—sometimes to particular localities, as towns, parishes, counties, or dioceses. If these preferences were merely capricious, what then? A man is not obliged to bequeath money to public purposes, and if his generous spirit urge him to do so, he has an undoubted right to attach to his bequest any condition that may please him; and whatever the conditions may be, unless they are either contrary to God's law or utterly impracticable, they ought to be held sacred. All but the most brutal nations, or the most brutal spirits in nations called civilized, have respected the dead. Now here in England their lawful injunctions are apparently about to be dealt with as an old, used up, dirty, dog-eared copy-book, and this by what Lord Brougham once termed “the noblest assembly of freemen in the world.” Oxford is to be purified by the sacrifice of the deliberately expressed intentions of the men who made it what it is. There is only one way in which deeds like these can be justly characterized, and as the measure in which it is proposed to give them effect has not yet become law, we may resort to it. They are neither more nor less than acts of violence, plunder, rapine. If such may be perpetrated, what security does any man in the kingdom possess for the property which he has inherited from his ancestors? Why may not a slice of the Duke of Sutherland's estates be taken for some supposed public good, or partners be admitted into the Duke of Devonshire's domains? Why may not a successor not in the line of inheritance be named for the broad acres of the Earl of Leicester? If confiscation is to begin, who shall prescribe its limits? Such proceedings tend to shake the security of all the property in the kingdom. It is upon the respect paid to the rights of property that a large part of our national greatness is based. But if we may transfer property solemnly settled ages ago, to some unknown John Noakes or Thomas Stiles thus lightly, why may we not go one step further, and regulate the property of private families? If among them there be any sharp ones, give them “the lion's share;” as for the rest, though they may claim under wills or settlements, wills and settlements are obsolete things, or at least it is obsolete to regard their provisions in even the slightest degree. Once, indeed, they were held as something, but the “new generation” has changed all that; the documents on which you rely are but old parchment and waste paper; take them to the dealers in those articles and get what you can for them,—the property is gone, and the muniments might as well follow it. There is not much cause to apprehend that the good deeds of our ancestors should ever be repeated under any circumstances; but if imitation were probable, such a measure as the confiscation of existing endowments would be a death-blow to the hope of it. Looking at the matter in a utilitarian point of view (the lowest in which it can be looked at), we may ask who hereafter would give of his store to the encouragement of learning, with the prospect of some future Legislature seizing the property which he might have bequeathed to whomsoever he pleased, and diverting it to other objects than those which he desired to effect?

Words govern mankind for a while ; but the influence of the same words never lasts long. "Liberty, equality, and fraternity," have had their day. Competition is now the favourite, and it is doing its work pretty briskly. No wonder, seeing that it flies at high game, it should not pass over the East-India Company, an object for attack to every peddling politician, to every noble dullard, to every overgrown schoolboy who has got words and only wants a theme on which to string them as best he may, and who thinks himself a Burke while his hearers vote him a blockhead. No wonder that the competition system, which is to uproot the growth of ages, should be first tried upon a service which cannot boast such venerable antiquity, but which has produced more able men than ever were produced in the same period of years by any other that the world ever saw. The year 1855 is to be a new era, and thenceforward every India servant is to be possibly a Bacon, but at the very least a Fox, a Pitt, or a Canning. If any man's expectation falls short of this, we say that he has no faith in human perfectibility, which, seeing that it is the fashionable creed of the age, is equivalent to excommunicating him by bell, book, and candle. Dr. Slop could not have been more severe, and we cannot pretend to surpass Dr. Slop.

#### THE LORDS INVITED TO BECOME INDIAN SCAVENGERS.

Of all the freaks in which India Reformers ever indulged,—and they are sufficiently notorious for whimsicality,—one of the most amusing was brought to a culminating point in the House of Lords on Monday, May the 1st. The Earl of Albemarle rose, and—we understand with a perfectly grave face—presented a petition, alleged to come from certain inhabitants of Calcutta, complaining of the insufficiency of the arrangements made for lighting, draining, and cleaning that city, and praying a remedy at their lordships' hands. We are really serious. A brief report of this strange affair appears in its proper place in our journal ; and if it be deemed incredible that such an incident could be permitted to diversify the usually solemn character of the Lords' proceedings, let the doubters consult the files of the *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Herald*, *Post*, *News*, and *Advertiser*, and if unanimity of report can insure belief, belief will follow. True it is, that business in the House of Lords during the former half of every session is usually but slack ; but that this venerable branch of the Legislature should be called upon to fill up its leisure time by disposing of the filth of an Indian city, was something more startling than any former outbreak of folly from the same quarter. Perhaps an interchange of duties will next be proposed, the British Parliament undertaking to cleanse Calcutta, while the Governor-General in Council shall take in charge the sewage of London, Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. Earl Granville had "too much confidence in the sound judgment of his noble friend to believe that he seriously meant to press the prayer of the petitioners." The noble earl's good nature must have been tremendously drawn upon when he could yield such confidence. The House was equally good-natured, for the petition was not contumaciously kicked out, but was suffered quietly to descend into that limbo whence petitions, after due time for repose, emerge to fulfil the useful purposes to which old parchment may be applied. We do not know who is

Lord Albemarle's tailor ; but it is not unlikely that his lordship, if he live long enough, may be measured with a strip of that identical petition, by the production of which he astonished the noble individuals assembled within Sir Charles Barry's palace at Westminster on the first day of May, 1854. Perhaps the fact of May-day being the chimney-sweeper's holiday, led to its being selected for the presentation of a petition bearing on the occupation of their brother artists the scavengers and mud-larks.

#### CHINA UPON MANCHESTER.

THE *China Mail* of 16th March tells us, that "Dr. Bowring's appointment has been received with satisfaction by the Manchester people, and by two, at least, of the leading English journals, metropolitan and provincial,—the *Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*." Manchester, indeed, claims to be the metropolis of England, the centre of its intelligence, and the dominant power in the administration of its affairs ; but unlike Goldsmith's mendicant, it does not have its "claim allowed." Its title is questioned by persons who think with Mr. Albert Smith, that the final cause for the existence of man upon this earth is not that he may spin cotton ; but that the woods, the fields, and the waters may give occasional delight to those whose minds are so badly attuned to the harmony of manufacturing life, that they tire of the contemplation of tall smoky chimneys, diseased profligate men, women whom it is impossible for such persons to view without a shudder, and children distorted in body, still more distorted in mind, living in an atmosphere of ribaldry and blasphemy, and becoming adepts therein before they are acquainted with aught beside ; trained up "in the way in which they should not go," and prepared long before the natural development of the passions, to run a career of vice and crime, ending only with the termination of their miserable lives. Such is Manchester in its lower grades. As to the magnates who convert the bodies and souls of their wretched slaves into bags of gold and piles of bank notes, we shall leave the *China Mail* to deal with them, and we will show how it does deal with them. The learned Knight, Doctor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral made a speech in Manchester, wherein he discoursed *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, and among his multifarious topics, upon the proposed decimal currency, on which, by the way, he states that his views "received a fresh impulse from his experience in China." China is clearly the country which is eventually to subdue the world ; not by its army, but by its proficiencies in the arts and sciences. Greece and Rome will be remembered no more ; China alone will be looked to as the great civilizer, and Sir John Bowring as the prime agent in carrying on its work. First comes competition for employment, sacrificing thousands in true royal style to its progress ; next the decimal currency, which is to set the world to rights by imitating the example of the village functionary who, as related by Sir Walter Scott, gave an unhappy culprit a companion in the stocks, "for the sak of uniformity." But the merits of the polyglot knight have almost caused us to forget Manchester, as well they may. To assist us in returning thereto, we must mention that the *China Mail* is of opinion that his (the knight's) remarks would not be thrown away upon his audience ; "for," continues our Oriental brother the *Guardian*, "while it deplores the ignorance about China that

generally prevails, excepts Manchester, where, it tells us, the most accurate intelligence obtains." Ahem! we believe that the testimony of a man to his own merits is usually received *cum grano*; and the organ of Manchester, vaunting the glory of Manchester, must be subjected to the like measure of allowance. But we promised to let the editor of the *China Mail* deal with these people single-handed, and we will keep our word. What says he, then? Reader, open your eyes, put on your best spectacles, if you decorate your face with such appendages, keep your nerves in check, and behold!—"But for such positive assurance from a good authority, we might have been disposed to doubt the assertion, for there are instances not a few, both commercial and political, that would seem to prove Manchester to be as gullible as the rest of the country, and not always to have profited by expensive lessons." Need we add anything to the judgment of the *China Mail*? but can we abstain from exclaiming, "Call you this backing of your friends?" Manchester, that claims supremacy in everything, even in the misery and degraded character of its population—this great city, which puts to shame all other cities, ancient or modern, and, like the great Katterfelto, is lost in amazement, "at its own wonders wondering"—Manchester "gullible,"—so says one who does not hold a brief either for or against that den of smoke, which all the rain with which it is deluged cannot wash clean, any more than the "leaven of hypocrisy" with which its great men are impregnated, can make them good ones—Manchester is "gullible."

To the gentleman who thought it worth his while to lecture these "gullibles," we have little at present to say. Thirty or forty years ago he sought distinction by professing an acquaintance with languages of which no one ever heard, and with literature which no one dreamed to exist. After this, if we mistake not, he obtained, though we are not aware that he sought, some notoriety from the memorable "Greek cause." Now he is pursuing the same object by other means. The Chinese have enlightened him on various matters, and he kindly seeks to make his countrymen as Chinese as he can, in order that they may become as well informed as honest, and as just and as gentle as that "singular people," as they are sometimes called; that admirable people, as we suppose Sir John Bowring would call them. We cannot say that we wish him success, for we have an antipathy to all quackery, and more especially to state quackery. We admire the craft of Chinese men no more than the cramped feet of Chinese women. Sir John had better return to his "first love," and amuse himself for the future in making Hungarian ballads.

#### MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

THERE are persons who know everything by intuition; and we presume it is by some of these that a report has been spread that the orders respecting military furlough, recently passed, were about to be rescinded, at the express desire (to speak in language histrionic) of the Government of India. These enlightened ones, moreover, knew exactly who had a share in the preparation of the said orders, and exactly what that share was. We cannot presume to compete with these omniscient individuals, but we keep our eye upon whatever may be going on in the world which is likely to interest the Indian public. That public is now very large. Few are the

families in the upper and middle classes who have not relatives or friends in India; and we hold it to be somewhat worse than folly to set this wide circle on the *qui vive* for nothing at all. There is no prospect of the new regulations being cast aside, or even subjected to substantial modifications. We do not undertake to assert that no communications on the subject have been made from the Indian to the Home Government; but, if there have been any, we feel certain that they are not of the character represented. As the one Government has never pressed for change, it would be almost idle to say that the other has not yielded to the imaginary pressure,—the ghost of a shadow which never had aught but visionary being, the nature of which, perhaps, the spirit-rappers will investigate. Communications may have taken place, but as the reporters to whom we have alluded are not hidden under the table, like the short-hand writer in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, we take the liberty of denying their pretensions to information. Whatever the real or supposed communications may have been, we feel confident that they involved no matter of principle, but related entirely to points of construction and detail, which, whatever may be the explanation, will not affect the integrity of the rules laid down. We enter into no inquiry whether those rules be good or bad: that is an open question, upon which we offer no opinion. All that we affirm is, that, whether good or bad, they are not at present about to be altered.

#### PENSIONARY PROVISION FOR THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

ALMOST everybody in India, and many persons in this country, are aware of the conflicting views taken by two sections of the uncovenanted service of Bengal, of a proposed change in regard to pensionary provision. It will be unnecessary to advert to any of the arguments on either side. None who take an interest in the matter will need an exposition of the opinions, either of the memorialists for the proposed change, or of the counter-memorialists who deprecate it. As the *pros* and *cons* were nearly balanced, it must have been evident that there was small probability of the Court yielding its assent to the meditated alteration. The number of servants seeking it is indeed very large, but the number opposing it is little inferior. If, therefore, the Court had complied with the wishes of the memorialists in favour of the arrangement sought by them, many would have been gratified, but nearly as many would have been disappointed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the new plan should have been rejected. Whether or not it will be produced again, with such modifications as may remove the objections made to it by a large portion of the service, we of course are unable to say; but if the plan be really valuable, and capable of being relieved of its less popular characteristics, some attempt to improve it will most likely be made; and if such should be the case, it is unnecessary to point out the desirableness of adopting principles that shall give the fund that stability which should be one of the first objects sought for, and without which its existence would be a mockery. The movement, however, will not have been made in vain, whatever may be the ultimate results as to its main purpose. It has led to the concession of a boon to faithful service when extended to extraordinary length. We understand that authority has been given to the Government of India to permit retirement,

after thirty-five years' service, on half the average salary of the last five years of the period, and without medical certificate. This at once affords a hope to cheer the labourer on his journey of life, a stimulus to perseverance, a consolation for the period when labour becomes sorrow; and, as the privilege is to be the reward of good service only, a distinction for him who faithfully earns it.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 1.

#### DRAINAGE OF CALCUTTA.

The *Earl of Albemarle* rose to present a petition from the Trade Association, and other inhabitants of Calcutta, complaining that that city was inefficiently lighted, drained, and cleansed under the Local Municipal Act of 1852; and praying the House to extend to the said city the benefit of municipal institutions similar, as far as practicable, to those enjoyed by towns in the United Kingdom; and to ask the Government what steps they would take to remedy the evils complained of. The noble earl also mentioned the want of provision for the loading and unloading of the 426,000 tons of merchandize which represented the annual trade of Calcutta. There was no excuse for this maladministration, for taxes to the amount of 35,000*l.* were annually levied for municipal purposes, and the position of the town was eminently adapted for cheap and efficient drainage, while coals for a supply of gas might easily be obtained from a distance of not more than 160 miles. The noble earl said that all the remedies which had from time to time been attempted for the evils which he complained of had failed.

*Earl Granville* had too much confidence in the sound judgment of his noble friend to believe that he seriously meant to press the prayer of the petitioners. He thought a strong feeling was evinced during the debates upon Indian affairs last year, and the government of India must be practically carried on in India itself. It was evident the Governor-General in Council was fully competent to deal with the matter to which the petition referred. With respect to the objection that two of the places at the board appointed under the Act of 1852 were not filled by respectable Europeans, but by natives, that was the very last objection he should have expected to hear from his noble friend. He considered it most advisable that the House should not encroach upon the direct functions of the Governor-General and the Legislative Council of India.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 8.

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

*Mr. D. Seymour* asked the President of the Indian Board when the first examination for admission into the civil service of India would take place, and when Government would be able to state what would be the nature of the examinations.

*Sir C. Wood* said that the first admission practically under the system of open competition would take place in the summer of 1855. A committee was assisting him in preparing regulations as to the nature of the examinations; but they were not yet quite decided upon. Ample notice would be given of the nature of the examination to be undergone.

**EXCHANGE.**—On the 16th instant, the East-India Company issued notice that their rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras, will, from the present date, and until further notice, be *1s. 11½d.* the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, *2s.* the Company's rupee. This is a reduction of one half-penny the rupee from the late rates.

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA OF H. M.'s TROOPS.**—H. M.'s 27th and 35th regiments are about to proceed to India. The 27th will embark at Cork at the end of June, and the following ships have been taken up for its transport. The *Charlotte*, which will convey about 190, the *Southadar* 230, the *Southampton* 300, the *Barham* 300, the *Windsor* 180. The above numbers, of course, include women and children. No arrangements are yet made for the transport of the 35th, but it will proceed from London.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 27.—Vimeira, Neatby, Sydney.—28. Joshua Fowler, Melbourne; Marathon, Wilson, Bombay; Queen, Payne, Mauritius; Pudgey Dawson, Davis, Shanghai; Camperdown, Denny, and Southampton, Roe, Bengal; William, Milton, China; Bombay, Fletcher, Cochín; Voyager, Piroet, Mauritius; Albemarle, Trivett, Ceylon; Bengal, Brass, Bengal.—29. Enterprise, Forbes, Mauritius; Calabar, Moodie, Bengal; Philo, Golightly, Mauritius; Alfred the Great, Goring, Ceylon; Land of Cakes, Watson, Bengal; Nene Valley, Baldwin, Madras; Belle Vue, Nicol, Ceylon; Rother, Newholm, Algoa Bay; Countess of Seafeld, Innes, Whampoa; Competitor, Sargeant, Mauritius; Abena, Richardson, Hong-Kong; Helen, late Heavyside, Maulmain; Rambler, Heard, Mauritius.—MAY 1. Cupid, Hellyer, Narayana, Wetherburn, and John Bright, Mill, Mauritius; Walter, Norelius, China; K. S. Forbes, Wright, Singapore; Berenice, Wilson, Bengal; Fido, Stebe, Cape; Alliance, Barrick, Ceylon; Canada, Robinson, Bengal; Indian Ocean, Pollock, Bombay; Prince George, Whelan, Maulmain; Marian, Lotby, Tranquebar; Menam, Andrews, Shanghai; Windsor, Tickell, Sydney; Lord Auckland, Thompson, Bombay; Pasha, Kay, Ceylon; Caractacus, Barber, Penang; Christina, Reid, Singapore; Jane Greene, Spence, Ceylon.—2. John Ronilly, Kendall, Mauritius; Antilla, Carr, Singapore; British Queen, Plain, Bombay; Mirzapore, Garnock, Bengal; William Fisher, Craig, Singapore; Springapatam, Gimblett, Bombay; Snow Squall, Bursley, Shanghai; Collingwood, Boyd, Mauritius.—3. Balkan, Wainwright, and Akbar, Joy, Mauritius.—4. H. M. S. Fox, Tarleton, India; Garland, Shalcrow, Bombay.—5. Despatch, Gales, Algoa Bay; Agincourt, Ilyne, Bengal; Polar Star, Walker, Port Phillip.—6. Star of the East, Robertson, Shanghai; Devonshire, Pirley, Mauritius; Marchioness of Londonderry, Williams, Shanghai; London, Marshall, Akrah.—8. Thomas Campbell, Clarke, Bombay; Rookery, Turner, Ceylon; City of Peterborough, Penn, Mauritius; Talmor, Bowie, Maulmain; North Star, Smith, Whampoa; Lady Jocelyn (steamer), Bird, Bengal and Cape; Jane, Henderson, Batavia; Monarch, Wiltshire, Bengal; Princess Royal, Mawson, Bengal.—9. Cannata, Tiltson, Bengal; Arabian, Scerrill, Bombay; Androklos, Brulin, Whampoa; Emma, Freeman, Mauritius.—10. Owen Glendower, Pare, Bombay; Wodan, Mathieson, Batavia; Joseph Fletcher, Foster, Shanghai; Ann Mitchell, Darroch, Bombay; Oriental, Stobo, Bengal; Edwin Fox, Salmon, Bengal; Punjab, Palmer, Bengal; Franklin, Abbot, Mauritius; Clyde, Merdock, Shanghai; Ann Porter, Porten, Mauritius; Rival, Tomlin, Mauritius; Harlequin, Brown, Ceylon.—11. Columbus, Smith, and Rialto, Main, Mauritius; Hotspur, Toybee, Bengal; Lord Ashley, Abbott, Java; Argama, Fitzmorris, Bombay; Armais, Locke, Whampoa.—12. Ambassador, Moore, Eliza Charles, Lewis, and Nautilus, Laws, Mauritius; Thor, Chydenius, Maulmain; Kate Kearney, Rowland, Hong-Kong; Amathu, Robinson, Bengal.—13. Minerva, Lonic, Adelaide, Tremearne, and Chiffain, Bell, Mauritius; Marco Polo, McDonald, Melbourne; Sir Bevois, Appleton, Singapore; Corsipore, Dundas, Bengal.—15. Canute, Barber, Whampoa; Borneo, Sutherland, and William McGowan, Enment, Mauritius; Harriet, McLean, Singapore.—16. Wilberforce, Todd, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Lady Jocelyn (May 9).—Maj. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Even and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Abadie and 3 children, Mr. G. M. Pirtens, Mrs. Pirtens and child, Mrs. C. B. Wallis and 4 children, Mrs. Christian, Mr. H. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Babbington, Mr. G. Moncrieff, Miss Macrae, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Beauland, Mr. Chase, Mr. Black, Capt. J. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and 2 children, Mr. Benson, Mr. J. S. Rutter, Capt. S. S. Kearney, 10th Hussars; Capt. H. E. Walpole, Lieut. E. Norton, Mrs. McDonnell and 3 children, Mrs. Clarke and 7 children, Mr. Bancroft's 3 children, Col. Der-ville, Rev. E. Sargeant and child, Lieut. Mulden, Mr. Walls, Lieut. Wall, Madame Delme, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. J. May, Maj. Tylden, R. E.; Lieut. Cockburn, 10th rifles; Mr. Wray and child, Maj. Miles, Mr. C. M. Owen, Mr. Newbury, Mr. Buda, Capt. Welsh, 80th regt.; Lieut. Amiel, 80th regt.; Lieut. Christian, Mrs. Tiel and child, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. Whittall and 4 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove, Lieut. Warden, Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Threore, Mrs. Jellicoe and infant, Mrs. Harvey, Capt. J. Hickley, Lieut. Woods, Mr. Bowers, Mrs. Barker and 2 children.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Ripon, May 23.—Mr. Peld, Mr. Hulme, Mr. Findley, Hon. Mrs. Drummond and 2 children, Mrs. Mottey and 3 children, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Lord S. Kerr, Col. Stuart, Mr. Spence, Mr. Nasmith, Mr. Davidson, Hon. Capt. Powys, Capt. Durham, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Brodie, Capt. and Mrs. Manners and child, Lieut. Madden, Capt. West, Lieut. Boldick, Ens. Kerr, Mr. Webb, Mr. Caison, Mr. Randall, Vice Admiral Sir F. Pellew, Mr. Mughford, Lieut. Martin, Lieut. col. St. George, Lieut. Braybrooke, Lieut. Roach, Asst. surg. Pulchur, Mr. Coghill, Mr. Worms, Col. Shelly, Mr. Sims, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fulland, Mrs. Quartley, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. Cassirs, Mr. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lady Pirie, Mrs. West, Dr. Moore.

### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs, APRIL 26.—Ballarat, Thickell, Calcutta; Maria, Day, Cape.—29. Thetis, Gregory, Calcutta.—MAY 6. Ocean Queen, Rees, Bombay.—10. Eclipse, Hughes, Mauritius; Oribe, Fowler, Cape.  
From LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.—Owen Potter, Banks, Calcutta.—3. Courier, Davison, Galle; Thomas Sparks, Kelly, Bombay; Priscilla, Lindsay, Algoa Bay.—4. Red Jacket, Reed, and Miles Barton, Kelly, Melbourne.—3. San Andres, Julian, Manila.—5. Henry Ware, Dudley, Calcutta.—6. Flag of Truce, Day, Bombay.—9. George Arkle, Hooper, Bombay; Palatine, Parfitt, Bombay.—10. David Harrison, Staring, Hong-Kong.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Simla, from SOUTHAMPTON (May 6), to proceed per steamer HINDOSTAN, from SEERZ, FOR MALTA.—Asst. com. gen. Malassey, Mr. Tolper, Mr. J. Layland, Mr. W. McDowell, Mr. D. Wheeler, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. R. B. Garwood, Mr. H. Cook, Mr. P. Williams, Mr. A. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Kilvington and child, Mr. Wilberforce, Lieut. col. Cobb, Lieut. Elliott, Surg. Stockley, Surg. Hunter, Mr. Davis, Col. Beaton, Maj. Northey, Maj. Creagh, FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Northey, FOR SEERZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Whyte and three daughters, Mr. Whyte, jun. Mr. Uttersson, Miss Goolwin, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. L. S. Bruce, FOR ADEN.—Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. L. G. Brown, FOR CAYLON.—Mr. Fulton, Mr. J. Shaw, FOR MADRAS.—Maj. Rowlandson, Miss Rowlandson, Mr. Rowlandson, Mr.



G. Latham, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. H. Murray, Mrs. Spence, Mr. C. Cherry. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. Barlow, Mr. E. C. Hennah, Mr. Watson, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. S. and Mrs. Delpratt, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. E. King, Miss King, Mr. Heibling, Mr. Dundee, a Chinese lady and gentleman, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Master Pedder, Mr. H. Schmidt, Mr. A. Bourjan.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

AUBER, the wife of Henry P. d. at North Petherton, Somerset, April 23.  
CAPES, the wife of R. U. s. (since dead) at Upton-villas, Croydon, May 8.  
GRESLEY, the wife of Capt. H. E. I. Co.'s service, twin daughters, at Gifford's-hall, Suffolk, May 12.  
LEADER, the wife of Maj. William, Madras army, s. at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road, April 20.  
MILLS, the wife of George, d. at 5, St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, May 4.  
SHUTE, the wife of Capt. D. quartermaster-general's department, Bengal, d. at the Parsonage, Sandgate, May 14.  
SPARKS, the wife of John, of Bombay, s. at Paris, April 26.  
THACKER, the wife of W. d. at 14, Endsleigh-street, May 9.  
WEDDERBURN, the wife of J. K. d. at Great Cumberland-street, May 2.  
WINGATE, the wife of Capt. Bombay engineers, d. at Tunbridge-wells, May 10.  
YATES, the wife of Capt. G. H. S. Madras retired establishment, d. at 6, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, May 12.

## MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY, Rev. John A. to Mary A. C. d. of the late Major Champs, 43rd lt. infantry, at All Saints, Leamington, May 9.  
CALEY, James A. justice of the peace in Ceylon, to Fanny, d. of the late James J. Campbell, at St. Andrew's, Clifton, April 27.  
GOLDSMID, Charles, s. of M. A. of Paris, to Caroline H. Brodie, d. of the late Francis W. Russell, Bengal civil service, at Huntley-lodge, the seat of her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, May 3.  
HALLS, John J. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Louisa H. d. of John T. Nankivill, at St. Mary's, Truro, April 25.  
KEEN, William N. S. M.D. to Jessie, M. d. of the late William, Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv. of Calcutta, at Melbourne, Dec. 8.  
LANGSLOW, Lovell, s. of Capt. of the Bengal establishment, to Augusta J. d. of John C. Mason, at St. Pancras Church, April 27.  
M'CLURE, William G. M.D. to Lydia Le M. d. of John G. Moyle, late president of the Bombay Medical Board, at St. Mary's, West Brompton, April 27.  
MEADEN, William, to Isabella D. d. of the late Lieut. col. Gale, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Christ Church, Marylebone, May 4.  
REECE, Rev. W. S. s. of Maj. W. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Maria L. d. of Thomas Elliman, at Tring, May 9.  
STURROCK, Archibald, to Helen M. T. d. of the late Ambrose Crawley, Madras civil service, at Steeple Ashton, May 9.  
TOWGOOD, Capt. 35th Bengal N.I. to Adelaide M. A. d. of the late William Stansfeld, of the Manor-house, near Wakefield, at Thornhill, April 27.  
TULLOCH, Capt. H. W. s. of Col. c.b. commissary gen. Madras, to Rosa, d. of the late C. Clarkson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, May 11.  
WILKIN, Graham, s. of John, of Spring-gardens, to Isabella, d. of Robert Napier, of Glasgow, at West Thandon, Dumbartonshire, April 25.  
WILLIAMS, John D. 28th Bombay N.I. to Harriet H. A. d. of the late Capt. A. J. Ormsby, Madras army, at Cheltenham, April 25.  
WOLFE, Henry J. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Catherine, d. of the late John Guy, at Thames Ditton, May 10.

## DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Joseph, of Bermondsey, and late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, aged 74, April 25.  
DOB, Lieut. Edward J. late of the 62nd Bengal N.I. at Glasgow, aged 35, May 7.  
DOYNE, Mary, wife of Lieut. C. A. 60th Bengal N.I. at Stratton, Cirencester, May 3.  
GARDNER, Miss d. of the late William F. Bengal. estab. at Mount-Stuart-road, Rothsey, May 6.  
LAY, Angelina, d. of the late George T. H.M. consul for Amoy, China, at 6, Burton-crescent, aged 12, May 5.  
MAITLAND, Isabel A. d. of Capt. Sir Thomas, c.n. of H.M.S. *Excellent*, at the Dockyard, Portsmouth, aged 10 years 8 mo. May 3.  
MARJORIBANKS, Lucy, wife of Stewart, at Bushey-grove, Herts, May 12.  
OGILBY, Elizabeth, Lady, widow of the late Lieut. col. Sir David, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Brandenburg-lodge, Fulham-road, April 26.  
PATTISON, Margaret, widow of the late James, formerly a Director of the E. I. Co. at 172, Albany-street, Regent's-park, April 25.  
PEMBERTON, Anthony A. S. d. of Col. George R. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at 37, Fitzroy-square, aged 24 years, May 14.  
SKENE, Lieut. col. William, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at 12, Brighton-crescent, Portobello, Edinburgh, April 6.

STALKARTT, William, at sea, on board the *Hotspur*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, April 21.  
TERRY, Sarah S. relict of Sidney, late of Alexandria, Egypt, and Bombay, at Canterbury, aged 45, April 10.  
THORNTON, Major John, late of Kensington, at Oxford-street, Southampton, aged 71, April 29.  
TOWGOOD, Frederick W. s. of Capt. J. 35th Bengal L.I. at Reading, aged 11, April 3.  
UDNY, T. Sophia, widow of George, Bengal civ. serv. at Bath, April 2.  
VINEY, Laura, inf. d. of Thomas, late of Ceylon, at 2, Hawley-place Villas, May 8.  
WALLICH, Nathaniel, M.D. F.R.S. at Upper Gower-street, aged 69, April 28.  
WHEATLEY, Georgiana, widow of the late John, formerly of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, April 2.  
WILLIAMS, Marianne F. W. d. of Col. late of the Bengal engr. at Ramsgate, aged 29, April 29.  
WOODHOUSE, Capt. Charles R. 63rd Bengal N.I. at sea, on board the *Hotspur*, Feb. 12.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

27th April, 5th, 10th, and 17th May, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. B. Sapte; A. Money; R. Marriott; R. Houstoun; L. S. Jackson; W. H. Tyler; J. S. Campbell; C. F. Montresor; G. Gough; J. R. Hutchinson; H. M. Chase.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. A. Gray; D. A. Blane; A. K. Forbes.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. W. J. Whiting.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. R. Hawkes, 9th cav.; Capt. W. H. Tweedale, inv.; Lieut. W. M. Grierson, 70th N.I.; Brev. maj. H. Lyell, 43rd N.I.; Brev. maj. A. Huish, art.; Lieut. R. W. Pilkington, 20th N.I.; Lieut. W. Wilson, art.; Col. J. D. Syers, 59th N.I.; Maj. R. W. Fraser, retired; Capt. C. M. Gascoyne, retired; Lieut. T. B. Harrison, 10th cav.; Maj. H. M. Durand, eng.; Brig. gen. A. Roberts, c.b.; Col. J. B. Hearsey, c.b. 6th Cav.; Brev. maj. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, art.; Capt. G. E. Herbert, 9th Cav.; Capt. R. B. Macleod, 4th cav.; Capt. J. H. Fergusson, retired; Lieut. A. H. Bogle, art.; Lieut. E. Smyth, 13th N.I.; Lieut. W. K. Fooks, art.; Lieut. J. Hearsey, 38th N.I.; Ens. G. Cleghorn, 43rd N.I.; Assist. surg. F. M. Clifford; Assist. surg. G. Cole; Lieut. col. D. Downing; Lieut. J. G. Hathorn, art.; Lieut. H. B. Lock, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. H. H. Christian, 68th N.I.; Surg. E. Campbell; Assist. surg. W. C. B. Eatwell, m.d.; Brev. maj. G. P. Thomas, 3rd Eur. regt.; Maj. J. A. D. Fergusson, retired; Maj. R. H. Miles, inv.; Capt. E. M. Ryan, 20th N.I.; Capt. J. F. Wilson, 13th N.I.; Lieut. E. A. Wilde, 21st N.I.; Lieut. A. D. Warden, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. O. Greene, 36th N.I.; Lieut. A. Lambert, art.; Lieut. H. Stone, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. C. F. Mackenzie, 28th N.I.; Lieut. L. J. Trotter, 2nd Eur. regt.; Lieut. C. S. Dundas, art.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. E. Armstrong, 38th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Donaldson, m.d.; Capt. W. H. Wood, 4th N.I.; Col. R. J. H. Vivian; Capt. T. Kiernan, 10th N.I.; Col. F. F. Whinyates, art.; Capt. H. R. C. King, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. E. Walpole, 16th N.I.; Capt. R. J. Kempt, 43rd N.I.; Col. A. Derville, 34th N.I.; Capt. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I.; Lieut. E. N. Norton, 18th N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Woods, 1st Fus.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. W. Douglas, 17th N.I.; Capt. E. J. Bowles, 23rd N.I.; Capt. J. Worgan, art.; Capt. F. J. Green, 7th N.I.; Capt. J. L. P. Hoare, inv.; Maj. G. Wilson, retired; Lieut. W. H. Malden, art.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. T. Robinson, Indian Navy; Mr. R. Taynton, do.; Lieut. P. W. Micheson, do.; Mr. W. A. Dyer, do.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Beng. Estab.*—Capt. M. Raper, 64th N.I.; Lieut. J. Fairlie, 3rd Cav.; Surg. W. Sherlock.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. T. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. J. Birdwood, eng.; Lieut. S. Tripe, 50th N.I.; Lieut. T. C. Bird, 36th N.I.; Brev. maj. W. T. Buddam, 2nd Cav.; Capt. H. W. Tulloch, 52nd N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. D. J. Macdonnell, 2nd N.I.; Assist. surg. W. C. Brown; Brev. maj. J. Ramsay, 1st Eur. regt.; Capt. J. F. Goodfellow, 20th N.I.; Lieut. R. R. W. Brett, 2nd Cav.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. D. Mayne.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. A. Compton.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Ens. W. O. Rannie, 32nd N.I., 3 months; Lieut. W. Dickson, art., 3 months; Lieut. W. F. Ogilvie, 69th N.I., 6 months; Maj. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, art., 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Maj. W. Rawlins, 3rd Eur. regt., 3 months; Ens. Chas. Weston, 1st N.I., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Clements, 3rd N.I., 6 months; Lieut. E. M. G. Cooper, 13th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. A. J. S. Hessman, 22nd N.I., 6 months; Brev. maj. G. H. C. B. ———, art., 6 months; Lieut. G. R. Douglas, art., 6 months.

## APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. William Henry Cummins, of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed an Assistant Chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Frank Sims.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. Charles Madden.

## LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BENGAL.

(In continuation of that dated 24th May, 1853.)

To rank from date of sailing.

William James Herschell, 20th Jan. 1853; Edward Grey, 15th June, 1853; Ross Lewis Mangles, 4th June, 1853; Archdale Villiers Palmer, 12th June, 1853; Atholl James Hay, 12th May, 1853; George Elliott Watson, 20th Dec. 1852; Robert James Wigram, 4th June, 1853; Horace Abel Cockerell, 12th June, 1853; John Bensley Thornhill, 20th Dec. 1852; Skipwith Henry Churchhill Tayler, 20th Jan. 1853; Henry Davis Willock, 20th Dec. 1852; William James Money, 20th Dec. 1852; William Stirling Halsey, 4th Feb. 1853; Stuart Saunders Hogg, 20th Dec. 1852; Bradford Harding, 20th Oct. 1853; Richard Henry Clifford, 20th Oct. 1853; George Welstead Colledge, 4th Sept. 1853; Andrew Chad Barnard, 20th Nov. 1853; Donald Campbell Macnabb, 20th Dec. 1853.

## LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR MADRAS.

(In continuation of that dated 24th May, 1853.)

To rank from the date of sailing.

Frederick Beresford Molony, 20th Dec. 1853; John Dalrymple Goldingham, 4th Aug. 1853; Charles Thomas Langley, 14th Sept. 1853.

## LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BOMBAY.

(In continuation of that dated 24th May, 1853.)

To rank from the date of sailing.

Theodore Cracraft Hope, 8th Feb. 1853; Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, 9th June, 1853; James George White, 4th Jan. 1853; Foster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, 4th Feb. 1853; Rodney Stuart Lyons Sabine Pasley, 20th Feb. 1853; Myers Willoughby Bar, 20th Dec. 1853; Reginald Phillips, 10th Sept. 1853.

## No. 3 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—Arthur Moffat Lang, 12th June, 1852, quitted Chatham 21st March; Edward Wood Humphry, 12th June, 1852, ditto 21st March; John Rivaz Monckton, 12th June, 1852, ditto 22nd April.

**CAVALRY.**—Bridges Robinson Branfill, 14th March, 1854; Geo. Ward Chicheley Plowden (abroad), 4th April, 1854; Francis Stoneham Montagu Wren, 4th April, 1854; William Herbert Solly, 17th April, 1854; James Alexander Mountford Patton, 20th April, 1854; Morison Barlow, 6th May, 1854.

**INFANTRY.**—Thomas Nicholls Walker, 14th March, 1854; Alfred Bird Allen, John Withers McQueen, Frederick Macdonald Hinch, and William Gordon Chalmers, 4th April, 1854; Thomas Cadell, 17th April, 1854; Henry Wilson Gordon, 6th May, 1854; Walter Harington Thomas, and Bernard Cracroft, 15th May, 1854.

*Mem.*—Mr. Thomas B. Boileau is to take rank next below Mr. E. T. Kemp, and Mr. Montague Charles Perreau to take rank next above Mr. R. J. Grant,—*vide* List Nos. 1 and 2 of 1854.—Mr. H. E. Oakeley having resigned the service, his name is to be struck out of List No. 2 of 1854.

## No. 3 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—Grenville Pulteney de Palezieux Falconnet, 12th June, 1852, quitted Chatham 21st March.

**CAVALRY.**—Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, 20th March, 1854; Edward Morris Cherry, 4th April, 1854; Charles Napier Cherry, 6th May, 1854.

**INFANTRY.**—Charles Hallyburton Grace, 14th March, 1854; Geo. Walter Horrocks Whitehead, and Arthur Charles Easton, 20th March, 1854; Henry Tristram O'Reilly, 24th March, 1854; Charles Annesley Gumm, and Alfred Augustus Davidson, 1st April, 1854.

## No. 3 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—Henry Francis Hancock, 12th June, 1852, quitted Chatham 28th March; Julius George Thomas Griffith, 12th June, 1852, quitted Chatham 5th April.

**INFANTRY.**—Horace Kendall Bushe, and Julius Barras, 14th March, 1854; Atherton Allan Park, Edward Robert Anderson, and Charles Henry Harrison, 20th March, 1854; George Bartholomew Leslie, Henry William Harris, and John Hayes Lloyd, 4th April, 1854.

## No. 3 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified.

Edward James and Frederick John Earle, 20th March, 1854; Anthony Dopping, B.A. 4th April, 1854; Theobald Ringer, M.D., 17th April, 1854; Samuel Delpratt, and Philip Warren Sutherland, 6th May, 1854.

*Mem.*—The name of Mr. Hutchinson was stated in List No. 1 of 1854 to be "Robert;" but it has since been ascertained to be "Robert Fame Hutchinson."

## No. 3 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the dates specified.

Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, 24th March, 1854; James Adamson, William Robert Cornish, and Henry Giles, 1st April, 1854.

## No. 3 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the dates specified.

Lewis Stanhope Bruce, 6th May, 1854; Arthur Wellesley George Adey (abroad), 9th May, 1854.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH MAY, 1854.

**24th Foot.**—Ensign Francis Freeman White, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Goodfellow, who retires. Dated 5th May, 1854.—Walter Bernardino Logan, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice White. Dated 5th May, 1854.

**43rd Foot.**—Ensign Hon. Arthur Ernest Harris, from the 55th Foot, to be ensign, vice Atty, who retires. Dated 5th May, 1854.

**53rd Foot.**—Lieut. Patrick Flynn, from half-pay, 39th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Peel, appointed paymaster. Dated 5th May, 1854.—Ensign Charles Francis Herbert Lloyd, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Flynn, who retires. Dated 5th May, 1854.—Ensign John Maxwell Macneill, from the 49th Foot, to be ensign, vice Lloyd. Dated 5th May, 1854.

**60th Foot.**—Graham Young, gent., to be assistant-surgeon, vice Shelton, promoted in the 48th Foot. Dated 5th May, 1854.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH MAY, 1854.

**10th Light Dragoons.**—William Mayne, gent., to be cornet by purchase, vice Richmond, promoted. Dated 12th May, 1854.

**98th Foot.**—Major Edmund Haythorne, to be lieutenant-col. by purchase, vice Roberts, who retires. Dated 12th May, 1854.—Captain Francis Peyton, to be major by purchase, vice Haythorne. Dated 12th May, 1854.—Lieut. Wm. Croker, to be captain by purchase, vice Peyton. Dated 12th May, 1854.—Ensign Augustus Frederic Raper, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Croker. Dated 12th May, 1854.

### BOOKS.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., Commander of the Army of Candahar, and Envoy at the Court of the King of Oude. Edited, at the request of Sir William Nott's Daughters, Letitia Nott and Charlotte Bower, from Documents in their exclusive possession.* By J. H. STOCQUER, Esq., Author of the "Life of the Duke of Wellington," the "Hand Book of British India," &c. &c. 2 Vols. London, 1854. Hurst and Blackett.

THESE volumes, recording the more important events of Sir William's Nott's public career, and exhibiting some beautiful and affecting traits of his private life, cannot fail to be read with pride by Englishmen and with interest by our fair countrywomen. They are appropriately and gracefully inscribed "To the Survivors of the Army of Candahar," for whom they will have an especial interest. The impression of Sir William Nott's character left after perusal is highly favourable. That he was a great soldier all have long known; but how admirable a man he was none but his intimate friends and associates knew until the publication of this work. His daughters, in opening the treasured archives of affection to the public eye, have at once performed an act of piety towards the memory of their glorious father, and contributed to illustrate a most important portion of Anglo-Indian history. To say that they have chosen well in the selection of an editor we are only telling our readers what every one of them is prepared to tell us, Mr. Stocquer's long experience in Indian literature being too well known to need our testimony. On every point we do not, indeed, agree with him. His estimate both of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough is far higher than that which we form of either of those noblemen. The latter of them Mr. Stocquer seems ready to bear on his shoulders, Somnauth Gates and all, through any opposition; for even the puerility just referred to is—not defended, that is impossible, but excused, although its gratification cost Sir William Nott one or two precious days on his march to Caubul, days which could ill be spared. But where work is so generally well-performed, we must not carp at trifles. All who have read Mr. Macaulay's essays (and who has not?) will remember the story of the veteran soldier who, finding himself unexpectedly in the presence of a picture of Sir Eyre Coote, postponed the business on which he was about to enter till he had made salaam to Coote Bahadur, under whom he had served in his youth. It is something, that a portrait of Sir William Nott has been placed at Addiscombe, where it will read to those enjoying the advantages of that institution a history of the past and a lesson for the future. Is it too much to hope that some may be thereby stimulated to walk in the departed general's steps, and emulate the noble deeds recorded of their predecessors from Clive and Coote to Pollock and Nott?

It is difficult to choose a passage for quotation where our space will not allow us to borrow much; but Russia being at present a popular subject, this decides us. The reader need not be reminded of the great change of circumstances since our extract was written. To make it intelligible we must, however, preface it by an extract from a letter of Sir Willoughby Cotton, to which it is an answer:—

"We have long had vague rumours of the Russians having advanced a considerable force to Khiva, and the Emperor's manifesto announced that troops were ordered to march upon that territory, but the Government information did not make them more than 5,000 men. But despatches were received yesterday, by the envoy and minister from Calcutta, which announce that the recent overland mail had brought authentic information, that the amount of the force was 16,000 infantry, a considerable artillery (20 light pieces), and 1,600 Cossack cavalry. The avowed intention is, that they are not to proceed beyond the Khiva territory, to which they have advanced to punish the Khan for entrapping and keeping in slavery a number of Russian subjects. But as the King of Bokhara has also men of that description in his dominions, I should not be surprised if they detached 5,000 men to that capital.

"Although I have not the least idea they will move on Balk, or threaten our frontier, yet it behoves us to be prepared as far as our means will admit, which can only be done by the assembling a respectable force at Caubul, to be in readiness to move a brigade on to Bamean, and thence, if necessary, to seize the passes of the Hindoo Kosh. The great mischief of having the Russians on the Oxus will be, not the apprehension that they will advance beyond

it, but its being the means of exciting the bad passions of every discontented chief in Afghanistan, and calling into activity every one who is averse to the rule and dynasty of his present Majesty [Shah Shoojah]."

To this Sir William Nott thus replies:—

"With reference to the concluding part of your note, I would observe, that I have no means of getting information, but that of conversing with the people of the country, such as merchants, horse-dealers, &c., whom I occasionally fall in with in my rides; and perhaps much reliance cannot be placed on their accounts. From these I draw the following conclusions: that the Russian force marching on Khiva is much more considerable than generally supposed, upwards of 24,000 men, with 70 pieces of cannon; that Kamran's minister, Yar Mahomed, is in close correspondence with the Russians; and that, under pretence of sending his son into Persia on private business, these people tell me that I shall find that the youth has been sent to the Russian head-quarters, where missions from Persia and Bokhara had actually arrived.

"That Yar Mahomed will eventually sell his master to the highest bidder I have no doubt. I should suppose that any advance of the Russians beyond Khiva will depend entirely upon European politics; unless, indeed, they make the slave case a pretext for sending half their large force to Bokhara; at any rate, should Russia differ with England in Europe, their army at Khiva will have reached a fair starting-post to annoy us. No man can be so blind as to believe for one moment that Russia would send such an overwhelming force merely to recover some 200 slaves from the petty state of Khiva, when 4,000 or 5,000 would have easily accomplished such an object. Should the state of Europe be such as to induce the Russian army to advance, I think Herat will be the first and chief object; their game will probably be to advance two columns—the one upon Caubul, accompanied by Doet Mahomed; and the other upon Herat, accompanied by the late chiefs of Candahar. I really can see no great difficulty in a march from Khiva or Bokhara to Herat; water, certainly, would at times be rather scarce; but there is no impediment but what may be easily overcome, and in the present state of our information, they will have accomplished more than a third of their march before we can hear of their move. If they gain Herat, the safety of Afghanistan must be precarious indeed, and the moral influence would be instantly felt throughout Hindostan, Nepal, and Burnah; the whole of Asia would be in an agitated state, and the dormant enmity of every petty chief would be roused, and be brought into full activity.

"You must be a better judge than I am of the feelings of the people of Afghanistan; but I will not conceal my opinion from you, however erroneous that opinion may be. I believe they would, almost to a man, join the chief, Doet Mahomed Khan; but I am of opinion few would join the late chiefs of Candahar. Then again, it must not, it cannot, be doubted, but that the Russian Government have large reserves ready to reinforce and support their Khiva army, already so far advanced. They have followed the trade of war too long not to know the necessity of a strong base and good communications. I am, of course, in the dark regarding the political wishes, or intentions of the British Government; but I should think that if they advance any considerable force beyond Bamean, it would immediately afford a plausible excuse for the Russians, in connection with the King of Bokhara (and that these powers are in close alliance I have no doubt) to advance a column as far as Balk at least; and this is the game they wished to play, feeling their way by degrees, and intruding with the restless and marauding disposition of the people of these countries, and keeping the whole of Asia in a state of agitation until some favourable moment for striking a decisive blow at our power. And, indeed, under this view of the subject, if we had a larger force, it would be better that they should be induced to advance immediately; but our force on this side of the Indus is not sufficient, nor could you depend upon any portion of the Shah's subjects; whereas the love of change, the hope of plunder, and the deadly hatred against certain princes, would give the Russian army 50,000 horsemen to cover their advance upon the Indus."

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233 to 237
India Bonds .....	10s. to 5s. dis.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 2 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	½ to ¾ prem.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London .. Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Rs.	—	2 1½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Apr. 24 to May 8.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	16,672 9 9
Madras ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	10,525 18 3
Bombay..	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	145 0 0
		Bi-Monthly ..	27,343 8 0

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£3,500,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11½d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11½d.	

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Simla*, May 5, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£3,000	—
Alexandria .....	6,340	—
Penang .....	—	£1,100
Singapore .....	13,877	2,200
Hong Kong .....	325	31,804
Calcutta .....	—	22,064
	£23,542	£57,168

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 17th May, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 10th May, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 24th May, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Rangoon, in the province of Pegu, viz. —

WEST HARTLEY COAL, Screened.  
 CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,  
 BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,  
 DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
 HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
 RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
 JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,  
 STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,  
 LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL, or  
 GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th May *aforesaid*, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 17th May, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 1,000 and upwards of H.M.'s service, and they must embark between the 10th and 31st July next, and the Court will not permit more than 400 to embark in one vessel.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form, which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 11½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th May, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SOLDIERS' HELMETS,  
 EPAULETTES and LACE,  
 LEATHER GLOVES,  
 SWORDS and SCABBARDS,—also  
 PIG IRON;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (five in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 31st day of May, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

WITH reference to the INCREASED RATES of DONATION and SUBSCRIPTIONS voted by the Bengal Army, to have effect from 1st July, 1853, as announced in G.O. No. 95, of the 27th January, 1854, Members are hereby informed that the arrears due on account of the difference between the old and new rates, will have to be deducted at the India House, by instalments, during the present year, as per instructions received from the Directors of the Fund in Calcutta.

H. B. HENDERSON, Major,  
Agent.Bengal Military Fund Office,  
10, Old Jewry Chambers, London,  
17th May, 1854.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, King William Street, City, London.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. cap. 54.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.  
JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last twelve years to reduce the premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits on an average more than 44 per cent., and during the last three years a reduction of 45 per cent. has been declared.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.  
 Committees sit also every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

Agents in India.—Messrs. Braddon and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Madras; Messrs. Leckie and Co., Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

## GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—SIR WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Bart.

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian papers seem half inclined to drop Burmah altogether, and as the news from that part of the eastern world is neither by quantity nor quality entitled to much notice, we are almost disposed to follow their example. The *Hurkaru* mentions a rumour to the effect that negotiations were renewed, and that a formal treaty with the court of Ava might still be looked for; and to secure such result, it is hinted that the Governor-General is prepared to make a little concession, in the way of restoring to the man of the golden foot a portion of the annexed territory. We hope, at any rate, that this is untrue. The country—we speak of course of the British possessions—is, we conclude, tolerably quiet. There is not the same measure of outcry about dacoity; and in addition to this negative evidence, we have positive assurance from private correspondents resident in the country, that all, in the established phrase, “is as well as can be expected.”

Sir J. Cheape has been succeeded in his command by General Steele.

Thus much for Burmah. A country is never happier than when the newspapers cannot succeed in levying any toll upon it in the way of contributions to their columns.

The intelligence from the north-west of British India is of the same unprofitable nature, so far as journalists are concerned. All quiet—nothing stirring, except picnics and parties.

Beyond the limits of the British dominions, we dare say there are no gaieties of the description just mentioned; but if the reports of the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* be deserving of credit, there is abundance of equally exciting matter, intrigue and treaty-making. The *Delhi Gazette*, by the way, is wroth, even to fierceness, with Sir Charles Wood for throwing cold water on its former signal-guns. The correspondent's letter, this time, is a very long one; but as news is scant and the subject at least is interesting, perhaps important, we shall print it *in extenso* :—

“In my former letter I informed you that the Khokandee (Kokanee) merchants, who are in secret the agents of Russia, have arrived in Cabool. Their conduct proves beyond a doubt, that though they may be in reality merchants as they profess, they are truly in the pay and service of the emperor of Russia, and deputed to Dost Mahomed Khan. He treats them with consideration, and does not allow them to associate much with his brothers. He holds frequent private meetings with them, and gives out publicly, to deceive the people of Cabool and his brothers, that the said merchants had given him aid in making his escape from his confinement in Bokhara; and that, therefore, he does not only feel bound to show them kindness, but intends to establish mercantile relations between Cabool and Kokhan through their agency. “The reason of the Ameer for concealing his real objects is thus described. In case his inclination to attach himself to Russia

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with a mail, left Calcutta April 19th, Sand Heads on the same date, Madras April 24th, Point de Galle 28th, Aden May 8th, and arrived at Suez May 14th.

The *Achur*, with a mail, left Bombay April 28th, and arrived at Suez May 14th.

The *Ganges*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong April 12th, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 27th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta May 25th, and Marseilles May 27th (per *Valetta*).

The *Simla*, with the remaining portion, may be expected at Southampton June 11th.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Viâ Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. . . . . 1s.

“ “ “ 1 oz. . . . . 2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Viâ Marseilles*, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.

“ “ “  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

“ “ “ Newspapers, 3d. each.

\* \* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

“Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 31.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	April 19	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	March 25
Madras .. .. .	24	Bombay .. .. .	April 28
Ceylon .. .. .	26	China (Hong-Kong) ..	12

is known to the people at Cabool, they will rebel and desert him as before, on the ground that he prefers the distant alliance of Russia to that of his neighbour, the English at Peshawur, who by the means of their secret news-writers will come to know what is going on in the court of the Ameer. It will then happen just as is said by the proverb, that 'while you are procuring the Tiryak from Erak to apply to the bite of the snake, the bitten man will die,' namely, before Russian aid can reach him from a distance, he will be overthrown by the English at Peshawur. With this fear and foresight the Ameer does everything clandestinely. But when all his plans are satisfactorily completed, he will then declare himself openly.

"Three days ago, a messenger came from Bokhara to the agents at Cabool, with despatches. The Russian general has deputed a nobleman of the Khan of Khiva to the King of Bokhara, bearing the duplicate of the treaty contracted between the said general and the Khan. A copy of the same paper has been sent to the agents at Cabool. Both states (Russia and Khiva) have sworn on their sacred books, and have solemnly pledged themselves to be friends to each other; and Russia has engaged never to interfere with the dominions and laws of Khiva till the end of this world! It is stipulated that a Russian ambassador is to reside at the court of Khiva, and ten other Russian officers are placed at the head of 10,000 horsemen employed and paid by Russia through the Khan of Khiva. The same treaty binds the 'Hoorgunj' state (Khiva), that all the Persian, Bokhara, Afghan, and Russian slaves, now to be found within the realm of Khiva, shall be set at liberty on the payment of half their price to their masters. The friends and enemies of one state are to be friends and enemies of the other. The Russians are allowed to build a cantonment, and station their force for twenty years within the Hoorgunj boundary, at the distance of one stage from the present boundary of Russia, for which the Khan of Khiva will receive a rent of 10,000 tomans. After the friendship of both parties has been tried for the space of 20 years, the Russians will retire from their cantonment. The Russian general, who is encamped with his force within two or three marches from Khiva, is, by this treaty, to retrace his steps after the Nowroz festival, and take his station on the stipulated spot. These are the articles of the treaty of Russia with Khiva, which I have read with my own eyes.

"The King of Bokhara shows great civility to the Khiva nobleman, who is accompanied by the agent of the Russian general. Nothing had transpired as to what his Majesty had done or intended to do with the said ambassadors, until the departure of the messenger to Cabool, whom the Ameer has rewarded with Rs. 200 for his journey over the snowy passes. It is believed that the King of Bokhara, who has had a favourable impression of Russia from a long period, will attach himself to that power; since he will be thus saved from the incursions of the Khiva 'Alamans' upon one side, and the encroachments of the Afghans on the other.

"Dost Mahomed Khan has also ordered that an agent on his part should go to the Russian general, in company with the 'Kookanees,' under the disguise of a merchant. They are to leave Cabool in the beginning of the next month (Rajaub, or April). The agent is requested to deliver the draft of the Ameer's treaty in person to the Russian general, and obtain all sorts of satisfactory assurances for their future fulfilment. The Dost has demanded of the government of St. Petersburg to furnish him with 5,000 Russian troops and the necessary funds to recover the Afghan territories of Peshawur and Cashmeer. When the answer to this comes from the Russian general, with a sufficient sum of money from Khiva (whence he has lately advanced, with a few officers, leaving his force behind), then the Dost will openly proclaim his alliance with Russia, and go to meet the general on the banks of the Oxus.

"The agents of the Russian general wish to return to Khiva by the Candahar road, but the Ameer, being jealous of his brothers, is throwing obstacles in their way, and wants them to go through the Dehzurzee Hazarah and Merew.

"It is also reported here that the King of Persia has sent two or three of his noblemen as ambassadors to Herat, Seestan, Candahar, and Cabool. The agents who are now with the Ameer assure him that Persia and Russia are one, and the ambassadors of the latter are undoubtedly coming by mutual consent. When those diplomatic personages appear in Candahar and Cabool, the secret of the Ameer will be disclosed.

"One of the Kokanee agents is desirous to see Peshawur, and return again to Cabool before his departure for Khiva. I have heard that the Ameer has asked Surdar Peer Mahomed Khan to escort him with a trusty servant.

"The name of the Russian general is commonly called 'Kim-khab.'

"Dost Mahomed Khan pays more attention and respect to his brother, Surdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, in these days, and the latter has nothing to do but to marry daily and pass his time in pleasures, and erecting mirror-houses. He is in debt, and his creditors receive no justice from the Ameer.

"Dost Mahomed Khan is engaged in communications with Mahomed Shah Khan Ghilzai, and invites him to come to him; but the latter hesitates, and is satisfied with the wealth of the late Akbar Khan, which has fallen into his possession. He is in his stronghold near the valley of the 'Seehposh Kafurs.' There is no doubt that he will, some day or other, fall into the trap of the

Ameer. In my next, I will write to you about the proceedings of Nazir Khairollah, whose case is already known to you."

On the above we offer neither opinion nor comment: it must speak for itself. No one can determine how much or how little of the letter is true, though we by no means cast discredit upon it. It may, for anything we know to the contrary, be all true; but whatever opinion may be formed upon this point, we should remember Tom Cringle's maxim, of never disregarding a warning, "from whatever quarter it may come," and act accordingly.

It may here be noted, that the Governor-General has, it is said, ordered the largest steamer in the Indian navy to be despatched to the Persian Gulf; and accordingly, the *Feroze* was about to proceed thither forthwith. The cause of this step is said to be unknown; and therefore, all that can be done is, in imitation of Lord Burleigh, to shake our heads. Warlike preparations in Scinde are spoken of; and even the possible presence of the Governor in that province, and subsequently in the Punjab, is hinted at.

A somewhat lengthy account appears in the papers of an interview between the British resident at Hyderabad and the Nizam, which appears to have eventuated in "a conclusion in which nothing is concluded"—nothing, at least, that will lead to improvement or change. What a time worn-out states in India take in coming to a final end!

Of matters more domestic the supply is not greater than of wares political. The most important event, and it is really an important one, is the opening of the Ganges Canal,—a ceremony which was performed with due regard to the occasion. A full account of it appears elsewhere.

The Ceylon journals contain, as usual, a good deal about planting; but, as far as we can perceive, little or nothing about gold: whence we infer that gold-finding is not a very remunerative occupation.

From China, we learn that the war "drags its slow length along." Of more immediate interest is the intelligence from Japan, where, if the following from the *Friend of China* be correct, Brother Jonathan has succeeded in establishing a footing. As this may be regarded as the opening of a new chapter in the history of the world, we make no apology for the length of our extract.

"On the 13th February, the steam frigates *Susquehannah*, *Mississippi*, and *Powhatan*, with the *Macedonian*, *Vandalia*, and *Lexington* in tow, steamed up to within twenty miles of Jeddo, bringing up in a place which, on the previous visit, was designated the 'American Anchorage.' The whole of the surrounding country, including a high volcanic peak, called *Fudsi Jamma*, was found covered with snow; the thermometer was down to 30 deg. and water froze on the decks.

"On the 18th February, Commodore Perry shifted his flag to the *Powhatan*, on board of which vessel negotiations commenced; the *Vandalia* proceeding to Uraga, where it was intended an interview between the respective commissioners should take place. A succession of gales prevented the vessels from proceeding further up the bay until the 24th, on which day the squadron got under weigh, and ran up off a large town called Kanagawa, from twelve to fifteen miles from Jeddo by water, nine only by land. The houses of Jeddo were plainly enough visible from the mast-heads, and boats from the squadron sounded up to within three miles of the wharfs. The *Vandalia's* visit to Uraga was rendered unnecessary, it being determined, in her absence, to have the council-house erected at a small fishing village called Yo-ko-ha-ma, not far from the town off which the squadron had anchored.

"On the 1st of March his Excellency Yezaimou, deputy-governor of Uraga, and some other high officers were entertained on board the *Susquehannah*. The bearing of these officials was said to have been frank and friendly in the extreme. As is said drunk and speeches made, interpretation being rendered by means of intermediate Dutch; and by all that could be ascertained from the temper of the guests, there was every reason to believe that the reply of the Emperor of Japan to the letter from the President of the United States, would be as favourable as might reasonably be

expected. At first it was understood, that the report circulated by the Russians of the death of the Emperor, was altogether without foundation. From subsequent inquiry, however, the report was found to be true; though no attempt was made to postpone negotiations on mortuary account, as the Russians asserted would be the case; an excuse there is some reason to believe had effect, so far as they (the Russians) were concerned, the Japanese denying most positively that any treaty had been made with them. The Emperor of Japan was 83 years of age when he died. His Majesty's son has been proclaimed successor, though he is not yet crowned.

"The sloop *Saratoga* arrived in the Bay of Jeddo on the 4th of March, and was ordered to prepare for a trip to the Sandwich Islands, by which route, thence to Parma. His Excellency the Commodore announced his determination to forward the earliest report of the result of his negotiations. Early in March, an interpreter arrived direct from Jeddo, and on the 5th visited the flag ship. He is said to have been able to converse quite fluently in both Dutch and English, and could read and write our language with facility. He spoke freely of the Emperor his master, and of his Majesty's willingness to accord commercial advantages to foreign nations. Of coal he said there was plenty, which should be brought from the mines to a depot to be selected by the Americans. This interpreter had only recently returned from Nanga-saqui, where, he said, the Russians were point blank refused any promise of a treaty.

"On the 8th of March, at noon, under an ambassador's salute from one of the ships, Commodore Perry landed for his promised interview with the Imperial Japanese commissioners. His Excellency's barge was accompanied by boats from the various vessels of the squadron, to the number of thirty-eight, and, besides the boats' crews, four hundred seamen and marines were conveyed to the shore to form his Excellency's escort. The weather was magnificent, and the landing was effected most successfully. Two other salutes, one for the Emperor, another for the commissioners, were fired by the boat squadron after his Excellency was on shore.

"The result of this first interview may only be generalized into the report that the disposition evinced was most favourable to the American wishes. Other meetings were determined on, and a warehouse was erected for the special reception of presents for the emperor, empress, and court, which were landed on the morning of the 13th. From the size of the building prepared to receive these presents, the Japanese appeared to have expected a bulkier, if not a more valuable assortment. A plot of ground was cleared too, for laying down the miniature railroad, and a line was arranged for working the electric telegraph; of both of which, as forming part of the intended presents to the Japanese court, our readers will, no doubt, already have heard.

"March 15th, 1854. A red letter day in the annals of Japan—saw the Emperor's reply to the President's requests under perusal on board the flag ship; and on the 17th Commodore Perry again landed for his second interview with the four commissioners appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty. The names and rank of these officers are said to be as follows:—

"First Commissioner, his Highness the Prince Councillor Hayashi. Second Commissioner, Prince Ido, of Tsussima. Third Commissioner, Prince Idwa, of Mima-sa-ki. Fourth Commissioner, his Excellency Udo-na, an assistant in the Board of Revenue.

"The names of the Japanese interpreters of the respective legations are Mr. Mats-ma-ke Mich-i-ta-ro and Dr. Samuel Wells Williams.

"March 20th. The store-ship *Supply* arrived from Shanghai, conveying to Commodore Perry the report left by the *Vostock* of the successes in Japan of the Russian admiral, but the period of a year fixed by the Russians for the opening of Japan to the world was said to be a figment of Russian imagination. The Japanese would only admit that the Russians had said they would be back in a year.

"On the morning of the 24th March, Commodore Perry had his third interview with the Japanese commissioners, a few days before having despatched the *Vandalia* and *Southampton* to examine the harbour of Sho-di-ma, about seventy miles south of Jeddo, one of the places indicated by the Japanese as fitting for a factory.

"Were we to give in this journal, as certain facts, the whole of what we have heard as having been effected by Commodore Perry in his negotiations, it would speak ill for American diplomacy in having allowed so much to transpire. Without infringing any reasonable requirement, however, we are permitted to say that the following detail is not far from a correct summary of the principal advantages.

"Two ports are given to trade—Matsmai, in Yezo, and Sho-di-ma, before mentioned;—and in addition to these places with trading residents, another location is promised contiguous to the coal country. At first the Japanese commissioners spoke of one year for the coal station, and five for the trading places, as periods within which they promised the warm endeavour of their government to prepare the people for the new regulations. The laws of the empire, they said, were very strict against trading of any kind, excepting at Nanga-saqui with the Dutch. To these lengthy periods, however, his Excellency Commodore Perry temperately, though firmly, objected—insisting on the coal depot at once, and trading ports within a year.

"As regards the terms of treaty, the basis of that with China is said to form the leading feature. This, we think, is to be regretted. Ports in Japan, as well as in China, should be as free as the harbour of Hong Kong, where duty on our island's chief production, granite, is collected by the Government from the stone-quarry farmer. Commodore Perry, it is said, offered to embody a clause in the treaty for participation by all the world in the advantages he desired; but to this proposition the Japanese commissioners demurred; expressing, however, a willingness to make separate treaties on similar terms with any other nations who might seek them in a peaceful manner. Directly the treaty is concluded, Capt. Adams, in the *Saratoga*, will leave with despatches; but as it is said Commodore Perry intends to remain on the Japanese coast for at least two or three months, we presume his Excellency is prudently determined upon doing what is to be done in a quiet, steady manner, and without any unnecessary haste.

"The miniature railway, and five miles of magnetic telegraph, created great astonishment. Arranged with Japanese characters, there was much amusement among the natives at the extremes of the line at the rapidity and ease with which a conversation could be carried on, additional wires being ordered to be prepared immediately, so that they might carry the communication right up to the capital. The railway was taken round a circus of some fifty yards in diameter—or nearly a tenth of a mile in length. The locomotive, with its tender and car, was made to travel at the rate of forty miles an hour. Of course the action of these machines was only intended as a small exhibition of western science. The curiosity of the Japanese appears to have been highly excited by the beautiful symmetry of the *Macedonian*, and artisans were engaged in measuring her, as they said, for the purpose of building her counterpart.

"One of the marines of the *Mississippi* dying while the squadron was lying in the Bay of Jeddo, an occasion was given to apply for ground for a cemetery. Sufficient space for ten interments being allotted, the marine was buried with all the honours of war. In conclusion, we have only to say that the *Susquehanna* reports her crew, and those of the rest of the squadron, as in excellent health and fine spirits. She was eight days on the run from Jeddo to this port."

If Japan should be opened to general commerce, one more wonder will be added to those of our time.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Brig. Gen. T. Palmer, 72nd N.I., commanding Cawnpore Div. at Mussoorie, April 15.

MADRAS.—Maj. H. M. Dobbie, 30th N.I. at Shooaygeen, March 24; Capt. A. Geils, 1st Eur. Fus. at Tonghoo, March 4.

HOW TO TREAT INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS. —When first we gained a footing in this country [India] our tenure was so uncertain, and depended so much upon the good-will of the natives, that we were obliged to conciliate them in every possible way, and avoid offending, in the slightest degree, against the established notions and customs of the land. Thus we have, almost without knowing it, given the sanction of authority to these prejudiced ideas; at all events, it has been our aim to teach natives that we respect their feelings, their religion, their bigotry, their customs, and their habits, and, as a natural consequence, they adhere to them with ten-fold obstinacy. We do not mean to say that any man is right in wantonly insulting another on the score of his religious belief, or purposely hurting his feelings by doing outrage to habits and ideas which have been handed down to him from his ancestors: but there is a middle course; we might, without insulting or hurting the feelings of the people by whom we are surrounded, show that we looked upon their habits and prejudices with the contempt they deserve. We need not go out of the way to attack their system, neither is there any necessity why we should make a point of patronizing it, and showing our pretended (for, after all, it must be false) respect for it. Every act, either of the Government or of private individuals in India, should imply this much:—"We do violence to none, therefore we leave you the unfettered and unrestrained practice of your religion and of your customs; but we know the falsity of one, and the absurdity of the other, and advise you to discard both." In all our dealings with natives, we should force this much upon their minds; this much and no more.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

[We think our friend in the Punjab has here hit the happy medium between persecution and encouragement.]

## BURMAH.

## RANGOON.

A Rangoon letter informs us of a great paucity of labourers in that town; as an example of which it is stated that the utmost difficulty was experienced in procuring men to coal one of the Government steamers, the master attendant having to pay so much as one rupee and four annas per day per man. This scarcity of labourers is ascribed to an extensive emigration of Burmese from Rangoon, owing, it is said, to great popular dissatisfaction having been felt in regard to the levying of the capitation-tax. The impost appears to have been realized for the past year without much difficulty or demur on the part of the people; but when this success of the tax-gatherer led to an attempt to get in the tax for the previous year, the popular feeling seems to have been roused in opposition to the measure, and as the only mode of evading payment, hundreds emigrated from Rangoon to find refuge from the power of the revenue authorities in the territory of the Golden Foot.

We are further told by one informant, that the desertion of the Burmese is in some degree compensated for by the influx of labourers from Madras and the coast, besides the comparatively small number that may have found their way hence to Rangoon. —*Hurkaru*, April 18.

**INTENDED ATTACK ON MOUNG GYAN GEE.** — The deputy commissioner will proceed this evening to the Lyne and Tharawaddie districts, escorted by eighty men of H.M.'s 84th, and two full companies of the 46th B.N.I. to attack MounG Gyan Gee, who, with 400 cavalry, nine elephants, and a large body of followers, has taken Paunglang and driven out the inhabitants. —*Rangoon Chron.* March 25.

The following are extracts from Pegu letters:—

"The dacoit chief MounG Gye (a long name generally shortened to Gounggee) is still at large, but is supposed to be on his last legs. In his affair with Captain Phillott's company in the beginning of March, he admits having had two chiefs and fifteen men killed, besides several wounded. Captain Phillott is now in search of Gounggee in the interior of the Tharawaddie district with 400 men of different corps and two howitzers. On nearing a village in a plain, they saw the backs of Gounggee's men leaving it; breastworks had been prepared on the bank of a nallah for a stand, but on the approach of our troops, the enemy thought better of it and made off. Captain Phayre, with 200 of the 47th N.I., was marching from Promé to join Captain Phillott's party; and from the south three companies with Captain Sparks had left Rangoon to cover the Lyne district. The energetic Major Fytche is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Sarawah province, in room of Captain Smith; and he is the very man to settle matters speedily. See how quickly he put down the late attempt at revolt in the Bassein district."

**MILITARY ON-DITS.** — *Thegal Mew.* — We (*Hurkaru*) have received from a correspondent in Pegu the following letter, dated Thegal Mew, 9th March, 1854:—

"Capt. Hilton's party, accompanied by Mr. White, the deputy commissioner, marched into cantonments this morning; but Capt. Phayre's is not expected till to-morrow. The grenadier company of the 65th Bengal infantry, under the command of Ensign Chambers, has been left to garrison Mawdon, a large stockade some forty-seven miles due west from this, and situated close under the Arracan range of hills. Major Allan is expected at Meeaday on the 10th instant, but does not start for Tonghoo before the 13th or 14th instant. A boat just in from Promé, and at that station rumour runs that Welshman obtains his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy from the 9th of December, 1853, but that the name of our gallant major is not mentioned. Why Gerrard should be overlooked, I know not. He succeeded to the command of the corps vice Tudor, absent on sick leave, and accompanied Brigadier-General Steel with the Martaban column to Tonghoo, and was highly complimented by the general and Brigadier Poole, at the time of his departure from Tonghoo. We also hear that Capt. Christie and Welsh, of H.M.'s 80th foot, are to obtain their brevets for leading their respective companies against the empty and undefended pagoda at the taking of Promé. If such statement be correct, it would be but right and just that Captains Dennies and Cunliffe, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, obtain in like manner some mark of distinction for leading their respective companies, which formed the storming party against the stockade at Pegu, on the 21st of November, 1852, when defended by some six or seven thousand Burmese. At the time, the gallant General Godwin did not fail to thank these gentlemen for the capture they had made, adding that they had now taken the key of the enemy's position; and surely you will agree with me, that these officers are equally entitled to reward with their brethren

of the Royal army. The enemy is among us; 'not the Burmese,' but cholera. We have lost some of the finest men in the station within the last two days; and the news from Meeaday is very sad, —one man a day taken off by this dreadful disease in the detachment of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and the sepoys of the 65th Bengal Infantry are also suffering."

**Akyab, April 3.** — The barracks at Akyab are completed. Three companies of the 68th N.I. have already reached the place, and the others are soon to follow. Thus the regiment will be properly accommodated before the setting in of the rains; and it is to be hoped that there will be less sickness among the men than there was at Kyook Phyoo, the climate of which evidently did not agree with the native troops stationed there.

## BENGAL.

## OPENING OF THE GANGES CANAL.

The Ganges Canal is at length "a great fact." All doubt in the public mind, all misgivings (if any such existed) on the part of the officials, every feeling has given way to one of universal satisfaction and of hope.

Long before sunrise on the 8th inst., the roads at Roorkee were covered with lines of intending spectators, nor was it possible altogether to avoid a sense of the touch that makes us all akin, in the thought that high and low, European and Asiatic, Christian and heathen, were for once animated by the same idea, interested all in one object. The Christian part of the community, in accordance with a printed programme, which had been circulated the day before, repaired to an inclosure set apart for the purpose, and there, under a shumeeana, the inauguration service was performed (according to a form expressly prepared by the bishop) by the Rev. Messrs. Hamilton, D'Aquilar, and Maddock. A large and attentive congregation of ladies and gentlemen assisted, among whom not the least impressed appeared to be the youthful ruler of Gwalior. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the party proceeded, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to ascend the massive staircase in the piers of the aqueduct. Here amid the stirring strains of a military band, and the still more impressive silence of the myriad spectators, Mr. Colvin stepped forward, and in a very simple and natural way, undid the fastenings and depressed the lever of the nearest gate. Slowly the broad majestic flood, that had been chafing all night—and not wholly without success—at the slender barrier, made its way in a glorious rush through the opening. At this moment the Lieutenant-Governor, taking off his hat, took the lead in a hearty English cheer: long and wide the sound spread from those few but energetic pairs of Saxon lungs; and when it seemed stilled at last, it was only to be renewed with greater force than ever. "One cheer more," cried Mr. Colvin, "for Colonel Cautley." Again, and warmer still, arose the cheery old homage to him whom all could not but feel to be the hero of the day.

Hardly were these demonstrations at an end, when the excitement began spreading to the calmer and less energetic crowds that lined the banks. As far as eye could range, swelled the murmur of the people, the frenzy gradually rising till massy crowds flung bodily into the flood, and ere long the broad channels were full of delighted swimmers, many of whom eagerly drank in draughts of the then too turbid waters of the Ganges. The feelings of those who had borne the labour and responsibility of this work might well be envied, for some of India's wisest and bravest public men were present to witness their triumph. We observed among others, Sindia, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir R. Hamilton, Bart., General Anson, Major Curzon, Captain Curzon, Messrs. C. C. Jackson, S. Fraser, W. Money, A. A. Roberts, M. P. Edgeworth from Mooltan, A. Ross, Major P. Cautley, and Captain V. Eyr.

A day so auspiciously began was appropriately ended by a dinner. The dinner was laid out in a tastefully arranged marquee, brilliantly lighted by numerous chandeliers, and admirably ventilated by the removal of the *canasta*. At the transverse table at the upper end, were seated the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, supported on his right by Colonel Cautley, Sir R. Hamilton, General Anson, Sir H. Lawrence, Mr. Hamborough (a traveller from London), together with Messrs. Jackson, Fraser, Baird Smith, &c. About one hundred guests sat down to a superb dinner, to which may be accorded that rare praise, rarest of all in a public dinner (even when not in camp) given in this country, that everything was hot except the wine and beer, which seemed taken out of the freshest ice, though none, we were informed, was there.

After grace had been said, Mr. Colvil rose and proposed, "The Queen, God bless her, in her home, her empire, and her arms."

"The toast I have now to propose to you is, 'The Governor-General of India,' and it is one which as richly merits, as I know that it will receive, your heartiest reception, not more on account of his high dignity or eminent fame, as the supreme ruler of India, than of the constant interest with which he has always promoted the progress of the great undertaking, the inauguration of which we are now assembled to celebrate.

"I might speak of other and memorable topics,—of frontiers enlarged and secured,—of hostile populations tranquillized,—of finances prospering nearly beyond example,—of triumphs, of peace, not less signal than those of policy or war,—of the network of railways to be cast over the length and breadth of India,—of the rapid introduction of the Electric Telegraph, of the marvels of which we are, I trust, to-day to have an example,—of the shortly coming boon, so precious to every community, of a low and uniform postage,—of a new impulse given to the all-important department of public works,—of plans of popular education, framed on the widest basis, and full of the best promise for the future;—but not less than any of these is to be regarded the earnest encouragement, the liberal and confiding support, which Lord Dalhousie has at all times given to those who have been engaged in directing and executing the vast, the truly imperial work, the opening of which I had for a long while hoped that he might have been able to grace by his own presence. When Lord Dalhousie arrived in India, all the plans had been arranged for the vigorous prosecution of the canal works; but of the million and near £400,000 which have up to this date been expended on them, all but £170,000 have been granted under his auspices. No crisis of war has been allowed to obstruct the prompt supply. By Lord Dalhousie the revised and enlarged estimate, amounting to about £1,560,000, on which the canal, with its branches, as now to be completed, was recommended to the home authorities, with the expression of his full confidence and satisfaction. All aid has been freely granted; officers have been supplied, every wish of the Director, Col. Cautley, has been readily responded to, and, what is worth far more than any formal act, there has been that genuine sympathy, that deep appreciation of the value and character of the noble enterprise, which has assured and animated those on whom have rested its responsibility and toil. Col. Cautley will be a willing witness of the degree in which he stands, in all points, indebted to the Governor-General. For myself, I very greatly regret that Lord Dalhousie is not here to render a worthier tribute than any that can proceed from me, of the admiration and applause that are due to the mighty works which we have seen so far advanced to their perfection; and I am sure that he will regard the construction of this unequalled canal as one of the chief glories of his successful and brilliant administration."

This toast was acknowledged with enthusiastic cheers throughout the address, and drank with every honour. Mr. Colvin then rose, and spoke as follows:—

"I now have, gentlemen, to propose to you the main toast of the evening,—'Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley and the Officers of the Ganges Canal,' and in doing so, I may, very unaffectedly, say that I am oppressed by the magnitude of my subject. Were I to attempt to enter into details of the varied and difficult, and vast constructions which have been created by the skill and energy of Colonel Cautley and the assistants acting under him, my powers of explanation and fitting appreciation would, I feel, fail me. I shall decline a task to which I am unequal, but the results are before us in the 252 miles of finished canal, which excite the astonishment of all who have had the opportunity of inspecting them, especially in this, their upper portion, where the most formidable natural obstacles had to be overcome. One remark I may boldly make, that here at least we have an answer, which no detractor can gainsay, to the old reproach, that the British have left no permanent mark upon the soil of India to attest the power, the wealth, and the munificence of their nation.

"To Colonel Cautley, gentlemen, belongs the rare felicity of having been concerned alike in the first mere general conception, and in the ultimate triumphant accomplishment, of a project of such stupendous extent and magnitude. The merit of the survey, the design, and of the manifold minor expedients, are fairly his. It is interesting to be enabled to compare the early rudiments or sketch, of any great work, with its eventual perfected result. Fortunately I have the means of making that comparison in regard to the Ganges Canal, for I hold in my hand the portion of a private note, sent by Colonel Cautley in May, 1838, with a public letter to Mr. Thomason, then secretary to the Government of the N. W. P. under the administration of the Governor-General. I shall read the words:—'You will see' (Colonel Cautley wrote) 'that I have put forward the Ganges project, for reasons given in my letters. The point is decidedly of interest, and if it should turn out that a manageable line could be found between Hurdwar and the high land by taking a westerly detour, you

you would have the whole of the high lands of the Doab districts under canal irrigation.' Contrast, gentlemen, the tone of supposition and hesitation in which this was written only sixteen years ago, with the success which has now been achieved, and consider what Colonel Cautley's feelings must have been if he had in remembrance such expressions, when the bars fell this morning, and he saw the water in full flow over his noble aqueduct.

"I would say a word before sitting down of those connected with the administration of the Government, by whom the success of the great scheme has been principally aided. It was first laid before, and received the warmest support of, my honoured friend and patron, the Earl of Auckland. It was urgently recommended by Mr. Campbell Robertson, then lieutenant-governor of the N. W. provinces; and nowhere should the credit due for it be spoken of without a full share being given to Mr. Robertson's exertions in its behalf. In Mr. Thomason, as in my friend, Sir Robert Hamilton, who is now present with us, it had firm advocates. A day of difficulty and danger came, on which I would not now dwell. The effective prosecution of the works dates from May, 1847, when the Governor-General of that period, Lord Hardinge, visited Roorkee and the Canal line, and, having formed a just and decidedly a favourable opinion in respect to the project, gave a prompt authority for its being carried out, on a scale commensurate with its importance and needs. This sanction obtained from the Supreme Government, Mr. Thomason, who, as Lieut. Governor, had the local control, exhausted all the means at his command in furtherance of the undertaking. It was the constant object of his thoughts and solicitude. Valuable suggestions were made by him in regard to the direction of the branch lines. On every subject relating to it, he was in the closest communication with Colonel Cautley. It is a touching thought, the one melancholy shade upon this day's gratulations, that to Mr. Thomason's deep-felt interest in the canal, to his strong desire to be present at the ceremonial of its opening, it is probably owing that that honoured and lamented man postponed the seeking for the repose in our own land, which his health urgently required. He had hoped to live to see this day, but God had not so willed it. (Here Mr. Colvin became for some seconds almost inaudible.)

"I have detained you longer than I had intended, but I have been anxious to omit no name which merited a special mention in connection with the great topic of this evening. The retrospect has carried me through a course of bygone years, and the marshalling of these claims, and the associations which they recall to me, make me feel this to be a serious, and even a solemn occasion.

"And now, gentlemen, it remains only that we should unite in conveying to Lieut.-col. Cautley our heartiest good wishes. He is retiring from the scene of his labour and of his glory. May he live to spend many years in England, with health re-established, in continued happiness, and with augmented honours."

[The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst the most hearty and warmly-protracted cheering it has ever been our lot to hear.]

Colonel Cautley then rose, and with visible feeling spoke as follows:—"As the chief of the Ganges Canal department I have to express to you, Sir, my warmest acknowledgments for proposing the health of myself and the officers of the Ganges Canal, and to the company for the manner in which they have received your toast. I feel most gratefully the terms in which the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to allude to the successful operations of this day. I attribute this success to two causes, first, the constant encouragement given us by the supreme and local governments; and second, to the zeal, energy, and willing aid given to me by every officer on the canal, but especially by the executive engineer of the north division and his deputies. Our greatest difficulties and heaviest works have been situated in that division.

"You have just heard the progress of our works eloquently described, and among the names that have been mentioned there are two requiring special notice from me. The first is, that of Lord Dalhousie, and in reference to him I have to mention, that almost immediately after his Lordship's arrival in India, he wrote to me, desiring that on all matters connected with the interests of the Ganges Canal, I would correspond with him direct. I have ever since continued to do so, and have received at his hands an amount of assistance and encouragement in every form to which I am unable to do justice. I was at the same time in the most constant and the closest communication with Mr. Thomason, of whom I may say that he was not only the friend of the canal, but for very many years my own personal friend also. When cordially supported by two such men my success is not remarkable, and the aid they gave me was never limited to official acts, but was perhaps more effectual in the form of kindly encouragement and the



warmest support in their private correspondence. Among the acts for which I am indebted to them is the appointment of Captain Baird Smith, the distinguished author of "Italian Irrigation," whose name is familiar to this company as my successor in the direction of these works. I am also grateful to Lord Dalhousie for the appointment of Lieutenant Edward Fraser, to succeed Captain Goodwyn, who is leaving the works, I am sorry to say, at the same time as myself. I have, however, no anxiety for the future, as with Captain Baird Smith in my place and Lieutenant Fraser in place of Captain Goodwyn's, we feel that we are leaving the destinies of the canal in hands which will probably be better than our own. (Symptoms of the dissent of the audience were here apparent.)

"In referring to the second source of our success, I must most particularly express my sense of the valuable services of Capt. Goodwyn, the executive engineer of the North division, of those of Mr. Kay, the officer in charge of the head works and the Ranipoor superpassage; of Mr. Login, who has constructed the Puttri superpassage and the Dhunowri Dam; of Mr. Parker, who has constructed the earthen aqueduct; and of Lieutenant Price, who had charge of the aqueduct proper. In the lower divisions I have been equally efficiently supported by Mr. Frederic Read, Mr. Philip Volk, Lieuts. Whiting and Hodgson, and in all my survey work Mr. Dodsworth has been one of my greatest aids. It is equally a duty and a pleasure to me to mention the names of those gentlemen who have worked so cordially and efficiently with me for so many years past.

"There is also a gentleman on my right to whom I must express my warm acknowledgments for assistance given at a very critical time. I refer to Sir Robert Hamilton, who was our energetic supporter at a period when the want of such a friend would have placed us in great difficulties.

"I must, in conclusion, draw your attention to the interesting fact, that my first letter on the subject of the Ganges Canal was addressed to Mr. Colvin, private secretary to Lord Auckland—my last words, publicly spoken on the same subject, are addressed to Mr. Colvin in his place as lieutenant-governor of these provinces.

"Gentlemen, I have not another word to say."

This speech was received with enthusiastic applause. It was impossible to behold without strong feelings of interest this distinguished veteran of science standing thus modestly on the scene of his glories, and hurrying with the simplicity of a child from any egotistical references that the occasion might seem to force on him, to the generous, and, therefore, to him, welcome office of praise and thanks to others. He seemed to have reached the two-fold, but not always united, pinnacles of moral and intellectual distinction; and it may safely be predicted that he leaves a name behind him which India will not soon let die. As of Mr. Thomson, so of Colonel Cautley. Roorkee will be able to say, in the language of Christopher Wren's noble epitaph—*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*.

It was at first intended that the ceremony of opening the canal should take place at Dhunowrie regulating bridge, a distance of six miles from the canal head-quarters, and such was intimated to the different officers at Roorkee. The arrangements were, that the heads of all canal departments should proceed to Dhunowrie, where the lieutenant-governor would open the gates, and then proceed in two railway carriages, gaily cushioned, and made comfortable, along the bank of the canal in progress with the water. But this arrangement, we suppose, was early found not only to be inconvenient, but impracticable. An alteration was therefore at once made, and the aqueduct at Roorkee was fixed upon as the spot where the opening was to take place.

On Sunday last the water, which had previously been let into the canal head, was a considerable distance on the other side of Dhunowrie. On Tuesday it had passed that station, and on Thursday it had reached Mahewur. On Friday it passed on, and by noon was at the aqueduct—having taken three hours in its progress from Mahewur, or at the rate of about a mile and a quarter an hour. We suspect this would have been anything but agreeable to his honour the lieutenant-governor, supposing he had to come up by rail in company with the water.

On the evening of Friday the water had risen to three feet at the gates, and it was deemed advisable to allow a portion of it to escape through the mill sluices to prevent the gates being overtopped.

From the moment of the arrival of the water, crowds had assembled to pay their respects to holy Gunga, and many natives took the opportunity of bathing in waters which to some must have been particularly refreshing. So great was the excitement among all classes, that the natives lay all night in heaps on the canal banks and in the dry parts of the bed of the Solani river,

that they might be early enough the following morn. At dawn, the whole vast multitude collected at Roorkee was in motion, streams of people poured down to the place of ceremony,—the bridge was severely tested by crowds of living beings, who were packed upon it,—and every mode of conveyance was put in requisition to carry both aristocrat and plebeian to the scene.

On our arrival at the Roorkee bridge, we were surprised at seeing a large quantity of water already in the canal. This, it appears, was caused by the water having overtopped the regulating gates during the night. This was a great pity, as the appearance of the water rushing in on the opening of the gates would have been much more pleasing. By the exertions of the executive engineer, Captain Goodwyn, the water was prevented making further entrance; and before the ceremony took place, the "inner" water had increased more than 9 inches, while the "outer" water had diminished fully 18 inches.

The following is the programme of the day's ceremonies:—

#### PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING OF THE GANGES CANAL ON THE 8TH APRIL, 1854.

1. The religious service will take place at a quarter past six precisely, within the railed enclosure immediately under the north wing of the aqueduct over the Solani river, on its east face.

2. Arrangements will be made for confining the admission to the space running from the north side of the model room, immediately under the earthen mound and aqueduct on their east side, as far as, and including the railed enclosure above mentioned, to those who, as being of Christian birth and connection, will wish to take part in the religious ceremony, together with his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, and such other native chiefs and gentlemen as may be specially invited.\*

3. After the conclusion of the religious ceremony, the ladies present, with the hon. the Lieutenant Governor, his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, Major-general the Hon. G. Anson, with the officers of their staffs, Sir Robert Hamilton, baronet, Sir Henry Lawrence, K. C. B., Lieut.-colonel Cautley and officers of the canal department, and such other officers and visitors as the space will admit, to the number of 150, will proceed by the staircase under the northern wing of the aqueduct to the space at the top, where the ceremony of opening the canal gate will be gone through. A guard under an officer will be placed at the entrance to the staircase, in order to check admissions beyond the regulated number.

4. Other parties, who have been present within the railed enclosure set apart for the religious service, will find a portion of the earthen embankment, south of the pukka aqueduct, set aside for their accommodation, and access will also be open to them along the top of the earthen embankment north of where the band will be stationed.

5. The ceremony will close by the firing of a royal salute after the admission of the water on the pukka aqueduct.

Shortly after five o'clock the troops appeared in view, first the cavalry, which took up positions in various parts on both sides of the Solani. The guns followed, and were stationed to the east of the Shamecanah, where the religious service was to be performed. The 46th N.I. marched to the aqueduct, on both sides of which they were drawn up in single file by companies.

The following was the arrangement of the canal workmen, previously ordered to prevent confusion and trouble during the ceremony. The revetment ghat steps of the aqueduct were reserved for their sole use. Each officer on the works marshalled his men at five o'clock under their respective mistresses and tindals, and squad after squad were made to sit down regularly in the places assigned to them. A space of two feet was allowed to each man, and when once seated, the men were not allowed to rise again till the ceremony was concluded. All the workmen employed on the Mahewur, Dhunowrie, and other works, north of the aqueduct, as well as those who constructed the aqueduct, ranged themselves on the east and west sides of the canal, north of the aqueduct, extending upwards of 3,500 feet, while the workmen employed in the Roorkee workshops, the brickfields, &c. were ranged on the revetment steps on both sides of the canal south of the aqueduct, to the extent of 1,000 feet. Beyond the limits assigned to the canal establishment, numerous spectators of all classes posted themselves on the revetment steps, thus extending the line and mass of human beings crowded together on the banks to several thousand feet, both north and south of the aqueduct.

Some time before the appointed time, European visitors began to assemble within the railed enclosure immediately under the north wing of the aqueduct over the Solani river, on its east face. Arrangements had previously been made for confining the admission to those who, as being of Christian birth and connection,

\* Why not say at once,—"No niggers admitted?"—P. D.



wished to take part in the religious ceremony, together with His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, and such other native chiefs and gentlemen as might be specially invited.

The Maharajah made his appearance somewhat before six o'clock, mounted on an elephant, richly caparisoned, and attended by a small retinue on elephants and horses. The artillery belled forth a boisterous welcome of seventeen guns, making strange confusion among the horses and elephants, which were drawn up around in numbers. The Rajah was led into the canopy by Sir R. Hamilton. At this time there could not have been less than three or four hundred Europeans present within the enclosure and on the aqueduct.

At a quarter past six precisely, the Lieut.-Governor's carriage was seen approaching, and on its drawing near, the guns again saluted, and the principal military and civil officers moved forward to receive His Honour at the entrance of the enclosure. Immediately after his arrival the religious services commenced.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, chaplain of Cawnpore, commenced the service by reading the following verses solemnly and distinctly:—

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein."—Psalm xxiv. 1, 2.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for it, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."—Isaiah, xxxv. 1.

"When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the Lord will hear them; I the God of Jacob will ~~not~~ forsake them. I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valley; I will make the wilderness a pool of water and the dry land springs of water."—Isaiah, xlii. 17, 18.

"Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it."—Psalm cxvii. 1.

"Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children! And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hand upon us; yea the work of our hands establish Thou it."—Psalm xc. 16, 17.

The Rev. Mr. D'Aguiar, chaplain of Laudour and Roorkee, then read the following prayer, which had been prepared by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta:—

"O Almighty and ever blessed Lord God, we, thine unworthy servants, acknowledge that without thy merciful help, no works of man can prosper.

"We implore thee to bless, of thy great goodness, the benevolent undertaking which has thus far been successfully conducted; and which is now to be opened for the general benefit of our fellow creatures.

"Grant, O Heavenly Father, that it may accomplish, in Thy good providence, all the benevolent ends for which it was designed!

"May it avert the dangers of famine!—may its waters carry refreshment and life wherever they flow—may 'the parched land become,' as it were, 'a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water'—may it be the means of enriching the barren and dry soils with fruitfulness—may it promote the personal and family comfort of the needy and distressed. And thus may it advance the happiness and elevate the social positions of the teeming populations of this part of India!

"We humbly thank thee, O Lord, for having put it into the heart of thy servants, the authorities at home and in this country, to devise and execute this most humane and arduous project.

"May thy blessing rest on them, and on all who may have to aid in the regulation and conservation of this great undertaking.

"We pray thee also, O Lord, so to dispose the hearts of all around us, that they may see that the renown and dominion in these eastern regions to which thou hast exalted our nation, are employed for the welfare of the people committed to their charge, and for the diffusion of the highest temporal and spiritual blessings. And thus may these benevolent acts subserve the counsels of thy will for the making known thy saving and eternal truth in Christ Jesus throughout the immense populations of British India.

"And grant, O Lord, we pray thee, that none of us who profess and call ourselves Christians may diminish the good effects of this work of beneficence, or obstruct the progress of the Gospel, by our inconsistent and unholy lives, or our neglect of thy revelation of mercy in thy blessed Son our Lord.

"These and all other blessings we humbly implore, in the name and through the alone name and mediator of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, three persons and one God, we ascribe all honour and glory, might, majesty, and dominion, for ever and ever. Amen."

The Rev. Mr. Maddock, of Mussoorie, closed the service with the Lord's Prayer and the benediction.

After the conclusion of the religious ceremony the ladies present

with the Lieutenant Governor, the Maharajah of Gwalior, Major-general the Hon. G. Anson, with the officers of their staffs, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Steele, Lieutenant-colonel Cautley, and officers of the Canal Department, Colonel Boileau, Mr. H. S. Reid, and several other visitors, proceeded by the staircase under the northern wing of the aqueduct to a space at the top portioned out for the ceremony. Other parties took up their position on portions of the eastern embankment, south of the aqueduct, and also north of where the band was stationed.

All preparations being ready, his Honour the Lieut. Governor stepped forward and unloosed one of the levers which kept the canal gates closed, Captain Goodwyn performing the same office to the other lever. This was the signal for all the eight gates being simultaneously thrown open, and the waters of the Ganges rushed through into that which is to be its future channel. The band struck up the National Anthem, the artillery saluted royally, the soldiery on the aqueduct fired salvos by companies, and the natives lining both banks shouting "Gunga Mbye ke Jey." The whole formed a scene that would have done a painter's heart good. Mr. Mackenzie from Agra came with his daguerreotype, but unfortunately too late for the best portion of the spectacle.

Thus ended one of the most imposing ceremonies that has perhaps fallen to the lot of any of those present to witness.

But not the least entertaining part of the day's proceedings was still in store. Two grand dinner-parties were given in the evening, the one ~~at the House of the~~ Lieutenant Governor to Colonel Cautley and a large party of guests; the other by Colonel Cautley to the overseers and other subordinates connected with the canal department. Importance was given to the former dinner by the speeches which followed it—reports of which are given elsewhere. The minor entertainment was in some respects a failure. It was hoped that here, too, there would be speeches suited to the occasion, and our reporter had duly provided himself with paper and pencil. But with the exception of a few words from the chairman, in proposing the health of Colonel Cautley, there was no eloquence to add a zest to the good cheer. Mr. Scanlan, indeed, in proposing the health of Captain Goodwyn, briefly eulogized that most meritorious officer, and Mr. Cribble did ample honour to the guests of the evening. But the attraction of the fireworks soon drew away most of the company, including our reporter.

#### EXHIBITION OF FIREWORKS.

This was something superior to what we are accustomed to see in the Upper Provinces; and if taste in design and goodness of quality are taken into consideration without reference to the number of fireworks, ~~and the extent of ground occupied by them~~, we who have seen some of the finest exhibitions in Calcutta and elsewhere, hesitate not in declaring that the display at Roorkee on the night of the 8th, was greatly superior to any we have witnessed. The Chromastropes were particularly fine. Wheels ran within wheels, some round centres, others crossed and recrossed each other, some revolved in opposite directions, and others again had a zigzag motion, giving a very diversified and beautiful appearance. There were, in addition to these Chinese representatives, whirligigs and elephants, and horses, houses, trees, avenues, &c. &c.; the images of men and women in the whirligigs and other revolving fireworks, being provided with blue lights in their hands, which igniting simultaneously with the quick-match, added to the general effect by the dissimilarity of their fire from that of the remainder of the fireworks of which they constituted a part.

The crowd was as usual immense. On the explosion of one of the miniature forts, the spectators on the eastern bank of the canal, secured from danger in their high position, were highly amused at the confusion caused among their friends below, by the running away of some of the elephants, who took fright at the noise and rattle of the falling towers, and, in spite of the blows which their mahouts dealt them, turned and fairly bolted, threatening to crush everything in their way. Fortunately the occasion of their terror was but of short duration, or the loss of some lives may have been apprehended.

The aqueduct, the model room, the bridge, the workshop, the clock tower, the revetment steps, down to the water's edge, on both sides, were illuminated, and the effect of the lamps on the water was very pleasing. Some of the lamps were after a time set afloat, and as they passed down the stream, they not only added variety to the scene, but they showed also the rate at which the water was flowing. This we measured, and found to be about two miles an hour.

Much praise is due to Lieut. Price, to whose hands the entire management of the fireworks had been entrusted, for the excellent manner in which he performed his task on this ever-memorable 8th of April, 1854.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SWEATMEATS.

On the evening of the 8th we were witness to a novel scene. The bed of the canal was filled with men, women, and children (beldars and other work people) to the number of some thousands; these were seated in rows, four and five deep in squads, the aqueduct people here, the brick-kiln there, the rail-waggon propellers yonder, and so on. To these were distributed printed tickets for sweatmeats (one seer to workmen generally, with the exception of bheestees, beldars, and coolies, who received half a seer only). No less than 5,000 tickets of the first class, and 30,000 of the second class were thus distributed: the metaics to be given after the *tumasha* was over in commemoration of the event. The avidity with which these poor creatures received the "tokens" was astonishing; and, when dismissed with their precious bits of paper, they cheered *Gunga Mbye Ke Jey* with great spirit, little imagining how soon their present small earnings on the canal would be lessened by the admission of water, and the consequent partial cessation of work. The sweatmeats were stored in depôts on the aqueduct, and after the opening, were distributed to all who held tickets given out on the 6th. The amount expended on this account we believe was not less than Rs. 5,000.

## NATIVE PREJUDICE.

It was very currently reported about Roorkee and its neighbourhood that religious fanatics were stirring up the people about Hurdwar, and the country generally, to resist the admission of the Ganges water into the canal, and some suspicions were entertained that an uproar might occur among the people, whence the presence of troops might be rendered necessary. Whether these reports had any foundation or not we will not say; but so far from any ill feeling being manifested by the natives generally against the admission of the water, we may mention, that at Dhunowrie six faqueers from Hurdwar assisted in opening the gates, and were the first to jump into the water and pay it devotion. The shouts of the natives besides gave a sign most positive that they were not opposed to the entrance of the water.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS.

Previous to the ceremony, pamphlets had been printed in three languages, English, Hindi, and Oordoo, giving a short description of the canal, its object, and the motives of the Government in its excavation. These were distributed gratuitously through the heads of departments. The English pamphlet was republished in in our last issue. Some thousands of the pamphlet in these three languages were printed, and widely distributed.

After the proceedings the Rev. R. M. Lamb, missionary C. M. S., with the catechist Paul, addressed full 1,000 of the natives at the mechanical chamber, in front of the canal, for upwards of an hour. They listened with the deepest attention, and appeared much interested in the Gospel message, especially when they were directed to put their trust no longer on the Ganges, but in Him who would give them the water of life, even in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour of sinners.

## WANT OF WATER.

We believe in consequence of the bund across the Ganges at Hurdwar, there is already felt a want of water for irrigation in those parts where the Ganges was wont to flow; a complaint has been made on this head, but where the benefit of thousands is concerned, the diminution of the profits of a few is not likely to be noticed by the authorities.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 20.

## MEETING ON THE JUMOO FRONTIER.

A very interesting, and, as we believe, a very important meeting has lately taken place on the Jumoo frontier, between the British civil authorities and the Prince Runh Bheer Sing, son and heir-apparent of Maharajah Goolab Sing. The origin and object of this gathering may be given in a few words, but it is not easy to calculate the future effect upon India of this and similar monster meetings now so frequent in the Punjab.

Ever since the publication of the Governor-General's celebrated letter of September last, in which his lordship proclaimed so heartily his determination not only to join, but to lead the crusade against child-murder, and against marriage profusion, which leads directly to child-murder, there has been a sympathetic movement felt in the neighbouring kingdom of Kashmeer, as well as amongst many of the smaller half independent Hill States.

We will not stop to inquire what Goolab Sing's motives may be in turning philanthropist in his old age. We cannot tell whether it is the desire to please the Governor-General, to increase the number of his subjects, or really to atone for a life not spent in the cloister. All we know is, that the old king has set to work just as earnestly, and apparently as heartily, as any of our re-

formers on this side of the border, to save at once the pockets and lives of his subjects.

Early last month, the prince and heir-apparent hearing that the commissioner of Lahore was coming to Secalkote, sent a deputation to invite that gentleman to join with him in calling an assembly on the borders of his territory to discuss the question of marriage expenditure. The meeting came off on the 16th and 17th of last month. Thousands from the Secalkote District, as well as from the Jumoo territory, came. The native papers teem with accounts of the splendour of the durbar, the crowds that attended, and the "ronuk" or splendour which surrounded the whole affair. We can afford but a passing glance at the good-looking prince, his brilliant court, and the imposing *cortège* of some thirty or forty British officers, civil and military, grave and gay.

The din of cannon and the discord of "God save the Queen" by the prince's band being over, and all duly ranged or seated, the commissioner addressed the assembled thousands. He alluded first to the interests which the Governor-General and the Maharajah, as well as the prince, had taken in the objects of the present meeting. Then the Governor-General's letters and orders, which preceded and followed the Umritsur grand meeting, were read and explained to the people, who listened with intelligence, and assented especially to that sentence in his lordship's second letter, which describes the result of the meeting at Umritsur as "the commencement of a new social era among the people of the countries beyond the Jumna."

Next, an account of the Mainpooree meetings was given, as well as those at Julundhar, Hooshearpoor, Umritsur, and Goojranwalla, and the people were called upon to agree to similar conditions, which they did by acclamation.

The affair ended by a distribution of books, describing the Umritsur gathering, and other publications of the same sort. An important proclamation by the judicial commissioner for putting down the nuisance of mobbing, and extortion at weddings, was given to the men of our districts, and similar notifications were made by the prince to his own people. In conclusion, the prince very gracefully gave up at once, and for ever, a tax of rupees, one hundred, at each wedding hitherto levied upon British subjects who came across the border to marry. At night, there were fireworks and feasts for people of all ranks.

We had in this and in similar meetings the extension over a vast and interesting tract of country of the greatest social reform that India has ever yet seen. It is easy to denounce murder or crime, and to punish it when detected with the strong arm of the law. But it requires a delicate hand to lead the people in the path of self-reform. In this great work, which began in the North-West Provinces, the Panjab is fast out-stripping every competitor. From the Jelum to the Jumna, wherever the people have been called together by the friendly voice of the district chief, to consider the folly of their ways, they have not only responded cheerfully to the call, but have acted faithfully in accordance with the promises and engagements thus newly taken upon them. A few days ago, Rajah Deena Nath, in this city of Lahore, spent Rs. 2,000 only on a wedding, which, under the old squandering system, would have cost him twenty times as much. He has given the saving made to the young couple, who thus begin the world with money in hand, instead of a burden of debt upon their shoulders. In all our large towns a similar reform is not merely in progress but has actually taken place. Extravagant weddings are fast going out of fashion. Natives of rank and importance are setting the example of order and economy on these festive occasions, and are leaving pompous, noisy and expensive ceremonies to the *parvenu* tribe of contractors and settlers. This may truly be called a step in the right direction. We shall keep the subject closely in view; but, in the meantime, desire heartily to congratulate the authorities in the Punjab, on the spirit with which the people at large have backed their wise and benevolent designs.—*Lahore Chronicle*, April 1.

## PROGRESS IN ARRACAN.

There are a class of men, not unfrequently encountered, whose main object appears to be to present themselves in the worst possible character before the world. They are perpetually remarking on their own weaknesses, and concealing the qualities which reduce those foibles to insignificance. If by nature full of kindness, they crust it over with cynicism; if keenly observant, they assume a look of vacancy; and if full of liberality, they pretend to extreme niggardliness in trifles. What these men are in society, the East-India Company is among sovereigns. Its good deeds are always concealed, its foibles and weaknesses always patent to the world. It pays its servants as executive officers never yet were paid, and it objects to publish a list of salaries. Yet it allows India to ring with accounts of its meanness in the matter of the half batta. It reduces the land-tax in a province as large as

Scotland, and is silent on an act of liberality which diminishes its revenue by lakhs. It refuses to bridge the Soane, unless some trampy toll can be securely levied, and that act of meanness is announced to the world in all the pomp of official documents. It raises a province from a desert into a granary, and allows the world to gather the fact from our analysis of the shipping returns; it suffers a blundering judge to remain upon the bench, and its negligence is paraded in half the popular journals of Europe. The peculiarity is especially observable in the non-regulation provinces. In these territories, where alone its system is uncramped by English formulas, there has been continuous progress, yet they are scarcely heard of, except when some rajah buys a Parliamentary agent, or when some dismissed speculator writes acrid letters to a Calcutta newspaper. We have recently illustrated this tendency from the history of Cachar. We will now illustrate it from that of Arracan. The tale is perhaps even more instructive, though from the absence of strong contrasts it is less striking to the imagination. Unlike the Cacharrees, the people of Arracan have never been compelled to emigrate, because a tribe of savages considered human heads an acceptable offering to the Deity. Cachar has been changed from a battle field into a well-governed and progressive province. Arracan has only been changed from a swampy plain into a granary, and the latter transformation offers little of incident. Yet the narrative of the quiet improvement of a country, and of a slow but constant rise in the scale of comfort, cannot, or should not, be without its attraction for Englishmen.

The narrow slip of coast between the sea and the Aeng range, which we call Arracan, covers an area of about 16,250 square miles. It is generally fertile, and the climate, though deadly to Europeans, is favourable to most varieties of tropical cultivation. The deep lagoons which intersect it in every direction afford ready means of communication, and the splendid harbour of Akyab, one of the safest in the world, offers an easy outlet for its produce. Up to the conclusion of the Burmese war, it appears, from the scanty notices we can collect, to have been governed rather better than most of the Burmese provinces. It was not harassed by the presence of the king, and the plunder of the officials was restrained by the sullen temper of the people. They were always oppressed by an unequal and arbitrary taxation, always harassed by the multitude of social laws—in which the Burmese imitate the Chinese,—and occasionally subjected to the cruelty of the most cruel court in Asia. On the whole, however, there is no evidence of any misery or degradation beyond the usual lot of Orientals. The land was fertile, the people tolerably industrious, and when the British, after annexing the country, organized the administration, it was found that the population numbered about 195,000, and the revenue about four lakhs. From that time for twenty years, the development of the province has known no check. The first care of the conquerors, as usual, was to decide upon the principles of the settlement, the basis of all Indian prosperity. The Arracanese, like the English, have a fondness for individual possession. They had also from time immemorial been accustomed to yearly settlements. It was evident, therefore, that neither the village or the zemindaree system would apply, and the ryotwaree was introduced. It succeeded, and its success is the best, and the least noticed argument for those who uphold that peculiar tenure. The assessment was fixed at a fair though somewhat heavy rate; and as time progressed, adjusted to the description of the soil. The settlement of waste lands was encouraged by rent-free terms, intending in many instances over a generation or thirty-two years. The highest class were employed as Kyoaks or native Tehsildars, and as an Arracanese does not bear oppression like a Madrassee, the evil of native agency was almost prevented. Several taxes, and in particular one on bachelors, a favourite idea of the Burmese, were abolished; and though the capitation tax was retained, it was rendered more equal. A system of justice was introduced, sufficiently rough perhaps, but so speedy that an arrear of more than weeks has not yet been heard of; and though the police was, and continues to be wretchedly inefficient, an Arracanese is not a Bengalee, and can guard his own head with his own hand. The native laws of marriage, divorce, and inheritance were left untouched, and trade was stimulated by the removal of all possible restrictions. Partly, too, from accident, and partly from neglect, the hand of Government has never been heavy in Arracan. It has let things alone, and there are still districts in which a white face has never been seen. The effect of this regular government speedily became manifest. Year by year the extent of waste land taken into cultivation, increased. In the Akyab district alone, upwards of 30,000 acres were taken up between 1841 and 1852. The revenue, which, in 1830, was barely four lacs, increased to more than double that amount.

We need not remind our readers that with the ryotwaree system, the revenue can increase only from an increase of cultivation, or an improvement in the quality of the land. The popula-

tion swelled *pari passu*, and though the increase is to be attributed in no small degree to emigration, yet that is in itself an evidence of the attractiveness of the country. In 1852, the case stood thus. The province which in 1825 was almost an encumbrance, had become a rich possession. The revenue was—

	Akyab.	Ramree.	Sandoway.	Aeng.
Land...	Rs. 4,04,759	Rs. 76,466	Rs. 39,227	Rs. 17,878
Capitation	1,63,902	56,242	27,926	22,265
Abkaree..	24,900	2,610	15,686	3,455
Sayer....	41,882	5,499	1,835	2,321
Schools..	41			
Post....	3,877			
Miscellaneous	5,071			
	6,44,452	1,40,807	84,674	45,919
Grand Total,	Rs. 9,15,862			

While the expenditure amounted only to Rs. 6,83,575. There was a surplus of 30,000. The revenue had doubled. The population had increased one-half.

	1835-36.	1851-52.	Difference.
Akyab .....	1,08,489	194,167	85,678
Ramree .....	69,297	76,448	7,151
Sandoway ....	22,976	42,708	19,732
Aeng .....	10,776	29,016	18,240
	2,11,538	3,42,339	1,30,801

The trade in produce had been developed till Arracan was competing with Bengal in the rice market of the continent, and the exports which in 1830 occupied a few coasting vessels, in 1852 required 90,000 tons of shipping. In 1853 the country was unequal to the demand on its resources, and we believe that this year every grain of rice is already contracted for. Akyab alone has a trade of thirty-five lacs a year, the imports being seventeen lacs, chiefly in specie, exchanged for produce, and observant officers have remarked a strong tendency to accumulation in the precious metals. All this prosperity has developed the original character of the people. Each man, owning his own ground, secure of a market for his crop, and possessed of a balance in the shape of his wife's jewellery, is as sulkily independent as an English peasant when impertinently addressed. Indeed, the Arracanese are remarkable for an amount of boorish indifference, which is almost insolence. They care nothing about authorities, and, though paying their revenue regularly, will submit to no oppression. Their habitual name for Europeans is "pha-loung" tadpoles, and they laugh at the more servile Bengalees. The same wealth and independence keep them tolerably free from crime. Almost the only crimes known are culpable homicide, the result of ungovernable temper, and petty thefts; but how much of this immunity is attributable to the inefficiency of the police, remains to be seen. That body is, or was, inadequate in number, Akyab itself with its great shipping trade and its population of 115,000 having only ten constables for its protection. The defect has, we believe, in part been remedied, but the police establishments still require a sterner organization. An increase in the number of European officers is also said to be required, but with these exceptions, Arracan appears to possess all necessary machinery. For the rest, the province, with its increasing revenue and growing population, with its rice-fields spreading every year, and its trade rising daily in importance, may teach one more lesson to those who will not comprehend "how annexation pays."—*Friend of India*.

#### RAILWAY PROFITS IN INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* has published a schedule of the receipts upon the Bombay Railway for the seven weeks ending March 12th. It shows an average amounting to Rs. 2,480 a week, contributed by no less than 8,470 passengers, of whom two per cent. occupied first-class seats. The statement is satisfactory; but we have one before us, which is more valuable still. It is the account of the receipts and expenditure for the last six months of the past year, and is the first statement we have seen without blanks or omissions. Extending as it does over so long a period, it may, we submit, fairly be accepted as a representation of the profits likely to be derived from the passenger traffic. During that half-year the receipts were—

Passengers .. ..	Rs. 57,625	4	7
Parcels .. ..	1,156	6	5
Horses, carriages, and dogs ..	36	8	0
Hire of engines .. ..	210	0	0
Special engines and carriage of materials	506	2	2
	59,534	5	2

The number of passengers of all grades is stated at 22,486½, but we conceive there is some clerical error in the account. The total expenses on the other hand were—

Locomotive charges .. ..	Rs. 14,571 7 7
Coaching charges .. ..	6,509 14 9
General charges .. ..	6,725 7 10
	<hr/>
	27,806 14 2

We gave the details of these charges in a previous article. The general result shows that when calculated over a long space of time, the expenses still amount to only 46 per cent. of the receipts, and the surplus is equal to within a fraction of four per cent. per annum on the total outlay. We have stated this fact, and the hopes to which it may reasonably give birth, too often to justify a repetition. It is only necessary to prove that the result we deduced from imperfect and partial accounts, is supported by more extended calculations. The first railway made in India, without a terminus, and without reaching any important centre of trade, still returns four per cent. from passengers alone.—*Friend of India.*

#### LIEUT. P. STEWART AND THE TELEGRAPH.

There is one officer who has been concerned in the successful introduction of the Electric Telegraph, who has never received his due meed of approbation from the public. To Mr. Stewart, while acting as superintendent of the experimental line, is due the credit of making all those arrangements which are so essential to success, yet are so seldom appreciated. Partly from the absence of any tangible result, and partly perhaps from the impression that so very young an officer could lend no serious aid to the work in hand, his services have been overlooked by all except his superiors. Yet his task was by no means light. The line was to be extended at once to Lahore, a distance of 1280 miles; Dr. O'Shaughnessy had expressed a wish that depots should be established at seven different places, and Government and the public were alike known to be feverishly impatient for success. Meanwhile, each successive ship discharged in Calcutta a portion of the materials required. Forty artificers arrived. Then came tons of wire, and miles of wire insulated with gutta percha, besides the machines for straightening the lines. Thousands, or we may say hundreds of thousands, of posts were to be fixed at equidistant places all along this immense line, part of which runs through a tract where bamboos are only known by name, and where timber is an almost unattainable luxury. Then all these posts were to be grooved.

They were to be set up "properly," a phrase which will be readily comprehended by those who know what it is to instruct native artificers to act according to rule on a work of which they do not know the object or the reason. Lastly, all this was to be effected in a country where there is but one road and no railways,—where delay is a habit, and unconscious disobedience perpetual,—and by an officer with no authority over any one except his signallers,—and so young, that his appointment was received with a feeling of surprise. Let our readers remember how impossible a large combined operation is in this country, how frequently the most explicit instructions are misunderstood, and how great a danger existed of wires, men, and machinery all turning up anywhere except in juxta-position, and they will appreciate the nature of the task. Mr. Stewart's energy, perseverance, and good temper accomplished this most annoying duty. By dint of endless correspondence, which included the Military Board and the executive engineers, all was placed in train. The artificers were despatched by steamer to the depots, and reached them. The wire was carried by steamer and bullock-carts to thirty-two different places, between Calcutta and Benares alone, all at unequal distances, and all, therefore, requiring their special length of coil. The straightening machines did not arrive in time, and they were made at the Kidderpore iron-yard, under Mr. Stewart's immediate superintendence. Throughout the line there was not, we believe, a blunder, or a single day's delay, and when Dr. O'Shaughnessy arrived, he found himself able to drive on the work as rapidly as if he himself had been upon the spot. We think it just that, in meting out their praise for this great undertaking, the public should not forget the officer who so successfully performed a task, none the less irksome that it was from its nature unattended by publicity or credit.

It may not be unnecessary to state that we are not indebted for any of our facts to Mr. Stewart.—*Friend of India.*

THE LONDON MAIL of March 8th arrived at Calcutta April 16 (per Bengal).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Arthur Malet, from Bombay, and Mr. Daniel Elliott, from Madras, were expected at Calcutta about the end of April, to take their seats in the legislative council of India.

SIR SCUDAMORE W. STEEL, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the forces in Burmah, and is to proceed thither forthwith.

MR. QUILLET has resigned his place in the direction of the I. G. S. N. Company.

KISHNAGHUR.—The following is from our Kishnaghur correspondent:—"As two dāk runners were passing about midnight along the road near Mira, within the jurisdiction of Thannah Bailey, they were intercepted by a gang of dacoits numbering five or six men, one of the runners was killed, and the other fearing the same fate, ran away, leaving behind him the dāk wallets, which the dacoits carried away. The darogah has proceeded to the spot to hold a local investigation; but as yet no trace of the ruffians has been discovered. Nobin Chunder Sircar and three others, who falsely represented themselves to have been deputed by the deputy collector to collect rents, were tried by the sessions judge the other day, and found guilty, upon the evidence of Baboo Wooma Chura Bhattacharjee, deputy collector, and his amlak. Nobin Chunder was sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and the pseudo peons to three years each. The scholarship examination of the students of the Kishnaghur College ended on the 25th of last month. A number of them passed successfully, but as yet I have not been able to ascertain their names."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 5.

MYMENSING.—The following is from a Mymensing letter dated 30th ultimo:—"The Garrows, or the mountain tribes, continue to commit depredations on the British territories. Not a month passes but we hear of some one being murdered by these wild men. They generally carry off the heads of their victims, for the purpose of performing the funeral ceremonies of some deceased relative."

FINE UPON MESSRS. WATTENBACH, HEILGERS, AND CO.—We understand that Government has decided upon imposing a fine of 10,000 rupees upon Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co. in respect of the short payments of duty on shipments of indigo made by that firm. The decision proceeds upon the principle that whether actually innocent or guilty, the principals must be held answerable for the acts of their servant, when apparently the only parties to benefit thereby. We imagine that the course taken will meet with general approval, as the punishment is sufficiently severe to afford a striking example, while at the same time some consideration is shown for parties who, though legally, may possibly not be morally guilty of fraud. Our readers will recollect that the entire value of the indigo rendered liable to confiscation exceeded 85,000 rupees.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 11.

BENARES.—The following is from a correspondent at Benares, under date of 3rd April:—"The hot weather is setting in fast, and the station is getting dull. The new Post-office is advancing towards completion; the site that has been selected is really a good one, convenient for all parties. The Government bullock-train has commenced its operations anew, at the same time having to contend with a rival train established by Mr. Thomas Palmer, junior, of this station. An item which I perused in your paper regarding the establishment of a central jail at Benares, has been corroborated by your contemporary at this station, who has made 'inquiries in the proper quarter.' The editor of the *Benares Recorder* is said to have tendered his resignation; some say that the ex-editor comes back again, others are of opinion, that a gentleman is coming up from your city. The *Indian Standard*, who pretends to be the real friend of the Uncovenanted, has displayed his ignorance sufficiently, for the public to draw the inference as to what he is capable of. He now wishes to deprive poor orphans of their rights. I allude to an article that appeared in his columns anent the Military Orphan Society. The editor proposes that illegitimate children of officers be sent to the Lower Orphan School, forgetting, I dare say, that children born in wedlock are sent to England for their education. An officer who has all his lifetime subscribed to the Orphan Institution, expects after his demise, that his children will be provided for in a respectable manner, not in the way that the sapient editor of the Delhi luminary proposes. If such would be the case, it should be left optional for officers to subscribe to the Orphan Fund. The education which the children at the Lower Orphan School receive, is merely sufficient to send them out as drummers and fifers; and would the editor of the *Indian Standard* wish the children of officers to be on the same footing? A friend of mine sent me a copy of the paper, requesting me to be a joint subscriber with him. 'The principles that the editor advocates are a sufficient guarantee,' my friend adds; to which I answered, 'I have seen enough in the paper you have sent me, so pray excuse me.'"—*Hurkaru*, April 8.

**THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB** having left Bunoo on the 26th March, proceeds by Esakhel to Maree, opposite Kalabagh, on the left bank of the Indus. Thence Mr. Lawrence again leaves his camp to visit Kohat, where he will most likely conclude his important and lengthened inspection of the Trans-Indus frontier.

**PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.**—The *Hurkaru* of April 5 gives many of the details of the scheme of the new Presidency College, drawn up, it is said, by Mr. J. P. Grant and Dr. Mouat.

**THE COSSIPORE ROAD.**—The Judges of the Supreme Court have now given a verdict in favour of the East-India Company v. Rajah Seebkistno, so that the public will have their drive along the whole river bank from Calcutta to Cossipore.

**DR. FALCONER** is about to return to England, and Dr. Thompson, it is said, is to succeed him in his appointment. Dr. Falconer has some scientific undertaking to complete under the orders of the Court at home.

**JOTEE PERSAUD.**—The dispute between Jotee Persaud and his nephew is not to be brought into court. The lalla has given his nephew ten lacs of rupees, and the whole matter is amicably adjusted. It is said that the lalla has substantiated a new claim on the Government for four lacs and a half, which will help to pay his nephew.

**THE REV. MR. MORGAN**, of the Parental Academy, has been invited to Madras, to help in modelling an academy like his own at Madras, to be supported by the same Doveton funds.

**PASSENGERS HOME.**—The agent of the P. and O. Company will not now book an Anglo-Indian's passage further than Alexandria, not being sure that the company's vessels in the Mediterranean may not have been taken up by the British government.

**MR. T. BRUCE** has retired from the civil service from the 20th April.

**OPIMUM.**—The fourth opium sale of the year took place April 10th, at the Exchange Rooms. The following are the results:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar..	2,855	775	770	773-6-94	22,08,125
Benares	1,170	805	795	799-7-94	9,35,400

The above, as compared with the March sale, exhibits a falling off in prices for Behar of upwards of Rs. 36, and for Benares, of upwards of Rs. 38. The decrease as compared with the February sale is Rs. 20 and 10 per chest for the Behar and Benares drug respectively.

**CAUSEWAY ACROSS THE SOANA.**—The Calcutta journals publish an official correspondence upon the construction of a hard causeway across the sandy bed of the Soana. It appears, that in 1850 the Government sanctioned, and Captain Knyvett constructed an experimental causeway 150 yards long. It succeeded, and it was estimated that a similar causeway across the entire bed would cost Rs. 1,45,600. This sum the Court of Directors refused to sanction, unless there "was a prospect of some considerable return." It now appears, that the construction of a mile and a half of causeway will be sufficient, and the expense will be only Rs. 90,000. The returns from a moderate toll are expected to reach Rs. 20,000 a year, and as this is equal to something like twenty-one per cent. on the outlay, the considerable return is already secured. The Governor-General, therefore, sanctions the undertaking without further references to Europe.

**CAOUTCHOUC.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that the owners of a caoutchouc farm in Assam have a thousand mounds of the article ready for shipping to Calcutta.

**DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL PALMER.**—It is with unfeigned regret we have to announce the demise of Brigadier-General T. Palmer, which took place at Mussoorie on the 15th instant. The following extract of a letter from a correspondent on the spot will give full particulars of the sad event:—"The General arrived here on the 12th, much exhausted from the trip up the hill, and he sunk from sheer exhaustion at 1 P.M. on the 15th, yesterday. He was sitting in an arm-chair an hour before his death, talking occasionally, though very indistinctly. He was quite himself up to the time I mention, and apparently died as quietly and calmly as possible; no pain did he suffer, nor did he or those around him think his end was so near. His remains are to be buried at five o'clock. Peace be with him. He was sixty-seven years of age last January." General Palmer had many friends in this station, as well as in other parts of India, all of whom will deplore the loss of a kind-hearted, generous friend.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 19.

**MESSRS. CRISP AND CO.** have been refused compensation for their losses in Rangoon, because they sold gunpowder and muskets to the Burmese. They have written to the *Englishman* formally denying the accusation. The commodore's mission, they thought, was a mission of peace. The story that the commodore threatened to hang May Flower Crisp on the yardarm, is therefore, of course, incorrect.—*Friend of India*.

**NEW ROAD—CALCUTTA TO DACCA.**—Estimates have been called for exhibiting the cost of constructing a metalled road, similar to the Grand Trunk Road, from Calcutta, through Jessore to Dacca, to join the road under construction from the latter station, *via* Chittagong, to Akyab.

**MR. LEDLIE**, Curator of Government books at Agra, has issued a notice, requesting gentlemen, who write to him for books, will sign their names legibly. The request will be echoed by every journalist in India and in England. There are a whole class who appear to take especial pains to make their signatures as unintelligible as possible. Their letters are well written; date, residence, and address are all clear, but the name is frequently a scrawl, which no one save the compositors can read, and they learn it as a new character.

**ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.**—The *Englishman* understands that Simla is no longer to be the head-quarters of the army. The Commander-in-Chief for the future is to reside either at the presidency, or at one of the great military stations on the frontier. The latter, we suspect, is the more accurate version of the order. The Commander-in-Chief will be useless in Calcutta, and when the telegraph is completed, it will matter little at what distance from the presidency it may please him to reside. Lord Fitzclarence resides chiefly at a military station, and is not, we think, likely to fix himself as an ornament in the council chamber.

**ACCIDENT TO MRS. WEBB.**—We regret to perceive in the *Hurkaru*, that a serious accident has occurred to the family of Dr. Webb of Calcutta. Mrs. Webb and four children were returning from the evening drive, when the reins broke, the carriage was upset, and Mrs. Webb, with the infant in her arms, was thrown out. The child, strange to say, was unhurt, but Mrs. Webb was seriously injured.

**IRON.**—A letter from Bunnego mentions that Captain Hollings, deputy commissioner of Shapore, has discovered a large lode of iron ore in his district, yielding, it is said, to the magnet, 79 per cent. of pure metal. Our informant does not state whether the neighbourhood supplies fuel for the eduction of the ore in large quantities.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 5.—The *Hurkaru* publishes the following note from a correspondent:—"It may interest you to hear that Captain Saxton, the surveying officer in the Tributary Mehals, has discovered a bed of iron ore of great extent, with a coal-field in close proximity to it on the banks of the Brahminee river, which enters the sea at Point Palmyras, and is said to be navigable during a considerable portion of the year." This is, we think, the tenth locality in which the existence of iron has been pointed out since the commencement of the discussion.

**TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.**—Dr. Thomas O'Brien writes to the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, to express his belief in the efficacy of oxygen gas in cases of cholera. It can be administered by "shaking powdered chlorate of potash on a heated surface, and making the patient inhale the fumes." He does not assert that the gas exercises any curative effect *per se*, but it keeps the patient alive till another treatment has had time to operate. Any very powerful stimulant appears to be beneficial in this disease. The object is to give nature time to recover, and strong spirits will frequently revive a native, when medicine has failed. The European, accustomed to rich meat and wine, appears to require something even stronger. The effect of oxygen as a stimulant will be appreciated by any one who has ever witnessed an exhibition of "laughing gas."

**A PIC-NIC TO THE KHYBER.**—An Englishman never changes his amusements. He must have cricket in Cuba, and he risks a massacre to obtain a race-ground at Shanghai. A correspondent of the *Englishman* tells us, that on the 29th March, a party went for a pic-nic to Jumrool, just at the entrance of the Khyber. They had only a few horsemen as an escort, but the natives, who collected to the number of about 500, were friendly and civil. A pic-nic to the Khyber! It may yet be a favourite place for excursion trains from Calcutta.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—Captain James, it is said, has accepted the appointment of private secretary to the future Governor of Bengal.—Major Vetch, the deputy commissioner of Assam, has arrived at the presidency on his way to England, under the new furlough rules. Captain Butler is acting *pro tempore*, but it is supposed Captain Dalton will be appointed should Major Vetch vacate his appointment.—The *Hurkaru* informs us that Brigadier J. S. Hodgson, commanding the Punjab irregulars, and major of the 12th N.I., has resigned his appointment with the intention of retiring from the service. It is also said that Captain Fagan, of the 8th light cavalry, whose restoration to the service after he was cashiered, gave such offence, talks of resigning.—It is said that H.M.'s 10th, now at Lahore, will relieve the 1st Europeans in Pegu, at the commencement of the next cold season.



**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The great public disappointment that was experienced when, on the arrival of the *Oriental* and *Pekin*, no heads of intelligence were forwarded by the electric telegraph cannot yet have been forgotten. The Governor-General, sympathizing with popular feeling, caused a strict and searching inquiry to be made as to the cause of the disappointment in both cases, with a view to ascertain, if possible, where the blame, if any, should attach. This inquiry has, we understand, only lately been concluded; and although the "cause" has been traced, yet the blame cannot be fixed upon more responsible shoulders than those of the universal scapegoat, Nobody. But we are happy to be able to add, that measures are to be adopted by which, on the recurrence of like disappointment, the responsibility of Nobody will be ignored, and the Government will expect Somebody to explain "the reason why." In fact, the master attendant has been requested to issue a G.O. to the pilot service, to the effect that every pilot in charge of a mail steamer will be held responsible to Government for the non-delivery of the heads of intelligence to the electric telegraph people. On entering the river, he is to stop at the first telegraph-station, for the purpose of communicating the news; and this rule is to be imperative in all cases and under all circumstances, excepting where the safety of the vessel would be compromised. In the event of his being unable to communicate with the telegraph office at one station, he is to stop without fail in passing the next station on the line; and should the state of the weather or other causes render such communication impracticable both at Sangor and Kedgerie, then he is to take advantage of Diamond Harbour in passing the station there. Nor is the pilot to exercise an irresponsible discretion either, whether to stop or not, just as the whim may seize him; but in every instance when he does not stop, he is to make a full and circumstantial report of the cause, the sufficiency or insufficiency of which will be determined by the marine authorities. With a rule so stringent, we believe the public may feel assured that they are not again likely to be subjected to the surprise which was occasioned by the default on the part of *Oriental* and *Pekin*.—*Hurkaru*, April 14.

**RUNGPORE.**—An extraordinary phenomenon, which occurred in Rungpore on the 10th, is thus described by a correspondent of the *Englishman*:—"Since I last wrote to you, Rungpore has been visited with a disaster, so frightful and destructive in many parts, that I am unable to describe its horrors to you. On the 10th, about four in the afternoon, a tornado rose in the neighbourhood of Gopalpoor, where the Koori zemindars reside; it came in a line from W.S.W. to E.N.E., with tremendous speed, and, for a distance of nearly 30 miles, swept over the country in a straight line of about 600 yards in breadth. The destruction of human beings, cattle, houses, trees, and bamboos, is beyond my power of description. There are two villages in Pyrabund, and one village in the Bamandungah estate. I have just heard, which have been totally depopulated. Fifty-three persons—men, women, and children—have been killed in one village, in Pyrabund, and not a vestige is to be seen of their houses, their cattle lying dead in the fields. I went with Mr. Dampier yesterday to Dum-Dumma Ghat; and, in a small space, we counted 23 dead human bodies, besides cattle, goats, sheep, and dogs. Large tokens of bamboos rooted up, broken and shattered into rags, and the people gored and spitted through and through, like meat for roasting. I fear I have yet to hear of more destruction in two villages of Bamandungah towards Pannallah Ghat. The magistrate has issued orders to the thannah for reports of the destruction done, with the view to forward them to Government. An elephant belonging to the Futtehpore zemindars was carried away, and found buried under a heap of bamboo tokens. A village near Douty was also destroyed and depopulated. Several boats at the ghat were taken up and thrown on the bank, broken to pieces. On either side of the tornado, no damage was done, and but little rain fell. People who witnessed the tornado at a distance, describe, that it went with awful speed,—they saw both people and cattle taken up in the air and disappear, and the same with houses, stacks of straw, trees, branches, &c."

—The Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the formation of a subdivision of the north-east part of the Rungpore district, with the head-quarters at Sookanee, and has appointed deputy magistrate Baboo Lokenath Turrufdar to the charge thereof, with the full powers of a magistrate. We understand that certain villages of Rungpore and of Dinagopore are to be placed under this subdivision. This is a move in the right direction; but we wish the deputy magistrate had been placed at Titilya, which is the centre of a circle equidistant from Rungpore, Dinagopore, Purneah, and Darjeeling, about 80 miles each. There has heretofore been a denial of justice at Titilya on account of the distance of that place from the four adjoining zillah stations. Perhaps hereafter this may be done, and a few villages of the Purneah district, immediately bordering on Titilya, and also the

turai of Darjeeling, may be added to the deputy's jurisdiction, which would fill up his duties and be an accommodation to the public.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE THOMASON TESTIMONIAL.**—The *Agra Messenger* has obtained the following information regarding the *Thomason Testimonial*:—"The committee of the Thomason testimonial met at the secretary's house on the morning of the 29th ultimo, when the list of subscriptions was examined. The amount subscribed was found to be Rs. 33,000, exclusive of the sums subscribed in the Punjab, of which no account had been rendered, and the committee have been given to understand that the Punjab committee intend to reserve their own funds for expenditure in those provinces. After reading letters from various subscribers, it was resolved that the amount should be appropriated in the following manner: 'To obtain from England a portrait of the late Mr. Thomason, to be placed in the Metcalfe testimonial, Rs. 3,500. For five silver medals at fifty rupees each, for colleges at Delhie, Bareilly, Agra Missionary, Lawrence Asylum, and Benares, Rs. 6,250. Two gold medals at 100 rupees each, for Roorkee and Agra Government Colleges, Rs. 3,750. A scholarship at Agra Missionary College, Rs. 3,600; and a scholarship at Delhie Missionary College, Rs. 1,800, amount of funds specially subscribed. A scholarship for college at Ajmeer, Rs. 2,400. A ditto for medical students at Thomason's hospital, Agra, Rs. 7,200. A marble mural tablet for New Church at Agra, Rs. 1,000. A bust of Mr. Thomason for Agra College, Rs. 2,500.'"

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### BRIGADIER CHEAPE'S FAREWELL ORDER.

"The brigadier-general being about to proceed to the presidency, all reports are to be made through the usual channel for the information of Brigadier Williams, next senior officer, till further orders. In quitting the Pegu division, the brigadier-general desires to thank the officers and men who have been under his command, for the aid and support they have on all occasions so willingly rendered him; by their zeal and activity, valour, and exertions, the service and duties have been at all times satisfactorily performed, and he desires, in taking leave of the men, to express the admiration with which he has viewed their soldierly spirit exhibited during the service in this country, often under many vicissitudes and privations. In the field, he has witnessed the gallantry of the artillery always effective; and he has seen the 67th N.I. in action with the enemy, and the 4th Sikh regiment, and the Dorundah irregular cavalry; these regiments will return to Hindoostan and to the Panjab, with well-earned reputation, and with the merit of having done good service to the state, and well supported the honour of the British arms in this country.

"The brigadier-general trusts to be pardoned for particularising the above corps, which have been employed with him personally. The whole of the troops here, during the war, have been on many occasions tried, and never found wanting; and although we are now at peace, he desires to record the high satisfaction it has given him to bring to the notice of Government the great gallantry displayed on recent occasions by different detachments of regiments now serving in Pegu against marauders and dacoits, who are still in arms.

"The brigadier-general has much satisfaction in recording his sense of the good conduct of the force, and will ever feel an interest respecting each regiment and individual that has been under his command. To the staff-officers of his division, Captains Lindsay and Hamilton, adjutant-general department; Major Allan, Captains Durrock and Thomson, quartermaster-general's department; Major Budd, Captains Simpson, Newlyn, Howell, Brander, and Baugh, commissariat department; Lieut.-col. C. Fraser, C.S., chief engineer, and the engineer department generally; Dr. Forsyth, and the medical department generally; and to Captains Ferris, Gaynor, and Gilfillan, pay department, he desires to convey his acknowledgments, and to record his sense of the able manner in which the duties of their several departments have been conducted, and to thank them for the obliging and zealous manner in which they have acted in performance of their duties."

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNAND, A. S. to offic. as coll. of Burdwan, dur. abs. of J. J. Ward, or till further orders, April 4.  
BEDWELL, A. C. to be comm. of revenue and circuit for Nuddea div.  
BRUCE, T. perm. to res. the Comp.'s serv. fr. April 20.  
BUCKLE, W. B. to be mem. of the ferry fund committee at Houghly.  
CAMPBELL, J. G. to be comptroller of govt. salt chokeys.



CARMICHAEL, C. P. to offic. as register to sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut N.W. prov. dur. abs. of Watson.  
 CHRISTIAN, G. J. to offic. as sec. to central committee of exam. dur. abs. of Watson, April 6.  
 CRASER, E. C. to be mag. Backergunge, to cont. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, April 7.  
 ELLIOT, A. J. to be registrar of deeds in district of 24 pergunnahs.  
 GRANT, C. Asst. to the supt. Dehra Doon, vested with the powers of a sudder ameen and moonsiff in that dist. March 31.  
 HAMILTON, Sir R. N. C. bart. to be adjt. to the gov. gen. for Central India.  
 HARRISON, E. F. to be member of the ferry fund com.  
 LIMOND, C. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Patna, and to have ch. of the sub. div. of Bach, vested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Patna and Monghyr, April 7.  
 LYONS, J. P. sudder ameen of Goorgaon, to offic. as principal sudder ameen of Nursingpore.  
 MARTIN, J. C. to offic. as sub-assist. to commis. of Assam.  
 PATERSON, W. S. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, fr. date of R. Marriott's embark. for Eur. March 30.  
 REILY, J. H. to be mem. of the ferry fund committee.  
 RICHARDS, C. J. H. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Goorgaon, March 31.  
 RICKETTS, M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shajehanpore dur. abs. of J. R. Baines.  
 STUDDERT, W. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. at Baraset.  
 WARD, J. R. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the second grade.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNES, J. R. 7 mo. on m.c.  
 BAYLEY, E. C. to Europe on furl. March 31.  
 BECKETT, W. O. A. 1 mo.  
 BELL, W. judge of Rungpore, 3 mo. on m.c.  
 BOLDERO, E. J. 8 mo. fr. April 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 JENKINS, C. 1 mo.  
 LANCE, C. E. 1 mo.  
 MORRISON, D. B. fr. April 10 to April 1, to hills north of Deyrah.  
 NÆSMYTH, J. 1 year to Europe.  
 RAIKES, A. C. 7 mo. on m.c.  
 TREGGAR, V. 20 days.  
 WARD, J. J. 18 mo. on m.c.  
 WATSON, W. C. 1 mo. fr. April 10.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

GAWEN, Rev. J. to be chaplain of Chinsurah.  
 GLADWIN, Rev. C. H. B. placed at disp. of Govt. of India, Apr. 12.  
 HAMILTON, Rev. C. D. chaplain of Cawnpore, 1 mo.  
 PRATT, the Ven. J. H. archdeacon of Calcutta, 18 mo. on m.c.  
 SLOGGETT, Rev. C. chaplain of Simla, leave canc.  
 WALLIS, Rev. A. W. placed at disp. of Govt. of India, April 12.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BIRCH, Lieut. col. R. J. H. jud. adv. gen. of the army, to offic. as sec. to Govt. of India in mil. dept.  
 COOKWORTHY, 1st Lieut. C. art. fr. 1st co. 9th to 2nd co. 4th batt.  
 ECKFORD, Col. J. 56th N.I. ret. to du. April 2.  
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. A. P. C. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. April 1, in suc. to Smith, inv.  
 ERSKINE, Capt. W. C. to be agent to the lieut. gov. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, March 31.  
 FRASER, Ens. W. M. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 30, in suc. to Williams, ret.  
 FREETH, Maj. W. inv. estab. is invested with the powers of a mag. March 29.  
 GREEN, Lieut. J. vet. est. dept. assist. commr. ordnance commr. dept. to be assist. commr. in suc. to McDowell.  
 GRIFFIN, Ens. R. D. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1.  
 HAILES, Lieut. H. W. 44th N.I. ret. to du. April 2.  
 HALL, Capt. A. 5th L.C. to be maj. fr. April 1, in suc. to Smith, inv.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. J. H. vet. est. asst. commr. to be dep. commr. ordnance comm. dept. in suc. to McDowell, April 12.  
 HORSBURGH, Capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty, April 2.  
 HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th to 3rd comp. 5th batt. and to com. No. 20 horse field battery, under orders to be housed in Pegu, and to proc. to Dum Dum forthwith.  
 IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. to be asst. resident at Nepal, and com. of residency escort. To contin. with his regt. while on for. serv.  
 JENKINS, Lieut. C. V. 47th N.I. to do duty 4th regt. Seikh local inf. v. Johnson.  
 KEIGHTLY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 30, in suc. to William, retired.  
 KNYVETT, Maj. A. to be lieut.-col. of inf. fr. Feb. 1, in suc. to Lieut. gen. P. Byres, dec.  
 KNYVETT, Capt. F. 64th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 1.  
 MAISTER, 1st Lieut. gen. horse art. to offic. as commandt. of No. 4 or garrison art. and comm. of ord. during abs. on leave of Lieut. Mackinnon.

MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. to be adjt. Assam, L.I. batt.  
 OLPHERTS, Brev. maj. H. A. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 8th batt. and to com. No. 2 light field battery.  
 PHILLIPOTS, Capt. J. T. 66th or Goorka regt. returned to duty.  
 RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 1.  
 RICHARDS, Cornet W. J. T. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 1, in suc. to Smith, inv.  
 SMITH, Lieut. col. L. H. 5th L.C. having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid estab. fr. April 1.  
 SYERS, Lieut. col. J. D. to be lieut. col. of inf. fr. Feb. 1, in suc. to Lieut. gen. P. Byres, dec.  
 THOMSON, Lieut. E. 67th N.I. placed at disposal of for. dept. to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, April 7.  
 TRAVERS, Capt. J. 2nd in com. Bhopal cont. ret'd. to duty, and resumed his appt. March 19.  
 WHEATLEY, Maj. A. to be lieut. col. fr. April 1, in suc. to Lieut. col. L. H. Smith, inv.  
 WYLD, Capt. W. 4th L.C. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Sealkote, dur. abs. of Chambers.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## ARTILLERY.

CURRIE, R. April 10.

SCONCE, J. April 2.

## INFANTRY.

CHESTER, H. D. E. W. Apr. 2. ROBERTSON, R. S. March 28.  
 COPLAND, A. April 10. SCONCE, H. April 2.  
 ECKFORD, A. H. April 2. STUART, H. B. March 28.  
 GRAHAM, G. F. April 10. THAIN, A. S. April 2.  
 HENNESSY, G. R. WARD, E. April 2.  
 NOBLE, H. N. April 10.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. B. art. to Oct. 15, to Kurrachee, Cashmere, and Simla.  
 BARTON, Ens. N. 52nd N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Nynce Tal, hills north of Deyrah, and Simla, old regulations.  
 BEAN, Lieut. C. C. 25th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 17, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m.c. under old reg.  
 BONAMY, Lieut. G. C. 32nd N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to April 19, to pres. on m.c. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. old reg.  
 BRADFORD, Lieut. H. R. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Mussorie and the hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 BURT, Brev. maj. H. W. 46th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 8, to pres. on m.c. prep. to apply for leave to sea, 2 year. to lapse on m.c. under old reg.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. L. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to Cashmere, Simla, Nynce Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. fr. May 2 to 31.  
 CHEAPE, Brig. gen. Sir J. K.C.B. 6 mo. to Ceylon.  
 COMBS, Lieut. J. R. R. 42nd L.I. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, old reg.  
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. jt. mag. of Meerut, 10 days.  
 COX, 1st Lieut. W. F. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and Meerut, old reg.  
 CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, old reg.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. to May 15, in ext.  
 EAGER, Lieut. F. J. 25th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 FAGAN, Capt. G. H. leave canc. fr. Feb. 20.  
 FULTON, 1st Lieut. J. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.  
 GORDON, Lieut. F. D. supt. of Chundeyree, 20 days.  
 HAMPTON, Capt. W. P. 31st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15.  
 HAYES, Capt. F. asst. to res. at Lucknow, 1 mo.  
 HENDERSON, Capt. B. fr. April 15 to Dec. 15, with perm. to visit Cashmere and Murree.  
 HODGSON, Brev. lieut. col. J. S. 12th N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla.  
 HORNE, Brig. R. commandt. at Benares, 8 mo. to Mussoorie and the hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 HUMPHRYS, Ens. M. A. 20th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.  
 LAING, Lieut. F. E. 17th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah, under old regulations.  
 LAMB, Lieut. J. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.  
 LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. E. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, under old regulations.  
 LARPERT, Ens. L. H. P. De H. 21st N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.  
 LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. 53rd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c. under new regulations.  
 LOWTHER, Lieut. W. H. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah.  
 MACQUEEN, Lieut. A. 42nd L.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah and hills n. of Deyrah, under old regulations.  
 MILLS, Capt. H. 2nd N.I. 6 mo. from April 15, to Simla, under old regulations.

MURRAY, 1st Lieut. R. 3rd co. 7th batt. art. 6 mo. from April 15, to the hills N. of Deyrah, old regulations.  
 OAKES, Ens. R. E. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah and hills N. of Deyrah, old regulations.  
 PALMER, Brig. gen. T. com. the Cawnpore div. fr. April 1 to Nov. 30, to the hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. fr. March 15 to Nov. 20, to Murree, on m.c.  
 PARLBY, Ens. B. S. B. 7th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to pres. old regulations.  
 POGSON, Brev. capt. W. Q. 43rd L.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Meerut and the hills N. of Deyrah, old regulations.  
 POGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. fr. March 11 to June 11, to Bombay, prep. to apply. for furlough to Europe on m.c. new regulations.  
 PRICHARD, Lieut. J. P. 15th N.I. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to Cashmere, on m.c. under old regulations.  
 PROUT, Capt. W. R. 56th N.I. fr. Feb. 25 to Nov. 25, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.  
 RAWSTORNE, Lieut. E. C. 9th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, under old regulations.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. J. T. asst. to the commr. of Ajmere, fr. March 23 to April 15, in ext.  
 SIDDONS, Capt. G. R. brig. major at Agra, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to the hills N. of Deyrah.  
 SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. 31st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, under old regulations.  
 THOMSON, Lieut. F. R. 29th N.I. fr. April 15, to Kangra, old regulations.  
 TRAVERS, Lieut. E. J. fr. April 15 to Dec. 15, with perm. to visit Cashmere and Murree.  
 VINCENT, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Cawnpore, old regulations.  
 WARD, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Cashmere and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 WINTLE, Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 15, to Bareilly on m. c. old regulations.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. 1st brig. art. to ass. med. ch. of regt. head qrs. staff, and band.  
 HARPER, Surg. G. 36th N.I. to relieve Surg. Elderton fr. civ. duties at Meerut.  
 KNIGHT, Assist. surg. R.C. M.D. services pl. at disp. of gov. N.W. pro.  
 LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to 'rec. med. ch. of 20th N.I. fr. Surg. Phillipson, proc. on leave.  
 LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to be post. mr. of Ghazepore, April 5.  
 THORP, Assist. surg. E. C. services pl. at disposal of gov. of Bengal.  
 THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. at Meerut.  
 WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to med. ch. of Ramgurbh batt. v. Brougham.  
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. app. to the med. ch. of Hoshungabad, dur. abs. of Surg. J. Middlemas, 17th Madras N.I. on m.c.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 CURRIE, G. V. April 10. | ELLIOT, J. April 2.  
 FARNCOMBE, J. B. April 2. | MACLEAN, L. H. J. April 10.  
 O'DONEL, F. H. M.D. April 10.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, Surg. H. A. M.D. fr. March 1 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah.  
 CROZIER, Surg. A. W. 18 mo. to Europe on furl. on m.c. under new regulations.  
 DODD, Surg. J. 2 years to England on m.c.  
 KEAN, Surg. A. M.D. 6 mo. to the Mauritius on m.c.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## STAFF.

Maj. G. Talbot, 43rd L.I. to be mil. sec.; Lieut. R. C. Glover, 43rd L.I. to be a.-d.-c. and Lieut. T. L. Mayne, 14th lt. drag. to act as Persian interp. to Maj. gen. Sewell; Lieut. the Hon. L. W. C. A. F. Cary, 27th ft. to be a.-d.-c. to c.-in-c. of Bombay; Maj. gen. M. Fane, admitted on the gen. staff, Bengal pres. fr. April 3.

## INFANTRY.

87th. Capt. A. H. Cobbe, Capt. W. F. Ring, and Lieut. J. Hallows, to be assts. in the civ. eng. dep. in the Punjab.—32nd. Lieut. R. T. Colls to be asst. in civ. eng. dep. in the Punjab.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BATEMAN, wife of Wm. s. at Intally, April 8.  
 BEANLAND, wife of J. G. s. at Khoosyngunge, April 5.  
 INGLIS, Mrs. Henry, s. at Alipore, April 13.  
 LUCAS, the lady of C. J. T. d. at Calcutta, April 5.  
 LYALL, wife of J. s. at Darjeeling, April 7.  
 MARTIN, wife of J. s. at Ishapore, April 6.

MORNAY, wife of H. s. Calcutta, April 15.  
 ROSE, wife of C. d. at Berhampore, April 2.  
 SARKIES, the lady of C. J. s. at Calcutta, April 8.  
 SHILLINGFORD, wife of C. A. d. at Purneah, April 9.  
 SHOWERS, the lady of Lieut. col. St. G. D. 72nd N.I. s. (twins), at Barrackpore, March 31.  
 STEWART, wife of Wm. McAdam, d. at Calcutta, April 7.  
 TEIL, wife of Thomas, d. at Kidderpore, April 15.  
 THADDEUS, the lady of M. d. at Calcutta, April 6.  
 THOMAS, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, April 17.  
 WRIGHT, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, April 10.

## MARRIAGES.

DANVERS, E. to Miss Sophia C. Harris, at Calcutta, April 17.  
 INMAN, H. L. to Sophia C. d. of Col. E. Pettingal, at Nowgong, April 3.  
 MAYHEW, Maj. 1st asst. adj. gen. of the army, to Maria E. d. of G. G. Macpherson, at Calcutta, April 3.  
 WESTON, Capt. H. B. naval store-keeper, to Julia, d. of the late S. Robinson, at Calcutta, April 4.

## DEATHS.

BARFOOT, W. H. J. at Calcutta, aged 24, April 12.  
 BAYARD, J. at Calcutta, aged 37, April 3.  
 BULLER, Arthur E. s. of E. P. c.s. at Futehgur, aged 3, April 9.  
 CAMPBELL, S. J. D. at Calcutta, aged 41, April 13.  
 CURRIE, Amy Louisa, inf. d. of Lieut. M. E. at Umbala, April 7.  
 ERSKINE, Arthur C. D. inf. s. of Capt. W. C. at Jubulpore, April 6.  
 FAGAN, D. G. inf. s. of James, at Calcutta, April 13.  
 FITZPATRICK, D. C. H. inf. s. of D. at Monghyr, March 19.  
 GONSALVES, M. at Calcutta, aged 44, April 7.  
 GRAHAM, Robt. B. G. s. of the late Dr. W. at Bhaugulpore, April 8.  
 PALMER, Brig. gen. T. 72nd N.I. commanding Cawnpore div. at Mussoorie, April 15.  
 THOMAS, J. W. at Calcutta, aged 41, April 8.  
 VICTOR, Maria, inf. d. of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 10, April 11.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5. Emma Colvin, Nicolson, Melbourne; Mary Anne, Nacoda, Bombay and Alleppee.—8. Monarch, Shepherd, Coringa.—7. Spy, Shepherd, Rangoon; Neptune, Lakeman, Maulmain; Athelstan, Hickman, Adelaide; Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Maulmain; Kleber, Crowell, Melbourne; Clarissa, Lyster, Singapore, and Vizagapatam; Loodianah, McDonald, Liverpool.—8. Krishna, Ward, Rangoon; Octavia, Murdoch, Shields and Cape of Good Hope.—9. Steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon.—10. H. C. steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Maulmain and Rangoon; Shoe Gong, Mendham, Rangoon; steamer Mauritius, Seales, Plymouth and Madras; Sea Horse, Heron, Liverpool; Victoria, Smith, Bombay and Alleppee; City of Glasgow, Muir, Glasgow; Cornubia, Ellison, Sydney.—11. Southern Cross, Paine, San Francisco and Singapore; Hamoody, Pursin, Singapore.—12. Stornoway, Hart, Liverpool; Linnet, Hart, Rangoon.—13. Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon; Josephus, Paine, Liverpool; Aga Bahkur, Barnett, Rangoon; Martaban, Roddock, Liverpool.—14. Skylark, Henry, San Francisco and Singapore.—15. Steamer Bengal, Bowen, Suva and Madras.—16. Steamer Sesostri, Neblett, Rangoon; H. C. T. Lahore, Tesseymann, Rangoon; Atist Rohoman, Sawyer, Mauritius; Kotka, Bergstrom, Hartlepool; Laure Estelle, Bastard, Bordeaux; Matinal, Bow, Point de Galle; John Hepburne, Galatin.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Monarch (April 6), from COBINGA.—Mrs. E. Shepperd and 3 children.  
 Per Clarissa (April 7).—Mrs. Bell.  
 Per Kleber.—Mrs. Crowell.  
 Per Athelstan (April 7), from ADELAIDE.—Messrs. Harriott and King, Dr. Mahony, Mrs. and two Misses Hickman.  
 Per Neptune.—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and 5 children.  
 Per Eliza Penelope (April 7), from MOULMAIN.—Capt. Good, of the 67th regt. B.N.I.  
 Per Octavia.—Mrs. Murdoch and daughter.  
 Per H. C. S. Zenobia (April 9), from RANGOON.—Brig. gen. Sir John Chespe, K.C.B.; Capt. Brown, a.-d.-c.; and Capt. Voyle, dep. com. ord.  
 Per Shoe Gong (April 10), from RANGOON.—Mrs. Mendham; Maj. Beecher, of the 8th irr. cav.; Lieut. Harris, of the 67th B.N.I.; Ens. Judge, ditto; Ens. Melvil, ditto; Mrs. Lewis and child.  
 Per Cornubia (April 10), from SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Keogh and 4 children.  
 Per Fire Queen (April 10), from MAULMAIN.—Mr. Paterson, Lieut. Shaden, Mr. Law, Capt. Hamilton, of the steamer Indus; Dr. Alloway, Messrs. Wells, Blacker, Kelly, and Stephens; Mr. and Mrs. Capon and 3 children, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Lieut. Faithful, Baboo Tarabullab Chatterjee.  
 Per Mauritius (April 10), from PLYMOUTH.—For CALCUTTA.—Rev. W. Gleeson, Mrs. Col. O'Donel, Miss and Master C. O'Donel, Dr. O'Donel, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv.; Miss Cash, Mrs. Whitcomb and infant, Mr. Hildebrand, Lieut. F. Ellis, H.M.'s 8th Lane.; Messrs. H. Noble, Graham, Copeland, McLean, and Currie, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. and Mr. R. Currie, Bengal art. From MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Bell and 2 children and Mr. J. Gilmer. From CAPE.—Mr. Donald. From MADRAS.—Mr. W. P. Dickson, 6th M.N.I.  
 Per steamer Berenice (April 13), from RANGOON.—Lieut. Jackson, 67th B.N.I.; Messrs. Cross and McArthur.  
 Per Aga Backer.—Lieut. Maizey.  
 Per Josephus.—Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty and 2 children.  
 Per Linnet.—Mr. Boudville and Mr. Harrington.  
 Per Bengal (April 17), from SUVA.—Mr. J. Houston. From MALTA.—Mr. Grant. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Grant, Chalmers, Drummond, Raynsford, Tims, Mr. and Mrs. Can, Mr. Scott, Miss Fife, Messrs. Mackay,

Daanvers, Rome, Hewett, and Nicholson, Dr. Williams, and Dr. J. Light. From MARSHALLS.—Dr. A. Squire, Mr. Mullock, Mr. Rollins, Mr. Newson, and Miss Wight. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. McDonald.  
Per SESOSTRIS (April 18, from Rangoon).—Brev. Lieut. col. Cotton, Capt. Hicks, Capt. Thompson, A. S. B. Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith.  
Per LAHORE (April 18, from Rangoon).—S. J. Bushby, Esq. Ensign; J. P. Bowling, asst. surg.

## DEPARTURES.

APRIL 5.—Myram Dyaram, Brady, Mauritius; Juliana, —, —, —. 8. Steamer Bombay, Treagar, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, and Suez.—7. Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, Mauritius; steamer Tensasserim, —, —, —. 10. Ayshire, Miller, Maulmain and Rangoon; Delhi, Martin, London.—11. Porres, Johnson, Sydney.—12. Thane, Wales, Rangoon.—13. Soobrow, Nacoda, Mauritius; James Alexander, Redley, Liverpool; Camillus, Jellico, Mauritius.—15. John Hepburne, Galastam, Rangoon; Evadne, Smith, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hindoetan (April 19), for MADRAS.—Capt. Crawford, Mr. Burge, Mr. Molony, and Mr. Playfair. For GALLI.—Gen. Sir J. Cheape and Lieut. Cochrane. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Alexander and Lieut. E. Thompson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Sprenger, Mrs. Sprenger, and 2 children; Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wood, Miss Madge, Master Madge, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gilmer, and Mr. Donald. For MALTA.—Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. S. Campbell and 2 children.—For MARSHALLS.—Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, and 2 children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rajah Duleep Singh and party, Mr. and Mrs. Dickens and 2 children, Col. Mathie, Col. Lister, Master Lionel Inglis, Dr. Mount, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Wethered, Mr. F. Bruce, Maj. Hamilton Vetch, Dr. Phillipson, Dr. Crozier, Mr. Bommwetsch, Mr. Paterson, Capt. Horn, the Hon. Mr. H. Elliot, Mr. Gale, Capt. Payne, Mr. Peacock, and Dr. and Mrs. Logan.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 18, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 0 to	6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	Per. to 4 as.	prem.
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	dis.	1 12 .. 2 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	0 2 ..	dis. 0 4

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2600 to 2650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 18	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 4 .. 16 1	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	223 0 .. 225 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	222 0 .. 223 0	
Sovereigns .....	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 9 .. 20 10	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l.; to Liverpool, nominal.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 18th, 1854).—In the Import Market we cannot notice much change, while some descriptions of British Cotton Piece Goods appear to attract the notice of Native dealers, others at the same time are equally neglected. A good business has been done in Grey Shirtings and Grey Jaconets, but White Shirtings seem to be taken very sparingly. Dealers have not yet made up their minds to submit to the terms demanded by holders of metals; the business done in Copper, Spelter, and Iron has consequently been limited.

## MADRAS.

THE HON. DANIEL ELIOTT has been appointed to the Legislative Council of India. His former experience in legislation, added to his long practical acquaintance with the condition and wants of India, induce us to congratulate the public upon his selection to fill an office on which the welfare of our Indian empire so largely depends.—*Athenaeum*.

MILITARY ON-DUTY.—The Head Quarters of the 35th Regiment having arrived at the Presidency from Rangoon, and Lieut.-Col. W. G. White, of that corps, being senior officer, has been appointed to command the troops in garrison.

DEATH OF MR. J. B. JAUNCEY.—We have to record the death of Mr. J. B. Jauncey, for many years a well-known solicitor of Madras. He left Madras for the Hills in a very enfeebled state of health, and died in the transit-carriage, on the stage this side of Colar. When the carriage-door was opened, his body was discovered already cold. He was buried at Bangalore; a coroner's inquest having pronounced a verdict of "Died from natural causes." "The occurrence," observes the *Athenaeum*, "of two deaths of enfeebled gentlemen within so short a period on the Western Road, gives us an uneasy painful feeling as to the dangers of a journey between this place and the Hills for an invalid. The fatigues of the journey, even to the strong, are far more serious in a transit carriage than in a palanquin: and yet the former has so nearly driven the latter off the road, that it becomes a matter of some difficulty to lay a dawk. The completion of the railroad will afford the only complete relief; but in the interior we would suggest that the superintendent of the roads might contrive to distribute his metal somewhat more equally along the road; portions occurring where the traveller has to suffer positive torture for upwards of a mile at a stretch over newly-laid stones; and we would also recommend Messrs. Doutre and Burgall, or whichever of them wished to carry most passengers, not to be quite so chary of the quantity of iron they put into their springs. They are miserably short, and a foot additional length to each spring would give the traveller considerable relief over the bad parts of the road. They ought to have one or two carriages for invalids, on C springs, and fitted with more regard to comfort, so that invalids forced to undertake the journey, might do so with less peril to their lives."

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—A deputation from the bachelors of Madras waited on Sir Henry Pottinger in April, for the purpose of asking him to honour them with his attendance at a ball which they proposed to give in his honour before leaving Madras. Another deputation from the society of Madras subsequently requested the honour of his company at a dinner which they proposed to give him in the Banqueting Room. The state of Sir Henry Pottinger's health was such (says the *Athenaeum*) that he was compelled to decline both invitations.

BANGALORE.—A traveller en route from Bellary to Kurnool gives us a few items of news. The heat, of course, is excessive. Great scarcity exists along the road, and cholera prevailing. It now assumes a much less virulent form than it did a short time ago. The following lines from a letter regarding the state of the roads deserve attention:—"What is the use of the road (a new one, between Bellary and Kurnool) as no bridges are to be built! This violent effort to show an important public work is a humbug, for what is the object of the road if it is not passable either in the monsoon, or the fine weather to use it. I say the fine weather also, because the banks of the nullahs are in some instances so steep that bullocks cannot drag carts up their banks. The Government should build a Bungalow or two on this road." Truly, our correspondent gives a dreadful account of the new road. After what he says, we know not what is the use of it, except to show on paper, and in that case, bridges are superfluous.—*Herald*, April 14. We regret to state that cholera, small pox, and measles still prevail in the barracks, and chiefly the first-named disease. A number of deaths have occurred within the last week. The Mussulmen inhabitants have suffered more severely than their neighbours, and in the neighbourhood of the mutton market the disease has appeared with most virulence.—*Herald*, April 11.—We do not remember having ever felt the heat more severely in Bangalore than for some days back; at the same time, the nights are by no means oppressive. Yesterday the thermometer rose to 90° in the shade, and if there is any difference, it is warmer to-day. At the time of going to press we have symptoms of approaching rain.—*Ibid*.

OOTACAMUND.—The unusually long spell of dry weather on the Neilgherries broke up on the evening of the 30th ultimo, when the inhabitants of Ootacamund experienced a refreshing fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Since then it has rained frequently and heavily. The hotels, both at Ootacamund and Coonoor, are full, an empty house is a sight rarely met with, and the visitors are inclined to be very gay—or were, previous to the sad occurrence noted above, which has, as a matter of course, cast a gloom over society. The tradesmen shopkeepers, &c. are busy, and apparently doing well. A large shop has just been built by Mrs. A. T. Lowry, who, says our informant intends coming out extensively in such articles as please the ladies' fancy. She will probably do well if she can effect cash sales. The absurd and unbusiness-like credit-giving system, against which we have frequently raised our voice, prevails to a ridiculous extent on the Hills, considering that the purchasers are generally birds of passage. A number of the tradesmen and other settled inhabitants of Ootacamund have obtained building sites in the new cantonment of Jackatella, and we shall soon hear of houses being

built and shops opened. The climate is said to be more agreeable than that of Ootacamund. The bishop has proceeded on a tour of visitation to some of the Malabar stations, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Griffiths. A Mrs. McAlpine has opened a school for a limited number of officers' children. We presume that by "officers' children" are meant the children of any parents able and willing to pay; and it is rare indeed that any schoolmaster or mistress of respectable acquirements can find in India a sufficient number of such to remunerate them for the labour of teaching. The station schools are flourishing under the Rev. Mr. Knox. One Signor Recanatì is about to enliven the inhabitants by "great exhibitions" of various kinds, first at Jackatella, and then at Ootacamund.—*Ibid.*

**THE COMET.**—A comet has been visible for about the last ten days. On the 4th April, it was about 15 deg. below, or W. S. W. from, the Pleiades, and set about half-past seven. It has since been advancing pretty rapidly nearly in the direction of Orion's belt. Its places, as observed here, were—

	H. M.	R. A.	Dec. N.
On 5th	7 20	2 42 39	15° 32'
10th	6 42	3 34 6	10 32
14th	6 53	4 4 50	6 49
On 18th it will be about	4 29 0	3 49	

That is, it will be about 12½ deg. S. from Aldebaran, nearly at the same altitude. It was at first easily recognised by the naked eye, and now that the moon is away, it is again visible, though not so conspicuous; but a small telescope shows it up well. The tail appears to have varied from 60 min. to 1 deg. in length; but its extremity is so ill-defined, that its length cannot be determined exactly.—*Correspondent of the Madras Athenaeum.*

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1884.

Public Department, Fort St. George, April 14, 1884.

To A. Robertson, Esq., Walter Elliot, Esq., and Zemindar of Vizianagaram.

Gentlemen,—

1. I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be members of a local committee for the district of Vizianagaram, for the purpose of aiding the Central Committee at the Presidency constituted for the collection of works of art and industry for transmission to the Great Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1885.

2. You are requested, in furtherance of this object, to co-operate with the Central Committee with whom you will communicate, and you have authority to associate with yourselves any residents of the zillah whom you may consider likely to promote the wishes of the Honourable Court, as expressed in their despatch to the Government of India, of which two copies are herewith forwarded for your information.

I have, &c.,

H. C. MONTGOMERY, Chief Secretary.

And also to the following gentlemen:—

F. B. Elton, Esq., and F. H. Crozier, Esq., Nellore.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., and A. S. Mathison, Esq., North Arcot.

E. Maltby, Esq., and S. N. Ward, Esq., South Arcot.

W. Elliott, Esq., and M. Murray, Esq., Cuddapah.

C. Pelly, Esq., and E. Story, Esq., Bellary.

H. A. Brett, Esq., and T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., Salem.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., and F. Anderson, Esq., Canara.

H. T. Conolly, Esq., and G. A. Harris, Esq., Malabar.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., and T. B. Roupell, Esq., Coimbatore.

H. Forbes, Esq., and J. Silver, Esq., Tanjore.

J. Bird, Esq., and T. P. Harris, Esq., Trichinopoly.

R. D. Parker, Esq., and C. R. Baynes, Esq., Madurai.

C. J. Bird, Esq., and C. H. Woodgate, Esq., Tinnevely.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., and J. J. Cotton, Esq., Masalipatam.

J. Rohde, Esq., and A. Purvis, Esq., Guntoor.

E. B. Glass, Esq., and W. Knox, Esq., Ganjam.

T. Prendergast, Esq., and T. A. Anstruther, Esq., Rajahmundry.

## CIVIL

### APPOINTMENTS.

BLANE, T. L. ret. fr. the serv. fr. May 1.

FERRÉ, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Tellicherry, del. ov. ch. of court.

GORDON, J. R. to be a marriage registrar of the dist. of Guntoor, to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
TOD, G. B. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

## ECCELESIASTICAL.

KILVERT, Rev. E. 1 mo. fr. April 28.

## MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARROW, Lieut. F. O. 5th N.I. to be probationary sub-assist. commy. gen. April 18.

BRADISH, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Bellary, qual. as adjt. April 12.

CAMERON, Lieut. J. M. 24th N.I. to be mem. of loc. com. of pub. inst. at Saugor.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. qual. in surv.

CAMPBELL, Ens. W. H. posted to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. to do duty with 50th N.I. till further orders, April 15; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

CLARKE, Ens. H. M. S. fr. 44th, posted to 15th N.I. as 4th ens. to cont. to do duty with 44th N.I. till July 1, when he will join under orders of officer commg. Mysore div. April 15, to rank fr. Feb. 4.

CAMP, Lieut. C. W. art. to be executive eng. Saugor, April 7.

FRASER, unposted Cornet H. fr. 1st to 3rd L.C. as 2nd cornet, to cont. to do duty with 1st L.C. till Sept. 1, when he will proceed to join his corps under orders of officer commg. Mysore div.

FRASER, Corn. H. art. to rank fr. Feb. 4.

FRESHFIELD, Capt. J. S. to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

GRY, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. qualified in civil engineering.

GOLDINGHAM, Ens. J. A. 27th N.I. d. d. 50th N.I. is removed at his own request to 3rd L.I. to rank next below Hicks, to cont. to d. d. 50th N.I. till further orders.

GREY, Lieut. W. F. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1853.

HARGOOD, Ens. W. fr. 3rd batt. art. posted to 1st Madras fus. as 8th 2nd lieut. to join, under orders of adjt. gen. April 15, to rank fr. Feb. 4.

HEATHORN, Capt. J. L. 3rd L.I. is re-appointed asst. to superint. of roads, April 12.

HEWERTSON, Ens. G. S. B. fr. 46th N.I. posted to 43rd N.I. as 4th ens. April 15, to cont. to d. d. 46th N.I. till further orders, to rank fr. Feb. 20.

HICKS, Ens. F. G. (not arrived) posted to 3rd L.I. as 4th ens. April 15; to rank fr. Feb. 1.

HILL, Ens. H. S. fr. 44th N.I. posted to 48th N.I. as 4th ens. to cont. to do duty 44th N.I. till Sept. 1, when he will proceed to join under orders of officer commg. Mysore div. April 15; to rank fr. Feb. 1.

JENNINGS, Ens. C. J. 4th N.I. do duty 15th, is removed at his own request to 15th N.I. to rank next below Clark, April 15.

KEATING, Capt. J. 3rd L.I. returned to duty.

LAUGHTON, Ens. D. W. posted to 46th N.I. as 3rd ens. to do duty with 50th N.I. till further orders, April 15; to rank fr. Jan. 14.

LAWFORD, Brev. major E. engs. to be supt. eng. of Saugor div.

MAGRATH, Lieut. B. H. W. 21st N.I. to be probationary sub-assist. commy. gen.

MCMAHON, Lieut. C. A. 39th N.I. qualified in surveying.

MCNEILL, Lieut. J. art. to rank from Dec. 9, 1853.

ONSLOW, Brev. maj. W. C. 44th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service of the Company on pension of lieut. col. fr. May 1, 1854.

PALMER, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. qual. in surveying.

PAUL, Dr. J. L. to be civ. asst. surg. and postur. at Maulmein.

FLOWERN, Ens. C. H. (not arrived), posted to 19th N.I. as 4th ens. April 15; rank fr. Feb. 14.

RAWLINS, Lieut. H. W. 30th N.I. with sappers and miners, to be a 2nd asst. civ. eng.

REID, Ens. J. B. posted to 5th N.I. as 4th ens. April 15; to rank fr. Feb. 14.

RICHARDSON, Ens. J. A. fr. 31st L.I. posted to 1st Madras fus. as 7th 2nd lieut. to cont. to d. d. with 31st L.I. till further orders, April 15; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

RUM, Lieut. C. J. 1st N.V. batt. to act as sec. to the clothing board, April 18.

SARGENT, Brig. H. to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

STEEL, Brig. gen. Sir S. W. K.C.B. to com. of Pegu div. in suc. to Brig. gen. Cheape, April 11.

STREET, Ens. C. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. d. d. 38th N.I. is removed at his own request to 46th N.I. to rank next below Laughton, but to cont. to d. d. with 38th N.I. till June 30, when he will proceed to join under order fr. officer comm. N. div. April 15.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. C. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1853.

TIREMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. to be probationary sub-assist. commy. gen. April 18.

TYLER, Ens. T. P. F. fr. 2nd batt. art. posted to 2nd N.I. as 4th ens. to cont. to d. d. 2nd batt. art. till further orders, to rank fr. Feb. 20.

WALPOLE, Ens. H. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 7th ens. to d. d. 2nd batt. art. till further orders, April 15, to rank fr. March 4.

WATTS, Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. to act as executive officer under orders of the Board of Revenue in dept. of public works, April 7.



## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.  
 GREY, W. F. April 12 | McNEILL, J. April 12  
 TAYLOR, J. C. April 12.

INFANTRY.  
 ARNOT, D. April 12. | HAY, W. April 5.  
 LAUGHTON, D. W. April 5. | REID, J. B. April 5.  
 WALPOLE, H. April 12. | WELDON, T. April 12.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARCHER, Brev. maj. D. 3rd Eur. regt. 6 weeks, fr. April 8, to remain at Vizagapatam, on m.c.  
 BROWN, Brig. J. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.  
 CASE, Capt. C. H. 1st N.I. from April 10 to July 9, to Bombay, to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 CHAMBERS, Ens. E. H. R. 30th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 COX, Ens. A. T. 35th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras, on m.c.  
 DREVER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. leave canc.  
 FLETCHER, Lieut. H. C. 8th N.I. leave canc.  
 FOORD, Lieut. col. H. S. art. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to remain at Madras and St. Thomas's Mount.  
 GORDON, Brev. maj. N. J. 31st L.I. fr. April 5 to May 1, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 HALPIN, Maj. G. 25th N.I. leave canc.  
 HITCHINS, Brig. B. R. to presidency, prep. to apply for leave to Europe on m.c.  
 LIARDET, Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. fr. March 28 to June 30, to Bangalore, on m.c.  
 MANN, Maj. J. Eur. vets. fr. March 25 to Sept. 1, to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries.  
 MAY, Capt. J. 1st N.V. batt. to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 MCCASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. 4 mo. fr. April 1, within limits of centre div.  
 NICHOLAS, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 25, to Madras.  
 NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 25th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. new regulations.  
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. leave canc.  
 PUCKLE, Ens. H. G. 28th N.I. 9 mo. fr. April 1, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. 36th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.  
 RYVES, Lieut. H. E. 19th N.I. to July 21, to Madras and Bangalore, on m.c.  
 SEWELL, Maj. gen. W. H. C.B. leave canc.  
 WILSON, Lieut. C. W. 41st N.I. fr. April 8 to June 30, to the Chickulduh hills, on m.c.  
 YALDWYN, Brig. J. 30 days, fr. April 15.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALLEN, Assist. surg. P. fr. do. duty 2nd batt. art. to do duty head quarters and rt. wing H.M.'s 43rd regt. April 13.  
 CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. M.D. 1st fus. fr. do. duty under surg. Mysore div. to proc. to join his corps in Pegu.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

UMPHREY, A. M.D. April 7.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of F. c.s. s. at Mangalore, April 8.  
 CLARKE, wife of R. G. c.s. s. at Bellary, April 9.  
 FAREWELL, wife of Lieut. W. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Bezourah, April 12.  
 HOYLE, wife of Asst. apoth. J. d. at Negapatam, April 12.  
 MARSHALL, the lady of Capt. G. S. 18th N.I. s. at Coonoor, April 15.  
 SNOW, wife of Capt. W. S. 20th N.I. s. at Cannanore, March 27.  
 WEST, wife of P. H. s. at Tellicherry, April 4.

## MARRIAGES.

PARKE, W. to Eliza, d. of E. Smalley, at Madras, April 5.  
 SCOTT, A. J. to Emma, d. of Col. F. Blundell, at Madras, April 18.

## DEATHS.

DE WELLS, W. s. of J. at Calicut, aged 3, April 2.  
 DOBBIE, Maj. H. M. 30th N.I. at Shooayghen, March 24.  
 GANDARN, wife of C. W. A. at Egmore, aged 41, April 11.  
 GEILS, Capt. A. Alex. 1st Eur. fus. at Tonghoo, March 4.  
 GURCHARD, F. C. wife of Charles, at Madras, April 18.  
 JEREMIAH, J. C. at Madras, April 10.  
 JONES, R. S. s. of Lieut. A. C. art. at Secunderabad, April 14.  
 HARDING, H. E. inf. s. of the Rev. J. at Ootacamund, April 7.  
 HOLLOWAY, Ellen, d. of W. c.s. at Masulipatam, April 11.  
 SAGE, Arthur E. A. s. of Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. at Cumburn, April 11.  
 WILSON, H. B. s. of J. A. at Madras, aged 5, April 14.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

APRIL 12. Ralf Thompson, Atkinson, Launceston; steamer Bengal, Bower, Suez.—13. Senegal, Reed, London; Aigle, Bandar, Pondicherry.

—14. Samuel McNeill, Mauritius.—18. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Rangoon.—19. Harsinger, Tannen, Ganjam.—20. Carnatic, Stuart, New Zealand; Anne Laing, Wright, Port Louis.—21. Steamer Calcutta, Goodall, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Harsinger (April 19).—Miss E. J. Alves.  
 Per Carnatic (April 20), from New Zealand.—Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone, and Capt. Chestney.

## DEPARTURES.

APRIL 12. Steamer Bengal, Bower, Calcutta.—14. Hannah, Heritage, Penang and Singapore.—16. Duchess of Sutherland, Williams, Bassein; Lord George Bentinck, Edwell, London; Emerald Isle, Pellot, Mauritius.—19. Piscataqua, Wendell, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bengal (April 12), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Meneand, Lieut. C. M. Mure, R. W. Norfor, Esq.; C. M. Bushby, Esq.; Asst. surg. G. Barnard.

Per steamer Hindostan (April 24), to SUEZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—W. A. D. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis and 2 children, His Excell. Lieut. gen. the Right Hon. Sir H. Pottinger, G.C.B.; R. Woosnam, Esq.; F. A. Groves, Esq.; Capt. P. A. S. Powys, Mrs. Powys and child, Mrs. Wedderburn and infant, Mrs. Bury and 2 children, Lieut. C. W. Hinman, Capt. A. H. Irby, J. Patten, Esq. and child of Capt. Halliday. For MARSEILLES.—Col. J. Campbell, C.B. For ALEXANDRIA.—T. L. Blane, Esq. To BOMBAY.—Capt. J. D. Mein, Mrs. Mein and 4 children, Lieut. Walker. For MADRAS.—Mrs. A. Montelari and infant, Mr. J. Vanderspar and Mr. E. Vanderspar.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 24, 1854.

## RATES OF INTEREST—ON LOANS.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sincra and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "  
 Investments ..... Rs. 38,90,577 5 11  
 Circulation and Deposits ..... 46,57,527 4 10  
 Specie in the Bank ..... 37,20,618 11 0

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 ..... 1829-30  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 1 to 1 1/2 prem.  
 1835-36 Par. to 1 1/2 prem.  
 1843 1 to 1 1/2 prem.  
 5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 6  
 book debt }  
 Tanjore Bonds ..... Par. to 1 1/2 prem.  
 Bank of Madras Shares ..... 13 to 15 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-3-16ths to 10-4 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1/4 per cent. discet.

Bombay.—Buy, 1/4 per cent. discet.

„ Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.



## BOMBAY.

## THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.

Our contemporary, the *Gazette*, informs us that the survey of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway is now complete, and that Colonel Kennedy, the engineer-in-chief, is about to return home. We trust that the result of the survey, which has been so rapidly accomplished, will soon be laid before the public. There is a question connected with this line which we think demands public discussion. It was, we understand, originally contemplated that the railway should pass through Salsette, and join the Great Indian Peninsula, somewhere about the Sion Causeway; but we are now given to understand that the Salsette portion will not be carried out, but a junction made at Cullian, a measure which seems to give the inhabitants of Bombay an unjust predominance over those of Salsette and Bassein; and equally short-sighted and unjust as, however, they may seem, the disadvantages must be reciprocal. We think this alteration is to be deprecated. Without a doubt, the original intention was by far the best. The island of Salsette is one of very considerable fertility and importance, and is likely to become even more so, under the influence of railway communication. If the line be given up, the whole of the western portion will be left unprovided for. It is exceedingly populous, and would, most undoubtedly, yield a very large amount of traffic to the company. Not only so, but they would likewise command the passenger and goods traffic of the large and fertile zillah of Bassein. Few people have any idea of the value and importance of the salt and salt-fish trade between these places and Bombay and the Concan, which is now carried on by means of carts and boats, all of which will, as a matter of course, fall to the railway; and of the enormous impetus to traffic, which increased facilities of communication will, as a matter of course, afford. Again, this line will open up a number of beautiful and healthy localities for European and native residence, which will not fail in course of time, provided proper facilities are offered, to attract many families who value health, from the crowded and filthy island of Bombay, with its high and heavy rents and its miserable water supply.

Public attention is beginning to be attracted to this very important subject, and in the course of a few years we shall expect to find few or no European residents in Bombay, and not even respectable natives, except those whose business or occupations render it imperatively necessary for them not to leave the island. Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, our late townsman, in his speech at the last general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in London, alluded to the necessity of Salsette branches, in the following words, as reported in the *London Mail* of the 24th January last:—"He believed, however, from his intimate knowledge of the requirements of Bombay, and the necessity which existed for making the small branches in the island of Salsette, that a very considerable capital would be required under the new guarantee;—he believed that they would spend the additional million in Bombay." The great advantages which result from free communication were never better exemplified than in the instance of this said island of Salsette. Our late excellent and far-sighted Governor Duncan was the first to appreciate the necessity, and built the causeway known as the Duncan Causeway, or more commonly, though improperly, as the Sion, joining the islands of Salsette and Bombay, a work which was afterwards enlarged by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to double its original width, and a parapet wall added. Under this statesman's excellent government also, a direct road was made from Bandora to Gorebunder. Under the government of Sir R. Grant, the Chimboor causeway was next built, connecting the eastern portion of the island with the remainder, together with a splendid road to Trombay, and a bund, which enables goods to be landed at all states of the tide; and last, though not least, the whole was made perfect and complete by the munificence of Mr Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his worthy lady, who erected the magnificent causeway which connects Mahim and Bandora, known by the name of the "Lady Jamsetjee's Causeway." The result of these noble works has been a great mutual benefit to the two islands. Bombay receives an immense supply of vegetables from Salsette and Bassein; there is also a valuable traffic in salt, grain, fruit, grass, mortar, bricks, salt, large quantities of earthenware, and other productions, which are thus cheapened considerably to the Bombay people, whilst employing an enormous amount of labour in Salsette. Had not these works existed, Salsette would have been a mere jungle with tigers for its inhabitants, and Bombay would have wanted many of the necessities and luxuries it supplies. We may add another argument to what we have urged as to the expediency of a western railway in Salsette, which is, that this line would be much nearer than the

junction at Cullian, no mean consideration when the probable amount of traffic is taken into account, and more especially the enormous amount of passenger traffic, which must result from various causes, and especially from the required inter-communication between the districts under the control of Tanna for legal and judicial purposes, involving enforced attendance on the Tanna courts. So that we feel convinced that even if the viaduct which will be required to cross the narrow arm of the sea that divides Salsette and Bassein, should prove a little costly, still, any reasonable increase in the outlay would be amply repaid. We have reason to believe, however, that in case the Baroda Company should not deem it expedient to meet the wants of Salsette and the Concan on the Bassein side, it is by no means improbable that a local company may be formed for the purpose. To this we are convinced the leading proprietors of estates would liberally subscribe, and actuated by the same noble spirit that influenced them in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula, would give the ground required gratuitously. We are quite satisfied that the subject will receive full consideration on the part of those concerned; and it will no doubt be better that such a railway should form part of a connected scheme, and not be merely local. At the same time the want is a crying one, and one also that must ere long be supplied, be the source what it may. It will be a general benefit to the public, and no small profit to the projectors themselves. We have been given to understand, that the present project contemplates the commencement of the line from Broach to Surat, leaving the Bombay end in abeyance. We decidedly object to this, not as a commencement, but as an experiment, as we are convinced that the returns of a thorough land traffic to Bombay would be very great. The objections that natives have to travel by sea, would, itself, add to the amount of passenger traffic, that would ensure a respectable dividend; and when we come to count up what we may call incidental traffic, we are fully convinced that the returns of the Bombay and Salsette ends are by means to be despaired.—*Bombay Times*, April 21.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24th arrived at Bombay April 24 (per *Semiramis*).

**DAILY PARADE.**—Lord FitzClarence has issued a general order, defending his demand of a daily parade from the officers and men of the army of that presidency. He says, it is necessary to make the two classes acquainted with each other:—"His lordship's experience of this part of India, satisfies him that (the Mediterranean excepted) the climate is as good, indeed better, than at most of the stations in other parts of the world where British troops are located, and therefore there is nothing on that score to prevent the regiments of the Bombay army being constantly maintained in that perfect state of field discipline which the state has a right to expect." However, he does not wish that a daily parade should be understood to imply a daily drill, and he allows the men one holiday in each week.

**WHO IS TO PAY?**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* tells an amusing story of the manner in which business is occasionally conducted in India. A new range of barracks was built at a cost of 40,000*l.*, and the engineer to whom the work had been confided received the official thanks of the Court of Directors. Soon after a storm occurred, and seven pounds' worth of glass windows were broken in those barracks. Who was to pay for the breakage? The storm of course, but storms are not responsible officers of Government. The question was solemnly debated by a committee of officers, referred to the military board, referred again to Government, referred a third time to England, and referred a fourth time back again. At last it was settled. The storm could not be punished, but the engineer could. He was to pay. He had left the country, and when he returned he, for the first time, remonstrated. Government is always just, his remonstrance was read by the military board, referred to council, referred back to the board, and finally accepted. The engineer was not to pay. Yet even in India time is money.

**DISMISSAL OF COL. GIDLEY.**—We regret to say that Col. Gidley, of the Bombay army, has been dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial. The line-step thus caused falls to the 24th N.I., and promotes Major A. Shephard, of the *season* of 1823, to the rank of Lieut.-Col., Capt. W. G. Duncan to Major, Lieut. G. R. Scatterd to Captain, and Ensign K. Neave to Lieutenant. From the facts which transpired on Col. Gidley's court-martial, the Commander-in-Chief has deemed it his duty to direct that Lieuts. Laurie, Comyn, and Fraser, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond, of the 15th N.I., be brought to trial, and for this purpose a general court-martial has commenced its proceedings.

**MR. A. MALET**, chief secretary to the Government of Bombay, has been nominated the legislative member of the council of India for the western presidency.



**CASTE.**—The *Dyanodaya* of Bombay states that Raghoba Bapajee, the agent to the Rajah of Sattara, who recently returned from England, has been finally excluded from caste. Those of his own party who received him, have themselves been expelled, and compelled to perform penance to secure re-admission.

**ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* understands that arrangements are about to be entered into by Government, by which the editors of the three daily newspapers in Bombay may have access to all such documents in the Secretariat as may be published without impropriety.

## MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**BATTYE**, Capt. M. 27th N.I. to be assist. to resident at Baroda, March 8.  
**BROWN**, Lieut. col. W. J. to be col. by brev. from Feb. 1, to stand above Lieut. col. Syers, Bengal inf.  
**GLASS**, Capt. J. M. brig. maj. to act as ag. for gun-carr. v. Grant.  
**GRANT**, Capt. C. F. 3rd N.I. to be superint. of pol. at Ahmedabad, v. Agar.  
**GRANT**, Maj. J. ag. for gun-carr. to proc. to Aden on special du.  
**LANDON**, Brev. maj. 3rd Eur. regt. to do du. with recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. regt. proc. to Deccan.  
**MALCOLMSON**, Lieut. J. H. P. h. att. to do du. with recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. regt. proc. to Deccan.  
**MILES**, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to do du. with recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. regt. proc. to Deccan.  
**OUTRAM**, Lieut. col. J. to be col. by brev. from Feb. 1, to stand above Lieut. col. Syers, Bengal inf.; rec. ch. of off. of resident at Baroda from Mr. G. B. Seaton Karr, March 20.  
**PARK**, Cadet A. A. att. to 3rd Eur. regt. and to join.  
**REID**, Lieut. col. A. T. to be col. by brev. fr. Feb. 1, to stand above Lieut. col. Syers, Bengal inf.  
**BLACK**, Lieut. col. com. M. to be col. by brev. fr. Feb. 1, to stand above Lieut. col. Syers, Bengal inf.  
**WOODBURN**, Lieut. col. A. to be col. by brev. fr. Feb. 1, to stand above Lieut. col. Syers, Bengal inf.  
**WYLLIE**, Lieut. col. W. to be col. by brev. fr. Feb. 1, to stand above Lieut. col. Syers, Bengal inf.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. C. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to May 25.  
**BRUCE**, Capt. C. J. art. 6 mo. to Eur.  
**HARRISON**, Cadet C. H. May 31, to Mahabaleshwar.  
**WESTROPP**, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. May 15 to Sept. 15, to Poona.

## MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**BARNETT**, Assist. surg. detached to Poona for gen. du.  
**HEWLETT**, T. G. att. to 1st Eur. regt. to proc. in med. ch. of recruits for art. and 3rd Eur. regt. ord. to Deccan.  
**LAMB**, Vet. surg. 3rd L.C. to rec. vet. charge of horses No. 4 light field batt.  
**MCKENZIE**, Assist. surg. G. J. to med. ch. of 4th N.I. (rifle corps) dur. abs. of Surg. Ritchie.  
**RITCHIE**, Surg. to be med. storekeeper 4th N.I.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**BEYTS**, N. C. to be discharged to the *Hastings* as supernumerary.  
**BROWNLOW**, Volunt. E. M. to join the *Hastings*, April 24.  
**CRAWFORD**, Asst. surg. of the *Feroze*, perm. to reside on shore.  
**CRUTTENDEN**, Lieut. 6 mo. to Kurrachee, on m.c.  
**ELLIS**, Mids. of the *Acbar*, transf. to the *Hastings*.  
**GLEN**, Asst. surg. of the *Tigris*, discharged to sick quarters.  
**HARRIS**, Mids. of the *Acbar*, to be discharged to the *Hastings* as supernumerary.  
**LAWSON**, Mids. W. W. ret. to duty, to join the *Hastings*, April 24.  
**M'ALISTER**, Asst. surg. J. attach. to the *Acbar*, perm. to reside on shore, April 24.  
**PARKER**, Mids. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Hastings*, April 22.  
**PREVOR**, Lieut. fr. the *Semiramis*, to com. the *Tigris*, April 24.  
**BRICE**, Act. mast. of the *Feroze*, to act as 2nd assist. to master attend. April 25.  
**TURNER**, Mate J. A. super. attached to the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. April 17.  
**TWYNAM**, Lieut. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Hastings*, April 24.  
**WILLIAMS**, Asst. surg. trans. to the *Tigris*.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

**BAINES**, wife of Asst. surg. R. d. still-born, at Poorundhur, April 13.

**DAVIDSON**, wife of D. s. at Bombay, April 23.

**KEMBALL**, wife of Lieut. V. S. art. s. at Belgaum, April.

**WRIGHT**, wife of Surg. Alex. art. d. at Bombay, April 15.

**WILLIS**, wife of R. s. at Bombay, April 14.

### DEATH.

**JOHNSTONE**, J. at Broach, aged 23, April 13.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

**APRIL 13.** Tornado, Tanton, Greenock; Maple Leaf, Porter, Aden; Maria Grey, Dixon, Calcutta; Typhoon, Bell, London.—14. H. C. Planet, Tribe, Kurrachee.—15. Indians, Machan, London; Richard Cobden, Stuart, Liverpool; steamer Acbar, Balfour, Persian Gulf, Buara; Vasco de Gama, Lucas, Liverpool; William Gibson, Miller, Liverpool.—16. Clangregor, Camochan, Liverpool.—17. Queen Mab, Glendinning, Liverpool; Kusrovia, Short, Siam, Singapore, and Cochin; William and Jane, Hunter, Port Phillip.—18. Anna Dorothea, Darby, Liverpool; steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—19. Falkland, Hewitt, Rutchagerry.—20. Steamer Singapore, Rogers, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—21. Constant, Angeban, Calicut.—23. Marion, Bisset, London; steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee.—24. Columbus, Hilton, Greenock; steamer Semiramis, —, Suez.—25. John Gardner, Pemberton, Boston.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tornado (April 13), from GREENOCK.—Mr. James McIver, Miss O. McIver, G. Frost, Mrs. Frost, and 3 children.  
 Per Planet (April 14), from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. col. Stewart, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drsg.  
 Per Richard Cobden (April 18), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. William Green and Mr. K. E. Bayliffe.  
 Per Acbar (April 15), from PERSIAN GULF, &c.—Mr. C. Hadder.  
 Per Kusrovia, from SIAM.—A. Viegas, Esq.  
 Per William and Jane, from PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Hunter and family.  
 Per Anna Dorothea (April 18), from LIVERPOOL.—Wm. Rotheran, Esq.  
 Per Bombay (April 18), from KURRACHEE.—Brig. W. Cavaye, Col. O. Van Cortlandt, Lieut. col. Vicars, H.M.'s 61st reg.; Ens. Pogson, Maj. and Mrs. Marsden, Capt. Harris, Capt. L. S. Hough.  
 Per Singapore (April 19), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Spens, with a child; Lieut. Godfrey, R.N.; Mrs. Fernandez and child, Messrs. J. Kenny and J. Houston.  
 Per Constant, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and family.  
 Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from SURAT.—Col. and Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Shepherd; Capt. and Miss Godfrey; Capt. Pogson; H. H. Hebbert, Esq.; Lieut. R. Pope; Lieut. Mills.  
 Per Marion, April 20, from LONDON.—Maj. Heath, 5th regt. B.L.I.; Lieut. P. Hodgson, 22nd regt. B.N.I.; Asst. surg. F. L. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 88th regt.; Mrs. Fitzgerald and children.  
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Brig. Woodburn, R.C.B.; Capt. Ball, H.M.'s 10th regt.; A. Armstrong, Esq.; Lieut. F. G. Mainwaring, Capt. Cowper, 1st Fus.; and Mrs. Kerr.  
 Per Columbus, from GREENOCK.—Mrs. Hilton and child.  
 Per John Gardner, April 25, from BOSTON.—Mr. Richardson.  
 Per Semiramis (April 24), from SUZ.—Mrs. Edward Dyer; Miss Gayer; Miss Barrington; D. Anna M. de Campaz; Mr. Bettington, m.c.s.; Capt. Rigby, Bombay army; Capt. Duncan, Bombay army; Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt, Bombay estab.; Messrs. Parke, Harrison, and Anderson, Cadets; Rev. J. Sheldon; Messrs. McHaffie, Vivian, and Malcolmson; D. Edwardo F. de F. Almeida.

### DEPARTURES.

**APRIL 13.** Gossypium, Sanderson, Liverpool; Arrarat, Cochrane, Calcutta.—13. Lord Hungerford, Brown, London.—14. Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee; steamer Queen, Young, Aden.—15. Warren White, White, Aden; William Penn, Molood, Liverpool; steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Cochin; Prince of Wales, Puddicombe, China.—16. Steamer Douro, Heddeshedt, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—19. Salem, Gibson, Liverpool.—21. Gipsy Queen, Barras, London.—24. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—25. Chrysolite, Enright, Canton; Ascendant, Spencer, London; steamer Acbar, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Victoria (April 14), to KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Philpotts, Mrs. Thorold, Mr. E. Robertson, Lieut. Mignan, Mrs. Cruttenden, Ena. Bruce Gardyne; S. Bell, Esq.  
 Per Sir J. R. Carnac (April 15), to COCHIN.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Miss McIver, Miss Wray, Lieut. Puckle; Capt. Pisanto.  
 Per Douro (April 18), to POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Fogarty, 2 children; Capt. Corfield, Major Aston, Lieut. W. A. Hobart; J. B. Ireland, Esq.; Lieut. Robertson, 28th regt.; and Mr. Claxton. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. George Moir. To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Angier, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. Barnes; Shapoorjee N. Pochajee, Esq.; and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta. To HONG-KONG.—Mahomed Coir, Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoi.  
 Per Bombay (April 21), to KURRACHEE.—Col. and Mrs. Creagh, Mr. J. W. Stack, Mrs. Berthon, Lieut. Eales, Ens. Seacombe, Miss Barrington, Lieut. Cruttenden, Mr. Mainwaring, Miss Gayer, Capt. Hough, Ens. Ashe, Mrs. Grounds, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. Beyts, Mrs. MacKenzie, and Ens. Gillespie.  
 Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, to SURAT.—Mr. Harrison, C.S.  
 Per steamer Acbar (April 14).—Col. and Mrs. Stack, 2 children of Capt. M. Spottiswoode, Col. W. Cavaye, Mrs. M. Larken and 2 children, Capt. Pogson and 2 children of Capt. J. T. Barr, Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Coles and 3 children, Capt. R. J. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Mrs. Shortrede and child, Miss Erskine, Brig. and Mrs. H. G. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. B. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Wray and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Agar, Miss Godfrey and child of Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. col. J. P. Kennedy, Mrs. J. P. Kennedy, Miss Henderson and child, Mrs. Leeson, Mrs. Marsden, Lieut. P. B. Lucas, Lieut. C. Barlow, Lieut. Buchanan, Lieut. W. E. McPherson, Capt. A. Harris, Gen. C. Van Cortlandt, Lieut. col. W. H. Vicars, O. D. Hoddee, Esq.; Ens. J. W. Bryant, Lieut. Fox, A. A. Jacob, Esq.; Ens. R. J. Wallace, Lieut. F. J. Hutchinson, Lieut. M. V. Bull and child, John Edwards, Esq. and Ens. E. B. Pogson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 28, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	{ Rs. 111 for Nos. regist.
	{ for trans. p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 99½ Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 105½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 99½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 99½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-1½ 16th. noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	234
German Crowns ..	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	33 p. ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250 do.	85 sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	27
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	13 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,750
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	58 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	12 Rs. prem.	each share.	—Sales.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. 2s. 1-16th to 2s. 1½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98
..... 30 days' sight .....	98½
..... at sight .....	99

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 8s.;  
China, per candy, Rs. 17 to 17½.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24th arrived at Point de Galle April 25, en route to Madras and Calcutta (per *Bentinck*). The *Doura* took on the English mail to China, on the same day.

## BIRTHS.

CHARSLEY, wife of W. P. d. at Kandy, March 30.  
VICTORIA, Mrs. N. N. R. d. at Tirtocoreen, March 22.  
WAIT, Mrs. G. d. at Hoolakanda, March 23.

## DEATHS.

DRIENBERG, wife of J. W. at Ramapoora, March 28.  
SCHOKMAN, A. F. inf. s. of J. W. at Colombo, April 1.  
VANDERSTRAATEN, S. C. c.s. at Galle, aged 49, April 8.

## SCINDE.

## THE PRODUCTS OF SCINDE.

There is no gainsaying the fact that, from its geographical position, this country is admirably adapted for commerce, and its advantages are many; its resources, however, still require development, and its products still demand a necessary competition to bring it on a level with our older possessions. Fourteen years have now elapsed since we have had anything to do with the country, one way or another, and while improvement has been gradual throughout that period, the last three exhibit more immediate changes, attended with more satisfactory results. In a recent number of this paper we alluded to the manufacture of saltpetre, and the satisfactory results which had attended it, credit for all of which speculation, is due to the very enterprising firm of Messrs. W. S. Smith & Co. Those who first landed on these sandy shores can best bear testimony to the happy results which have followed the labours of a civilized government; blessings for which the poor Scindian is not unthankful; he feels that he is secure and happy, and finds peace and comfort in a home to

which he formerly looked with very different feelings. Enterprise is now all that is wanting; let there be demands for the indigenous products of the province—let encouragement be held out by commercial communities, and we feel most sanguine that in a few short years, and under its present able administration, Scinde must equal any other part of the Indian empire.

Here have we now first in order, the completion of our roads—the opening of steam communication—the projected establishment of our railway—our regular and direct shipping trade with Great Britain, and last, though not least, our annual fairs, which must succeed, though many think not, and then Scinde, unhappy Scinde, which has been eyed with so much jealousy by its neighbouring presidency of Bombay, will, we feel assured, be raised to the standard of any commercial port in India.

We now proceed to remark on the indigenous products of the country, and first in order and importance is Rice. This is extensively grown, particularly in the Larkhana and southern districts of the Hyderabad and Kurrachee collectorates. Though not of a superior quality, any quantity almost might be produced. It requires comparatively but little manual labour, and we think we may reckon with certainty, that the day is not far distant when the province will produce this article of consumption equal to that of any other country; all that is required is, fostering care, and we believe arrangements are already being made for the introduction of different and superior kinds of rice, with a view to test the capabilities of the soil.

Thill or Jingly seed is produced in tolerable good quantities, and is all disposed of in the province for local purposes; very little, if any, we believe, having yet been exported. The greatest quantities are produced in the Hyderabad collectorate, but the soil of the Kurrachee collectorate is equally adapted for it. Owing, however, to local consumption in the latter division of the province, the same quantity has not been produced. In Shikarpoor, the culture has greatly fallen off of late years, in consequence of there being little or no demand. This product may be cultured in almost any quantity throughout the length and breadth of the country; but the growth must be encouraged, and demand made for it; this done, the exportation of the seed must extensively follow, and exceed the most reasonable expectations. The oil extracted from this seed is plentiful and cheap, and is used very considerably by the poorer classes, who cannot afford the purchase of ghee for their consumption.

LINSEED.—The growth of this product previous to last year seems to have been very little attended to, when experiments, which were carried out in various parts of the country, resulted most satisfactorily. There is but little doubt that this article will in a few years prove a valuable and profitable item of exportation, if speculating people will only enter the market. Were but one-half of the beer and brandy sellers now in the country to turn their attention to local produce, instead of in a manner murdering their customers, in less than half a dozen years we should have a different tale to tell than we have at present, and the parties so embarking their capital would find the returns more satisfactory than they possibly can in the present wholesale speculation in poison. Hitherto, linseed has not, as far as we can ascertain, been cultured for export; like the thill, only a sufficiency for the wants of the inhabitants has been produced; we believe the seed can be delivered at the river bank at 1 rupee or 1½ rupees per Indian maund of 80 lbs.

We hear of it being intended to make further experiments this seasons on a far more extensive scale: the results which have attended the former hold out bright hopes for the future, and the cultivators are sanguine of its becoming a valuable and very plentiful commodity.

Sursee, jambha, and mustard, are produced throughout the province, but none has been exported—the oil is generally all consumed in the country.—*Scindian, March 29.*

EUROPEAN COUNTENANCE OF NATIVE IMMORALITY AT BURDWAN.—The Maharajah has been very busy in celebrating the *Hooly* festival. A number of dancing girls were indentured for from Calcutta, and dancing and singing were kept up for one entire week. A number of European visitors honoured the ceremony with their presence, and they were feted with all sorts of oriental delicacies and European wines and liquors. In the merriment which was kept up, an European servant of the Maharajah ill-treated one of the dancing girls, and the matter having been reported to his highness, the Maharajah expressed great displeasure. An apology was offered and accepted, and the matter hushed up. We are sorry to learn that so influential a man as the Maharajah encourages the degrading obscenity of this disgusting festival, and still more to hear Europeans have countenanced it.—*Benyal Hurkaru.*

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of February 8th arrived at Hong-Kong March 27 (per *Ganges*).

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG:—(March).

British .. .. .	Tons	5,021
American .. .. .	"	1,965
French .. .. .	"	400
Portuguese .. .. .	"	987
Dutch .. .. .	"	490
Bremen .. .. .	"	800
Hamburg .. .. .	"	140
Peruvian .. .. .	"	650
Chinese (Square rigged) .. .. .	"	470

Total Tons 10,923

Total quantity of mercantile shipping in China, exclusive of those in Macao, river steamers, lying up vessels and coasters, say 22,000 tons, against 25,000 tons of last report.

## BIRTH.

WALKER, Mrs. R. S. d. at Victoria, April 1.

## MARRIAGE.

RUTTER, H. to Carlotta Calvani, at Victoria, April 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 28. *Surprise*, Berton, San Francisco.—31. *Beatriz*, Vershoor, Hartlepool.—APRIL 1. *Catharina*, Calendar, Hartlepool.—2. *Topaze*, Levington, Newcastle; *Scotland*, Davie, London.—4. *Oud Nederland*, Piper, Hartlepool.—6. *Formosa*, Treyear, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Ganges*.—Mr. Wiggins.  
Per *Salamanca*.—Mrs. Kirby and child.  
Per *Topaz* (April 2) from Newcastle.—Mr. Shield.  
Per *Scotland*.—Mr. and Mrs. Plack and child.  
Per steamer *Formosa*.—Mr. Renlock.  
Per *Mermaid*.—Mrs. Betelheim and children.

## DEPARTURES.

MARCH 28. *Spartan*, Hoote, Singapore.—APRIL 2. *Epsom*, Buckland, Jamaica.—3. *Hero*, Finlay, Australia; *Sophia*, Fraser, Griffin, Singapore; *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta.—5. *Sophia*, Luz, San Francisco.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Jorge Juan*.—Senor and Senora Diaz and Mr. Thorne.  
Per steamer *L. M. Wood*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Messrs. Bestos, Hogg, J. C. Man, L. Hitchcock, Crossley, Broughard, Wiggins, Buissonet, Gilman, T. O. Perceval, R. S. Sturgis, Cowasjee, B. Setna, W. Maitland, and 5 Chinese.  
Per *Hero* (April 8), to AUSTRALIA.—Mr. J. W. Smith.  
Per steamer *Ganges* (April 12), to GALLI.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Jervois, K.H.; the Hon. J. W. Hulme and Mrs. Hulme, Capt. P. Maclean, R.A.; Capt. H. Heyman, R.A., Mrs. Heyman, and Mr. Macfarlane. For SUVA.—J. T. White, Esq. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Demee.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, April 12, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 5s. 2d.; but little doing.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 24s.  
Syce, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.  
Gold, 21 to 15 doll. per tael.  
Carolus Dollars, 17 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £7. 10s. To the United States, 18 dolls. To California and Australia, 30 to 35 dolls. per 40 feet; much wanted.

EVIDENCE OF RELATIONSHIP.—Chess has been said to be a miniature war. A memoir of the Earl of Dundonald, once the dashing Lord Cochrane, contains the following passage:—"The official assignee of the Insolvent Court here [Mr. J. Cochrane] is, we believe, related to the gallant admiral [Lord Dundonald], and shows in his style of chess-play not a little of the originality and dash which distinguished his relative in more serious matters."

RENOVATION OF THE GOTHIC SCREEN NEAR THE KOOTUB MINAR.—We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that "the measures for the renovation of the magnificent Gothic screen near the Kootub Minar are now making rapid progress. The arches are in such a very frail condition that they must be supplied with a new centering of solid masonry before it will be safe to meddle with them at all. This part of the work is now well advanced. The restoration of the carvings will probably be the work of years. The small but unique mosque situated at the very foot of the Kootub is also to be put in repair. As one of the few specimens of pure Saracenic architecture now existing in India, this mosque is especially worthy of preservation. One must visit the Alhambra to see such ornamentation as may be observed on the north and west fronts of this building. The exertions of Government to save the ancient monuments of the country are not to end here. District officers throughout the north-west have been directed each to report on the measures necessary for the preservation of all such monuments of note as may exist in his jurisdiction. This is, we believe, in pursuance of the good example set by the Government of the Punjab; but whatever its origin, the resolution has not been taken too soon. A few years more, for instance, and the arches at the Kootub would have been a shapeless heap of ruins." It was, our lot some time ago to visit the celebrated city of Delhi, and to view the ruins that now testify to its former grandeur; and we were particularly struck with the beauty of the Kootub Minar. It was originally erected by a Fathan sovereign named Dhumsooddeen Altumsh, between the years 1214 and 1228, and according to the inscriptions on it, it has been repaired by Feroz-shah in 1368, by Sultan Sekunder Lodee in 1503, and by the British Government. The whole height of the Kootub is about 242 feet, its diameter at the base is 40 feet, and it is ornamented with religious inscriptions, &c. &c. The Minar is supposed to have been constructed from the materials of an ancient Hindoo temple, and the remains of the old mosque to which it is said to have belonged are remarkable for the elegance with which the Mahomedan decorations are executed. We are glad to find that Government intend repairing this mosque and the Kootub. We fully agree with our contemporary when he styles it one of the few specimens of pure Saracenic architecture now existing in India. It were a shame and a disgrace to us, if we should let moulder into ruins architectural triumphs which semi-barbarous kings have preserved, and which are hallowed by that historic dream of past greatness which, under any circumstances, will keep their memory eternal."—*Bombay Times*.

HOW SHAKESPEARE IS "DONE" BY YOUNG BENGAL.—We have now theatricals, both black and white, in Calcutta. In the former, a company of natives are "doing" poor Shakespeare's "*chef d'œuvre*" in some place, which I think they call the Oriental Theatre; and I am told that their performances are highly amusing and laughable, especially the tragedies. I have not been to see them yet, but must go if I get a fit of ennui or the spleen. They played "*The Merchant of Venice*" a few nights ago, and a friend of mine, who was there, was nearly killed with laughing. The performers were all lacquered, or enamelled, or some such thing, with a kind of white stuff, to make them look like Venetians of course; but what with the heat of the house and the vehemence of acting, after a little time the japanning began to chip off, and the Moorish blood to show between the still-adhering patches of Italian skin. You may imagine the effect of these piebald hybrids of the Mediterranean, and the amusement and laughter of the audience.—*Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette*.

The following, from another paper, is an appropriate pendant to the above:—"We have received numerous critiques upon the late performance of the '*Merchant of Venice*,' all written in that peculiar bombastic style in which Young Bengal so generally indulges, but so completely un-English in idiom, so grammatically incorrect, that it was utterly impossible to correct them so as to render them fit for publication; and yet there was not probably among the writers one who does not consider himself capable of taking his seat at an office desk, where his business would be to write not merely intelligible, but correct English."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

INDIAN COLLEGES.—Lord Dalhousie may be right when he says that the so-called colleges in this country are in reality no better than "a superior sort of dame's schools." Half, at least, of the public is perhaps inclined to be of the same opinion.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NATIVE EXAGGERATION.—Every thing above the size of a house-cat is an "*asil-bang*," or royal Bengal tiger, to a native.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1854.

### NEW ECCLESIASTICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By all who take an interest in the subject, it is known that the Bishop of Calcutta has long been anxious to obtain some addition to the ecclesiastical establishment of his extensive diocese, — a diocese stretching over an immense tract of country, formerly divided into several rich, populous, powerful, and extensive kingdoms, though now for the most part under the direct government of the East-India Company, and the whole acknowledging its supremacy. Only twenty years have elapsed since the whole of British India was within the diocese of Calcutta. The records of ecclesiastical history, we presume, scarcely furnish a parallel for such a diocese; and its reduction, by the separation from it of the present sees of Madras and Bombay, was one step towards rendering the ecclesiastical edifice of India really efficient. It has been proposed more recently to create a new diocese, extending over the whole of the North-west Provinces, and of course embracing our late acquisitions in that quarter. This would be a step farther, and a very proper one; for the diocese of Calcutta is still enormously large. In dealing with such a diocese there is no danger at present of cutting it up into ridiculously small episcopates, in imitation of plans which have been propounded for other countries, our own among the number, where one projector has seriously suggested that the metropolis alone should have seven bishops (in remembrance, perhaps, of the seven committed to the Tower), and we are not sure but that other projectors have named even a larger number. Very sincere and very zealous episcopals believe that we may have too much bishop as too much of anything else; and if the number of bishops is to be thus extravagantly increased, we might as well come to Presbyterianism at once, and invest with episcopal functions and the episcopal character every parochial incumbent and every clergyman to whom any particular charge is committed. Moreover, if it be desirable to secure respect for the members of the highest order in the church, it may be regarded as certain that making bishops "as plenty as blackberries" is not the way to effect that object. In India, however, the danger lies in the opposite direction. Those, indeed, acknowledging episcopal authority are few; but they are widely spread; and distance as well as numbers ought to be regarded in the assignment of episcopal duties. It ought, actually, to be more regarded; for numbers, if collected in a small space, scarcely make any addition to the proper duties of a bishop, inasmuch as every portion of the population has, or should have, its minister of the second order recognised in the English church; and the chief duty of a bishop is to oversee the clergy,—to take care that the word is duly taught, the sacraments duly administered, and all other clerical offices duly performed. Still the diocese of Calcutta, especially with the addition of the

Punjab and Pegu, is too large, and, if practicable, it ought to be divided. Financial considerations will probably, for a season at least, prevent such division, and the increased and increasing facilities of communication will do something, though not much, to abate the evils arising from the prodigious extent of the diocese. The remedy for these evils is easy; but the log of expense prevents its being adopted; and we must leave it to occupy a place with those many other good things which might be done if they cost nothing.

It was not, however, to the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta that we intended to direct attention when we commenced this article, but to the want of chaplains, and to the means recently adopted for mitigating the pressure of this want. Over every part of the vast empire of India are scattered numbers of British-born subjects, many of them debarred altogether of access to those assemblages wherein their fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians at home join in social worship, and listen to such exposition of the word of the Almighty ruler as it may be within the measure of the preacher to dispense. Some, not quite so destitute, have the opportunity of hearing "the words of eternal life" perhaps once a month, or it may be only at intervals of still greater length. It is a painful thing, and it is a dangerous thing, that Christian men engaged in the service of their country far away from the hallowing associations of the land of their birth, often in a climate uncongenial to their constitutions, and Christian women, their wives and daughters, should thus be placed. True it is, that the sacred Scriptures are before them, and these they may "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." True it is that they may pray in private, and to him who dwelleth "not in temples made with hands," but who "inhabiteh eternity," and dwelleth "with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit," their prayer will be as acceptable as if raised from the most gorgeous buildings specially devoted to his name. But from the earliest days of the Christian church its members have been accustomed to meet weekly for public worship somewhat more solemn in its attendant circumstances than that of the closet, as well as for public instruction, which, if flowing from learned and discreet lips, will assist the researches of him who seeks Christian truth at its fountain—the revealed and recorded word,—will enlighten the ignorant, perhaps awaken the thoughtless, recall the wanderer, and which, at least, with the aid of the Liturgy, will keep in the memory that which, without such periodical refreshing, might be in great danger of silently dropping out of it,—the recollection of God, and of man's responsibility to him. But on the benefits of public worship it were needless to dwell. All but the very reckless will acknowledge them, and all but such must deplore their being entirely withheld from a portion of Englishmen in India, and but scantily enjoyed by another and a very large portion. We are not to suppose that these things are contemplated by the rulers of India with satisfaction. They are under the influence of circumstances which need not be enumerated. Proof has lately been afforded that this view is correct.

It is with great pleasure that we have the opportunity of stating that a step towards remedying the existing disproportion of chaplains to the wants of the European population of British India has been decided upon. For the present the new arrangements extend only to Bengal, with the exception of one of them, to be hereafter noticed.

Heretofore, within the Bengal territory, the number of chaplains has been 63. Of these, 21, including the two with special advantages, called seniors, were full chaplains, the remaining 42 assistant chaplains. The number is in future to be 68, thus classed: 2 senior chaplains, 22 other full chaplains, and 44 assistant chaplains. The arrangement involves the necessity of promoting three assistant chaplains to be full chaplains, and increases the list of assistant chaplains by adding five to their number. This addition would obviously have been inadequate to the demands of the Bengal dominions, even as they stood a few years since. Now that two kingdoms of large extent have been added to them, the addition appears almost ludicrously small. But it is, we trust, but the beginning of an endeavour to do that which shall meet all reasonable claims. We believe that the home authorities are prepared to take a liberal view of the matter; and those who think what has been done too little, as all who think at all upon the matter must conclude, may, we trust, rely with confidence upon further steps being taken in the same direction. The ecclesiastical establishment was enlarged in 1834. It was not until 1849, thirteen years afterwards, that any further increase was accorded. Five years only have elapsed since, and another movement has been made. We trust that a still shorter period will intervene between the extension of this year and a further one, and that Madras and Bombay will then participate in its advantages. Bengal first, we should undoubtedly say, looking to its extension eastward and north-westward; but let the other presidencies receive consideration as soon as possible.

There is one other arrangement to be noticed; and in the operation of this all the presidencies are included. It will certainly not be an agreeable one to chaplains hereafter appointed. At present, fifteen years' service and residence, or eighteen years' service including three years of furlough, constitute a qualification for a retiring pension. Chaplains already appointed under that rule will still be entitled to its benefits, but all subsequently appointed will be required to complete seventeen years' service and residence, or twenty years' service including three years of furlough. In regard to this change, something may be said on both sides. Chaplains usually proceed to India at a later age than civil, military, or medical servants. The regulation that requires candidates for assistant chaplaincies to have been two years in orders secures their being at least twenty-five years of age; and mostly they are much more. On the other hand, on their return from India they may obtain preferment or employment in this country, and many do. This, indeed, is not an advantage exclusively enjoyed by the clerical profession. A surgeon may enter into practice at home; but rarely without capital, which, in the ordinary exercise of his profession, he has few opportunities of accumulating. A soldier finds nothing here in the way of his profession, and without extraordinary good luck, capital is as scarce an article with him as with the surgeon. The churchman has, however, one more plea; and in an enumeration, however imperfect, of *pros* and *cons*, he is entitled to put it in. His education has been far more expensive than that of the soldier, the surgeon, or even of the civilian; and this certainly affords a claim for consideration. Such are the chief features of the case, and upon the result of a review of them must depend the answer to the question,—Is the extension of the required period of service reasonable or otherwise?

#### THE FUTURE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

To all our military readers, and not only to them, but to all who, from a knowledge of its merits, have learned to honour the Indian army as we do, this topic will suggest an interesting inquiry. Within the last few days, Sir James Hogg, in the House of Commons, asked the President of the Indian Board whether the new Commander-in-Chief was to be a Queen's, or a Company's officer, evidently, though indirectly, suggesting that Company's officers had claims to at least an occasional admission to that place which is the highest and most influential to which military ambition can aspire. The answer of the President afforded no clue to the intentions of Government, and it was, perhaps, not very probable that it would; but it is satisfactory to find that the subject attracts notice, and the notice, moreover, of one who, from his official position, and from his minute knowledge of Indian affairs, is entitled to be heard with the deepest attention; and who, moreover, is deservedly ranked among the long-tried friends of the Company's services generally. We shall not extend our remarks, but shall wait in the confident hope that, as the attention of her Majesty's advisers has now been pointedly called to it, the just claims of our countrymen of the army of India will be conceded. Among them are officers inferior to none which the world can produce. On the soil which they have won, they surely have a right to distinction; and it is not to India alone that their arduous duties have been restricted—China, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, bear testimony to their prowess; and to sentence them, systematically, to exclusion from offices which would yield them honour, indeed,—but on which they would, in turn, confer honour,—is an injustice which, we trust, is no longer to continue.

#### CLOTHING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.— OFF-RECKONINGS.

In January next great changes will take place in regard to these matters. The supervision of the clothing of the army is no longer to be exercised by a board; but individual responsibility is to be substituted. The superintendent of army clothing and the clothing agents are to be paid by fixed salaries. The system of off-reckonings is to cease, and colonels of regiments are to be remunerated for the loss by a sum equal to the average of off-reckoning shares for the last twenty-one years of which the accounts have been made up. It is thought that the new system will promote the comfort and efficiency of the soldier by relieving him from being subjected to any pinching and cramping, of which complaints have been made, as also of the want of fit. In some cases the clothing has been prepared without the superintending care of a master tailor. This is to be remedied, and it is said that if such rare specimens of manual dexterity as competent carvers of cloth and designers of habiliments therefrom be scarce in India, the want will be supplied from England—from the establishment of St. Yule, we presume; but it is gratifying to learn that while the soldier is to be neatly fitted, he is not to be deprived of the use of his arms, we mean those which nature has given him. Unnecessary changes of uniform are discouraged; but if there be any suggested which are not unnecessary, but are conducive to the health and benefit of the soldier, and consequently to the advantage of

those whom he serves, we hope that they will find favour. A soldier is not for show, but for service. The new system is to be extended to all the presidencies.

### SPIRIT-RAPPING AT MADRAS.

THE *Madras Examiner* publishes several letters said to have been addressed by a spirit to his living children. One of these letters runs as follows:—

"MY DEAR CHILDREN,—Will you have the pleasure of giving me a tumbler of brandy?"

"Yours affectionately,

"My dear children,

"E— D—."

This may remind the reader of an article in an early number of *Fraser's Magazine*, wherein a large assembly is supposed to be collected for the purpose of electing an editor of the new work. Mr. Coleridge harangues the meeting *more suo*, and occasionally becoming exhausted, expresses a wish for a glass of brandy-and-water, which is forthwith presented to him by an invisible hand. At Madras the case is reversed, the applicant for the brandy being invisible, while those who are to supply it are in the ordinary state of mortality. What will the brother noodles or brother impostors of the Rappists, the Teetotallers, say when they find the spiritual longing for the spirituous? But another specimen of this "spiritual correspondence" (not Swedenborg's) shows that those who "have shuffled off this mortal coil"—such of them, at least, as indulge in rapping within that portion of the territories of our liege lady the Queen administered by the Honourable East-India Company, or, for on so delicate a subject "we must speak by the card," some of them—retain their regard for the solid comforts of life as well as for its fluid exhilarants. The following letter illustrates this point:—

"MY DEAR CHILDREN,—Go and order your breakfast, because I too will come and keep company with you.

"My dear children,

"E— D—."

Having mentioned Swedenborg, a word respecting his adventures in the spiritual world may not be altogether out of place. He relates that one evening, after a fatiguing day, he arrived late at an hotel where he was sojourning, and proceeding to attack his dinner somewhat voraciously, he received from a spirit the friendly admonition, "Do not eat so much." The Abbé Barruel, somewhat uncharitably, suggests that the spirit was beside the mark, or that the Baron misunderstood him, and that the warning should have been, "Do not drink so much." As the alleged fact happened, or was supposed to have happened, at a not very late period of the last century, the correct reading of this spiritual intimation cannot be established with certainty. But in recording the spiritual communications of our own days, severe accuracy should be attended to, that no carping abbé may hereafter impugn the revelations received and accepted by persons who, like Mr. Robert Owen and his followers, profess neither to know nor care whether or not there be a God, but who are quite sure of the reality and significance of spiritual rapping. The Mormonists come not within the same category as those of whom we have been speaking: their correction is not work for the pen, but for penal labour and the whipping-post.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 19.

##### GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY BILL.

This Bill was read a third time, and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 18.

##### THE BURMESE WAR.

In answer to a question from Mr. Esmonde,

Sir C. Wood announced that it was intended to issue a medal to the troops engaged in the Burmese war, and that the medal would probably be ready in two or three months.

Mr. Otway asked the right hon. gentleman whether he really believed the Burmese war was at an end? (A laugh.)

Sir C. Wood said that he had received a communication from the Governor-General stating that nothing could exceed the pacific character of the reports from Burmah; that the King of Ava was so satisfied (a laugh) that peace would be preserved, that he had not only withdrawn all his troops from the frontier, but had arranged to supply our troops with all the wheat grown in his country. (Much laughter.)

#### MAY 23.

##### INDIAN REVENUES.

On the motion of Sir C. Wood, an account was ordered exhibiting the gross and net revenues of India, distinguishing the several presidencies, &c., for the year ending the 30th day of April, 1852; showing also the charges of collection and other payments out of those revenues, the rates per cent. for which the gross receipts had been collected, and the public expenditure under its several heads of account, both in India and in England, the amount of the Indian debt, and of the home bond debt, with the interest payable thereon, and the cash balances in the Indian and home treasuries, on the 30th day of April, 1852.

#### MAY 26.

##### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

Sir J. W. Hogg asked the President of the India Board whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to advise her Majesty to select an officer from the army of the East-India Company to fill the post of commander-in-chief at Madras, vacant by the death of General Staveley.

Sir C. Wood said the question had not yet come under the consideration of Government.

INDIA BONDS.—The Court of Directors have raised the rate of interest on India Bonds from 3l. 5s. per cent., at which they have stood from the 26th October last, to 4l. per cent. The alteration commenced from the 24th inst.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILROAD is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine-drivers are employed on it. The speed is above twenty miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be open. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of it. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The annual general meeting of proprietors of this corporation was held at the offices, Walbrook, on the 25th ultimo. The chairman (Mr. H. G. Gordon) having made a few observations congratulating the proprietors on the flourishing state of their affairs, which he said had never been so prosperous as at the present time, the managing director (Mr. Cargill) read the report. It stated that a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of seven per cent., was paid on the 21st April, to which the directors were now able to add a bonus of two per cent., making a total dividend for the year 1853, with bonus, at the rate of fifteen per cent. The capital paid up on the 31st Dec., 1852, was 818,956l., which, after additions by the allotment of new shares, &c., amounted on the 31st Dec., 1853, to 942,450l. The reserved surplus fund amounted to 188,400l. The accounts showed a net profit for the year amounting to 135,268l. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.



A MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY took place on the 29th instant, when the report detailing the progress of the operations was adopted. It appears that, of the capital of 50,000l., 32,000l. has been subscribed in this country, leaving 18,000l. to be contributed in India. A contract has been secured for the public lighting of Calcutta, in accordance with the privileges and terms recommended by Lord Dalhousie; meanwhile, great economy is exercised, and the deposits are placed out at 4½ per cent. interest. Additional capital may hereafter be required to extend operations, if the authorities at Madras and Bombay find it desirable; but the existing contract will, it is alleged, yield a profitable return upon the amount invested. Native coal has been found available for the manufacture, from experiments conducted here.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MAY 17. British Tar, Freeman, Hong-Kong.—19. Renshaw, Edwards, Mauritius; Darcy, Brown, Maulmain.—22. Equity, Nason, Manila.—23. Jane Ewing, Dallas, Manila; Britannia, Dwyer, Maulmain; Leichardt, Oakley, Akyab.—24. Tamerlane, Caldwell, Whampoa; Rydal, Robbins, and Princeza, Johnson, Mauritius; Flying Dutchman, Hubbard, Whampoa; Confucius, Penrice, Shanghai; Roman Emperor, Scott, Bengal.—25. Ocean Gem, Lambton, Cape; Brothers, Wilson, Algoa Bay; Goloonda, Miller, and Patriot Queen, Bell, Bengal; Collingwood, Tanner, Rangoon; Ariel, Collic, Algoa Bay; Oceanica, Barkley, Mauritius; Emelyn, Toogood, Ceylon; Constance, Milward, Akyab; Gladiator, Erickson, Maulmain; Irmaum of Muskat, Meldrum, Maulmain; Araby Maid, Riddock, Mauritius.—26. Clara, Peachey, and John Patchett, Stapleton, Ceylon; Masador, Hicks, Gazelle, Lukey, Eliza, Adamson, and Schah Jehan, Jobus, Mauritius; Grace, Longstaff, Manila Hills; Royalist, Bates, China and Cape; John Buchanan, Livingstone, Whampoa; Digby, Hilton, Bombay; Orkney Lass, Martin, Whampoa; Assaye, McKenzie, Bombay; Devonshire, Dixon, Madras and Pondicherry; Zetus, Malcolm, Bengal; Despatch, David, Ceylon; Enterprise, Thompson, Hong-Kong; Ann Holzhberg, Harries, and Mooltan, Chivas, Bengal; Kohinoor, Reid, Cochín; Aberfoyle, Nourse, and New Margaret, Bovey, Bengal; Annie Fisher, Edwards, Ceylon; Hus Meander, Talbot, Cape; Meg of Meldon, Stone, Ceylon; Lord Hardinge, Beeby, Ceylon.—27. Hastings, Robson, Foochowfoo; Briton, Angel, Tranquebar; British Merchant, Wil Kinson, Mauritius; William Simpson, Stanley, Batavia; Victory, Webster, Bengal; Indiana (steamer), Lambert, Bengal and Cape; Candahar, Bogle, Batavia and Mauritius; Monsoon, Turnbull, and Centaur, Goss, Mauritius; Thebes, Gardner, Penang; Wanderer, White, and Tinte, Rodgers, Bombay; Auxiliar, Dawson, Akyab.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON (May 20), to proceed per steamer Bengal, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Miss Beaulere, Capt. Small, Asst. surg. Woods, Mr. Ford, Dr. Tuffnell, Dr. Mackenzie, Mrs. S. Ensor, Mr. F. Martin, Mr. J. A. Kitt, Mr. H. Tandy, Mr. C. Barrett, Mr. D. A. C. G. Umache, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Le Martre, Mr. Barker, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Crichton. For ADE.—Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Ward, Dr. Trump. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Baring, Mr. T. Reid, Miss Shepton, Capt. Vanderspar. For MADRAS.—Mr. Paton, Miss Brewster, Mr. J. F. Durant, Mr. Stuart. For CALCUTTA.—M. de Souza, Mrs. Ouseley, Mr. R. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Oman and infant, Sir A. Luke, Mr. Howard, Mr. H. D. Jones, Dr. T. Anderson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Claxton, Mr. Eteson. For SINGAPORE.—Dr. Heyming, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. H. Van Hercken. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Varco, Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Kinnear, Capt. T. Wilson, Com. F. H. Herting, Mr. A. Stuart.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Simla, JUNE 11.—Rajah Dunlap Singh, Dr. and Mrs. Logan and infant, Col. Mathie, Col. Lister, Dr. and Mrs. Mouat, Mrs. Wetherell, Mr. Bruce, Maj. Vetch, Dr. Phillipson, Dr. Crozier, Mr. Bornevetch, Mr. Paterson, Capt. Horne, Mr. Gale, Master Inglis, Capt. Payne, Mr. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Dickens and 2 children, Mr. Werles, Mr. Boileau, Mr. W. A. D. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis, and 2 children; Lieut. gen. Hon. Sir H. Pottinger, R. Woosnans, Esq. F. A. Groves, Esq. Capt. P. A. S. Powys, Mrs. Powys, and child; Mrs. Wedderburn and infant, Mrs. Bury and 2 children, Lieut. Hinzman, Capt. A. H. Irby, J. Pallen, Esq. and Capt. Halliday's child.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

COMPTON, the wife of Abingdon, Bombay Civil Service, d. at 10, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park, May 26.  
GRIMES, the wife of Capt. H. S. Bengal Army, d. at Hammer-smith, May 28.  
INNES, the wife of P. R. 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, s. at Turnours Hall, Chigwell, Essex, May 27.  
LAING, the lady of W. C. late surgeon Bengal army, d. at Baring-place, Exeter, May 23.  
LAWFORD, the wife of Rev. Charles, d. (stillborn) at Winterborne Stoke vicarage, Wilts, May 26.  
MACADAM, the wife of Major, Hon. E. I. Co's service, s. at Arndean, Perthshire, May 23.  
MANSEL, the lady of C. G. Bengal civil service, d. at Calverley-park, Tunbridge-wells, May 23.  
MC EWEN, the widow of Robert, late of Singapore, d. at 57, South Castle-street, Edinburgh, May 18.

OLIPHANT, Mrs. F. W. d. at 6, Harrington-square, May 22.

WRIGHT, the wife of the Rev. Harry, d. at Hatherley-lawn, Cheltenham, May 20.

## MARRIAGES.

BARNARD, Rev. Thomas M. R. to Charlotte, d. of the late Sir C. Carrington, formerly chief justice of Ceylon, at Walcot church, Bath, May 24.

GOODRIDGE, Frank W. to Leonora E. d. of the late George Hutchings, Bengal army, at Christ Church, St. Pancras, May 23.

HEARSAY, Col. J. B. c.b. Bengal cavalry, to Emma, d. of the late T. Rumball, at Chertsey, Surrey, May 25.

HUTCHINSON, Charles W. Bengal engineers, to Elizabeth M. d. of the late Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal engineers, at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, May 18.

PENGELLEY, Lieut. Walter M. Indian navy, to Arabella S. d. of the Rev. W. B. Lewis, at Smyrna, May 2.

WATSON, Capt. Frederick L. Bengal establishment, to Anna, d. of the late Robert Lucas, at the British embassy, Paris, May 18.

## DEATHS.

CANNAN, Thomas H. retired surg. Madras medical establishment, in London, aged 47, May 21.

CLEMENT, Capt. H. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s maritime service, at Hammersmith, aged 63, May 17.

REED, Thomas J. late 1st officer of the ship *Minden*, East India-man, at the Grove, Teignmouth, May 13.

SKINNER, Samuel, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service, in Porchester-place, Hyde-park, aged 80, May 27.

SHROUD, Benjamin, R. of Calcutta, drowned in the Rhine, near Caub, on his passage to England on board the *Mannheim* steamer, aged 38, May 13.

TUPPER, Rev. William, G. M.A. s. of the late Martin, on board the *Ripon*, on the passage home from Alexandria, aged 30, May 15.

WATKINS, Wilmer S. s. of the late Francis W. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at 5, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, May 16.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

24th May, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. John Muir, retired.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. P. Babbage, 55th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Horne, 7th N.I.; Surg. J. Inglis, M.D.; Capt. C. C. J. Scott, invalids.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. J. de H. Harris, 1st fusiliers; Lieut. J. J. Eagar, 52d N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Weir Johnston, 31st N.I., 6 months; Lieut. J. U. Donaldson, 46th N.I., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. Thomas Foulerton, 1st N.I., 6 months.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 19TH MAY, 1854.

8th Foot.—Ens. William R. Ximenes, to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Bagenall deceased. Dated May 25, 1853.

78th Foot.—Capt. John Henderson, from half-pay Ceylon Rifle regt., to be capt., v. Brev. lieut. col. W. M. G. McMurdo, who retires on half pay. Dated May 19, 1854.

98th Foot.—Edwyn Frederick Temple, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Raper, promoted. Dated May 19, 1854.

WAR OFFICE, 26TH MAY, 1854.

53rd Foot.—Ens. Charles Alexander Humfrey to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Lloyd, whose promotion by purchase on the 5th May, 1854, has been cancelled. Dated May 26, 1854.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233 to 236
India Bonds .....	3s. pm. to 1s. dis.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 2 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	¼ to ½ prem.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....			
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....	Ss. Rs. —	—	2 1½
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. May 8 to May 23.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	74,692 5 6
Madras ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	17,539 14 10
Bombay..	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	—
	Bi-Monthly ..		92,232 0 4

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£3,500,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11½d. to 1d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11½d.	

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Colombo, May 18, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£600	—
Alexandria .....	13,520	—
Penang .....	—	£1,000
Singapore .....	4,196	4,100
Hong Kong .....	—	51,859
Canton .....	—	47,356
	£18,316	£104,315

**A TALE OF A FIDDLE.**—The Small Cause Court at Calcutta has lately been occupied with an action of trover for the value of a fiddle "mortgaged,"—that is the word used—by the plaintiff to the defendant, and sold by the latter, on the default of the former to redeem it. The proceeding appears to have been postponed from time to time, and various nice and knotty points of law were raised. The Bench doubted whether a mortgage of a fiddle had a right to sell, which point was settled by a quotation produced from Theobald's Reports. Then it was contended that the notice of sale was insufficient, and moreover, that the sale should have been "by public outcry." Then came the question of the value of the "mortgaged" chattel, which the plaintiff fixed at Rs. 25, the price he had paid for it; but which appraisement was disputed by the defendant, who alleged that the fiddle was "a common French fiddle," which could never compass a polka or a waltz, and that similar fiddles were disposed of at auctions for two or three rupees each. Finally, the affair was settled by something like a compromise, a verdict passing for the plaintiff, but for Rs. 20 only; why this sum was fixed upon as the exact measure of the plaintiff's wrong is not very clear. Every one has heard of the maguificent Spaniard who cracked the egg-shell with a noise as if heaven and earth were coming together.

**A NOVELTY FOR EPICURES.**—A firm who advertise in the *Madras Athenæum* announce that they have received a supply of an article of food of which we should think they enjoy a monopoly, viz., "Fresh Red Herrings." What can they be like?

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 21st June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 8th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th July, and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1854, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of interest payable upon the Company's bonds not notified for discharge, will be raised from £3. 5s. per cent. per annum to £4 per cent. per annum, from and after this day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th June next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WORSTED and COTTON LACE;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of June, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th June next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SOLDIERS' CAPS;—also  
SASHES and GIRDLES;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of June, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Government at Bombay the under-mentioned Schedules, viz. :—

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December 1853, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended to Bombay by Act II. of 1850.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1853, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended to Bombay by Act II. of 1850.

And that the said Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public,

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOW READY,

Second Edition, Corrected to May 9th,

THE]  
EAST-INDIA REGISTER

AND

ARMY LIST FOR 1854,

CONTAINING

Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at Home and Abroad;  
Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c.

COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS RECEIVED AT THE  
EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

BY F. CLARK,

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Separate Presidencies,—Bengal, 6s.; Madras, 5s.; Bombay, 5s.

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CAPITAL, £500,000.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

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RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.

CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life with participation	Without participation.
30	28	30	30	30	38	34
40	30	31	32	33	49	45
50	38	40	41	44	63	59

MILITARY.

30	33	33	33	34	44	41
40	38	39	40	41	53	49
50	48	49	50	51	66	61

To the policy holders on the profit scale, who have paid five years' premium, a bonus of twenty per cent. has been annually allowed for the last three years.

The Society grants an immediate reduction to the English rates to parties proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and a reduction after one year to those who come for a short period only.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period are also granted.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents at the other Indian Presidencies.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Established 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. 4, cap. 54.

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The marked success which has attended the operations of this Society justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the public to the superior advantages held out to all classes desirous of affecting Assurances upon their lives.

The subjoined scale of rates is framed with the greatest care, and will be found to be as MODERATE AS IS CONSISTENT WITH PERFECT SECURITY.

Annual Premium required for the Assurance of £100 on a single Life, with participation in Profits:—

20	£1	18	8	35	£2	14	11	50	£4	5	6
25	2	3	3	40	3	3	0	55	5	5	10
30	2	8	10	46	3	12	2	60	6	13	2

Tables for Policies to be effected in India have been especially prepared from the records of the East-India Company, on the experience of mortality in that country.

During the last thirteen years, the reduction of Premium on Policies entitled to participate in Profits has averaged more than 44 per cent., and in the last four years it has been declared at 45 per cent.

An annual division is made of one-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years; the other four-fifths being set apart to enter into the average of succeeding years.

Of the sum annually divisible, 75 per cent. is apportioned to Policy-holders who have paid six annual Premiums, either in a Reduction of subsequent Premiums, or as a Bonus added to the Policy. The remainder is apportioned to the Shareholders.

Assets of the Society, upwards of £600,000.—Amount of Policies in force, £2,000,000.—Annual income arising from Premiums, exclusively of interest on the invested capital, exceeds £120,000.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Committees sit every Tuesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Messrs Braddon & Co., Calcutta. | Messrs. Bainbridge & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Leckie & Co., Bombay.

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1854.

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Windoor .....	800	G. Tickell .....	Calcutta direct .....	28 —
Agincourt .....	1050	C. Hyne .....	Cape & Calcutta .....	15 July
Monarch .....	1400	C. Wiltshire .....	Calcutta direct .....	31 —
Vernon .....	1000	H. H. Consett .....	Cape and Calcutta .....	5 Aug.
Prince of Wales .....	1350	W. F. Hopkins .....	Calcutta direct .....	20 —
Alfred .....	1400	W. H. Pope .....	Ditto .....	26 Sept.
Trafalgar .....	1250	J. H. Taylor .....	Madras direct .....	10 —
Earl of Hardwicke .....	1000	H. J. Gimblett .....	Mauritius & Bombay .....	1 Oct.
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With the khan of that state, with a view to a further combination of all the Central Asian states, whose rulers may be supposed hostile to British interests.

"The reader (if he happens to be an intelligent man, or a candid brother editor, and not a stupid and envious compiler of newspaper paragraphs) will see that the discrepancies between these two vehicles of information are quite insignificant. But it will, as we are led to hope, shortly be in our power to settle the question at once, by publishing authentic copies of the correspondence which has recently passed to and fro between Dost Mahomed and his would-be allies."

"Here follow the letters in question:—

"Nasir-oodeen Shah, king of Persia, is heartily united with the emperor of Russia, and is in reality in possession of Heerat.

"The Russian troops have come towards Khiva by the road, which they have been trying to make for many years past, and built several forts within the boundary of Khiva, the khan of which place has, for fear of being besieged and ruined, made an alliance with the Czar. The Persian detachments which are in the vicinity of Merin have, by the influence of Russia, moved in the direction of the Khiva territory, and other troops are ordered from Mushiid to take their place.

"The report is also circulated here, that the king of Bokhara has allied himself with Russia, and that the latter government had written and requested the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to attach himself to the Czar through the agency of the Bokhara monarch. The Ameer has sent an answer that he will have nothing to do with H. M. of Bokhara, who is his adversary, but he will not refuse the mediation of Persia, with whom the Affghans have some sort of intercourse and friendship.

"Nazir Khair-oollah Khan has proceeded to Peshawur, apparently to recover his money from Hasun Surdah, but he has in secret induced the Ameer to make him bearer of a friendly letter to the British Government, and has undertaken that he will establish amicable intercourse between the Affghan and the British states. He has got papers in his hands from the English officers who were formerly at Bokhara (Stoddart and Connolly of course), and writes back to Cabul of his satisfactory interview with the Commissioner, who took him to Kohat and introduced him there to the Chief Commissioner of the Moolk-i-Punjab. His credentials have been sent down to the 'Lat Sahib,' and he waits for their reply at Peshawur, or, what is most likely, he will go to Lahore in person."

"We now append the latest letter received from our ordinary Cabul correspondent:—

"Cabool, 29th March, 1851.

"The snow which has not only closed the passes, but buried many houses and families, is now melting away, and you will hear from me more frequently in future. There is a report from Heerat, as I have stated before, that forty Russians, having been associated with forty Persian officers, have gone to different places in Central Asia, and two had reached that city. They have engaged to strengthen and occupy Heerat for a certain period of time, and the son of the late Vazeer Yar Mahomed Khan has agreed to leave it and remain in Neeshapore, a district in Persian Khorasan, but he has not yet started. I have also heard that the same Russian and Persian agents will come on to Candahar and Cabool. I hope, however, to lay before you, in a very short time, authentic news from Heerat brought by my own messengers, whom I have dispatched with the Kokanee, or Khokundel merchants. These secret agents of Russia have started off for Hoorgun at last by the Dehazurjee road, according to the wishes of the Ameer. Dost Mahomed Khan seems just at present inclined for an alliance with the British Government, while Sooltan Mahomed Khan leans towards Persia. There is also a report that the Russians have built and garrisoned a fort on the shores of the sea (whether Caspian or Aral is not stated), five marches from Oorgunge, no water intervening. Jafur Khan, on the part of Dost Mahomed Khan, and Meer Dad Khan from Sooltan Mahomed Khan, who had gone as agents to Persia, have not yet returned. Nawab Jubber Khan, of whom I wrote to you in my former letters, is really dead. Nazir Khairoullah, who left this place some time ago, informs us of his safe arrival at Peshawur, and mentions to the Ameer his satisfactory interview with 'Aiwt Sahub' (Major Edwardes, of course), Bahadur Commissioner. He has also spoken to that officer about his own pecuniary affairs, and in reply, as he writes to Cabool, has been told that the Chief Commissioner, who will shortly be at Rawul Pindiee, will take his case into consideration, as that gentleman is Mookhtar Surkar, or Plenipotentiary. Several letters, which Dost Mahomed Khan had received from Heerat, &c., have been sent to the Nazir to show to the Commissioner Sahub. They are, of course, suited to his own purposes, and therefore sent to Peshawur. You are aware, perhaps, of the character and wealth of Nazir Khairoullah, now deputed by Dost Mahomed Khan to Peshawur. This man was originally Nazir or steward of Ameer Oolmoolk, the late uncle of the Dost. He was prosperous and wealthy; and, before or after the death of his master, he went to Bokhara, whence his trade spread as far as the rich markets of Russia. The Ameer, like a true Affghan chief, coveted his riches and married his daughter, who remained in Cabool, while the other members of the Ameer's family were removed during the British occupation of Cabul. When the Dost surrendered his sword to the late Sir W. Macnaghten, after

the battle of Purwandurah, this lady, daughter of the Nazir, was honourably brought forward by Lady Macnaghten and united with her exiled and long-lost husband, the Ameer of Cabul. Such is the account of the Nazir's relationship with the Dost. Now of Nazir Khairoullah's mission to Peshawur. This individual did great service to the unfortunate Colonels Stoddart and Connolly at Bokhara, and at his own personal risk became the medium of the correspondence with those officers carried on with the late Sir W. Macnaghten and Sir Alexander Burnes. The brutal and savage King of Bokhara finding out that Nazir Khairoullah was secretly attached to the British, plundered him of his open and known property to a considerable amount, and compelled him to throw himself again on his covetous son-in-law, the Affghan chief at Cabul, saving his head at the sacrifice of his wealth. His agent, Ahmud Khan, in Berunj Faresh or Mundeewal, by fabricating newsletters, like the late Meer Hassan of Cabul and Taifoor Shah of Peshawur, gained the favour of Sir W. Macnaghten and Sir A. Burnes, and through their influence got possession of the rich estates of the Nazir, to the amount of several lakhs. This man had lent more than one lakh of rupees of the Nazir's money to feed the English wounded soldiers and prisoners under Captain John Connolly, when the British force abandoned the cantonment and were massacred on the road to Jellalabad. This Ahmud Khan took away all the moveable property and precious stones of the Nazir from Cabul, and went with General Pollock's force to India. There he was paid in full all the money he had lent to feed the British soldiers, and thus fraudulently making himself master of his chief's money, went to Cashmere, and refused to return to Cabul. Thus all the wealth of the Nazir is now in the hands of the family of the treacherous Ahmud. The Nazir, since his arrival in Cabul, has been inducing, by money and promises of future presents, several chiefs, such as the late Nawab Jubber Khan, Gholam Mahomed Khan Mookhtar, and others, to use their influence with the Ameer, and instigate the latter to open communications for contracting an alliance of peace with the British Government. The Ameer was also told by the Nazir that his intercourse with the British would facilitate the way for recovering his money from his agent, which sum will always be at the disposal of the Ameer. These proposals had been long under the consideration of the Ameer, till the news arrived from Persia and Bokhara, that the Roosee and Roomee (Russians and Turks) were fighting, and that the English would also join the latter. Again the friends of the Nazir stirred up the matter, and the cunning Ameer found a favourable opportunity offered to him to open negotiations with the British through the agency of the Nazir. It is his custom to play a double game, but he will always try to get the effectual support of the Russian and Persian governments, unless the British give him at least the Peshawur territory, of which he always talks. So the Nazir has done good service to the British at Bokhara, and having induced the Ameer of Cabul to enter into his views, has now come as agent to negotiate a treaty of alliance at Peshawur. Messengers have arrived in Cabul with a report that the Russians and Hoorgunjees (or people of Khiva) have become one, and will be joined by the king of Bokhara. The letter which the Dost has received from Persia has been sent to Peshawur through Nazir Khairoullah, in which the king, it is said, has told him either to stand by him or by the English. One of the sons of the Candahar chiefs has gone by express to the king of Persia. The Ameer has also heard with jealousy that his Candahar brothers are secretly corresponding with the Sahub commissioner of Scinde through the Kohat chief."

Thus far we have performed our duty as faithful purveyors of intelligence, or what looks like it, for our much-respected patrons; and we hope we have offered no wrong to the source from which we have drawn so largely. We do not know whether our friend of the *Delhi Gazette* will accord us the reputation due to "an intelligent man," but we trust he will at least regard us as worthy to be enrolled among the class, "candid brother editors" (the plural is ours, and is adopted for obvious reasons), and that he will not consign us to the dark den allotted to the "stupid and envious compilers of newspaper paragraphs." Compile we do, and very largely; but let him not deem us "stupid and envious." We modestly disclaim those epithets, but we shall not presume to assert our freedom from stupidity by aspiring to determine how much or how little of the above is true. Doctors differ, and so do the gentlemen of the pen and the press. Within the last day or two, we have been told that the late Persian ambassador at St. Petersburg was retreating to Teheran with as much precipitation as if a troop of Cossacks, to say nothing worse, were behind him; that the rupture between Persia and Russia was complete, and that numbers of Russian subjects resi-

dent in Persia had found that the climate disagreed with them, and that the air of their native country was essential to their health. We should be sorry to be compelled to decide peremptorily upon such matters. It is notorious that newswriters are not to be trusted, and that Eastern newswriters are beyond all measure the most faithless of a faithless class. They must do something for their pay, and when little news is to be collected, being men like John Gilpin's friend, of "ready wit," they enlarge the stock by manufacturing for the occasion. Some years ago there is said to have been a considerable trade carried on in this way, even in England, and that an editor, receiving an intimation that a few lines were wanting to complete a column, directed his sub to announce that the Emperor of Austria was seriously ill. "But we said that last week," replied the deputy. "Did we?" responded the chief; "then say he is better this week." Whether any of the rumours about Russia, and Persia, and Cabul, and Khiva, and we know not how many places beside, belong to this species of intelligence, we say not. The art of collecting and transmitting correct intelligence seems, indeed, to be lost. From the comparatively proximate regions of the Black Sea and the Baltic, with railways thundering and electric telegraphs flashing, we are able to get nothing but the most vague and unsatisfactory substitutes for real intelligence. The march of improvement does not extend to this matter, for during the French revolutionary war, with conveyances and means of communication of the most ordinary kind, we were much better off. To dismiss this subject—kings and statesmen are rarely to be trusted, but Eastern kings and Eastern statesmen are never to be trusted, nor in any degree to be depended upon. Any of the reports, therefore, which are raised, may be true, but from mere appearance of probability it would be unsafe to conclude that any of them are true. An Eastern chief is always guided by his interest, and by his interest or apparent interest for the moment. He will for a bribe pledge himself to a certain course to-day, and for another bribe engage to pursue another to-morrow. The only way for prudent men to deal with them is to watch them closely, to distrust them entirely, and to keep their guns shotted. Few who have departed from these rules have not found reason to regret it.

Calcutta contributes scarcely anything domestic to enrich our columns. The report of a Russian squadron being a short distance from Singapore seems to have created some sensation in the capital of British India, which the press was trying to allay.

At Madras, the arrival of Lord Harris, the new governor, is the event; but, of course, at so early a period, the mere notice of that event is nearly all that is given relating to his lordship.

Bombay is not more liberal than the other presidency towns. There, too, the Russian fleet seems to have excited some alarm. However this may be, the fortifications are immediately to be strengthened. One of the papers (the *Courier*) suggests the keeping a few steamers cruising outside. The Brahmins are predicting all sorts of prosperity during Lord Elphinstone's rule. These gentry know what they are about: Lord Elphinstone is popular. The cholera is fearfully prevalent among the poorer classes in Bombay, and its prevalence is attributed to the bad water which they drink. Major Duncan

Malcolm (late political agent at Gwalior), who had been appointed resident at Baroda, was expected there about the 9th of May, and the arrival of Colonel Outram at the presidency, to proceed to Aden by the first steamer, was anticipated.

The most interesting news from Ceylon seems to be, that an unusual number of great men have lately touched at Galle, on their way to or from their respective spheres of duty. Governor Higginson from Mauritius, Lord Harris for Madras and Sir Henry Pottinger from that Presidency, the Hon. Mr. Elliott from Calcutta, Admiral Pellew from his command in the China Seas, and Sir James Stirling proceeding to replace him, Sir John Bowring on his way to Hong Kong, and Sir George Bonham on his way back, on which route were also the Commander of the Forces at Hong Kong, and the Chief Justice at that place; and to close the list, the Maharajah Duleep Sing on his way to England.

In China the intestine war still rages, and an unfortunate difference between the foreign community at Shanghai on the one hand, and the Imperial forces on the other, has led to an attack by the British and American men-of-war upon Imperialist encampments. Neither the merits nor the results of the affair are particularly clear, but it is to be lamented that there has been loss of life, and it is said on both sides.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Surg. M. J. M. Ross, H.M.'s 10th Light Dragoons, at Kirkee, May 4.

MADRAS.—Capt. A. Ward, 1st Eur. Fus. at Madras, Apr. 24; Ens. J. Innes, 46th N.I., on the road between Cuddapah and Nellore, Apr. 6.

BOMBAY.—Capt. H. Fenning, 21st N.I. at Dharwar; Ens. Lamb, 23rd N.I. at Mulligaum, May 1.

A CONSIDERATE ELEPHANT.—A poor bullock-driver, who had accompanied his companions to Morebhunge, fell ill on the road when returning. The fever under which he laboured prostrated him very speedily; his companions, therefore, put him on one of the bullocks, but the poor fellow slipped off unperceived by any one until many miles this side the Sooburnorekha. It was then late at night and quite unsafe to return in search of the unfortunate man, who was therefore left to the care of Dr. Fate. Two wild elephants came to the spot where the man lay insensible, but did not molest him further than that one of them turned him over once or twice, and then left him to his repose. Next morning he was taken to the hovel of a Sawotal, who had anxiously watched him during the night, and by great care on the part of his simple but hospitable host, gradually recovered and came back to the station a few days ago to tell his tale.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

INTELLECTUAL AMUSEMENT AT MADRAS.—Last evening the Chinese girl Hamoi exhibited her extraordinary and difficult feat of ascending a tight rope 150 feet from the ground. Previous to the young girl taking her place, a sailor mounted on the top of the shears to see that all was correct; she then made her appearance, shortly after six, and in about seven or eight minutes had completed her ascent; she turned, and after making her salaams to the spectators, came back to her starting point about forty feet in height. The feat was performed with great steadiness, notwithstanding a strong southerly wind was blowing, and was much applauded by a large attendance.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

[A gentleman in London made a point of attending every one of Van Amburgh's exhibitions at Drury Lane Theatre, and was sure of being present on the night when one of the subjects should make a supper of his master. As the population sufficiently curious in such matters to see this young lady break her neck?]

## BURMAH.

## MEEADAY.

The following most interesting letter, dated Meeaday, the 24th of March, is from our correspondent:—

"It is reported that a lady visiting Meeaday exclaimed, 'What a lovely spot! so like Scotland, but much prettier.' 'What an ugly place Scotland must be!' was the exclamation of the garrison on hearing this. Not, sir, that I would have you imagine that the view from Meeaday itself is actually ugly, but what I do and will assert is this, that were it ten times more lovely than it really is, and it is not without its beauties, it would be impossible for us to enjoy it. Paradise itself would be scarcely inhabitable with the thermometer at this season at 103°, and still less is a place in which the glare, the dust, the heat, and the wretched accommodation combine to shut us out from all enjoyment, physical and mental. The soil is sandy, the air dry and hot, even the nights are sultry, and to add to our sorrows, the departure of the steamers from Rangoon is so arranged that our Calcutta letters seldom reach us till a month or six weeks after date. We had been taught to believe with the poet that

'A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind;'

and we did believe it, until we found that on the very day the Calcutta steamer reached Rangoon with the English Mail, the river steamer left Rangoon without the English Mail, thus keeping us out of news for a fortnight. The authorities have been busily employed here in marking out the boundary, and fixing small posts on the frontier; for the former purpose Major Allan left this stockade early this month with a party of Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Varguier, and a company of the 65th under Lieut. Montgomery. They are still on the frontier, and will not probably return before the end of next month. The other party under Capt. Weston of Lucknow celebrity, left this for a place called 'Monk Teu,' supposed to be a 'flourishing township' on the frontier. To the disappointment of the commissioner, who accompanied the party, the sole inhabitant of this 'flourishing township' was a leper, too enfeebled or too sick of sinking life to fly. The company, however, was ordered to remain, and there it is likely to remain till further orders. There is not the slightest chance of hostilities. The king of Ava is most peaceably inclined towards us. It is true that Mong Boo (alias 'the fighting lad') is on the frontier with 4,000 men, but he has the strictest orders not to cross the border. Were he to do so, the miseries of this garrison would be at once forgotten in the desire to send him back again, but no such luck, we fear, is in store for us. From what we can judge there is a considerable quantity of river traffic here, but the country around is utterly uncultivated, the villages few and thinly populated; altogether a most desolate air pervades the whole country. Cholera has lately been prevailing to a considerable extent, both at this place and at Thayet-Myoo. Several of the men of the Fusiliers have fallen victims to this scourge.

This result is not to be attributed to any known cause. The rations are good, I may say first-rate, and in general sickness has prevailed to a very trifling extent. Cholera, however, has never been certainly traced to any specific cause, and the rule holds good in this instance. You will be surprised to learn that barracks have not even been commenced upon in this stockade; the men, therefore, live in Phougee houses, the officers in huts which they have erected as a temporary arrangement, and which, they have the satisfaction of knowing, will be pulled down so soon as the order arrives for the barracks to be commenced upon,—hence comfort is unknown in Meaday. A report is rife throughout the division that the whole of Pegu is to be garrisoned by Madras troops, in consequence of the superabundance of troops in that presidency, and the chances of a row with Persia. It seems strange indeed that a province in the heart of the Bengal territory, as Saugor and Bundelkhund, should be made over to Madras, whilst Bengal troops are required to garrison distant posts like those in Pegu. I need not say that such an arrangement would be most agreeable to the Bengalees on the Irrawady.—*Hurkaru.*

**CAPT. GRANT.**—We hear from good authority that Capt. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of Pegu, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Henzaidah, and Lieut. White, Assistant Commissioner at Promé, has been struck off the commission.—*Chronicle, April 8.*

**CAMP "OKAN."**—The subjoined has been kindly handed to us:—

Camp "Okan," 3rd April, 5 P.M.

"I have come so far without being able to give you a line to say: we are all jolly. No signs of Moung-Goung-Gyee yet. He has bolted to the Promé hills, and it is expected we will follow him; at present our route is to Henzaidah. To-morrow we march to Toungzai, 12 miles off. We are all as merry as crickets,

although it is grilling hot in tents. Yesterday we had a shower of rain. Mr. George McCrea is assisting Captain Maxwell, Engineers, in surveying the road. There seems no chance of anything in the fighting line till we reach the stronghold; the old fellow is encamped between two hills, and unapproachable even on horseback. We are promised a warm reception, and I am sure we shall have it. Small pox is raging in the villages about. We have sent two prisoners in for conspiring to shoot Capt. Sparks. Our rice, cigars, grog, and even grub, are all out. We have, owing to the rascally Dhobies, to wear a shirt two and three days, and then wash it ourselves."—*Ibid.*

**RANGOON.**—By the *Tenasserim* we have received the *Maulmein Advertiser* to the 17th, and the *Rangoon Chronicle* to the 19th instant; from the latter we give the following extract:—

"We fear that our Calcutta contemporaries will have to chew the cud of bitter disappointment by reading the annexed short extract of a letter, dated Meaday, 12th April, 1854.

"My dear ———, I have just time to give you a line as the *Lord William Bentinck* is getting up steam. Meaday has nearly been burnt to the ground. Our sentries, if they have not already been, they are to be doubled, as we expect an attack to-day. So much for Lord Dalhousie's 'mild and beneficent rule.'

And we say, "so much for calling us alarmists."

We must confess that we shall not attach much credit to the implication that this fire is the work on an enemy, until we have more information upon the point.

**A PETTY SKIRMISH.**—We have just heard of an occurrence, which, only for its fatal result, we should be inclined to characterise as a pretty little farce. It seems that two parties, one under Lieut. Dangerfield, deputy commissioner of Henzaidah, and the other under Mr. Theodore, who commands a gun boat, went out to reconnoitre in the district of Sanyuay. Each of these parties falling in with the other, took it for a band of Dacoits and opened fire. We regret to say that Mr. Theodore's party killed two men of the other.—*Rangoon Chronicle, April 12.*

**THE 8TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.**—The head quarters and wing of the 8th Irregular Cavalry under the command of Lieut. McKenzie commenced their march on Sunday last to Promé! They will not proceed by the usual route, but will take the road to Tong-zai, where they are to be joined by a company of the 9th M.N.I. The object of the march at so advanced a state of the season, we hear, is to intimidate the inhabitants of the country through which they will have to pass, and there appears to be a chance of their coming across the dacoit chief Moung Goung Ghee; in the event of which, we have but little doubts they will maintain the name which they have deservedly earned for themselves in the Sutledge campaign, by putting an effectual end to this marauding. From the inquiries we have made we fear that this party will have to encounter many difficulties, as the country between Tong-zai and Pong-dai has never yet been traversed by any European, and it is by many doubted whether there will be a sufficient supply of water.—*Rangoon Chronicle, April 19.*

**FIRE.**—About 5 P.M. yesterday a fire broke out in some buildings at the Bengal Commissariat, which has been occupied as stables, but through the exertions of those on the spot, it was speedily got under without doing material damage.—*Ibid.*

**LOW RATE OF POSTAGE.**—The *Englishman* states that the Governor-General has ordered the uniform low rate of postage to be introduced into Pegu. His Lordship has also sanctioned the creation of nine post-offices in the province,—at Rangoon, Pegu, Bassein, Sarawak, Promé, Meaday, Tounghoo, Sitang, and Martaban. There is also, we believe, to be an inspector, with authority over all these offices, an arrangement which might be imitated elsewhere with advantage.

**THE "ATALANTA."**—The H. C. transport *Atalanta*, W. Gibson, commander, arrived, and anchored off the commissariat wharf, Maulmein, April 4, bringing the head-quarters detachment of the 36th regiment M.N.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Musgrove, consisting of four officers and 300 rank and file, from Munsoor-cottah, which place she left on the 23rd ult.

**THE 5TH REGIMENT M.N.I.**—The head-quarters detachment of the 5th regiment M.N.I. arrived at Maulmein by land from Tounghoo, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel M. Poole, on Sunday morning last, and embarked for the coast on the H. C. transport *Atalanta* the evening before last.—*Maulmein Advertiser, April 12.*

**LIGHTHOUSES IN THE STRAITS.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday, April 19, contains an act, modifying the arrangements for defraying the costs of the lighthouses in the Straits. For the future, every vessel which arrives at any Indian port after passing the lighthouses, will pay one anna per ton; if it has passed only a few of them, the demand will be half an anna.



## BENGAL.

## DR. MOUAT.

India is not the land of listless dilettanteism. As a rule, there is perhaps more real hard work done by successful men in this country than even in England. Not to mention the heads of departments, an active magistrate or a popular barrister, an attorney in full practice, or a merchant who really trades, seldom finds the hours hang heavy on his hands. If, however, there should remain any of the class who talk of five hours' labour in office or cutcherry as a grievous burden, and who hold that India and exertion are incompatible terms, they may learn somewhat from a short sketch of the career of Dr. Mouat. He quitted India by the *Hindustan*, and we may now quote him as an illustration of what may be effected even in Calcutta, by an officer with a real appetite for work. During a career of fourteen years in India, his unconquerable activity and zeal had become prominently conspicuous. Appointments flowed in upon him, until at last English journalists who knew nothing of the facts, and personal enemies who chose to misrepresent them, quoted him as the great pluralist of Calcutta. The *Examiner* and Mr. Knighton, the *Press* and Mr. Capper, all pointed to Dr. Mouat as the grossest instance of the favouritism of the Government of Bengal. The charge was not without foundation. Dr. Mouat was undoubtedly a pluralist, and perhaps was a favourite of the authorities. But the pluralism was of work, and not of emoluments, and the favouritism was the feeling with which all governments regard a servant who is ready for any work, and who is certain to perform it well. Either by accident or design, every heavy appointment in Calcutta to which very little pay was attached, but the duties of which required ability, was bestowed on Dr. Mouat. He was professor of medicine in the medical college, and in this capacity was compelled to prepare, deliver, and illustrate one hundred lectures every session. He had also to examine the native classes, to watch the studies of the pupils, to examine their progress, and sometimes to turn pedagogue as well as lecturer.

He was first physician to the hospital, with the exclusive care of three wards, with 100 patients to visit daily, students to instruct, post mortem examinations to complete, scientific investigations to direct, and all that infinite mass of writing which the Indian system demands even from surgeons, to keep within bounds. Thirdly, he was secretary to the medical college, with its two hundred pupils, and its vast establishment. He had to keep up its internal discipline, to regulate the system pursued, to manage all its correspondence, and to do, in short, what in every other college is considered sufficient occupation for a principal. Fourthly, he was treasurer to the same institution, an office of much responsibility and some labour. All this was nothing. As if four medical appointments were not sufficient, he was also secretary to the council of education, an office the duties of which can only be comprehended by those who have at some time or other been connected with the department. The office is somewhat peculiar. The council is filled generally with able men, and in India able men are always fluent writers. This fluency is peculiarly marked when they begin writing on education. It is frequently a party question. It is always one in which first principles are involved, and on which able men are tempted to expound extemporaneous theories. Its proceedings are therefore voluminous. Its annual reports weigh more than those of any other department. Its returns usually involve the minute statistics in which Col. Sykes delights, and which the public cannot be induced to regard with interest. All these it was Dr. Mouat's province, to use a French phrase, to redact, to reduce into some order and compass. The mere task of becoming acquainted with them is not light. Englishmen are accustomed to say, that Bradshaw's Railway Guide is the most distracting of publications, but they speak in happy ignorance of Indian Educational returns.

Then there were the correspondence, the accounts, the journeys to examine little boys in great colleges, and though last, not least, the control of the department. The ancient proverb about "vatum irritabile genus," is a mere truism when applied to Indian schoolmasters. It is not pleasant to know that three-fourths of your subordinates must necessarily regard you as a personal enemy, yet but for Dr. Mouat's personal kindness this would frequently have been the case. As it was, Mr. Knighton's envenomed falsehoods are no bad specimen of the abuse he had occasionally to encounter. Lastly, he was Government Book Agent, an office of infinite detail, and rather less interesting than that of a lighthouse keeper.

Nor was this all. Whenever anything of a public character was to be done in Calcutta, some of the work was sure to fall on Dr. Mouat. If a Wellington testimonial was officially sanctioned, he must enjoy the felicity of dunning all his friends. Was a debating society required, he became president, watched the debates of young Bengal, and listened to discourses, which, however excel-

lent, were like sermons sometimes prosy. And all this work official and voluntary, for education or educated natives, for the Duke of Wellington or the poorest patient in his hospital, was thoroughly accomplished. Even those who objected to the multiplication of offices, did so on the ground, that the scheme would succeed for the present, but must be rearranged for the next incumbent. And for all these appointments, for work now considered enough for three men, Dr. Mouat received Rs. 50 more than the salary now paid for one of them.

He never obtained an allowance equal to the salary of a collector, to the emoluments of a residency surgeon, or to those which accompany a fifth-rate Calcutta practice. He was allowed as—

Secretary to the Council of Education .. ..	Rs. 200
Government Book Agent .. ..	200
Professor of Medicine .. ..	400
Consolidated allowance for everything else, military pay inclusive .. ..	400

Rs. 1,200

He carries away with him, however, what may ultimately lead to fortune; a degree of general regard and personal esteem which, on his return to Calcutta, will place him in the first rank of medical practitioners.—*Friend of India*, April 20.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Gazette* of the 26th April announced the long-expected separation of the Department of Public Works from the Military Board. Like the Commissariat, the Department P. W. starts without the encumbrance of arrears, and the Military Board are charged with the winding up of the old accounts. The new scheme provides for two distinct branches, namely, the Executive and that of Accounts, which latter is to be established on a principle somewhat similar to the Commissariat, and has been adopted in consequence of the very excellent working of the new Audit Office. The new plan is very comprehensive, providing for every contingency, and fixing a very liberal scale of allowances to both covenanted and uncovenanted officers. There is, however, one paragraph which ought to have been somewhat differently worded. Para. 13, as it stands, will lead people to suppose that such a thing as a correct estimate is not to be expected, and that Government is quite prepared that the actual expenditure will be in excess, for the rule provides, that "Chief engineers will audit all bills, the amounts of which do not exceed by more than five per cent. those of the sanctioned estimates." It would appear from this that five per cent. excess of outlay over estimate is considered something exceedingly reasonable.

We observe that the province of Pegu, with Chittagong, and the coast district of Arracan and Tenasserim, is eventually to form a separate division, and that until the arrangements are carried out more fully, the superintending engineer in Pegu will be under the direct orders of the Government of India through the Commissioner.

The Military Board having thus suffered another amputation, they have now only charge of the ordnance and stud departments, the gunpowder works and the guncarrriage agencies. With reference to the studs, we have reason to believe that the Board will ere long be relieved from their control, and indeed the sooner it is done the better for the interests of the state. The Military Board has been proved to be utterly incapable of exercising any useful control whatever, and whatever business was taken in hand by that body, was sure to be mismanaged and to fall into arrears. This, however, has ceased to be a matter of surprise, since it became known that instead of doing the work like men of business the members were continually squabbling with each other, and that it became quite a matter of principle for one systematically to oppose whatever might be proposed by another of the members.

In fact, in the latter time these disputes became such a nuisance that hardly any letter of importance could be sent to government without recording the dissensions that existed in the board, and government, with a view to save their secretaries the trouble of wasting time upon the perusal of the personalities which one member heaped upon the other, ordered that the board should confine itself to stating that such and such a measure was recommended by a majority, for unanimity was never expected, for there was sure to be at least one dissentient voice. Such a state of things was a positive disgrace to a board, which ought to have commanded respect; but for this the board seemed to care little, for the numerous rebukes that have been heaped upon it by government were silently pocketed. Whatever the new arrangements may be, we hope that the board will soon be numbered amongst the things that were. We repeat again, that the sooner it is done away with the better for the state, for the losses sustained through the incompetency of the board must be counted by crores of rupees.—*Hurkaru*.

## THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

A report has been brought from the Straits by the *Pekin* that the Russian fleet was off Singapore, and a facetious gentleman adds that it is 'on its way to Calcutta.' A contemporary tells us that the Czar's squadron in the Eastern seas "consists of four or five ships,—the largest a sixty-gun frigate, the smallest an eighteen gun corvette." "The squadron," he thinks, "should be looked after, if there be any means of doing so without danger."

We certainly agree with our contemporary that the Russian ships should be looked after, but we do not consider that any thought should be had regarding the danger. Risk must attend such an operation, which we feel pretty well sure will be undertaken if the Muscovite vessels be really moving in this direction; but we doubt if they would sail towards India, or even towards Europe, with a view of escaping into the Baltic. If safety be their object, they would better secure it by turning their prows towards the north-east, and seeking shelter in some part of the Czar's Asiatic or American possessions; probably Okotsk, from which place, we believe, the squadron alluded to has come.

As for the "means of chastising, dispersing, or capturing these ships," should the squadron keep the sea and wage war against our mercantile shipping and commerce, we cannot admit that the English Admiral does not possess them, and it strikes us that he is preparing for the trial by ordering the *Winchester* down from China to Singapore, where he has already the *Rapid* and *Rattler* sloops,—the latter a screw steamer. The *Spartan* and the *Lily* are also expected, and with these five vessels under his command we do not think that a British admiral will be deterred by any considerations of danger from looking after the Russian squadron. Our allies, the French, have several vessels in the China seas, and the East India Company can furnish both steamers and sloops, if not of any great power, still in some number. The whereabouts of this Russian squadron should certainly be ascertained at once, and its motions narrowly watched.

As some of our mercantile friends may still be anxious upon this subject, we give a list of what we believe to be British ships of war in the Eastern seas:—

	Guns.
Winchester (frigate)	50
Spartan .. .. .	26
Rattler (screw) .. .. .	6
Rapid .. .. .	8
Lily .. .. .	12
Alligator .. .. .	26
Bittern .. .. .	12
Cleopatra .. .. .	26
Comus .. .. .	14
Contest .. .. .	12
Grecian .. .. .	12
Royalist .. .. .	6
Salamanca (steam sloop) .. .. .	6
Styx (steam sloop) .. .. .	6
Serpent .. .. .	12

The above shows a force of fifteen vessels mounting 244 guns. We have omitted the *Fox* frigate and *Hermes* steamer, being under the impression that they have been relieved. Besides these, there are some half dozen vessels on the Australian station, and others at the Cape. The East-India Company has about twenty armed steamers and a dozen sailing vessels, which, though all small, might still do some good service. Under these circumstances, discretion would be the best part of valour with the Russians, and we shall be surprised to hear that they have not made themselves scarce.

The rumoured advent of the Russian squadron off Singapore appears to have caused some sensation here, for we learn that a petition to government in behalf of the mercantile community is contemplated, praying that armed steamers should be adequately equipped and despatched for the protection, specially of vessels employed in the trade with China. There are, already, as we remarked the other day, several war vessels of the royal navy on the Indian station, and these would doubtless be sufficient for curbing the appetite of the Russian squadron for "prizes." Nevertheless for the sake of public confidence it would perhaps be advisable to detach one or more of our war steamers, either from Bombay or this presidency to patrol the watery highways of the Bay of Bengal, and give timely information of any clandestine movements of the Russian vessels, so that we may be prepared to take advantage of news of the declaration of war, which will doubtless arrive in Calcutta before it reaches the Russian Commodore.—*Hurkaru*.

## THE THOMASON TESTIMONIAL.

We asked last week what had been done in the matter of the subscriptions for the public testimonial to the late Lieutenant-Governor. The inquiry is answered in the following memorandum, with which we have since been favoured:—

"The committee of the Thomason testimonial met at the secretary's house on the morning on the 29th ult., when the list of subscriptions was examined.

"The amount subscribed was found to be Rs. 33,000, exclusive of the sums subscribed in the Punjab, of which no account had been rendered, and the committee have been given to understand that the Punjab committee intend to reserve their own funds for expenditure in those provinces.

"After reading letters from various subscribers:—It was resolved that the amount should be appropriated in the following manner:—

"To obtain from England a portrait of the late Mr. Thomason, to be placed in the Metcalfe testimonial, Rs. 3,500.

"For five silver medals at Rs. 50 each, for colleges at Delhi, Bareilly, Agra Missionary, Lawrence Asylum, and Benares, Rs. 6,250.

"Two gold medals at 100 each, for Roorkee and Agra Government Colleges, Rs. 3,750.

"A scholarship at Agra Missionary College, Rs. 3,600; and a scholarship at Delhi Missionary College; Rs. 1,800 amount of funds specially subscribed.

"A scholarship for college at Ajmeer, Rs. 2,400.

"A ditto for medical students at Thomason's Hospital, Agra, Rs. 7,200.

"A marble Murat table for New Church at Agra, Rs. 1,000.

"A bust of Mr. Thomason for Agra College, Rs. 2,500."—*Agra Messenger*, April 15.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24 arrived at Madras April 28, en route Calcutta, per *Bentinck*.—The LONDON MAIL of May 9 left Suez May 25 for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.—The *Bombay*, with LONDON MAIL of April 24, left Aden May 17 for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

DISCOVERY OF GREEN INDIGO.—A notice of the discovery of the green indigo, as it is called, has been published. The discovery is stated to have been made by Mr. Delanougere, of the Metropolitan College; but until we hear something more about it, we abstain from any comment. We mention the subject merely because we are informed that another gentleman has discovered a true vegetable green, manufactured by himself, of indigenous plants, and that he is now preparing specimens which he proposes to offer to Government for the purpose of being forwarded to the French Exhibition of 1855. Samples of it have already been tried by one of the Calcutta chemists, and it is said that the dye withstood the effects of very powerful tests, and the colour may, therefore, be considered a fixed one.—*Hurkaru*, April 25.

LIEUTENANT LOWE.—Lieutenant Lowe, of the 11th regiment N.I., a probationer in the Commissariat Department, has been ordered down from Agra for the purpose of studying practically the new system of accounts in the office of the auditor of commissariat accounts. The travelling expenses of Lieutenant Lowe to and from Calcutta will be defrayed by Government. This is the right way to render the rising generation of the commissariat good accountants, and the greatest gainer by the measure will be the State itself.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 24.

COLONEL BYGRAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bygrave, Extraordinary Member of the Military Board, who has been engaged for the last four years in adjusting the field accounts of the Commissariat, has submitted to Government a medical certificate, which renders it absolutely necessary that he should proceed to Europe in the course of next month. Not having seen the certificate in question, and, moreover, not pretending to any medical knowledge, we are unable to pronounce any opinion as to the absolute necessity or otherwise of the gallant Colonel proceeding for a change of air to England, but we know, that even if he had to remain in India, no insurance office would be deterred from granting a policy on his life on most reasonable terms. We mention this circumstance without intending the least reflection upon Colonel Bygrave, whom we consider one of the most deserving officers in the Bengal army. Our object is only to point out the absurdity of the regulations which, regardless of the length of time an officer may have served in the army, and of the services he may have rendered to the State, prevent him from visiting his native country without personal sacrifice, unless he submits to the force of producing a medical certificate which represents a man in a half dying state at the very period he is perhaps only suffering from debility or general weak health. The only excuse for such an anomaly, which we can possibly think of, must be based upon Scripture, which says—"In the midst of life we are in death."—*Hurkaru*, April 27th.

**REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES STIRLING** has arrived at Singapore. He succeeds Sir Fleetwood Pellew, recalled.

**MR. CECIL BEADON**, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, proceeds to England on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Bengal* on her next trip, and will probably be absent from India for some six or seven months.

**BABOO PROSONOCOMAR TAGORE**.—A rumour is afloat in the native quarters that Baboo Prosonocomar Tagore has been offered the appointment of sadder judge on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month.

**MOOLTAN, 13TH APRIL**.—The weather here is delightful. Thermometer in-doors, without punkah, 80 degrees. Races and archery meetings are the order of the day for next week. A grand wedding is to come off in a few days,—the gallant Commandant of the 6th Irregular Cavalry to the lovely, &c., &c., &c., daughter of our worthy Deputy Commissioner.

**RIVER STEAMERS**.—The *Delhi Gazette* notices, that the I. G. S. N. Company have abandoned Allahabad as the terminus for their operations. The increasing shallowness of the river compels them to select a station further to the south.

**DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY** is compelled by over exertion and stretch of mind to quit his electric undertakings, and seek for health in the hills.

**DR. MOUAT**.—The members of the Bethune Society met on Saturday night, to present Dr. Mouat, the founder of the institution, with a testimonial and address. The testimonial was a silver inkstand, and the address alluded in feeling terms to the aid he had rendered the society, and the advantage it had derived from his energy, perseverance, and tact. Dr. Mouat in reply, stated his motives in the formation of the society, and predicted that it would yet become an instrument of extended influence, would yet "knit in closer, and more friendly union, the sons of the soil with the strangers from the far west."

**BANK OF BENGAL**.—The election of Mr. Maples, a civilian attached to the General Treasury, as Secretary to the Bank of Bengal in succession to Mr. Grey, who has been appointed Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, has led to some discussion. The Governor-General objected to it on the general principle, that the post in question ought not to be held by a civilian, and, moreover, for the especial reason, that Mr. Maples could not be spared at present at the Treasury. The Bank directors having, however, represented the inconvenience to which the Bank would be placed if their choice was interfered with, his Lordship gave way to their request, and allowed Mr. Maples to accept of the office for which he has been selected.

**THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT**.—The Commissary-General, whilst indefatigable in his exertions to instil efficiency and economy into every branch of the department over which he presides, is at the same time determined that the Commissariat shall no longer be blamed for the omissions and Commissions of others. It is undeniable that in the issue of rations as much depends upon the receiver as on the supplier, and that unless the former takes the trouble of seeing that he actually gets what he is entitled to, all the vigilance on the part of the Executive Commissariat officer will not prevent abuse. To attain, therefore, the co-operation of those most interested in the supply, the Governor-General, on raising the general standard of rations, passed an order for the due supervision on the part of commanding officers of all rations supplied by the Commissariat, and, as the most effectual means of securing really good and wholesome provisions, it was intimated that any fines levied upon contractors for supplies rejected by a committee, would be paid over to the commanding officer on behalf of the men of his regiment. A subsequent order further requested that on each occasion it should be stated at whose request such committee was convened. It appears, however, that these orders issued by the Governor-General at the suggestion of Major Ramsay, and subsequently republished in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, were but partially attended to; for we observe in the last orders by the C. C. that his Excellency, in consequence of a complaint preferred by the Commissary-General, again calls upon commanding officers strictly to conform to the above orders. This is taking the proper course; for surely since Government has voluntarily raised the standard of rations, and shown its readiness to pay liberal prices for good and wholesome articles, it would be too bad to see the attainment of that end defeated, and blame cast upon the Commissariat, merely because those whose special duty it is to supervise the quality of the rations issued do not take the trouble of seeing the orders of Government properly attended to. To us it appears a very material point that it should be shown at whose request committees of the kind referred to are convened, because it will afford a criterion as to which party watches more zealously the quality of the provisions,—the officer supervising the receipts, or the executive by whose orders they are issued. If the soldiers henceforth get any inferior article of rations, it will be no longer the fault of the Commissariat.

—Hurkaru.

**MR. LIEUT.-COL. CAUTLEY**.—The sheriff has been requested to convene a public meeting for the purpose of marking a sense of duty towards Lieut.-col. Cautley for his eminent services in connection with the Ganges Canal. The sheriff has, in compliance with the requisition, called upon the inhabitants of Calcutta to meet at the Town Hall, on the 29th April.

**MR. HORDAY** has been employed to survey the whole of the province of Martaban, for the purpose of preparing a map.

**DACOITS**.—The *Citizen* reports that Mr. Samuells, late magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, placed a police station within the compound of a native Baboo. The excuse was that the Baboo protected dacoits. The Government of Bengal rescinded the order, and the *Citizen* approves of the rebuke. In this, as in a recent case, the real question at issue is lost sight of. If the country is to be cleared of dacoits, those who harbour them must be punished severely. At present they invariably escape upon appeal.

**BRIGADIER WILLIAMS**.—We observe, it is stated that Brigadier Williams is to command in Northern and Western Pegu, though Sir S. Steele will obtain the command of the entire division. Brigadier Williams has passed the greater portion of his official career in Burmah, is thoroughly acquainted with the language, and we believe, raised and organized the first Pegu levy.

**POSTAL REPORT**.—The Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces has published the final report of Mr. Riddell, now director-general of the Indian Post-office. Mr. Riddell was post-master general of Agra for nine years. In that time, the revenue increased from Rs. 5,56,000 to Rs. 8,36,000. The number of post-offices, which in 1845 was 138, was 247 in 1853. The number of miles of mail-road was more than doubled. It is now 13,884. The number of miles on which the post is carried in carts has been increased more than five fold. It is now 2,500. Passengers are allowed to travel by banghy vans, the Government bullock trains have been organized, district dawks have been made available to the public, and travellers' bungalows have been rendered comfortable as circumstances will permit. Mr. Riddell has deserved well of the state.

**AGRA**.—The following is from our Agra correspondent, dated April 21:—"The weather is not quite so seasonable as it ought to be at this time of the year, hence a little sickness is prevalent in the city—ophthalmia, small-pox, fever, &c., but no fatal cases. It has been cloudy, and we had a little drizzle on Thursday, but the sky is clear again. You may have heard from some of the Agra papers about a row in the civil lines. It arose from the following circumstances and between the following parties: William Christian Watson, Esq. the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the celebrated character who has only just now had a tussle with Mr. Newton, whose case the *Englishman* has espoused, for a report having been circulated by one Mr. R. Smith—once an assistant in the same office, but now resigned—to the effect that some private examination-papers were in the hands of the public, was ordered not to enter the precincts of the Court, for the reason that Mr. S. refused giving up the name of the party who was in possession of the questions, except upon conditions. The order was to the Nazim, *kutcherry men must see do*. The word *kutcherry* was not sufficiently explicit. Mr. W. meant to say *dustur*, i.e. not to allow him to come to the office, the writing department. The very day the order was issued, Mr. S. was informed of it by some friend, on which he wrote a protest, asking Mr. W.'s authority to stop him from attending the Court. He wrote a private letter at the same time to a friend in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, stating that if Mr. W. did not mind, that he would show him the weight of his arms by leaving some indelible marks on him at any cost. Mr. S. like the Irishman, became the bearer of both his own letters, and when he came to the Court, he took from his pocket the private note instead of the protest, and presented it to Mr. W., who did not wait to see the address, but opened and read the letter, which he at once presented to the judges of the Court, who, I am told, requested Mr. S. to withdraw the expressions contained in his note; but he doggedly refused doing so, labouring under the impression that it was the protest. The judges, therefore, told Mr. W. to go to the magistrate at once for redress. On Mr. W. driving off, Mr. S. drew from his pocket the other note, and to his astonishment and utter confusion found that it was not the protest, but the private letter that he had handed to Mr. W. Mr. S. then proceeded to the house of his brother. He had been there but a few hours, when the kotwal, with a number of burkundazes, surrounded the house, and requested him to come out to meet a summons from the magistrate. Mr. S. declined, and his brother gave security for his appearance at the Fouzdarry on the day appointed. The case has since come on. We thought there would be a great bobbery, but it was very coolly wound up. Mr. S. was only bound down in two snreties of Rs. 200 each to keep the peace. Mr. Smith has, I hear, gone to join the *Central Star*.—Hurkaru, April 27.

**BARRACKPORE.**—The following is from our Barrackpore correspondent:—"Another detachment of the 67th left yesterday. I fancy the head-quarters will be detained sometime longer as there are no government steamers available. Did I tell you that two large boats laden with clothing and arms belonging to the regiment, were lost in the bore? They were warned to keep out in the middle of the stream, but would not do so, and the consequence was that the first boat was lifted completely on the top of the other, and both went down. I believe some of the arms and clothing were saved, but the greater portion was lost. Lieut. Glubb, 37th N.I., and Lieut. Rutherford, 33rd, have volunteered their services for Burmah to escort the remaining squadrons of the 8th irregulars. Lieut.-Col. Wheler is at present in command of the station. I believe Brigadier Warren expects to be re-posted, but I think he labours under a delusion. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief could not rescind his order, considering the circumstances under which it was issued. I say circumstances, as transferring a brigadier from one station to another, without any cause being assigned in the order, I mean such as ('at his own request') leads to the inference that there is something which it is not expedient to disclose. However, we shall see. The barometer has fallen again to 29.600. I dare say we shall have another storm; it looks cloudy to the southward. However pleasant the weather may be, I fear that it is not healthy. I hear that there is a good deal of cholera about. Ensign Sharpe, of the 72nd, had a severe fall from his horse, and being rather of the 'heavy dragoon order' has suffered much from his close acquaintance with 'mother earth.' Major Boscowen, of the 54th, retires in June next. I have more to communicate, but will defer it for a few days."—*Hurkaru*, April 24.

**MOORSHEDEABAD.**—ALLOW me to state that myself and the dependents of the Nizamut are very grateful to you for having, through the medium of your paper, brought to the notice of the Governor-General, some of the wicked acts of the mercenary eunuchs. A few days ago they were discharged and sent away from Moorshehabad, but the two favourites of the Nawab Nazim, Ahsan Ally and Nasir Ally, who have secured the greater part of the money saved during the Nawab's minority by the carefulness of the late General Rasper, Governor-General's agent, and Tiery Saheb, one of the heads of the Nizamut service, threatened before they left Moorshehabad to spend every pice they have got, and fight out their rights in England. The two Feringhees, who took a very conspicuous part in protecting the eunuchs during their trial, have also been sent away, the former discharged from Mezkanah, and the latter order not to set his foot in the killah. Now about the new Dewan—the Nawab is disappointed in his expectations. He thought by appointing him he would try to screen the guilt of the eunuchs, and report of them favourably to government, and place them in their former position; but he being a man of good principles, tried his best to put down all mal-practices. A short time back he curtailed the expenses of the Tumboakkannah, an enormous allowance of Rs. 16 per day for the Nawab's paun and soopars, which has caused the displeasure of his Highness, and the reinstatement of the Naib Dewan, through whom the eunuchs got the Nawab's orders to the Dewan. This, of course, has made his situation very disagreeable, and no doubt he would have resigned his appointment had it not been for the removal of the eunuchs. I shall write to you again, and give you further information with regard to other matters."—*Englishman*, April 19.

**SUMBHULPORE.**—A private letter from Sumbhulpore mentions that there are as many as 1,500 men employed in the forests of that district cutting teak timber for the use of the railroad. Thus, one of the resources of India is being developed by the construction of the rail, another is likely to be so to a larger extent than at present, by the working of the coal-fields in the Damun-i-keh, in the Bhagulpore district, and we trust that the day is not far distant when the requirements of the rail in the shape of iron will be supplied from Indian mines.

**JESSORE, April 15.**—"Did you hear of the fearful circumstance which took place here on the evening of the 12th instant? We had a smart breeze about 8 p.m. at this factory, with six-tenths of rain; but it was quite different at a village half a mile distant from this. It is a small village in the middle of the Bhael, and right opposite my house; I can see the ruins from my verandah. A fearful blast of wind came roaring through the village, and carried away, in an instant, six houses, fourteen men, women, and children, and forty head of cattle. Next morning the dead bodies were found a long way off, some with arms and legs broken, and one man was carried away and dashed into the ground to the depth of two feet. Neither man nor beast survived the shock. Not only houses were carried away, but also the ground on which they stood was taken away. The fish were blown out of the water, and fell dead in the paddy fields; and all the grass and paddy which came in its way were torn out of the ground. The police people are holding an inquest on the dead; and every ryot in the

place is nearly frightened out of his wits. We had a bit of a storm yesterday evening, and could hear the ryots shouting and calling on heaven to protect them. I don't think that the space over which the hurricane passed could have been wider than twenty or thirty yards; and it must have expended its strength before reaching the other villages."—*Englishman*, April 21.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER, R. to be civ. and sess. judge of Allypore.  
BAX, J. H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Axsinghur till further orders, subject to the result of the recent exam. of assists. April 13.  
BROADHURST, W. H. to be register of deeds in district of Furrupore.  
BROWN, T. S. perm. to resign fr. end of April.  
EGERTON, P. H. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Delhi, April 19.  
FAGAN, G. S. to be sen. pol. mag. of Calcutta fr. May 1.  
GUBBINS, C. to be mag. and coll. of Muttra.  
HUDSON, C. H. to offic. as 2nd class prin. asst. to com. of Assam, and to civ. ch. of Cossiah and Jynteah hills fr. date of Rec. ch. of pol. agent's office.  
LEAN, J. to be civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapore.  
LOW, H. M. to be inspector of post-offices in Pegu.  
MACWHIRTER, J. P. to be mag. and coll. of Panceput fr. date of Prowett's resign.  
MARTIN, J. N. to be commis. for improvement of town of Gowhatty.  
MONEY, W. E. to be comm. of customs N.W. Provinces.  
MORGAN, R. B. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Delhi, April 19.  
SAUNDERS, R. F. to be an asst. com. in Punjab, posted to Simla, for 6 mo.  
SMITH, M. to be civ. and sess. judge of Futtahpore, to continue to offic. as judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat.  
THOMPSON, H. S. to be add. princ. sud. ameen of 34-Pargunnahs, but to act as princ. sud. ameen of Nuddes.  
WINGFIELD, C. J. to be mag. and coll. of Bijnote.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRADON, C. to England.  
BROWN, S. S. to May 1. prep. to resigning.  
BULLER, F. P. 1 mo.  
CHAPMAN, G. C. S. 1 mo.  
CLEVEY, T. G. 1 mo.  
DAVIES, R. H. 4 mo.  
EDMONDSTONE, G. F. 1 mo.  
FORBES, W. A. 6 weeks.  
GOULDSBURY, F. 1 mo.  
KNOTT, J. 1 month.  
MORRISSON, D. B. fr. April 10, 1854, to April 1, 1855, to hills N. of Deyrah.  
MUSPRATT, H. 1 mo.  
THORNHILL, M. B. 1 mo. fr. Apr. 1.  
WOODCOCK, E. E. 1 mo.  
WYLLY, E. M. 1 mo.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

GLADWIN, Rev. C. H. B. pl. at disp. of govr. of Prince of Wales Island for emp. at Singapore, v. Quartley.  
MALTRY, Rev. R. B. asst. chaplain, to be chaplain fr. Apr. 3.  
QUARTLEY, Rev. C. J. asst. chaplain, fr. Apr. 3, to be chaplain of Barrackpore.  
SHARPE, Rev. J. F. asst. chaplain, to be chaplain fr. Apr. 3.  
SLOGGETT, Rev. C. leave cancelled.  
WALLIS, Rev. A. W. to be chaplain at Prome.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ABBOTT, Maj. J. art. posted to 8th batt.  
ADAMS, Capt. R. R. 12th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its abs. fr. head qrs.  
ANDERSON, Lieut. col. W. C. B. art. posted to 6th batt.  
BARSTOW, Lieut. col. J. A. fr. 57th to 58th N.I.  
BARTLEMAN, Ens. J. having passed exam. on Dec. 20, to stand next below Ens. D. Macdonald, with rank fr. Oct. 20, 1853.  
BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 3rd Punjab cav. to offic. as comdt.  
BATTINE, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to act as int. and qr. mr. 5th L.C. as a special and temp. arrangement, April 13.  
BAZZLEY, Maj. F. R. art. posted to 7th batt.  
BECHER, 1st Lieut. D. W. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. to act as adj. 8th irr. cav. April 20.  
BENNETT, 2nd Lieut. W. H. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. to do duty with a detach. of his corps proceeding to the pres. in view to embarking for Burmah to join the reg. April 21.  
BOILEAU, Lieut. col. J. T. to be chief eng. N.W. prov.  
BRADFORD, Lieut. E. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. April 1, in suc. to Shaw, retired.

- BROOKE, Col. G. c.b. art. fr. 9th batt. to 1st brig.  
 BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 1st troop 3rd brig.  
 BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. E. P. engra. to proc. to Meerut, and join head qrs. of sappers and miners; to be an asst. exec. eng. in the 6th div. grand trunk road, April 19; passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 CADELL, Lieut. R. to act as adj. to Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. v. Campbell.  
 CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. G. art. fr. 8th to 6th batt.  
 CAULFIELD, 1st Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1853.  
 CAUTLEY, Lieut. col. P. T. art. fr. 6th to 1st batt.  
 CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. to act as adjt. 19th N.I. dur. abs. of Manning.  
 CHESTER, Ens. H. D. E. W. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 20.  
 COMBE, Brev. maj. H. T. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. perm. to ret. fr. serv. of E.I. Co. on pens. of a maj. fr. May 10, proc. to Van Diemen's Land.  
 CONRAN, Capt. H. M. art. fr. 6th co. 7th, to 3rd co. 8th batt.  
 COPLAND, Ens. A. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 14, 1854.  
 CORBETT, Lieut. A. F. 43rd N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Pogson.  
 COVENTRY, Col. C. 70th N.I. perm. to reside at Barrackpore, and draw his pay &c. fr. pres. pay mr.  
 DANIEL, Lieut. C. A. 8th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, old reg.  
 DANVERS, Ens. R. W. inf. to rank fr. March 4, 1854.  
 DAY, Lieut. col. E. F. art. posted to 1st brigade.  
 DICKEY, Maj. E. J. to be lieut. col. fr. April 15, 1854, in succ. to Palmer, dec.  
 DICKINS, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. to act as adj. to Mooltan div. v. Newall.  
 ECKFORD, Ens. A. H. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1854.  
 ELD, Brev. maj. L. P. D. 9th N.I. to com. of new fort at Bazeed Khail.  
 FAGAN, Ens. H. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 14, 1854.  
 FANSHAW, Capt. R. W. H. transfer. fr. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to invalids, to have effect fr. Oct. 1, 1854.  
 FARQUHARSON, Ens. C. M. to do duty with 46th N.I. at Dinapore; to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1854.  
 FISHER, Capt. G. A. 1st N.I. to com. of fort of Abazaie.  
 FLETCHER, Lieut. C. W. 48th N.I. to proc. to Rangoon in ch. of 4th and 5th troops, 8th irr. cav.  
 FORSTER, Capt. W. R. 2nd in com. Shekawattee bat. to act as commdt.  
 FORSTER, Lieut. T. E. to act as 2nd in comd. Shekawattee batt. in addit. to his other duties.  
 FRASER, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th, to 2nd comp. 6th batt.  
 FRASER, Capt. 2nd in com. to offic. as adjt. 4th Punjab cav.  
 FRASER, Lieut. E. engra. services pl. at disp. of Gov. N. W. P. for emp. under superint. of canals, April 21.  
 FULTON, Lieut. J. art. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. on Haree Doab canal.  
 GALLOWAY, Lieut. G. A. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. exam.  
 GAMBIE, Ens. C. H. F. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1854.  
 GARSTIN, Col. E. offic. chief eng. and *ex-officio* mem. of mil. board, to continue to perform duties of a mem. of mil. board.  
 GENESTE, 2nd Lieut. M. G. engra. passed colloq. exam.  
 GILLESPIE, 1st Lieut. A. 3rd, to assume command of 4th co. art. as a temp. arrangement, in addition to his other duties.  
 GOODWYN, Lieut. col. H. to be chief eng. lower provinces.  
 GORDON, Capt. G. 1st Seikh local inf. to relieve Capt. Fisher fr. com. of fort at Shubkuddur.  
 GORDON, Ens. F. I. C. 6th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 GOTT, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. to receive ch. of the div. pay office, and conduct duties of the same on responsibility of Maj. Burt, dep. pay mr. Sirhind div. April 21.  
 GOUGH, Corn. H. H. having passed exam. to stand next below Corn. B. Cuppage, with rank fr. Sept. 4, 1853.  
 GREME, Lieut. C. H. E. 5th N.I. has furnished the certificate of qualification as a surveyor, April 28.  
 GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. to assume ch. of the commissariat duties at Wuzerabad, as a special and temp. arrangement, in room of Bt. maj. Williamson, Apr. 13.  
 GRAHAM, Ens. G. F. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 14, 1854.  
 GRANT, Ens. R. J. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 4, 1854; to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. to ch. of post guns at Shahjehanpore.  
 GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. fr. 4th comp. 7th, to 6th comp. 8th batt.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. T. C. to ch. of post guns at Tahpoon.  
 HAY, Lieut. G. J. D. to offic. as 2nd in com. 18th irr. cav. v. Phillips.  
 HENDERSON, Ens. D. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1854.  
 HENNESSY, Ens. G. R. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 HEWETT, Ens. J. M. B. inf. to rank fr. March 4, 1854.  
 HOME, Brig. R. trans. fr. com. of station of Benares to com. of station of Barrackpore.  
 HUTHWAITE, Col. E. c.b. art. posted to 2nd brig.  
 INNES, Capt. P. 14th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 15, 1854, in suc. to Palmer, dec.  
 JACOB, Ens. H. J. C. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 14, 1854.  
 JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. E. B. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th batt. to 2nd troop 1st brig.  
 KNYVETT, Lieut. col. A. new promotion (on staff emp.), posted to 74th N.I.  
 LAWRENCE, Brig. H. posted to Lahore, in suc. to Tennant.  
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. fr. 58th to 57th N.I.; to be col. fr. April 15, 1854, in suc. to Palmer, dec.  
 LEES, Lieut. W. N. rec. ch. of office of Persian translator to Govt. of India, fr. Dr. A. Sprenger, April 18.  
 LLOYD, Col. G. W. A. c.b. 28th N.I. to temp. com. of Cawnpore div. with rank of brig.  
 LOCKWOOD, Corn. J. C. cav. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1854.  
 MACFARLANE, 2nd Lieut. C. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. and adjt. A. M. to act as 2nd in commd. 8th irr. cav. April 20.  
 MALLOCH, Capt. Z. M. art. fr. 3rd comp. 5th to 1st comp. 9th batt.  
 MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st, to 4th comp. 7th batt.  
 McDUGALL, Ens. C. A. 9th N.I. to be adjt. v. Campbell, proc. on leave.  
 McDOWELL, Lieut. G. vet. est. perm. to reside at Peshawur, and draw his pay, &c. fr. Rawul Pindie circle of payment.  
 METCALFE, Ens. H. D. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1854.  
 MONEY, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th, to 6th comp. 7th batt.  
 MYLNE, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. dep. comm. of ordnance, posted to the arsenal of Fort William.  
 NAPIER, Brev. lieut. col. R. to be chief eng. in the Punjab.  
 NICHOLL, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. 2nd troop, 1st brig. to 4th comp. 3rd batt. to be adjt. to Mooltan div.  
 NORMAN, Ens. F. B. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Apr. 15, in suc. to Palmer, dec.  
 NOWELL, Ens. R. N. 32nd N.I. to act. as adj. v. Bonamy, proc. on leave.  
 OAKLEY, Ens. H. E. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1854.  
 O'DOWDA, Ens. R. C. 72nd N.I. to proc. to Rangoon with Lieut. Fletcher, in ch. of 4th and 5th troops, 8th irr. cav.  
 PEARSON, Capt. H. E. 18th N.I. fr. Apr. 30 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.  
 PERREAU, Ens. M. C. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 PIERRY, Capt. H. J. 49th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Vincent.  
 POLLOCK, Col. Sir G. c.b. art. fr. 1st brig. to 9th batt.  
 POWELL, Lieut. T. E. 43rd N.I. to be adjt. v. Pogson, from Apr. 20.  
 PRENDERGAST, Corn. M. M. cav. to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1854; to do duty with 1st L. C. at Cawnpore.  
 PRIESTLEY, Lieut. A. G. offic. qr. mr. gen. to act as adjt. to 1. wing 41st N.I. at Mynpoorie, Apr. 21; to receive ch. of the station staff office fr. Lieut. Burrows, 54th N.I.  
 PRIOR, Brev. maj. C. 64th N.I. posted to Lahore div.  
 READE, Ens. F. fr. 34th to 57th N.I. at Lahore, as 3rd ens.  
 REMINGTON, Ens. A. G. fr. 4th to 12th N.I. as 4th ens.  
 RICHARDS, Cornet W. J. S. 5th L.C. passed colloq. exam.  
 RICHARDSON, Capt. J. F. irr. cav. to offic. as commdt. 8th irr. cav. Apr. 20.  
 ROSS, Ens. S. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1854.  
 ROWCROFT, Lieut. G. C. 41st N.I. to be qr. mr. Kelat i Ghilzie regt. v. Campbell.  
 RYVES, Capt. W. H. com. 18th irr. cav. to ch. of adjt.'s office.  
 SALUSBURY, Capt. F. O. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1853; to act as detach. staff to Bengal troops, and gar. st. to Bengal and Madras troops at Rangoon.  
 SCONCE, Ens. H. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1854.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Adams, prom.  
 SEWELL, Ens. R. M. 71st N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 SHAW, Capt. R. 23rd N.I. perm. to retire from the service of the Company on pension of his rank, fr. April 1, 1854, for the purpose of settling in one of the Australian colonies.  
 SHEPHERD, Lieut. J. T. 7th L.C. passed colloq. exam.  
 SHERER, Lieut. col. G. M. (on furl.) fr. 71st N.I. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. April 19.  
 SHERER, Lieut. J. F. Sylhet lt. inf. to rec. ch. of adj. office fr. Lieut. Raban.  
 SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. to offic. as 2nd in command 4th Punjab cav.  
 SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. C. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, in suc. to Shaw, retired.  
 SMITH, Lieut. col. L. H. 5th L.C. trans. to inv. est. fr. April 1.  
 SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 2nd in com. 16th irr. cav. to perform duties of adj. v. Urmston.  
 SMITH, Ens. M. G. 59th N.I. to act as adj. v. Presgrave.  
 STALLARD, 1st Lieut. S. art. to ass. ch. of 4th comp. 4th batt.  
 STAPLES, Lieut. T. 58th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs.  
 STEEL, Lieut. col. J. c.b. in civil employ, fr. 2nd Bengal fus. to 71st N.I. April 19.  
 STORY, Lieut. col. P. F. c.b. to be brevet col. fr. Feb. 1.  
 STUART, Ens. H. B. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1854; to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 SWINLEY, Maj. G. H. art. fr. 7th batt. to 1st brig.

SYERS, Col. J. D. new promotion (on furl.), posted to 33rd N.I. April 20.  
 THAIN, Ens. A. S. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 20.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 1st N.I. to rejoin his reg.  
 TOONE, Capt. J. H. L. M. 2nd L.C. perm. to ret. fr. the serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of his rank, fr. May 2.  
 TRAIL, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. fr. 1st to 4th comp. 5th batt.  
 TUCKER, 2nd Lieut. W. R. engs. passed colloq. exam.  
 TULLOCH, Ens. F. D. 48th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 TULLOH, Ens. M. H. 16th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Dansey.  
 TWEMLOW, Col. G. art. posted to 8th batt.  
 VOYLE, Capt. G. E. art. posted to 4th comp. 2nd batt.  
 WADDY, Capt. W. P. art. posted to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.  
 WARD, Ens. E. inf. to rank fr. Feb. 20.  
 WARREN, Brig. G. trans. fr. com. of station of Barrackpore to com. of station of Benares.  
 WELSH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. art. fr. 5th comp. 8th to 4th comp. 5th batt.  
 WHISH, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 19.  
 WINNIETT, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 WOOD, Lieut. A. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 15, 1854, in suc. to Palmer, dec.  
 WROUGHTON, Lieut. H. R. 40th N.I. to act as adjt. to wing of corps at Rangoon.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 ARTILLERY.

FRANKS, R. R. April 17. MALLOCK, H. A. April 17.  
 RAYNSFORD, E. C. W. April 17.

INFANTRY.

CHALMERS, W. A. April 17. DRUMMOND, W. L. P. April 17.  
 DANVERS, R. W. April 17. GRANT, A. P. April 17.  
 HEWETT, J. N. April 17.

BRIGADE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. J. art. 8 mos. fr. March 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old reg.  
 ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. D. C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, Meerut, and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. 7th L.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. 12th N.I. fr. Feb. 28 to Nov. 15, in ext. to Landour and Deyrah, on m.c. old rules.  
 BACON, Lieut. F. R. 22nd N.I. fr. April 12 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Simla, old rules.  
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. E. T. 64th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old rules.  
 BAKER, Ens. T. N. 31st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Indore.  
 BARBER, Lieut. R. T. H. 63rd N.I. fr. Jan. 4 to Jan. 30, to Meerut.  
 BARBER, Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Bhagulpore, old rules.  
 BAX, Lieut. G. L. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mirzapore.  
 BEAN, Lieut. C. C. 25th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. new reg.  
 BOULTON, Lieut. A. J. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.  
 BROWN, 2nd Lieut. W. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.  
 BURT, Brev. maj. H. W. 46th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 8, to pres. on m.c. old reg. prep. to app. for leave to sea.  
 BYGRAVE, Lieut. col. B. 3rd Eur. regt. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old reg.  
 CAUTLEY, Brev. maj. G. 8th L.C. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla, old reg.  
 CLOGSTOUN, Lieut. E. L. 34th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, old reg.  
 CONNOLLY, Lieut. C. vet. est. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla.  
 CRAIGIE, Ens. F. J. 21st N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old reg.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. to May 15, in ext.  
 DENNISS, 1st Lieut. A. D. art. 3 mo. fr. March 3, to pres. old reg.  
 DENNIS, Capt. J. B. 2nd in com. Kotah contingent, 3 mo. fr. April 30, to Nynee Tal.  
 DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 4, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 DYKE, Capt. A. H. 25th N.I. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe, new reg.  
 EDMONSTONE, Capt. T. N. 4th L.C. fr. April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and Murree, old rules.  
 FARQUHARSON, unposted Ens. C. M. fr. April 10 to Oct. 10, to Bhagulpore.  
 FISHER, Ens. H. T. N. 30th N.I. 6 mo. from April 15, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 GAITSKELL, Brev. maj. F. art. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Cashmere, old reg.  
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. F. exec. offr. 2nd div. Lahore and Peshawar road, 1 mo.  
 GLANVILLE, 2nd Lieut. G. J. 2nd Bengal fus. 3 mo. to presidency, on m.c.  
 GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, old reg.  
 GORDON, Lieut. F. D. leave cancelled.  
 GORDON, Ens. A. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, old reg.

HAMILTON, Lieut. J. C. 8th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Lahore and Simla.  
 HANMER, Lieut. F. H. 34th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, old reg.  
 HASSELL, Capt. C. 48th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Nursingpore, old reg.  
 HIND, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. leave canc.  
 HOLROYD, Ens. W. R. M. fr. April 5 to July 16, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.  
 JAMES, Capt. H. C. 32nd N.I. 5 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta.  
 LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. E. 9th N.I. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c. old reg.  
 MELVILLE, Brig. gen. H. V. R.C.B. comm. Sirhind div. to Nov. 1, to remain at Jullundur, and visit Simla.  
 MIDDLETON, Ens. C. F. 40th N.I. fr. March 27, in ext. to remain at Dinapore.  
 MOIR, Capt. G. art. 2 mo. fr. March 15, in ext. to remain at Angur, and visit Bombay.  
 O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, old reg.  
 PARBY, Ens. B. T. R. 7th N.I. leave canc.  
 PEARSE, Capt. J. L. 5th N.I. ret. to duty March 31.  
 PIERSON, Ens. W. S. 54th N.I. to March 10, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.  
 PLATT, Lieut. col. J. 23rd N.I. fr. Apr. 1 to June 20, to Terai, old reg.  
 POGSON, Ens. G. R. 55th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe on furl. on m.c. new reg.  
 RANKEN, Capt. G. 69th N.I. fr. May 1 to July 30, to pres. old reg. prep. to app. for perm. to ret.  
 RATTRAY, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. fr. Apr. 25 to July 25, to presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, old reg.  
 ROBINSON, Lieut. J. I. 8th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Cashmere, old reg.  
 ROWSTONE, Lieut. E. C. 9th N.I. fr. March 21 to Apr. 15, to Murree, old reg.  
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. est. 5 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 SEWELL, Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 15, to rem. at pres.  
 SHAW, Capt. R. 23rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to pres. on m.c. old reg.  
 SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. 23rd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla, old reg.  
 TEMPLE, Lieut. H. J. 6th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Calcutta and Berhampore, old reg.  
 TEMPLE, Ens. A. B. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, old reg.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. H. L. 68th N.I. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old reg.  
 TURNBULL, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 TURNBULL, Lieut. and Brev. capt. A. D. engs. supt. of canals W. of Jumna, 6 mo. to enable him to adjust his accounts, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 TURNER, Capt. F. art. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old reg.  
 TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 20, to Murree, on m.c. old reg.  
 TWYCCROSS, Lieut. W. S. 73rd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 VETCH, Brev. maj. H. 54th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe on furl. new reg.  
 WALCOTT, Ens. E. Y. 57th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Landour and presidency.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. L. H. 6th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Ghazepore.  
 WILLIAMSON, Brig. C. D. c.b. 1 year fr. April 1, to Cashmere, Mussoorie, and pres. on m.c. old reg. prep. to app. for leave to sea.  
 WODEHOUSE, Ens. F. A. 22nd N.I. fr. Feb. 10 to April 1, in ext.; to remain at pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Assist. surg. W. H. to join and resume med. ch. of 20th N.I.  
 ANDERSON, Surg. F. M.D. 13th N.I. to offic. as supt. surg. Dinapore div. until arrival of Supt. surg. Tohe.  
 ATKINSON, Assist. surg. R. J. to perform duties of gar. surg. at Chunar, dur. abs. of Tweddell on leave.  
 ATKINSON, Surg. A. R. M.D. to proc. to Bazeed Khail, and relieve Assist. surg. Adley.  
 BEATSON, Assist. surg. W. B. to make over ch. of civ. stat. of Rangoon to Assist. surg. J. B. Scriven.  
 BOUSFIELD, Assist. surg. T. G. posted to 1st Oude local inf. v. Nasmith, prom.  
 BOYCOTT, Assist. surg. T. to offic. as assay master of the Calcutta mint dur. abs. of Dr. Dodd, April 12.  
 BROUGHAM, Surg. J. P. M.D. posted to 67th N.I. pres. to Benares.



**BOCKLE**, Assist. surg. H. B. 15th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 10th L.C. and 1st irr. cav. dur. abs. of Crawford.  
**BUTT**, Assist. surg. W. B. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to proc. to Meeay-day, and assume med. ch. of the detach. of the corps there.  
**CANNON**, Asst. surg. H. M. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. sappers and miners, fr. April 1.  
**CHALDECOTT**, Asst. surg. F. J. M.D. to do du. with art. div. to proceed and join the Lahore circle of med. superintendence.  
**COLE**, Asst. surg. J. J. to asst. med. ch. 9th N.I.  
**CROZIER**, Surg. A. W. fr. 67th to 50th N.I. at Benares.  
**CUNNINGHAM**, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. fr. 39th to 57th N.I. at Lahore, April 21.  
**CURRIE**, Asst. surg. G. V. to rank fr. Jan. 14, 1854.  
**DE RENZY**, Asst. surg. A. G. C. Pegu lt. inf. to med. ch. of head qrs. staff, Pegu div.  
**DICKINSON**, Asst. surg. J. E. rec. med. ch. of jail and civ. estab. at Rangoon on Feb. 21.  
**DUCA**, Asst. surg. T. to rank fr. Jan. 4, 1854.  
**DUTHOIT**, Asst. surg. T. J. to take ch. of med. stores fr. W. B. Beaton, and perf. mil. du. of that officer.  
**ELLIOT**, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Feb. 14, 1854.  
**EWART**, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with 40th N.I.  
**FARNCOMBE**, Asst. surg. T. B. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1854.  
**GIBSON**, Surg. A. 65th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 1st Eur. fus. at Meeaday, held by Asst. surg. Stewart.  
**GRAHAM**, Asst. surg. H. W. to rank fr. Feb. 14, 1854.  
**GREENHOW**, Asst. surg. H. M. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1854.  
**GUISE**, Surg. J. A. 2nd gren. N.I. to make over ch. of jail and civ. estab. at Etawah to Surg. Macdonald, April 21.  
**HARE**, Surg. E. to med. ch. of commissariat and public estab. at Thymetew.  
**HICKMAN**, Vet. surg. T. to proc. to Umballah and join 3rd brig. h. art.  
**JOHNSON**, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and 18th irr. cav. v. Nisbett.  
**KENSKY**, Surg. R. B. 44th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 13th N.I.  
**KNIGHT**, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. to relieve Asst. surg. Atkinson fr. med. ch. of detach. of 4th batt. of art. in progress to Lahore fr. Peshawar.  
**LAMB**, Asst. surg. M. B. to rank fr. Feb. 14, 1854.  
**LAURENCE**, Asst. surg. J. J. T. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1854.  
**MAINA**, Asst. surg. T. 62nd N.I. to med. duties of staff at Meerat, dur. abs. of Hunter.  
**MACKINNON**, Surg. C. art. to med. ch. of estab. attached to the expense mag. percussion-cap manufactory, detach. of N.I. on duty, and the non-commissioned staff at Dum-Dum, with effect fr. Feb. 15.  
**MACLEAN**, Asst. surg. L. H. J. to rank fr. Jan. 14, 1854.  
**MORGAN**, Asst. surg. R. B. to rank fr. Feb. 4, 1854.  
**MORTON**, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 4th tr. 2nd brig. h. art. Apr. 20.  
**NAISMITH**, Surg. G. M.D. posted to 61st N.I. at Lucknow.  
**O'BRIEN**, Asst. surg. P. passed colloq. exam.  
**O'DONEL**, Asst. surg. F. H. to rank fr. Jan. 14, 1854.  
**PATON**, Surg. G. M.D. 26th N.I. services pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. in view of his being appt. to office as post mr. gen. N.W.P.  
**PHILLIPS**, Vet. surg. J. perm. to res. app. in stud. dept. pl. at disp. of C-in-C.  
**RAY**, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. to aff. med. aid to left wing, 12th N.I.  
**SCRIVEN**, Asst. surg. J. B. civ. surg. at Rangoon, to assu. med. ch. of detail hosp. on dep. of E. Hare with 1st Eur. reg.  
**SIMPSON**, Asst. surg. B. passed colloq. exam.; to relieve Asst. surg. Thring fr. med. ch. of 10th irr. cav.  
**TAYLOR**, Asst. surg. E. to afford med. aid to 50th N.I.  
**THORP**, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Purneah.  
**TIERNY**, Asst. surg. J. F. to proc. and join the Lahore circle of medical superintendence, April 19.  
**WEBB**, Asst. surg. C. K. fr. 57th N.I. to 5th troop 1st brig. h. art. at Rawul Pindee.  
**WELLS**, Surg. W. W. posted to 48th N.I.  
**WHITE**, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 13th to 10th irr. cav. v. Thring.  
**WILSON**, Surg. T. W. M.D. services pl. temp. at disp. of gov. of Bengal.  
**WILSON**, Dr. T. W. to office as civ. surg. of Moorsheadabad dur. abs. of Dr. A. Kean.  
**WOOD**, Surg. J. 56th, to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 28th N.I. at Umballah, April 20.  
**WRENCH**, Asst. surg. T. G. to aff. med. aid to civil station and jail of Hurreepore (Hazarah), with effect fr. Jan. 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 BARNARD, G. April 17. | GRANT, N. J. April 26.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**CLARK**, Surg. H. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old reg.  
**DODS**, Surg. J. assay master of the Calcutta mint, 2 yrs. to England on m.c. making over ch. of his office to Assist. surg. T. Boycott.  
**JEFFERY**, Vet. surg. T. W. 9th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 17, to pres.  
**KEAN**, Surg. A. M.D. 6 mo. to Mauritius on m.c.  
**MADDEN**, Surg. C. 24th N.I. fr. Jan. 24, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c. old reg.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## STAFF.

Major C. R. Young, Royal art. to be mil. sec. and off. as private sec. and Capt. J. W. Hay, 70th lt. to be a.-d.-c. to gov. of Madras.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Capt. J. R. H. Rose, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla; Brev. major R. A. Yule, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla; Lieut. H. A. Sarel, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla; Capt. H. L. Payne, to May 15, in ex. on m.c.; Capt. W. Drysdale, 6 mo. to Simla; Capt. A. E. Steele, 6 mo. to Cashmere, Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. J. G. Willis, 6 mo. to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah. 10th Hussars. Lieut. Wirgman, April 15 to May 31, to Mahabeshwur; Lieut. Rosser, to act as riding mast. dur. abs. of Wirgman.—14th Lt. Drag. Major J. H. Goddard and Capt. A. Scudamore, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.

## INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. col. H. W. Hartley, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Major E. H. Greuthed, to April 30; Lieut. R. W. Woods, to May 24, to Calcutta; Lieut. R. B. Stowards, April 1 to Sept. 30, to Mussoorie; Capt. C. S. Hext passed as surveyor.—10th. Lieut. G. C. Bartholomew, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere; Ens. F. B. Sandwith, 6 mo. to Cashmere and Ladak; Ens. F. Beatty, 6 mo. to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Major W. Penwick, April 18 to Oct. 17, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. J. M. Smyth, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree, Cashmere, and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. S. H. M. Eaton, 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Simla, on m.c.—22nd. Lieuts. H. A. M. Deane, W. Couch, and A. L. Monck, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. W. Cairncross, April 1 to Sept. 30, to Murree and Cashmere; Assistant surgeon A. L. Adams, to August 31, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieutenant C. M. G. Quantrell, from 98th, to Simla, who exchanges; Col. Boileau, May 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla; Capt. N. N. Nuggur, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Dobyns, to July 20.—21st. Lieut. col. A. G. Blackford, Apr. 1 to Oct. 31, to Lahore; Lieut. col. A. G. Skurray, 6 mo. to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Capt. R. A. Croker, Lieuts. H. J. Hinde, W. P. Hill, S. C. Head, and P. F. White, Apr. 20 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. R. G. A. de Montmorency, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Ens. T. Madden, Apr. 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Maj. B. Woodhouse, 6 mo. to Cashmere and Simla; Asst. surg. A. W. Thompson, Apr. 1 to Nov. 15, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. col. Ellice, April 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie, on m.c.; Lieut. J. T. Tovey, pl. at disp. of Govt. for dep. for empl. and civ. eng. in the Punjab.—29th. Lieut. J. T. James, to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Almorah and Nainee Tal, on m.c.—32nd. Capt. C. Clappcott, 6 mo. to hills n. of Simla.—43rd. Lieut. A. G. E. Morley, 2 yrs. to England.—52nd. Capt. G. P. Heathcote, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. C. D. Coote, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. C. H. Crosse, 5 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. F. A. Champion, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. F. Eteson, 5 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. T. R. Gibbons, 5 mo. to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. T. H. Smith, 1 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Lieut. col. Spence, 3 mo. to Calcutta and to England, to join 2nd batt.; Major H. Bingham, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah; Major the Hon. H. L. Powys, to Jan. 28, 1855; Lieut. F. Dawson, 6 mo. to Chumha; Lieut. F. Dawson, passed as surveyor; Lieut. J. P. Battersby, passed as surveyor; Asst. surg. W. J. Macfarlane, 6 mo. to Cashmere.—61st. Capt. R. C. Dudgeon, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree and Cashmere; Capt. D. R. Crossdale, 5 mo. to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. H. Brackenbury, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. G. A. Bace, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree, Cashmere, and Kote Kangra; Lieut. T. E. Gordon, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Asst. surg. R. McNab, 3 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. col. Jones, leave canc. fr. March 31; Lieut. T. M. Moore, 6 mo. to Simla and Subathoo; Lieut. T. Gabbett, to Oct. 15, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. Payn, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. R. R. Daly, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere; Ens. R. Hutton, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere; Ens. W. C. Garde, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere.—70th. Major G. Durnford, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah; Capt. G. Ryan and A. J. O. Rutherford, and Lieut. W. F. T. Marshall, 6 mo. to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. R. Whigham and Ens. J. W. Madden, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. W. W. Lynch, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Nainee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah. 70th. Lieut. col. T. Chute, May 10 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah; Lieut. C. A. P. James, to May 31, in ext.; Ens. E. C. H. Tovey, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree and Sealcode.—74th. Lieut. R. H. D. Lowe, May 5 to Nov. 4, to rem. in England.—75th. Capt. A. T. Hotham, to July 15; Lieut. W. J. J. Smith, R. P. O'Shea, and J. R. Turnbull, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. col. R. D. Hallifax, May 5 to Oct. 31, to Murree.—78th. Lieut. W. B. C. A. Parker, to June 29, 1855, in ext. to rem. in England.—81st. Lieut. col. J. H. Stewart, Major H. E. Sorrell, Capt. F. E. Sorrell, S. J. Skerry, S. W. B. Browne, and Lieuts. W. E. Todd, G. Betts, C. Hunter, and H. A. Chichester, 6 mo. to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.—84th. Ens. H. Currie, to be lieut. fr. April 6, v. MacMahon, ret.—87th. Lieut. W. B. Graham, E. H. J. Meredyth, and A. Butler, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Lieut. R. Carter, to April 30, on m.c.—96th. Capt. E. Croker, 6 mo. to Cashmere; Ens. G. J. Thompson,

June 1, on m.o.—98th. Capt. F. H. Crawford, 6 mo. to Madras; Capt. E. J. Ellerman, 1 year to N. S. Wales; Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, 6 mo. to Kussowlie; Lieut. R. C. Sladen, fr. 22nd, v. Quanttrille, who exc.; Ens. G. F. Webster, 6 mo. to Nainee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah; Ens. C. Mills, to Sept. 27, to Darjeeling.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, wife of L. s. at Calcutta, April 21.  
CLARKE, wife of R. G. c.s. s. at Bellary, April 9.  
COOPER, wife of A. H. s. at Calcutta, April 13.  
CRIPPS, wife of Capt. 26th L.I. s. at Peshawur, April 26.  
CROZIER, wife of Asst. surg. W. d. at Jubulpore, April 22.  
DOLBY, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, April 15.  
HALLIDAY, wife of the Hon. F. J. d. at Allipore, April 26.  
HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. J. J. 2nd N.I. d. at Chickulda, April 14.  
HUTCHINSON, Mrs. L. W. d. still-born, at Berhampore, April 20.  
LANE, wife of Lieut. H. 5th L.C. d. at Ferozepore, April 10.  
LYALL, wife of James, s. at Darjeeling, April 7.  
MIDDLETON, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, April 24.  
MUSPRATT, wife of H. c.s. s. at Fort William, April 21.  
NEUBOLT, wife of Capt. G. d. at Calcutta, April 26.  
NORMAN, wife of Lieut. H. W. twins, at Peshawur, Apr. 26.  
ROTTON, wife of the Rev. J. E. W. M.A. d. at Meerut, Apr. 24.  
SHOULDHAM, Mrs. W. J. s. at Calcutta, Apr. 17.  
SUTHERLAND, the lady of J. M. s. at Chupra, Apr. 16.  
TEIL, wife of T. d. at Kidderpore, Apr. 15.  
VANSPALL, Mrs. W. P. s. at Calcutta, Apr. 24.  
WILLES, wife of Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Apr. 20.  
WITHECOMBE, wife of Dr. d. at Darjeeling, Apr. 17.  
YERBURY, wife of J. B. s. at Meean Meer, Apr. 26.

## MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, Ens. F. 42nd L.I. to Eliza Louisa, d. of the late Maj. K. Campbell, 45th N.I. at Benares, April 29.  
CLARKE, Lieut. D. S. 73rd N.I. to Catherine E. P. d. of the late J. H. Swinhoe, at Seetapore, April 18.  
CURTIS, Lieut. J. C. 6th Irr. Cav. to Harriet, d. of Maj. G. W. Hamilton, at Mooltan, April 25.  
GILBERT, Lieut. E. O. K. 27th N.I. to Lydia, d. of the late G. Cash, at Fort William, April 24.  
MOORE, D. L. to Miss Chardon, at Zilla Gya, April 20.  
NUTTALL, Lieut. J. M. 6th N.I. to Emma, d. of the late Maj. J. Scote, 55th N.I. at Jamalpoor, April 19.  
SANDEMAN, D. to Theophila, d. of the late J. T. Twisden, at Calcutta, April 20.  
STRANGWAYS, Capt. G. 71st N.I. to Hamilton D. d. of A. Tovey, at Noorpore, April 21.  
WALKER, F. A. to Miss A. J. Berrill, at Serampore, April 18.

## DEATHS.

ACKLAND, Emma S. wife of H. at Colpitty, Aged 18.  
BECHER, W. A. inf. s. of Capt. at Simla, April 11.  
CASTELLO, Miss Mary J. at Calcutta, April 13.  
CROSSMAN, wife of Capt. F. 45th N.I. at Almorah, April 28.  
DENHAM, Catherine, widow of the late Capt. J. J. at Calcutta, aged 60, April 16.  
MANUAL, Mrs. T. at Dacca, aged 58, April 19.  
McIVER, Alex. J. s. of Kenneth, at Agra, April 26.  
ROSEBOOM, Alfred, inf. s. of the late Mr. at Calcutta, April 1.  
ROSEBOOM, Rachel, d. of G. H. at Calcutta, aged 11, April 20.  
SHOULDHAM, wife of W. J. at Calcutta, April 23.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

APRIL 19. Ocean Eagle, Boston; John Mathie, Ball, Liverpool; Cohota, Gerry, Sydney; Louis Cezard, Chatham, Cardiff.—20. Augustic, Perasso, Mauritius; Lotus, Leckie, San Francisco and Singapore.—21. Thomas Brocklebank, Rorison, Liverpool; Hamilla Mitchell, Bradley, New Plymouth; Gem of the Ocean, Crosby, Melbourne; Norden, Safstrom, London.—23. Perseverance, Madlock, Akrah.—24. Ocean Pearl, Sears, San Francisco and Singapore; Robert Morrison, Cumming, London; Frederick, McNalty, Liverpool and Sydney.—25. Catherine Apear, Fowler, Mauritius; Monsoon, McKenzie, London; Naid, Pechi, Maulmein.—26. Steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Maulmein and Rangoon; Fatta Salam, Jones, Penang; Tubal Cain, Boyd, Port Phillip; Piscataqua, Wendell, Boston and Madras.—28. Frank Johnson, Lothrop, Melbourne; Ville de Dunkerque, Versaille, Hartlepool; Anne Laing, Wright, Mauritius.—29. Enens, Wright, Mauritius; Rokeby, Patterson, London and Cape of Good Hope; Medica, Delanare, Marselles and Pondicherry; Malay, Hutchinson, Hobart Town.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cohota (April 18), from SYDNEY.—Mr. Rimbhall.  
Per Gem of the Ocean (April 21), from MELBOURNE.—Mr. Stevens.  
Per Lahore.—S. J. Bushby, Esq. ensign, and J. P. Bowling, asst.-surg.  
Per Lyman.—Mr. and Mrs. Crawley, and Rev. and Mrs. Douglas.  
Per steamer from HONG-KONG to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Stewart, and Mr. J. Otes.  
From SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. F. Fox, T. Marshall, and Mr. Jun, and Mrs. Hunt.  
From PENANG to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Stace, Mr. Duncanson, and Mr. Hoggan.  
Per Perseverance (April 23), from AKYAB.—Mrs. Lockwood and Mr. Richards.

Per Robert Morrison (April 24), from LONDON.—Mrs. Murray, Capt. Faddy, Asst. surg. Grant, Ens. Hudson, T. Murray, Esq. C. Money, D. McDougall, and 213 men.  
Per Monsoon.—Mr. Battye, Mrs. Chamberlain and daughter.  
Per Naid.—Mr. Booth.  
Per Frederick.—Mrs. McNalty and child.  
Per steamer Tenasserim (April 26), from MAULMEIN.—Lieut. col. Turton, Maj. Gerrard, Capt. Shakespeare, Raikes, Baugh, Borthwick, and Ferris; Lieut. Simmons, Jeffries, and Hunter; Ens. O'Dowda, Dr. Murchison, Surg. Oswald, Messrs. Mongomerie, Rymer, Gibson, Howe, Slater, Mendes, and Wright, Conductor James, wife, and 4 children, and Conductor Ross.  
Per Fatta Salam.—Mr. and Mrs. Minog and 2 children, and Mrs. Jones.  
Per Piscatagua.—Mrs. Mock, Rev. Brooks, Capt. Ryves, of the Madras army, Mrs. Ryves and 4 children, Lieut. Broughton of the 33rd M.N.I. and Mrs. Broughton.  
Per Tubal Cain (April 26), from PORT PHILIP.—Mr. Bayley, clerk.  
Per Frank Johnston.—Mr. Crosby.  
Per Medica.—Mr. Stefane.

## DEPARTURES.

APRIL 17. Steamer Calcutta, Goodall, Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—18. Arachne, King, Liverpool; Meloe, Durante, Bourbon; Triumph, Jackson, Mauritius; Lady Franklin, Smith, Boston; England, Garnett, London; Belle Creole, Delanere, Havre; Edward Marquard, Durnford, Penang and Singapore; Fatta Salam, Furness, Mauritius; Cambridge, Wilson, Liverpool.—20. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon and Maulmein; steamer Hindostan, Tronson, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, and Suez.—22. Steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon; Shoe Gong, Menilham, Rangoon; Valparaiso, Rennell, China; Clairvoyant, Sergeant, Mauritius; Negrais, Kidd, Maulmein; Hannah Salkeld, Cordiner, Liverpool; Paragon, Murch, Maulmein; steamer Pau Shun, Bart, Singapore and China.—23. Steamer Shanghai, Munro, Penang, Singapore, and Penang.—26. Henry IV, Maublanc, Mauritius and Bourbon; Aga Bahkur, Barnett, Rangoon; Armorique, —, for —; Alex. John Kerr, Dickson, Madras; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon.—29. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Shanghai (April 23), for PENANG.—Hon. Mr. E. A. Blundell. For SINGAPORE.—Rev. C. Gladwin, Lieut. gen. Jochnus, Mr. Aitkin, Mr. P. Mackinnon. For HONG-KONG.—Capt. Toogood and Dr. Huffleagle.  
Per steamer Bengal (April 29), for MADRAS.—Lieut. Jeffries, Asst. surg. Oswald and servant, Brevet capt. Shakspear. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Brooman, Mr. F. Pestonjee, Mrs. Pestonjee, Mr. D. F. Cama. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. col. Handscomb, Dr. Boll, Mr. Beadon, c.s.; Mr. Otis, Capt. Halkett, Capt. F. M. Fiscoimia, Lady Buller. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Lattey, Mr. Prowett, Mrs. Douglas, 3 children, and infant; Lieut. col. Bygrave, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Deans Campbell, Maj. J. Ramsay, Mr. Brown, c.s.; Mrs. Bryce, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Church and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, 2 children, and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 29, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 0	to 6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	Par.	
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	dis. 0 6	.. 0 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	Par. to 2 as. prem.	

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. ..	2600 to 2650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. ..	790 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. ..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	.. ..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	6 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 12	.. 16 8	
Gold Dust	..... 13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..... 225 12	.. 226 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 223 12	.. 224 4	
Sovereigns	..... 10 0	.. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 0	.. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 6	.. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l. to 7l. 5s.; to Liverpool, nominal.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 29).—In Cotton Piece Goods, Grey Shirtings maintain their position, and the lower descriptions have further advanced 1 to 2 annas per piece. Grey Madapolams are a shade lower, owing to increased imports, and from the same cause Jaconets have also given way 1 to 4 annas per piece. Afanle Twist has also, for the same reason, declined in value 2 annas per

No. 20;  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pie on Nos. 50, 60, 90, and 100; 2 to 3 pies on 70 and 80; low and medium 40s. are down a shade. *Turkey Red Yarns* are firm; *Orange* is unchanged, and both shades of *Green* are dull. Holders of *Copper* are still asking higher rates than dealers are willing to give. The same may be said of *Iron*. *Spelter* has advanced to Ct. Rs. 13 per md. *Lead* is without report of sale. *Tin Plates* are in fair demand at 14 to 14-8 per box.

## MADRAS.

### THE "LAW OF THE SUSPECT" IN MALABAR."

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th April, contains a draft Act, which will, we suspect, create no little attention in England. The Government of India has for once thrown overboard its English theories, has acknowledged that there are crimes which can be crushed only by exceptional legislation, and has stretched the whole of its despotic authority for the protection of the orderly and respectable. It is about to pass a Coercion Bill for Malabar. That district has, for the last ten years, been the scene of outrages, for which we can find no parallel in Europe. Their origin, though sufficiently simple, is peculiar to the East. A Mussulman clan, whom we call Moplahs, embraced the faith which in Europe is known as that of the Wahabees, and in Bengal is professed by the Ferazees of Dacca, Baraset, and Furreedpore. Rejecting all modern innovations, they are Mussulmans *par excellence*—

"Men of the saintly murderous brood  
To carnage and the Koran given,  
Who think through unbelievers' blood  
Lies the directest path to heaven."

This faith, however, has not as yet hurried them, as it hurried the Wahabees, into an insurrection *en masse* against an infidel Government. They have attempted nothing so dignified or so hopeless. Their fanaticism, genuine as it is, is mixed up with a lust for plunder, and with petty enmities, which reduce them from the rank of zealots into that of bloodthirsty dacoits. Their usual method of expressing their religious convictions has been to collect in small parties, mark down some wealthy and obnoxious Hindoo, murder him, retreat to a temple, or a hill, and there calmly await death in battle with the infidel. So frequent have these outrages become, that a "Moplah outbreak" is nearly as common an incident in a Madras journal, as the assassination of a good landlord in a Tipperary paper. Hitherto the Government has done nothing to remedy this state of affairs. The ordinary laws were powerless, for ordinary laws are based on the supposition that death has terrors, and the theory is erroneous when applied to Moplahs. The Government, mindful of the "tenderness of our institutions" refrained from extraordinary laws, and when any great outrage attracted its notice, ordered out Highlanders to cut down the criminals. It is true, the mass of the population did not appreciate the "tenderness" which left them at the mercy of fanatics, but neither do Bengalees appreciate the "equitable principles of British jurisprudence," under which dacoits flourish. At last, the authorities either of Madras or India, broke through these red tape bonds. They reflected that, after all, the greatest happiness of the greatest number may sometimes require severity. These Moplahs, like Malays when running a muck, are not entitled to be considered men at all. They are simply wild beasts, to be shot down as we shoot down tigers, not because we hate tigers, or because they are not perfectly justified in their acts, but because they are dangerous to the lives of rational beings.

The legislature has accordingly published a project of law, one of the most energetic and clear spoken which the world has seen, since the committee of public safety was sent to the guillotine. It is not that the council have overstepped the bounds of English law, so much as that they have adopted in one draft almost all its most stringent provisions. By the first clause, any person engaged in these outrages is subject, besides the ordinary penalties, to the loss of his entire property. This is in fact the existing law of England with respect to felons. By the second, the magistrate is relieved from all appeal or responsibility, except to the executive, and is invested with power to imprison or banish without trial any person "against whom there shall be a strong suspicion of a design to commit any such outrage." In other words, he is invested with the power which belongs to the English Secretary of State, when the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended. By the fifth, he is empowered to place a fine of unlimited amount upon any community who "had reason to suspect the commission of such an outrage, and took no proper measures to prevent it, or to divulge the grounds of suspicion to the police authorities, or made no efforts to suppress it when it was within their power so to do."

The magistrate of Malabar is in fact invested with authority to "watch over the safety of the republic," and to stop outrages in Malabar, without reference to formalas, regulations, or circular

orders. The Government, unable to make its laws applicable to men who are without all law, recurs to the true principle of Oriental authority, absolute power exercised under a strict responsibility. The draft is followed by another, rendering the possession of a lethal weapon, without license, punishable by a fine.

We need scarcely observe that we thoroughly approve of the general spirit of this Act. The Government of India is constantly required to face crimes which have no parallel in Europe, and against which European laws are simply powerless. A man who thinks he wins heaven by murder is not to be stopped from murdering by an Old Bailey process. A criminal who rejoices to die, cares little for the gallows. Such men must either be shot down like tigers or snakes, or threatened with some punishment which they do fear, and the Government has at length accepted the second and more humane alternative. Worked by an able and active magistrate, this Act will probably keep Malabar at peace, and a million of quiet cultivators will be benefited by the severity exercised towards a tithe of their number. But we would ask, if the Government can thus step across the legal boundary to suppress crime in Malabar, why does it permit it to exist in Bengal? A moplah is only a little braver than a dacoit; he is not one whit more noxious or more cruel. The Hindoo landlord of Malabar is not in much more danger than the Hindoo grain-dealer of Krishnaghur. The moplah kills the one, the dacoit tortures the other, and both require exceptional laws for their protection. Armed with such an Act as this, Mr. Wauchope would have extirpated dacoity in three months. He would have arrested all the dacoits at once, kept them in prison, fined a dozen Zemindars for fostering them, without an appeal to Sir R. Barlow, and dacoity would have disappeared. Yet he was refused permission to dispense even with the intermediate judge, who stood between himself and the appellate court.

There is but one clause of this Act to which we take exception. "Whenever any person shall be killed in the act of committing any such offence as aforesaid, or shall die of wounds received in the act of committing any such offence as aforesaid, it shall be competent to the Court which would have had cognizance of the offence, if the offender could have been brought to trial, to proceed on the application of the magistrate, and to hold an inquest into the circumstances of the death of the offender; and on proof of his having been killed as aforesaid, or of his having died of wounds received as aforesaid, to adjudge that the whole of his property shall be forfeited to Government."

It is true that, according to English law, a man killed in arms against his sovereign is a felon, and his property is forfeited to the state, but the principle is none the less radically unjust. The offender has received capital punishment, and that ought to be sufficient. The confiscation does not effect himself, and it is scarcely just that third parties should be punished for an offence in which they are not accessories, and for which the principal has already made the heaviest expiation.—*Friend of India*.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR HENRY POTTINGER.**—A large number of the European, East-Indian, and native population assembled on the Esplanade, on the 24th April, to witness the departure of his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, at whose desire all parade was dispensed with. A salute of nineteen guns from the battery announced that the late Governor had embarked on board the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer *Hindustan*.

**BRIG. GEN. SIR S. W. STEEL.**—A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion of the arrival, on the 24th April, of Brigadier-General Sir S. W. Steel, K.C.B., commanding the Pegu division.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The annual assembly of the classes of this institution for the distribution of prizes, &c. took place at the College, on May 2, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Governor (Lord Harris) and a large number of visitors. The secretary (Dr. Evans) read the annual report, which showed that the present number of students in college is 132. Out of this number twelve medical apprentices (Europeans and Eurasians), and fourteen native medical pupils, received their certificates of qualification as assistant apothecaries and second dressers respectively, and one passed second dresser received the college diploma as native surgeon. Lord Harris presented the prizes to the several students who had distinguished themselves.

**VIZAGAPATAM, APRIL 20.**—The head-quarters of the 7th N.I. embarked yesterday evening on board the *Defiance* for Maulmein direct. The left wing of the 1st N.I., under Major Gottreux, which arrived in the above ship last week, proceeds to Vizianagram on the morning of the 21st. It is reported that Brigadier-General Sandys will soon vacate his present command and go home. Who his successor will be, it is not certain, but Col. Dowker White is surmised.

**THE NEW GOVERNOR.**—The *Madras Crescent* republishes an address, presented by the Legislative Council of Trinidad to Lord Harris, the new Governor of Madras. His Lordship appears to have been most popular, and the Council express their gratitude to him for his exertions, and more especially in the cause of physical improvement. In reply, Lord Harris, after thanking the Council, and expressing a fervent hope for the future prosperity of the island, said that the basis of his administration had been, "that every opportunity should be given to every man to have the freest scope for his energies." A "career for talent" was Napoleon's maxim. The Council say, that Lord Harris has accepted the offer "of the highest Government but one under the British Crown." The highest is the Irish viceroyalty, and the sentence appears to confirm a strong rumour, that he has been promised the reversion of the Governor-Generalship.

**CHOLERA.**—The *Bangalore Herald* mentions that the cholera has broken out at Hoonsoor, in Mysore, with a severity unparalleled even in India. Three hundred and seventy-five people perished in twelve days. The disease appears to have declined almost as rapidly as it rose. The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras presidency publishes a general order highly commending the conduct of Capt. Farran, in command of the 25th M.N.I. The regiment was on its way from Kurnool to the presidency, when the cholera broke out in camp. Capt. Farran halted the regiment, ordered all the carts with it, and everything in them, to be washed in a great tank, and pitched the "family encampment" over as wide a space as possible. In three days the disease, which had appeared in a severe form, had entirely ceased. Another evil, it is said, was the excessive heat of the hospital-tents. This was removed by the use of European tents.

**THE FORTIFICATIONS.**—The *Madras United Service Gazette* states, that the fortifications of Fort St. George are about to be repaired. Those on the sea-face are tumbling to pieces, and in so bad a condition, that it is doubtful whether they will stand the shock of their own guns.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### NEW ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

*Head Quarters, Ootacamund, April 25, 1854.*—With reference to G. O. C. C. 7th December, 1853, the newly-organized horse-batteries are to be numbered three and four, and companies of artillery are attached to them, as follows:—

A Company, 4th battalion, at Rangoon, to No. 3 horse battery.—Captain G. P. Eaton to command.

D Company, 3rd battalion, at Tonghoo, to No. 4 horse battery.—Captain R. Kinkead to command.

## CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, W. H. to office as mem. of Board of Revenue, April 28.  
COCHRANE, W. E. to be dep. coll. of sea customs at Madras.  
COPESTON, F. sub-judge of zillah of Mangalore, del. over ch. of court to F. Anderson.

COTTON, J. J. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Masulipatam.  
DOWDESWELL, W. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chingleput.

ELLIS, G. H. to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput, May 2.  
IRVINE, P. to be sub-judge of zillah of Rajahmundry.

LASCELLES, F. jud. of zil. Honore, resu. ch. of court, April 17.

MUNCHIN, J. I. to act as sub-judge of zillah of Cuddapah dur. abs. of Hathaway, on leave; assu. ch. of court fr. W. Elliot.

SERLE, W. to be a gov. of the Madras University and High School, April 21.

SHURRICK, C. J. to cont. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chingleput dur. abs. of Dowdeswell.

TIM, J. D. to be Telooogo translator to Govt. May 1.

WEDDERBURN, J. A. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, fr. date of G. F. Fullerton's emb. for Europe.

WILLIAMSON, R. H. to be postmr. gen. May 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.  
MOLONY, F. B. April 23.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMES, C. F. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
ANDERSON, F. 1 mo. to Agoomby.  
FULLERTON, G. F. 3 yrs. furl. to England, on m.c.  
HATHAWAY, A. 3 mo. fr. April 18, to Neilgherry hills.  
INGLIS, W. A. D. 3 yrs. to England.  
MASTER, J. H. 1 mo.  
WOODGATE, C. H. 1 mo.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

STREET, Rev. J. C. A.B. 1 mo. leave, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

## MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS.

ARNOT, Ens. D. 34th L.I. to do du. with 49th N.I. till July next, and then to join his corps.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. fr. 5th batt. art. to 4th do.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. S. late prom. to 2nd batt. art.

BARNET, Ens. H. C. B. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 1, in succ. to Onslow, retired.

BISSET, Capt. W. 15th N.I. to supt. road works in Bellary district.

BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. 33rd N.I. rem. fr. doing duty 50th N.I. to proc. to join his own corps, via Calcutta.

BURGE, Ens. R. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to join and do du. with Eur. inf. depot at the Mount.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. R. 3rd lt. inf. returned to duty.

CARTER, Lieut. G. M. to be capt. 1st fus. fr. April 24, v. Ward, dec.

CHAMIER, Lieut. S. H. E. doing du. with 2nd batt. art. to 1st do.

COTTON, Capt. R. 37th N.I. grens. to be maj. fr. April 13, v. Mercer, retired.

DUNCAN, Ens. H. T. 46th N.I. to be qr. mr. and int.

EATON, Capt. G. P. 1st batt. art. to 4th ditto; to com. a comp. 4th batt. art. at Rangoon, attached to No. 3 h. batt.

FOORD, Brig. H. T. com. art. in Pegu div. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. April 21.

GRANTHAM, Lieut. col. G. to be brev. col. fr. April 15, 1854.

GROOM, 2nd Lieut. W. T. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 4, v. Geils, dec.

GUNNING, Ens. C. G. 37th N.I. grens. to be lieut. fr. April 13, v. Mercer, ret.

HADFIELD, Lieut. col. A. J. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Ootacamund, v. Hodges, res.

HAGGARD, Lieut. G. doing duty 2nd batt. art. to 1st do.

HAMILTON, Capt. R. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India for emp. under foreign dept.

HARE, Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India for emp. under foreign dept.

HEARN, Lieut. C. T. 26th N.I. to be qr. mr. and int.

HENCHY, Lieut. R. C. fr. 4th batt. art. to 3rd do.

HEWETSON, Ens. G. S. B. 43rd N.I. with 46th, rem. to 34th L.I. to rank next below Ens. D. Arnot, to do du. with 46th N.I.

ISACHE, Cornet M. H. G. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. March 30, v. Russell, res.

JOHNSON, Ens. W. R. 39th N.I. to supt. road works in Bellary district.

JONES, Lieut. W. J. 4th N.I. to supt. road works in Bellary district.

JONES, Lieut. A. C. 4th batt. art. to 5th do.

KERRICK, Ens. L. A. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

KINKEAD, Capt. R. to com. D comp. 3rd batt. art. at Tonghoo, attached to No. 4 horse battery.

LANCASTER, Capt. C. fr. 4th batt. art. to 3rd do.

LAWDER, Lieut. E. J. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to remain on du. at Mangalore until arr. of head qrs. at that station.

LOYD, Lieut. M. B. S. fr. 4th batt. art. to 2nd do.

LODGE, Lieut. W. R. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MAIN, Capt. J. D. horse art. to proc. to join his troop, *via* Bombay.

MAUDE, Ens. C. H. 14th N.I. to be a.d.c. to Brig. gen. Steel, com. Pegu div.

MAYNE, Capt. R. Eur. vets. to be in ch. of native pensioners, &c. at Chittoor, dur. abs. of Capt. May.

MAYNE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd L.C.

McMAHON, 2nd Lieut. C. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

McNEALE, Lieut. A. 37th grens. N.I. to be capt. fr. April 13, v. Mercer, retired.

MARSHALL, Lieut. J. G. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to 2nd do  
MERCER, Major W. H. 37th N.I. grens. perm. to retire fr. the service, on pension, fr. April 13.

METCALF, Ens. D. 10th N.I. fr. doing du. with 2nd batt. art. to join his corps.

NICOLAY, Maj. F. L. comm. Neilgherries, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Ootacamund, v. Babington, May 2.

OWEN, Capt. W. G. 11th N.I. to ch. of Golcondah Sibbandy corps dur. abs. of Haiy on leave.

PALMER, Capt. J. E. 4th N.I. to supt. road works in Bellary dist.

PAXTON, Brev. capt. P. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 1, v. Onslow, ret.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. H. 2nd batt. art. to 4th do.

PLACE, Brev. capt. A. F. 24th L.I. to be capt. fr. Apr. 21, v. Shaw, ret.

PLOWDEN, Ens. C. R. 19th N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. to be brev. col. fr. Apr. 15, 1854.

PRICE, Ens. E. T. W. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 24, v. Dobbie, dec.

RAIKES, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. March 4, v. Geils, dec.

REID, Ens. J. B. 5th N.I. 6 mo. to Trevandrum.

ROLSTON, Capt. W. T. R. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cannanore, May 2.

RUDD, Lieut. C. J. 1st N.V. batt. app. to act as sec. to clothing-board, to have effect fr. May 1.

**SALMON**, Capt. G. F. 30th N.I. to be maj. fr. March 24, v. Dobbie, dec.  
**SELBY**, Capt. G. art. late prom. posted to 5th batt.  
**SHAW**, Maj. P. 34th L.I. perm. to retire on pension, fr. April 20.  
**SHERMAN**, Ens. J. F. T. 31st L.I. doing du. with 37th Gren. rem. to ditto, to rank next below Ens. C. D. J. Lee.  
**SINCLAIR**, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. under foreign dept.  
**SINGLETON**, Capt. G. 34th L.I. to be maj. fr. April 21, v. Shaw, retired.  
**SMITH**, Lieut. F. N. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 24, v. Dobbie, dec.  
**STAFFORD**, Ens. P. P. T. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 21, v. Shaw, ret.  
**TYTLER**, Ens. T. P. F. 2nd N.I. do. du. 2nd batt. art. rem. to 17th N.I. to rank next below Ens. F. Obbard, relieved fr. do. du. with 2nd batt. art. to join his corps.  
**WATSON**, Lieut. C. E. doing du. with 2nd batt. art. to 2nd ditto.  
**WILLIAMS**, 2nd Lieut. J. M. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 24, v. Ward, dec.  
**WORSTER**, Capt. W. K. ass. ch. of H. Co.'s observatory fr. Capt. W. S. Jacob, April 25.  
**YATES**, Brev. maj. C. 46th N.I. to exec. ch. of construction of new barracks at Palamcottah.

**ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.**

**ARTILLERY.**  
**FINLAY**, H. M. April 28.  
**CAVALRY.**  
**CAMPBELL**, A. H. E. April 28.  
**INFANTRY.**  
**EASTON**, A. C. April 28.  
**FLOWDEN**, C. H. April 28.  
**WHITEHEAD**, G. W. H. April 28.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

**BABINGTON**, Lieut. col. D. 17th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
**BENSON**, Capt. R. 11th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 22, to Madras and eastern coast, on m.c.  
**BORTHWICK**, Capt. W. 9th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. old reg.  
**BROCH**, Lieutenant J. T. 17th N.I. fr. Feb. 28, to Europe, on m.c.  
**CHURCH**, Ens. T. R. 12th N.I. fr. April 28 to Sept. 28, to Singapore.  
**COOTE**, Lieut. C. G. H. 52nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. April 22, to Madras, on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.  
**GORDON**, Brev. maj. N. J. 31st L.I. to Europe on m.c. to embark for the pres.  
**HALL**, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. 3 mo. in ext.  
**HART**, Lieut. W. H. S. 40th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Jaipur, on m.c.  
**HUMFRAYS**, 2nd Lieut. S. J. engs. to Europe, on m.c.  
**LAVIE**, Brev. maj. F. art. supt. of gunpowder manufactory, to Europe, on furl. and to resign his appt. fr. date of embarkation.  
**MOLLET**, Ens. E. A. 42nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1.  
**NICOLLS**, Capt. W. T. 24th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
**NOTT**, Maj. G. 19th N.I. 4 mo. to Madras and Bangalore.  
**OGILVIE**, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Madras, prep. to apply for leave to Europe.  
**PAILE**, Lieut. S. W. 49th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. to embark fr. pres.  
**SMITH**, Ens. C. G. 8th N.I. fr. Jan. 27, to Cozaco and to Europe, on m.c.  
**SEEVANA**, Lieut. A. 18th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
**TAYLOR**, Lieut. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to Europe, on m.c. to embark fr. Bombay.  
**TAYLOR**, Ens. C. C. 1st N.I. 8 mo. fr. April 20, in ext. to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
**TAYLOR**, Capt. C. E. 35th N.I. leave canc.  
**WALLACE**, Lieut. J. D. C. 20th N.I. April 18 to May 31, to Mercara.  
**WHISTLER**, Brev. maj. J. 6th L.C. fr. April 5 to Sept. 19, to Bellary, Bangalore, and Madras.  
**WHITE**, Lieut. C. M. 45th N.I. fr. May 1 to July 31, to Rajahmundry.

**MEDICAL.**

**APPOINTMENTS, &c.**

**DAY**, Asst. surg. F. fr. doing du. surg. surg.'s dept. Mysore div. to do du. under superint. surg. S. div. but will do du. at present with 74th Highlanders, at Jackatalla.  
**FORD**, Surg. C. G. fr. late prom. to do du. 23rd L.I. to join.  
**HENDE**, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. 10th N.I. services pl. at disp. of gov. of India, foreign dept. fr. March 25.  
**MCDONALD**, Asst. surg. J. to do duty under the surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.  
**UMPHREY**, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to do du. under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.

**ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.**

**MCDONALD**, J. April 28.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

**DAY**, Asst. surg. leave cancelled.  
**MONTGOMERY**, Asst. surg. H. B. med. dept. Pegu, 3 mo. prep. to Europe.  
**PATERSON**, Surg. C. 3rd L.C. M.D. to Europe, on m.c.  
**SCOTT**, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. 1 mo. fr. April 18.

**DOMESTIC.**

**BIRTHS.**

**BEAHAN**, wife of M. d. at Sedashigur, April 13.  
**CODD**, wife of Lieut. P. L. 49th N.I. d. at Madras, April 25.  
**COX**, wife of Surg. S. L. h. art. s. at Bangalore, April 6.  
**DAILY**, wife of A. P. d. at Secunderabad, April 20.  
**FERGUSON**, the lady of Capt. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. s. Bellary, April 17.  
**GERRARD**, wife of Alex. d. at Madras, April 30.  
**GORDON**, wife of Capt. R. 32nd N.I. s. at Kampter, May 3.  
**HAIG**, the lady of Lieut. F. J. engs. d. at Gunnaram, April 17.  
**HARE**, wife of Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. d. at Hurryhur, April 18.  
**LAWRANCE**, wife of R. T. s. at Madras, April 29.  
**MARSHALL**, wife of J. s. at Madras, April 25.  
**MASKELL**, wife of John, d. at Vepery, April 20.  
**MASON**, wife of F. s. at Madma, April 13.  
**NELSON**, wife of H. s. at Madras, April 30.  
**PATERSON**, Mr. J. C. d. at Black Town, April 22.  
**RICH**, wife of Lieut. W. C. 46th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, April 8.  
**SMITH**, wife of C. d. at St. Thomas Mount, April 2.  
**VAN INGEN**, wife of J. A. s. at Hussan, April 23.

**MARRIAGES.**

**SPRATT**, T. to Miss Jane Hobbs, at Tinnevely, April 20.  
**TIMMINS**, C. T. to Miss Lama B. Salter, at Madras, April 9.  
**WOODFALL**, Maj. 47th N.I. to Amy, d. of C. Hale, at Coovongor, April 18.

**DEATHS.**

**BABINGTON**, inf. d. of Asst. surg. W. R. at Coconada, April 22.  
**BAXTER**, J. at Madras, April 24.  
**BUTLIN**, W. s. of the late W. at Trevandrum, aged 1, April 21.  
**DE MONTE**, wife of John, at Black Town, April 19.  
**HAIG**, inf. d. of Lieut. J. T. engs. at Gunnaram, April 17.  
**HARDING**, H. E. inf. s. of the Rev. John, at Ootacamund, April 7.  
**HUMFRAYS**, Louisa, widow of the late Dr. S. at Tranqubar, aged 44, April 28.  
**INNES**, Ens. J. 46th N.I. on the road between Cuddapah and Nellore, April 5.  
**JEREMIAH**, J. C. at Madras, April 10.  
**SAGE**, Arthur E. inf. s. of Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. at Cumbun, April 11.  
**STEVENS**, Margaret Susan, wife of Arthur, at Madras, April 29.  
**WARD**, Capt. A. 1st Eus. fus. at Madras, April 24.  
**WELLS**, W. T. inf. s. of W. at Trevandrum, April 14.  
**WILSON**, George E. A. s. of J. A. at Egmore, aged 3, April 22.  
**WILSON**, J. A. at Egmore, aged 5, April 14.  
**WINCHESTER**, Harry, s. of W. at Chintadreepe, aged 2, April 25.

**SHIPPING.**

**ARRIVALS.**

**APRIL 22.**—Diana, Grant, Bassein, Negrals Island.—24. Perseverant, Musabo, Bourbon.—25. Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius; Nonpareil, Tulloch, Mauritius; Lady Nugent, Bannerman, Port Adelaide; Hampshire, Reynell, Rangoon; Sultana, Tapper, Adelaide; Charles Dumerque, White, Bassein.—26. Amella, Maiden, Vizagapatam.—27. Jona Middleton, Moulmein.—28. Steam ship Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez, Aden, and Galle; screw steamer Argo, Hyde, Southampton, Plymouth, Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Galle.—May 5. Chapman, Charles, Hobart Town; steamer Bengal, Calcutta.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per George Seymour (April 25), from MAURITIUS.—Dr. Holmes, and Mr. J. Ellis.  
 Per Charles Dumerque (April 25), from BASSEIN.—R. Greenlaw, Esq.  
 Per Jona (April 27), from MOULMEIN.—Mrs. Middleton and Master Jefferson.  
 Per steam ship Bentinck (April 29), from SUZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From SUZ to MADRAS.—Lord Harris, Hon. A. Harris, and Capt. Dick. From ALEXANDRIA to MADRAS.—Mr. Arbuthnot. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Murray, 12th Lancers, and Mrs. Murray. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Easton, Lord Harris, Lieut. Coape, 12th Lancers, Mr. A. H. E. Campbell, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Spurgin and infant. From ADEN to MADRAS.—Archbishop Charbonnear and Rev. Clemot. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Lieut. Cox and Capt. Cook. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Emmer and Mrs. Doyle. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Suter, Ensign Taylor, Messrs. Aikin, Earle, James, Crepin, H. B. Moody, and Muller, Mr. Horner, Lieut. Moller, Messrs. Davies, J. Shelden, S. Briggs, T. Frear, J. Sharpe, and J. Whipple. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Plowden, Angier, and Smith, Shapoorjee Norjee, Pellonjee Framjee, Messrs. Barnes and Canton.  
 Per screw steamer Argo (April 28), from SOUTHAMPTON, PLYMOUTH, ST. VINCENT, ASCENSION, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, MAURITIUS, and GALLE. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. J. Finlay, Mr. C. H. Plowden, Dr. Foaker, Dr. McDonald, and Miss Corbett. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. E. Cox, Ensign Fox, Mr. H. J. Jacob, Lieut. and Mrs. Buggles, Rev. Geo. Predham, Dr. Lamb, Mr. J. S. Walter, Miss Rickets, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Stewart, Capt. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, and infant, Lieut. Welford, Mr. W. B. Clemenson, Mr. H. Fagan, Capt. and Mrs. Annesley, and Lieut. Triton.

**BOMBAY.**

## AN EXPEDITION TO THE SOMALI COUNTRY.

By the Overland Mail which leaves to-morrow, we understand that an application goes home to the Court of Directors, from the local government, to be allowed to send an expedition into the Somali country, on the coast of Africa, opposite Aden, of which Lieut. Burton, of the 18th regt. N.I., so distinguished as a Persian, Arabic, Punjabee, Scindee, Hindoostanee; Maharratee, and Guzarattee scholar (not to speak of his attainments in European languages, nor of his books on Scinde, "Gon and the Blue Mountains," &c.) is to be the leader.

In 1849, Sir Charles Malcolm obtained permission from the Court, usually most liberal in such matters, to allow a "fit and proper person" to volunteer for travel in the Somali country. The thing was offered to Dr. Carter, but he had other projects, and gradually it fell into oblivion.

Now, however, the Royal Geographic Society is beginning to be urgent about the discovery. Discovery is owned to be a duty. The Duke of Newcastle grants 3,500*l.* for an expedition into Central Australia. The Somali country is of consequence to us. Captain Haines urgently advised its being explored; and Lieut. Cruttenden has long intended visiting it. Formerly its exports, passing through Aden, made that place the wealthy city it was; and now we have no other means of enriching the great "Coal hole of the East," as some one has most irreverently called Aden, and preventing its being a permanent burden to us, than by restoring to it its former character and usefulness in this respect. The reason why the Somali country, which abounds in so many valuable articles, cannot export them, at present, and without extraneous assistance, is the state of party feeling. The *Clans*, originally Arabs, are always at feud; yet they desire the presence of Europeans, and it is believed that an agent settled at Berbera could induce them to turn their attention to commerce permanently. Some chief has invited Lieut. Cruttenden to their country. There is little to fear from violence, and less from climate, as the lands "above the Ghauts," 2,000 feet high, are uncommonly salubrious.

Mr. Burton has recently returned from a furlough to Europe, having on his way out overland, gone round to Mecca, in the garb of an Afghan pilgrim, and having successfully performed the Mussulman rite and ceremony of the Haj. No European now alive has ever done this, and it is doubtful if any one ever survived it with the safety that this gentleman has. An account of his travels will, we trust, soon appear.

When living as a native at Cairo, Mr. Barton, we have heard, made friends with one Hajee Khalif, who brought with him gold collected from the mountains, and specimens of "waxy quartz," which left no doubt about diggings. The gums are notoriously valuable, and science earnestly desires a description of the tree which produces them. The horses of the "Angoden" country cost \$2. there, and would here be worth ten times the money—this is of consequence at a time when the court is getting very tired of its studs, and we are wholly dependent upon Bassorah Arabs for a supply. The coffee of Harrir is said to be more valuable than that of Mocha; it is undoubtedly abundant, and capable of any extension of cultivation. Ivory abounds in the mountains, where the people having no guns can scarcely master the elephants. Grain on the banks of the "Hains River," sells at 1000 lbs. for a dollar, and if this trade alone were opened, it would be of vital importance to Aden.

[[Lieut. Burton, we are told, has proposed that his expedition should consist, besides himself, of Dr. Stocks, the botanist, and Lieut. Herne, of the Fusiliers (a surveyor and good *mecanicien*). A Madras officer of artillery has also volunteered for the journey; and we should say the sooner it is begun the better. Mr. Burton has asked, and we believe obtained, permission to go to Aden before the rains, so as to be prepared to start at once after the monsoon. If any of our readers can afford information about the journey, it will, we are sure, be most thankfully received; and for our part, we can only bid God speed to so promising and beneficent an enterprise. It is impossible to doubt that the Court of Directors will give to it a ready and hearty support.—*Bombay Gazette, May 9.*

THE LONDON MAIL of April 8 arrived at Bombay May 8, per *Victoria*.

**DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMERS.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the monthly mails to Suex, and mid-monthly mails to Aden, are intended to be despatched on the undermentioned dates, viz.:—On the 28th April to Suex; on the 10th May to Aden; on the 23rd May to Suex; on the 20th June to Suex; on the 20th July to Suex; on the 30th August to Suex; on the 11th September to Aden.

**DEPARTURES.**

APRIL 27. Mary Ann, Roallans, Mauritius; Nonpareil, Tulloch, Coringa.—28. Steamer Bentinek, Bouchier, Calcutta.—29. Benares, Dorill, Bimlipatam; Coldstream, Adam, Mauritius; Perseverant, Massobo, Calingsapatam; screw str. Argo, Hyde, Calcutta.—MAY 4. Diana, Fleteber, Mauritius; Emulous, Trixiers, Chittagong; Carmatic, Stuart, London.—6. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per steamer *Bentinck* (April 28), to CALCUTTA.—Ens. T. P. F. Tytler, L. Karrich, Esq. and Mrs. R. A. Sunkey.  
Per screw str. *Argo* (April 29), to CALCUTTA.—Miss Turlton, Ms. Crump.  
Per *Carnatic* (May 5), to LONDON.—Mrs. Fowle and 2 children.  
Per steamer *Bengal* (May 6), to SEIZ. TO SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. W. C. Onslow, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Anson and child, Lieut. A. G. E. Morley, Capt. W. H. Gordon, Capt. H. S. B. Burney, Maj. C. C. Young, Mrs. Young and 3 children, and Maj. J. B. Levis. TO MANCHESTER.—Mrs. E. F. Elliott and 2 children. TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. W. H. Kirby, Ens. J. Murray, Lieut. G. W. Drought, TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. R. W. Dun, Mrs. General Stacey.

**COMMERCIAL.**

*Madras, May 5, 1854.*

**BANK OF MADRAS,**  
**of Interest—on Loans.**

On deposit of Government Paper .....	5 per ct.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. ....	5 do.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts	100 per ct.
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	98 "
On 4 per cent. do. Messrs. Sica and Co's	88 "
On Tanjore do.	88 "

**Discount.**

On Government Acceptances .....	3 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days .....	5 "
Ditto above 30 days .....	6 "
Investments .....	R. 39,95,196 9 8
Circulation and Deposits .....	46,36,180 1 4
Specie in the Bank .....	33,73,587 15 2

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1829-30	
	1841	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	1 to 12 dis.
	1835-36	Par. to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
	1843	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		5 to 6 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	Par.	
Bank of Madras Shares	13 to 13	prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	Rs. 10-3-6ths to 10-4 each
Bank of England Notes.....	10-2 each
Spanish Dollars .....	220 per 100

### EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Mauritius Government Bills,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Ceylon do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, ¼ per cent. discet.	
„ Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. discet.	
„ Sell, par.	

**FREIGHTS.**

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.



**THE RAILWAY.**—The extension of our railway to Callin was opened to the public on the 2nd of May, the directors having entertained their friends the day previous at the official opening, of which an account will be found in another column.

**LIEUTENANT THOMAS DEGENNES FRASER**, of the 15th regiment N.I., has been brought to trial before the general court-martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Parby was president; for having acted, as a Court of Inquiry, held at Bhooj, that Lieutenant Loft and Ensign Hammond, both of the 15th N.I., were "perfectly sober!"—at a nauch given by the officers of the regiment on the occasion of colours being presented to the 15th.—he, Lieutenant Fraser, well knowing that Lieutenant Loft and Ensign Hammond were "drunk." The above being "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The prisoner pleaded guilty.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes an official statement showing the amount of receipts and disbursements in the Small Cause Court of that Presidency in 1852-53. The receipts were Rs. 81,842, and the disbursements Rs. 78,786, leaving a small profit on the operations of the year. During the past year, it is said, the receipts have been less, and the disbursements greater.

**COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT.-COL. GIDLEY.**—Lieut.-Col. Gidley, of the 22nd Bombay N.I., has been brought to trial on the following charges, viz.:—**First charge.**—For gross dereliction of duty when commanding officer of the 15th regt. N.I., in having, at Bhooj, in the province of Cutch, between the 1st of January and the 1st of September, 1853, countenanced intemperance and unbecoming conduct among the officers of the regiment under his command, by permitting, unchecked and unpunished, the following instances of drunkenness and impropriety, degrading to gentlemen and ruinous to discipline: 1st. In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliott, who was drunk and indecent in his language at a dinner-party given by the political agent in Cutch, in July, the prisoner being present.—Guilty. 2nd. In the instance of Lieut. Conyn, of the 15th regt. N.I., who was drunk when going to the durbar of his Highness the Rao of Cutch.—Guilty. 3rd. In the instance of Ensign Loft, of the 15th N.I., who was drunk at a dinner-party given by the political agent in Cutch, the prisoner being present.—Guilty. 4th. In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot and Ensign Loft and Hammond, of the 15th N.I., who were drunk at a nauch, the prisoner being present.—Guilty. 5th. In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot, who arrived drunk at Ensign Cole's bungalow, when required to afford medical aid to that officer, Surgeon Elliot having come from the prisoner's house on that occasion.—Not guilty. 6th. In the instance of Lieut. Laurie, of the 15th N.I., who was drunk in the billiard-room of the regt., the prisoner being present.—Guilty. 7th. In the instance of Ensign Loft, of the 15th N.I., who was drunk at the prisoner's quarters, Ensign Loft being at the time on duty as officer of the day.—Guilty. **Second Charge.** For gross dereliction of duty when commanding officer of the 15th N.I., and conduct highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in not interfering to prevent the following scenes of indecency which were enacted in his presence. 1st. In the instance of disgusting language used towards the late Surgeon Elliot, in the billiard-room of the 15th N.I., on or about the month of April, on which occasion Ensign Loft, of the 15th N.I., laid hold of Surgeon Elliot in an indecent manner.—Not Guilty. 2nd. In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot, whose person was indecently exposed in the billiard-room, by certain officers of the regiment.—Guilty. Colonel Gidley was sentenced to be dismissed the service, and Lord A. Fitzclarence further directed that Lieutenants Laurie, Conyn, and Fraser, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond, should be brought before a court-martial.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

**ANDERSON, H. L.** to be sec. to govt. in political and secret depts. and to act as sec. to govt. in judicial dept. April 22.  
**BEALASIS, A. F.** rec. ch. of office of comm. in Scinde, fr. H. B. Ellis.  
**CAMERON, C. H.** to be act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Konkan.  
**COLES, G.** perm. to resign fr. April 1.  
**DUFF, A. G.** 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, pl. in ch. of Talookas of Mohal and Marha of that collectorate.  
**ERSKINE, C. J.** to be civ. auditor fr. date of G. Cole's res.; perm. to res. app. of sec. to govt. in gen. and judicial depts. April 22; assu. ch. of duties as civ. auditor, May 1.  
**GOLDSMID, H. E.** to be offic. chief sec. to govt. v. Malet.  
**HADOW, J. W.** acting coll. of Ahmedabad, perm. to remain in districts of his collectorate.

**HARRISON, W. H.** Jud. of Surat, del. over ch. of Adawlut at that station to Macfar, April 19.  
**HAVELOCK, W. H.** 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, rec. ch. of current revenue duties of collectorate.  
**HOBART, Hon. G. A.** to be act. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.  
**KARR, G. B. T.** act. coll. of Tanna, ass. ch. of duties; to proc. into districts of his collectorate on duty.  
**LAW, J. S.** perm. to resign the comp.'s service from Aug. 13, next; del. over ch. of Dharwar collectorate to J. H. Polly, Apr. 12.  
**LINDSAY, H.** 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, qual. for public business.  
**LOWDEN, W.** to sup. asst. to supt. Poona and Tanna revenue survey and assessment.  
**NEWTON, H.** act. judge of Sholapore, resu. appt. of asst. judge of Poona, and asst. to ag. for Sirdars in Deccan.  
**RICHARDSON, A. S. J.** to be judge and sess. judge of  
**ROBERTSON, J. W.** assu. ch. of duties as dept. comm. of customs, salt, and opium.  
**ROBERTSON, A. D.** rest. ch. of duties as dept. comm. of customs, salt, and opium.  
**SPOONER, R.** to be coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.  
**SUART, E. M.** ass. ch. of app. as act. judge and sess. judge of Candeish.  
**TRAYERS, A. C.** acting sub coll. and mag. of Colaba ass. ch.  
**TUCKER, H. P. S. G.** app. as act. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad can. in conseq. of J. C. Hebbert resu. du. to resu. app. of gen. ass. judge and sess. judge of Konkan for detach. station of Rutnagherry.  
**TYLER, C. G. F.** to offic. as sec. to govt. in gen. dept.  
**WATKINS, E. C.** prin. sudder ameen of Ahmedabad, res. ch. of du.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**ARRUTHNOT, F. F.** to Bombay.  
**ERSKINE, J. M.** leave cancelled.  
**HEBBERT, H.** 4 mo.  
**HOBART, Hon. G. A.** 4 mo. on m.c.  
**HUGHES, A. W.** 5 days in ext.  
**SPENCE, A. G.** from April 4th to May 23.  
**TUCKER, L. H. B.** 2 mo. in ext.  
**WHITE, R.** 1 mo.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

**COOK, Rev. G.** to be sen. minister of St. Andrew's Church, in succ. to the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, who has resigned the service.  
**REYNOLDS, Rev. F. C.** P. chaplain of Kerhee, to April 18 in ext.  
**STEVENSON, Rev. Dr.** perm. to retire fr. April 28.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

**BARNEWELL, Lieut. C. H.** 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. July 3, 1852, in succ. to Kenyon, ret. May 5.  
**BOURDILLON, Capt. O.** 25th N.I. to join.  
**BOYD, Ens. J. M.** posted to 21st N.I. Feb. 20; to do duty with 4th N.I. till Jan. 1 next.  
**BROWNE, Brev. col. W. J.** 29th N.I. brig. com. in Upper Scinde, res. his com.  
**BURD, Ens. R.** 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 16, in succ. to Aston, ret.  
**CAMPBELL, Ens. R. L.** posted to 7th N.I. to do duty with 4th N.I. till Jan. 1 next.  
**COTGRAVE, Ens. C. W.** posted to 3rd Eur. regt. March 5.  
**CRISPIN, Ens. G. B.** 4th N.I. rep. fit for duty, to join his corps.  
**DAVIS, Ens. A. P.** 3rd Eur. regt. to do duty with the drill detach. at Poona.  
**DELAMAIN, Lieut. col. C. H.** 1st L.C. ret. fr. H. Co.'s service on pens. of rank fr. April 24.  
**DE LANCEY, Ens. C. J.** posted to 27th N.I. Jan. 4.  
**DOWN, Lieut. col. J. S.** 27th N.I. to com. of fortress of Assurgur, v. Delamain, res.  
**DUNCAN, Capt. W. G.** 24th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 18, in succ. to Shepherd, prom.  
**DURAND, Ens. A.** posted to 10th N.I. Feb. 20.  
**FENNING, Capt.** acting supt. of police in Dharwar zillah, to be an assist. mag. in Dharwar zillah, vested with powers of mag. April 28.  
**FORBES, Ens. J. F.** posted to 25th N.I. Jan. 4.  
**GOODFELLOW, Lieut. W. W.** sup. and min. qual. in vernacular lang. April 24.  
**GORDON, Lieut. J.** 1st N.I. to join.  
**GRANT, Capt. C. F.** 3rd N.I. to be an assist. mag. in Ahmedabad, zillah, with powers of mag. April 20; to be supt. of police at Ahmedabad, v. Capt. Agar.  
**GREEN, Capt. E. A.** 21st N.I. to be brig. maj. on estab. v. Young-husband; app. a brig. maj. posted to Rajpootana fd. force.  
**GROUBE, Capt. F. J.** 13th N.I. to proc. in ch. of details of 86th foot and 6th and 8th N.I. to Kurrachee, on board the Bombay steamer.  
**HALLETT, Lieut. col. J. D.** c.b. to rec. temp. com. of a 2nd class brigade, attach. to Kandeish, April 27.

**HALLETT**, Lieut. col. J. D. c.b. 3rd N.I. to com. a 2nd class brigade, dur. abs. of Wyllie, on leave.

**HEATHORN**, Lieut. T. B. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani lang.

**HENRY**, Lieut. J. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to be an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad zillah, vested with powers of mag. April 28.

**HOGG**, Ens. A. G. F. posted to 5th N.L.I. Jan. 4.

**JARDINE**, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 5th N.L.I. dur. Lieut. Boodle's abs.

**JEROME**, Lieut. J. to be an asst. to supt. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, fr. April 1.

**KEMBALL**, Capt. J. acting supt. of police, Poona, assu. ch. of duties, April 15; to be an asst. mag. in Poona zillah, vested with powers of mag. April 28.

**KENNEDY**, Cornet R. C. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. July 3, 1852, in suc. to Kenyon, ret. May 5.

**LAMBERT**, Lieut. W. R. dep. coll. and mag. rec. ch. of office of coll. and mag. of Hyderabad fr. A. F. Beilasis.

**LAING**, Capt. J. 27th N.I. rep. fit for du. to join his corps.

**LE GEYT**, Cornet W. E. posted to 2nd L.C. to rank fr. Oct. 4, 1853.

**LODWICK**, Cap. H. 10th N.I. ret'd. to du. April 8.

**LUIS**, Ens. J. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. March 4.

**LUMSDEN**, Ens. W. posted to 22nd N.I. Feb. 4.

**MACLEOD**, Ens. C. D. posted to 27th N.I. Jan. 4, 1854.

**MACNAGHTEN**, Cornet A. W. attached to horse brig. art. to join.

**MAUDE**, Lieut. C. O. to be actg. supt. of police at Kana dur. abs. of Capt. Jupp; to be assist. mag. in Kana Zillah, vested with powers of mag. April 28.

**MCGILLIVRAY**, Ens. S. F. posted to 26th N.I. Feb. 4.

**MOYLE**, Lieut. J. G. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 16, in succ. to Aston, retired.

**NEAVE**, Ens. K. 24th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. April 18, in succ. to Scatcherd, prom.; to be qu. mr. and interp. v. McPherson, to Europe.

**RIVAZ**, Lieut. F. C. 1st Eur. reg. fus. qual. in vernacular lang. Apl. 8.

**SCATCHARD**, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 18, in suc. to Duncan, prom.

**SHAW**, Cornet G. M. to do duty with horse brigade art. at Poona, to join.

**SHEPHERD**, Maj. A. to be lieut. col. of inf. fr. Apl. 18,—V. Gidley dism. the serv.

**ST. GEORGE**, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. to conduct du. of commissariat ag. and superint. of bazars at Ahmedabad dur. abs. of Lieut. Pope.

**STEVENSON**, Ens. A. J. W. posted to 18 N.I. Jan. 9.

**STRONG**, Ens. T. E. posted to 3rd N.I. Jan. 4.

**STRUTT**, Asst. Ens. J. R. 3rd. N.I. qual. in vernacular lang. April 8.

**TROVTS**, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. services pl. at disp. of gov. of India.

**TREMENEERE**, Capt. C. W. Eng. Executive Eng. Hyderabad, pl. at disp. of chief eng. for emp. on special duty.

**TURNBULL**, Ens. C. J. posted to 23rd N.I. Jan. 20.

**WALLACE**, Lieut. R. 5th N.I. to be sup. asst. to sup. rev. survey and assessment southern Mahratté country, Apl. 27.

**WILKINSON**, 2nd Lieut. H. E. 1st Eur. fus. attach. to the right wing, Colaba, Apr. 27.

**WINFIELD**, Capt. J. P. 2nd Eur. R. L. I. ret. to duty, Apr. 8.

**WOODWARD**, 2nd Lieut. W. W. art. posted to 1st batt. to join 3rd comp. with No. 1 light field battery, attached at Belgauin.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

##### ARTILLERY.

**BERTHON**, T. P. Apr. 8.  
**HARCOURT**, P. H. Apr. 8.  
**TASKER**, J. Apr. 8.

##### CAVALRY.

**MACNAGHTEN**, A. W. Apr. 8.  
**SHAW**, G. M. Apr. 8.

##### INFANTRY.

**LOUIS**, J. Apr. 8.  
**ROBERTSON**, E. L. Apr. 8.  
**WARDEN**, G. L. Apr. 8.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. J. A. 19th N.I. 6 mo. to Eur. old reg.

**BAINBRIDGE**, Lieut. R. 1 mo. fr. April 20.

**BOURDILLON**, Capt. O. 25th N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.

**BOYD**, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.

**BELL**, Ens. T. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 13, to Bombay, on m.c.

**BILLAMORE**, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. on m.c.

**BROWNE**, Brev. col. W. J. 29th N.I. to Eur. on furl. old reg.

**CHITTY**, Lieut. W. T. act. asst. auditor gen. 1 mo. fr. May 12, to the Deccan.

**COWPAR**, Lieut. R. dept. coll. in Upper Scinde, 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.; 6 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new reg.

**DICKINSON**, Lieut. W. R. engs. 3 yrs. to Eur. on furl. old reg.

**DODS**, Lieut. P. 1 mo. fr. April 15, to Bombay, on m.c.

**GEACH**, Capt. 13th N.I. to June 1, in ext.

**GORDON**, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.

**HORT**, Lieut. marine batt. to June 1, in ext.

**JACKSON**, Lieut. col. J. c.b. 26th N.I. to Europe, new reg.

**JACOB**, Lieut. col. Le G. 8th N.I. in ext. for 18 mo. old reg. permitted to proceed to any of the colonies of N. S. Wales or New Zealand.

**JONES**, Ens. 16th N.I. to June 1, in ext.

**KEMBALL**, Lieut. F. I. 1 mo. to Belgauin.

**LOCH**, Capt. W. paymaster S. div. of the army, fr. May 4 to June 4, within the limits of the div. 2nd Lieut. Halberton, art. performing his duties during his absence, and on his responsibility.

**LUMSDEN**, Ens. W. fr. April 23 to 30, in ext. to remain at Poona.

**MACKINTOSH**, Ens. J. E. A. 3rd Eur. reg. 1 mo. m.c.

**MAINWARING**, Lieut. W. G. 1st Belooch. bat. 1 mo. m.c.; 18 mo. to Europe, new reg.

**MCGILLIVRAY**, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. reg. 1 mo. m.c.

**MILLS**, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. 1 mo. m.c.

**POGSON**, Capt. J. 17th N.I. fr. April 6 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c.; 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m.c. old reg.

**POPE**, Lieut. R. S. commiss. agt. at Ahmedabad, to May 25.

**SMITH**, Lieut. J. D. 6th N.I. 1 mo. m.c.

**TRYDELL**, Brig. B. command. Poona brigade, April 22 to June 6, to Mahableshwur.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**ARBuckle**, Surg. has been relieved of duties of surg. to the jail and house of correction, April 29.

**BALLINGALL**, Asst. surg. to be prof. of anatomy and physiology in Grant med. coll. April 29.

**CAMPBELL**, Asst. surg. to be prof. of med. jurisprudence in Grant med. coll. April 29.

**CARTER**, Asst. surg. to be *ex officio* officiating prof. of ophthalmic surgery, Grant med. coll. April 29.

**COLES**, Asst. surg. to be prof. of midwifery in Grant med. coll. fr. Dec. 26, 1853; fr. which date also Dr. Coles to be regarded as offic. prof. of med. jurisprudence.

**GOULD**, Asst. surg. J. H. B.A., M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 20.

**HAINES**, Asst. surg. to be prof. of materia medica and pharmacy in Grant med. coll. April 29.

**HEWLETT**, Asst. surg. T. G. to rank fr. Jan. 20.

**KAYE**, Asst. surg. J. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy.

**LUMSDAINE**, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Dhoolia fr. Asst. surg. Pelly, April 7.

**MACKENZIE**, Asst. surg. J. M. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy.

**MACKENZIE**, Asst. surg. J. G. ret. to duty, April 8.

**MACKENZIE**, Surg. 25th N.I. to aff. med. aid to head qrs. 3rd batt. art.

**MACKENZIE**, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to return to duty April 27.

**PEELE**, Asst. surg. J. D. perm. to resign the appt. of prof. of midwifery in the Grant med. coll. fr. Dec. 20, 1853.

**PEET**, Asst. surg. res. ch. of duties as prof. of anatomy and surgery in the Grant med. coll.

**PELLY**, Asst. surg. del. over ch. of civ. med. duties at Dhoolia to Asst. surg. Lumsdaine, April 7.

**THORP**, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 4.

**TRESTRAIL**, Asst. surg. assu. ch. of duties of civ. surg. at Nassick.

**WARD**, Asst. surg. A. V. qual. in vernacular lang. April 8.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**BABBINGTON**, Surg. W. F. staff surg. Poona, 1 mo. on m.c.

**DAVEY**, Asst. surg. W. 17th N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.

**JOHNSTONE**, Asst. surg. T. B. vaccinator, Concan, 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c.

**MALISTER**, Asst. surg. J. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. new reg.

**MOREHEAD**, Surg. C. 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c. new reg.

**SCOTT**, Supt. surg. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. new reg.

**STRAKER**, C. D. c.b. inspector-gen. of hosp. 1 yr. to Neilgherries, on m.c. old reg.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. J. P. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.

**BARTON**, Mid. from the *Hastings* to the *Tigris*, April 20.

**BENNETT**, Purs. R. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*.

**BROOMAN**, Lieut. C. E. of the *Zenobia*, perm. to reside on shore, April 18.

**BROWN**, act. 1st cl. 2nd master, of the *Ajdaha*, to be act. mast. fr. March 1.

**BROWNLOW**, Volunt. E. M. arr. April 24.

**BROWNLOW**, Volunt. H. W. arr. April 24.

**BURNES**, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, disch. to sick quarters, on May 5.

**CAREW**, Mids. G. O.B. to be mate, April 12.

**CLARK**, Mids. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Hastings*, April 20.

**CLERK**, Mids. A. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Semiramis*, May 1.

DAKERS, Lieut. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Hastings*, April 20.  
 DAKERS, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Feroze*, April 27.  
 DAWSON, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Semiramis*, May 5.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Tigris*, Apr. 20.  
 DICKINSON, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Tigris*, Apr. 20.  
 DOUGLAS, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Apr. 27.  
 DUNSTAN, Act. Mast. attach to the *Hastings*, perm. to resign, Apr. 20.

DYER, Mate, 1 yr. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.  
 FAWCETT, Mids. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Auckland*, Apr. 20.  
 FOX, Assist. surg. 1 mo. fr. Apr. 17, to the *Deccan*.  
 HANDLEY, Mids. from the *Semiramis* to the *Hastings*, May 1.  
 HAYMAN, Lieut. to be registrar of seamen for I. N. Apr. 20.  
 JOHNSTONE, clerk in ch. of the *Clive*, to be act. purser fr. Jan. 24.

JONES, Volant. M. H. adm. to the serv. arr. Apr. 15.  
 KAYE, Assist. surg. J. to join the *Acbar*, Apr. 28.  
 LE MESURIER, Mids. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Tigris*, Apr. 20.  
 LOWE, Capt. W. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c.  
 MACKENZIE, Assist. surg. J. M. to join the *Falkland*, May 1.  
 MACKENZIE, Assist. surg. M. M. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Feroze*.  
 NUNNERLY, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. W. J. of the *Berenice*, to be act. mast. fr. Jan. 25.

PEARCE, Clerk G. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Tigris*, April 20.  
 PEEVOR, Lieut. of the *Semiramis*, disch. to sick quarters, April 25.  
 PHILBRICK, Mids. T. M. of the *Auckland*, prem. to reside on shore, to the *Semiramis*, May 1.

PRYCE, J. C. to be 2nd assist. to mast. attend. v. Daniell, dec. May 4.  
 ROGERS, Assist. surg. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Semiramis*, v. Ward, who exch. May 5.

ROOME, Assist. surg. H. to May 1, in ex. to rem. at Mahableshwur.

STEPHENS, Com. J. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.

TAYLOR, Mids. S. to be mate, April 12.

TROLLOPE, Mate, fr. the *Falkland* to the *Feroze*, May 5.

TURNER, Mids. J. A. 1 yr. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.

TWYNAM, Lieut. fr. the *Falkland*, to com. the *Tigris*, April 20.

WALTER, Act. mast. from the *Hastings* to the *Acbar*, April 27.

WARD, Asst. surg. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Palinurus*, v. Rogers, who exch. May 5.

WILLIAMS, Mids. R. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Auckland*, April 20.

WILLIAMS, Purs. H. 1 mo. fr. April 20, to Mahabaleshwur, on m. c.

WOODHOUSE, act. 1st class 2nd Mast. R. W. 6 mo.

WORSLEY, Lieut. reported fit for duty, to join, May 9.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BLANE, Mrs. G. d. at Mahabaleshwur, April 27.

DAVIES, wife of D. W. s. at Bombay, April 14.

HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. J. J. 2nd N.I. d. at Chickulda, April 14.

HENDERSON, wife of Lieut. J. R. art. d. at Nuseerabad, April 18.

JEFFERSON, wife of J. s. at Malabar, April 29.

ROSSER, the lady of Lieut. Lt. drag. s. at Kirkee, April 25.

THOMPSON, wife of G. W. s. at Mazagon, April 20.

## MARRIAGES.

EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L.C. to Annie, d. of the Rev. A. B. Eyre, at Byculia, April 12.

GLASS, A. J. to Miss Maria E. Wright, at Bombay, April 27.

GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I. to Louisa H. d. of C. Milford, at Bombay, April 29.

JOPP, Lieut. W. 27th N.I. to Susannah, d. of the late Lieut. J. Randall, at Poona, April 22.

LEE, G. to Miss Anne Lewis, at Bombay, April 24.

## DEATHS.

COTTELL, Henry O'Brien, s. of Lieut. 26th N.I. at Point de Galle, April 13.

DOWNES, J. K. at Bombay, April 27.

FANNING, Frederick, s. of Capt. 9th N.I. at Bombay, April 27.

FENNING, Capt. H. 21st N.I. at Dharwar.

HOUGH, inf. d. of Capt. N. at Colaba, May 1.

LAMB, Ens. A. James, 22nd N.I. at Malligam, April 18.

PHILLIPSON, Arthur, at Goa, April 28.

ROSS, Surg. M. J. M. H.M.'s 10th lt. drag. at Kirkee, May 4.

YONGE, G. Annie C. wife of Ens. E. L. 16th N.I. at Khurdee, April 25.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

APRIL 28. Martin Frederick, Peters, Liverpool; Louise, Sunbord, Cardiff.—MAY 1. *Palinurus*, Selby, Cherepanpaun Reef.—2. *Euterpe*, Marton, Aden.—3. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—4. Steamer *Bombay*, Beyts, Kurrachee.—7. Steamer *Victoria*, Adams, Sues and Aden.—9. Steamer *Mountstuart* Elphinstone, M'Donald, Surat; steamer *Sir J. E. Carnac*, Taylor, Surat.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Carnac*, from COCHIN.—Mr. Rogers. From CANNANORE.—Lieut. Turner, 25th regt. From VINGORLA.—Capt. and Mrs. Cumberlege.

Per *Ganges* (May 3), from Hong-Kong, &c.—Mr. Alexander, Lieut. E. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Mein and 4 children, Lieut. Walker, Capt. Eden, Lieut. and Mrs. S. Cousins.

Per *Bombay* (May 4), from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. Beyts, Capt. and Mrs. Whittle and child, A. Young, Esq.; Dr. Beatty, Mr. Mainwaring, Lieut. Kenys, 14th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Ellis, 53rd regt.

Per *Victoria* (May 6), from SURAT.—Capt. R. Shaw, Capt. J. Taylor, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Bacon, 25th regt. N.I.; Mr. Nowrojee Burjorjee and family.—7. Sir William Yardley, Mr. Richardson, Miss Duncan, Mr. Ormston, Rev. Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Warden, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Harris, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Cozens.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Clay, W. A. Ritchie.

Per G. R. Clerk, from SURAT.—Mr. Robertson.

Per *Mountstuart* Elphinstone (May 9), from SURAT.—Brig. W. Brown, C.B.; J. La Touche, Esq.

Per *Sir J. E. Carnac*, from SURAT.—Rev. J. S. Taylor.

## DEPARTURES.

APRIL 27. *Rocher de St. Malo*, Gagnoux, Marseilles; *Ascendant*, Spencer, London.—29. *Recruit*, Morrison, Liverpool; *Le Constant*, Angebean, Marseilles; *Shah Allum*, Adley, Calcutta.—MAY 1. Steamer *Malta*, Purchase, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; *Sagof*, Lugrin, Calcutta.—3. *Coconada*, Geave, Mauritius; John Adam, Moore, Canton.—4. *Earl of Clare*, Wilson, Canton; steamer *Dwarka*, Woolley, Aden.—5. *Moidinbur*, Nacoda, Colombo.—6. Steamer *Norne*, Curling, Singapore; *Queen Margaret*, Spence, Canton; *Culloden*, McLean, Liverpool; *Nottingham*, Robinson, Liverpool; *Eliza Pirrie*, Pearson, Liverpool; steamer *Bombay*, Kurrachee.—9. *Charles Grant*, Alcock, China.—10. Steamer *Semiramis*, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Angelina*, to Marseilles.—Mr. Le Compte.

Per *Polunaise*, to WHARF.—Lieut. Ed. Battersby, 2nd L.C.

Per *Recruit* (April 29), to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Holder and 2 children.

Per *Malta* (May 1), to GALLE, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Bremner and family, and W. Wallace, Esq. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, 2 infants. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. S. W. Wotton and Capt. Bruce.

For GALLE.—Mr. Dunstan and Mr. Rousseau. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. L. O. de Souza, Veerbhoy Beebe.

Per *Sagof*, to COAST and CALCUTTA.—Capt. Leeson.

Per *Bombay* (May 6), to KURRACHEE.—Ens. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Dr. Beatty, Mr. F. J. Scott, Rev. Mr. Sheldon.

Per steamer *Semiramis* (May 10), to SUEZ.—T. Lancaster, Esq.; Lieut. W. Croker, 78th Highlanders; Dr. J. Hall, Lieut. Robert Cowper, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Cumberlege, Lieut. W. G. Mainwaring, Capt. W. Lowe, John Mabson, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 10, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 111 for Nos. regist.
	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do. 1841-42 .. Rs. 99½ Co.'s
4 Do.	do. 1832-33 .. Rs. 104½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do. 1835-36 .. Rs. 99½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do.	do. 1842-43 .. Rs. 99½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	240
German Crowns	222
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½ to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	33 p. ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 do.	80 sales.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 do.	24
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do.	10 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	12,500 each	12,000 do.	20,000
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do.	58 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	15 Rs. prem.	each share.	—Sales.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1-13 16ths.	to 2s. 1¼d. For doc. bills.
6 .. .. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1-1 16th.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	97½
..... 30 days' sight .....	98½
..... at sight .....	99½
On China at 60 days' sight .....	Rs. 234

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 5s.; China, per candy, Rs. 16½ to 17.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 8 arrived at Point de Galle May 8, per *Oriental*. The *Malla* proceeded with the English Mail to Calcutta.—Ceylon news is to the 22nd instant. The *Examiner* announces a reduction made in the Ceylon rifle regiment from the 1st of the month, of a lieutenant-colonel, four captains, four first and four second lieutenants, and the difficulty of obtaining recruits to make up the full complement of the companies left.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

MARSHALL, wife of J. W. s. at Colombo, March 29.

## DEATHS.

CRISPEYN, J. at Trincomalee, aged 68, April 24.  
PIERES, Walter V. s. of T. A. at Kandy, April 30.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of February 24 arrived at Hong Kong April 12, per *Cadiz*.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship *Cadiz*, Capt. Roberts, arrived on Wednesday evening, bringing on our new governor, Sir John Bowring, and family. Admiral Stirling also came on in the *Cadiz* as far as Singapore, to which place H. M. S. S. *Rattler* proceeded for his Excellency yesterday morning.—*Friend of India*, April 15.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "MARY SHEPHERD."—By the Spanish bark *Sta. Lucia*, which arrived from Manila on Wednesday, we received information of the burning at sea of the British ship *Mary Shepherd*. The steamer *Tartar* has brought on as passengers Captain Rapson and fifteen of the crew of this ill-fated vessel. The *Mary Shepherd*, of 625 tons, left the Downs on the 29th October, bound to Shanghai, with a cargo of steam coals, consigned to Messrs. Dent, Beale, & Co. On the 1st of November, in the channel, it came on to blow furiously—the following day increasing to a perfect hurricane. The vessel in the early part of the gale was discovered to be making much water forward, which was only checked on lightening her of some thirty tons of the cargo. After the gale had ceased, nothing particular occurred until the 10th ultimo, when, in latitude 5.57 deg. N., longitude 134 deg. E., steam was observed issuing from the hatchways, with a strong smell of gas. By pouring water down for a whole week this was somewhat abated. On the 18th of March it came on to blow hard, increasing to a heavy gale, with high seas, one of which, breaking on board, took the long boat out of the chocks and stove in the deck. Captain Rapson then deemed it prudent to bear up for Manila, and on the 20th succeeded in making the island of Catandues. After the gale, emanations of gas continued to increase. On breaking down the main hatchway, some of the beams were found to have been burnt right through. At daylight of the 21st, so unbearable was the smoke, that the ship was hoisted to, and the long-boat hoisted out, provisioned, and dropped astern, all ready for the too evident result. At noon of that day the island of St. Bernardino bore N. E., distant seven miles. The quarter boats were then lowered and provisioned, and all hands left the ship excepting Capt. Rapson and his officers, who remained until the spar deck was actually in flames. They then shoved off, Capt. Rapson, with five hands, and two French priests, passengers, in the gig—chief mate and seven hands in the cutter, second mate and ten men in the long boat. Ten minutes afterwards the sails and masts were all in flames, and in ten minutes more the vessel could not be seen for smoke issuing from the hull. The island of Capul at this juncture bore S.W., distant 12 miles. The gig and cutter's crews, after pulling twenty hours, landed on the south point of Luzon, where the unfortunates rested for twenty-four hours. Nothing being seen of the long boat, they then proceeded on to a place called Pareña, where they arrived on the 23rd, and sold the boats for Dolls. 100, with which sum they paid passages in a schooner to Manila, where they arrived safe on the 29th ult. On the 4th instant, the second mate and long boat's crew came in there too, having sold their boat at a place called Putaco for Dolls. 35. Capt. Rapson speaks in high terms of the kindness accorded to him and his crew by Capt. Caldbeck and the officers of the *Tartar*.—*F. of C. April 15*.

LOSS OF THE "DUMFRIES," FROM SHANGHAI.—We have again to report the loss of a British ship, and, what is of more interest to British tea-dealers, the destruction of upwards of 500,000 pounds of "the herb that cheers but not inebriates." The ship to which we refer is the *Dumfries*, 468 tons, Morris master, despatched from Shanghai, by Messrs. Shaw, Bland, and Co., on the 3rd instant, bound to Liverpool. The *Dumfries*, after leav-

ing Shanghai, appears to have made a fair run up to Monday, the 10th inst., at noon, of which day the latitude by observation of the sun was found to be 26 deg. 34 min. N., long. 121 deg. 56 min.; wind about E.N.E., moderate. From that period the weather was generally thick and hazy, with rain; sun obscured throughout; wind strong at N.E. At noon of Tuesday, the 11th, the latitude by account was 24 deg. 56 min. N. long. 120 deg. 7 min. E.; course steered S.W. till eight p.m. when, supposing the Northern Pescadores bore about S.E. by E. distant 25 miles—the breeze having increased to a strong gale with heavy sea, hauled up to S.W. by W. so intending to run till midnight. At about 8.45 p.m. land was discerned on the port bow, and the helm being ported brought the ship's head N.W. by N.—Breakers were then seen on the lee beam and right ahead. Tried to say, but sea being heavy missed stays, and almost immediately struck on a reef, over which, striking heavily, the *Dumfries* passed into deep water, with loss of rudder. On sounding the well six feet of water was discovered, and ten minutes afterwards as much as twelve feet. Finding the ship sinking fast, with great difficulty cleared away the launch, into which all hands proceeded, and succeeded in getting clear of the ship.—*Friend of China*, April 15.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## COLLISION BETWEEN THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES.

*British Consulate, Shanghai, April 5, 1854.*—A continued succession of outrages on the part of the imperial levies occupying the camps in the close vicinity of the foreign settlement, has long been a source of extreme anxiety to all who felt in any degree responsible for the security of life and property in the location. Unfortunately the much-tried forbearance of individuals, and the reluctance of the civil and military authorities of the three treaty powers to involve their respective countries in acts of hostility towards either of the belligerents in the civil war, have equally failed to avert the dangers which menaced the foreign community. An open rupture with the imperialist soldiers has at length taken place, and the Chinese authorities have long declared their inability to exercise any efficient control over them. From that quarter, therefore, little assistance is to be looked for in the endeavour to apply a remedy to a state of things altogether unprecedented.

On the 3rd instant, it appears that between the hours of three and five o'clock p.m. several of the Chinese soldiers proceeded into a building in progress of erection by a British merchant, for the purpose of robbery; and proceeded to plunder the materials. When desired to desist by the proprietor who had been called to the spot, they turned upon him, and another party in his company, with drawn swords; and were not beaten off until two pistol shots fired in self-defence had taken effect. Within the next two hours no less than three several parties were attacked by armed men in different directions, and one British subject was severely wounded. Upon a small guard being turned out for the protection of those so unexpectedly put in peril of their lives, it was fired into by a considerable body of the soldiery whom they found within our limits.

The appeal thus made to force, left no alternative but to call upon the senior naval officer to take such measures as he deemed requisite for the protection of life and the security of the settlement; and the result has been the destruction, by the combined naval forces of the United States and Great Britain, of all the encampments in the close vicinity of the race-course and main road within the limits.

The annexed correspondence with the consular representatives of foreign powers at Shanghai will afford some further information on the present critical state of affairs, and H.B.M.'s Consul has only to add at present, that while he trusts British subjects feel confident every effort will be made in concert with the senior naval officer to afford the most efficient protection in their power, and timely warning of any danger they cannot wholly avert—it is doubly incumbent upon his countrymen to be prudent in avoiding all fresh cause of complication in the existing differences with the Chinese soldiery and their authorities. In the event of any hostile operations by the naval forces taking place, however, British subjects, not enrolled in the volunteer corps, are especially enjoined, if they persist in risking themselves by proceeding to the spot with arms, to fall in with the rear of the regular armed force, and take the orders of the commanding officer, remembering that this is by military law the absolute condition of all mingling with organized troops on active service, and one very essential to the safety of both the amateurs and the regular force.

H.M.'s Consul has reason to hope, however, that no further hostilities will take place. He is in communication with Keih, the judge and chief provisional authority on the spot, and he trusts the result of the late events will be greater security to the whole foreign Community than they have enjoyed for many months.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,  
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the British Community, Shanghai.

*British Consulate, Shanghai, 5th April, 1854.*—Gentlemen,—It is no doubt already known to you that yesterday afternoon, men from the Imperial camp penetrated into the settlement in various directions, attacking indiscriminately the foreigners whom they met. As these outrages, however, and the threatened danger to the whole foreign community have necessitated energetic measures on the part of the senior naval officer of H. M.'s ships here, in conjunction with the commander of the U.S. sloop *Plymouth*, and we are for the time being in a state of open hostility with the Imperial levies, who appear to be little, if at all, under the control of their officers, it seems desirable that the consular representatives of foreign powers at this port should be in communication, with a view to their acting in concert throughout the present crisis in defence of a common interest, I therefore take the earliest opportunity afforded me of addressing you on the subject.

You may possibly be aware that on a small guard hastening towards the riding course, on the alarm being given, they found it in possession of Imperialist soldiers from the adjoining camps, who appear to have been firing indiscriminately upon passers-by; and the guard as it approached was received at once by a discharge of musketry. Nor was it until the arrival of strong reinforcements promptly landed from the ships of war that they seemed disposed to renounce their efforts to penetrate in a body into the settlement.

I consider the fact of their original advance towards the settlement, and continued effort to effect their purpose after they were driven back, connected with the previous attacks made upon several parties all in quick succession,—to be conclusive evidence that nothing but the presence of a very considerable armed force from the British and American men-of-war, and the determined measure which followed, of taking and destroying one of the camps from whence the aggressors had sallied, prevented the immediate invasion of the settlement with the most mischievous intent. And keeping in view that in the preliminary attack upon isolated individuals there had been bloodshed,—two Chinese soldiers having been wounded, and one British civilian very severely, in several places; that the camps resting upon the edge of the racecourse, where large numbers of the lawless rabble beleaguering the city under the imperial authority, are permanently located, have been a constant, and latterly an increasing and serious, source of danger to the occupants of the foreign settlement,—it became obvious that without their removal from the immediate proximity there could no longer be any security. In this view I had the satisfaction to find the consuls of France and the United States, with whom I had some brief communication, entirely concurred, as did the officers in command of the British and American squadrons on the station; and I accordingly sent to the chief Chinese authority here, Keih, provisional judge and special commissioner, requesting him to give immediate orders for their removal; and as I conceived there was danger of further bloodshed in every hour's delay, a fixed period was named, after which if the operation had not commenced, other measures, it was intimated, would be taken to attain this end, as a duty imposed upon foreigners in self-defence; and in the meantime he was further informed the British senior naval officer would take and hold possession of the Imperial fleet as a security against any further acts of aggression on the part of the soldiery. To save time, this requisition for the immediate removal of the camps adjoining the race-course was sent in a brief private, or rather a semi-official note, while the longer official communication, recapitulating the whole of the circumstances, could only be despatched at a late hour to-day. Copies of both these, Nos. 1 to 4, and a letter from Woo Taontae, received on the evening of the 3rd, admitting the criminal conduct of the soldiery, I beg to forward for your information, together with the provisional judge's negative reply to the first. After the receipt of this answer, having informed the senior naval officer, Captain O'Callaghan, that I had no longer any reason to expect steps would be taken for the peaceable removal of the camps, that officer, in concert with Captain Kelly, commanding the U.S. sloop *Plymouth*, and the corps of Shanghai Volunteers, moved on to occupy them.

In this service several casualties unfortunately occurred; the more deeply to be deplored since, even after the lawless violence of the undisciplined levies had placed the settlement and all life and property within it in peril, it was in the power of the Chinese authorities, I conceive, to have applied an easy remedy by ordering the troops peaceably to remove the encampments, and take up another position at a safer distance; yet one equally serviceable as regarded the prosecution of the siege. The only consolation is to be found in the conviction, which the resistance made by the Chinese soldiers, and the refusal of their officers to give any order to avoid bloodshed, materially tend to confirm, that after the events of yesterday there was no safety for the settlement if these encampments were allowed to remain; and that however deplorable the sacrifices which their compulsory removal has entailed, they are small, compared to those which awaited the whole community, had any hesitation been shown in proving our determination to put a stop to unprovoked aggression of so dangerous a character.

We can only hope that this may be the last effort the armed force will be called upon by a stern necessity to make for the protection of the community; but if it should unfortunately prove otherwise, I am satisfied that under existing circumstances in China, there is ~~not~~ to be risked and lost by a firm and unhesitating resistance, whether the attacking party be insurgents or imperialists, than

must inevitably be incurred by any more temporizing or timid policy; and it will afford me great satisfaction if in this view I am borne out by the concurrent opinions of my colleagues.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,  
H. B. M.'s Consul.

T. C. BEALE, Esq.—H. M. F. M.'s Consul and Vice Consul for the Netherlands.

WM. HOGG, Esq.—Hamburg Consol.

EDW. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.—Consul for Sweden and Norway.

R. C. MURPHY, Esq.—Consul U. S. A.

B. EDEN, Esq.—H. I. M.'s Consul *ad interim*.

D. O. KING, Esq.—H. P. M.'s Vice Consul.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ATTACK OF 4TH OF APRIL.

H. M. steamer *Encounter*.

Lieut. N. Dew, slightly.

M. Chapman, naval cadet, ditto.

Ship's carpenter, killed.

H. M. brig *Grecian*.

H. Lindsay, midshipman, a severe contusion.

Capt. *Foretop*, very severely.

John Budge, ditto.

Henry Wilcox, quarter-master, do.

Henry Nicoll, do.

In. Little, Asst. surgeon, slightly.

U. S. sloop *Plymouth*.

Geo. M'Corkle, killed, four wounded, most of them severely.

*Shanghai Volunteers*.

Mr. J. E. Brine, mortal, brain protruding.

Mr. Gray, shot in both legs, thigh amputated.

Capt. Pearson, American merchant ship *Rose Standish*, very severely wounded.

Total, 2 killed, 16 wounded.

Guns found mounted in camps—2 twelve, 4 six, and 4 eight pounders, and a number of wall pieces.

Force engaged, about 300.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 13. Clarita, Gonzales, Manila.—15. Tartar, Calabreck, Southampton; Maggie, Drewett, Launceston; Tinto, Jones, London.—18. Hurkaru, Crome, Melbourne.—20. Nova Zembla, Jansen, Hartlepool.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cadiz.—Sir John Bowring, Lady Bowring, two Misses Bowring, Mr. Bowring, Mr. Lane, Mr. O. P. Roberts, and Dr. and Mr. Winchester.

Per Eamont.—Mr. Browning.

Per Clarita.—Mr. James McCormick.

Per Tartar (Apr. 15), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Rapson.

Per steamer L. M. Wood.—Messrs. Maitland, Sturges, Bowman, S.

Maitland, Endicott, Odell, and Deacon.

Per Hurkaru (April 18), from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Crowe and children.

Per steamer Jorge Juan.—Messrs. Green, Tilson, Hoven, Montford,

Abraham, Coste, and Bavando.

##### DEPARTURES.

APRIL 12. Ningpo, Billings, Port Phillip.—14. Rattler, Mellersh, Singapore; Aristides, Barclay, Australia.—15. Formosa, Trenger, Calcutta.—17. Rose Kilis, Loney, London.—19. Canton, Coldbeck, Calcutta.—20. Ocean Pride, Sullivan, Melbourne.—22. Cadiz, —, Point de Galle.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Formosa.—Sir J. G. Bonham, Bart.

Per Susquehanna.—H. E. Mr. M'Lane, U.S. Commissioner.

Per Cadiz, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Edward Coates, M'Farlane, Tilson, Mrs. Sullivan and child. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Maitland, E. Coste, G. Barnett, M. Baranda.

#### COMMERCIAL.

China, April 22, 1854.

##### EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 5s. 3d.; but little doing.

On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 247 to 248.

Syce, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.

Gold, 21 to 10 doll. per tael.

Carolus Dollars, 17 per cent. prem.

##### FREIGHTS.

To London, £7. 10s. To the United States, 18 dolls.

#### SCINDE.

##### KURRACHEE AND ITS TRADE.

Mr. Frere's fair at Kurrachee will succeed. The second season has expired, and the result is such as to justify the highest expectations for the future. The residents of Kurrachee, it is true, are disappointed, but the feeling proceeds rather from overstrained anticipation than from any reasonable source. They expected too much. Forgetful alike of the circumstances of Scinde, and the peculiar character of Asiatics, they hoped to see a vast concourse

of traders all arriving at once, all dealing in the open air, and in short, fulfilling the popular idea of a great and wealthy fair. They were disappointed; Asiatic merchants, who are always unpunctual, were not likely to adhere to the fixed period when they could arrive at their destination only after a march of more than 500 miles. The woolstaplers of Khorasan, the horse-dealers of Persia, and the fruit-sellers of Afghanistan, had all their own time for starting, which had been their time for centuries, and which was not to be abandoned without grave and sufficient cause. The arrivals, therefore, instead of being confined to sixty days, were extended over a period of nearly five months, and all the picturesqueness of the affair was at once destroyed. Moreover, the arrivals were all from one side. The dignified Bombay merchants refused, or declined to take any notice of the assemblage, and the piece-goods, for which the traders of Central Asia were anxiously expectant, were not forthcoming. Nevertheless, the fair was not a failure. The proclamation has made its way throughout the North-Western Provinces, and merchants who attended from Delhi acknowledged that it had been their principal inducement. Horse-dealers for the first time came in from Bunshur on the Persian Gulf, and they also acknowledged that it was the fair which had tempted them to a novel venture. The same effect was produced in Khandahar, and Afghanistan, or rather would have been, but for a rumour which was assiduously disseminated by the rulers of those countries. The fair, said they, was a trick. The proclamation had been issued to cover an assemblage of troops to invade their territories. The treachery suspected was so thoroughly in consonance with oriental notions of honour and good faith, that the assertion was very generally believed. Nevertheless, great numbers of merchants took advantage of the opportunity. They hoped to obtain piece goods equal to those of Russia without going to Bombay. This last journey they detest. The trip by steamer sucks away their profits, and like Asiatics in general, and men of the interior in particular, they detest the sea. The voyage takes fourteen per cent. from their profits, and it makes them wretchedly sick, and to avoid these two evils, they would put up with many serious inconveniences. Influenced by these motives, they brought somewhat large supplies of goods. The import of wool from Khorasan was more than double that of the preceding season, and that of oil, though of much less importance, increased nine fold. The total import to the fair only was

	1852-53	1853-54
Wool .. ..	Rs. 5,12,995	Rs. 7,67,426
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,34,134	1,56,945
	6,47,429	9,21,371

The articles comprised under the head miscellaneous, include asafoetida, raisins, carpets, beads, caps, almonds, silver-thread, socks, tobacco, fruits, rings, and horses from Khorasan; honey, wax, seeds, date-leaves, oil, oil-cakes, gums, mats, cotton seeds, skins, bags, and an intoxicating preparation of hemp from other parts of Central Asia.

How much of this increase is attributable to the fair, and how much to other circumstances, it is impossible to decide, but the merchants themselves express but one opinion. They declare, that the fair must succeed if English piece goods can be obtained at Kurrachee. Their excessive reluctance to proceed beyond that point has also another cause. They are limited as to time, and roads there are none. It is true Mr. Frere has begun to construct commercial roads in Scinde, but he has no power to coerce the half savage chiefs beyond the borders, whose territories are traversed by the merchants, who would not know a good road if they saw one, and who do not want inlets into their territories, over which enemies may march. Their imperfect ideas of political economy, moreover, disturb trade. The merchants of Khorasan have to cross seven distinct countries, and of course pay seven distinct and separate transit duties. On each camel load they pay—

	Per cent. on value.	Actual amount.
Kandahar, .. ..	50.	Rs. 30 0
Jungee Killoor .. ..	.83	0 8
Khelat .. ..	9.17	5 8
Soorah .. ..	.21	0 2
Kossdhar .. ..	.83	0 8
Seeman .. ..	.83	0 8
Marree .. ..	.83	0 8
Killeajah .. ..	.83	0 8
Shah Bilawal .. ..	3.75	2 0
	67.27	40 6

That trade survives at all under such circumstances is a fact far more surprising than its recent and rapid increase. Nevertheless, the merchants make money. They have a boundless population behind them, with a craving for Manchester goods, and they say

themselves, that if they could obtain them at Kurrachee, there would be scarcely a limit to the purchases.

Mr. Frere, we believe, contemplates still further improvements in his system. Goods are to be admitted in bond, the duty levied after they are sold, and the unsold portion permitted to return across the frontier untaxed. A brick serai is to be erected at Kurrachee for the Afghans, and various other arrangements introduced in accordance with the plan of the large continental fairs. The great fair of Novogorod, the largest in the world, would probably be the best exemplar. The *sine qua non*, however, without which roads and serais, harbour improvements and official notices, will alike be unsuccessful, is the import of European goods direct from England. This object, we believe, may be accomplished. Manchester, already alive to the importance of Kurrachee, will receive a still greater stimulus from the most recent statistics. They will remove at once that great bugbear, a dread of the absence of customers. Kurrachee is not only the *entrepot* of Scinde and the Panjab, but the place nearest of access for Mekran, the Persian Gulf, and parts of the Arabian sea. Omitting, however, the Panjab, and the countries beyond, omitting all considerations of the increased demand created by the accessibility of Kurrachee as compared with Bombay, the actual present demand would not be less than

	Rupees.
Cutch .. ..	3,50,000
Mekran .. ..	5,00,000
The Gulfs .. ..	5,00,000
Scinde .. ..	12,00,000
	25,00,000

These estimates are not guesses. They are based on minute inquiry from the merchants of the districts named, and will be confirmed by all who remark the geographical position of Kurrachee. They are, in fact, purposely understated, as will be evident when it is remembered that these markets already absorb European goods *via* Bombay to the extent—

	Rupees.
Cutch and Kattiwar of .. ..	25,00,000
Mekran .. ..	1,10,000
The Gulfs .. ..	70,43,000
Scinde .. ..	48,51,000
Total .. ..	1,45,04,000

The produce of the country will pay for these imports. The resources of Scinde, though not yet "developed," are increasing, and already the country can furnish on demand wool to the value of thirteen lacs, seeds to the extent of two lacs and a half, indigo some two lacs, saltpetre, hides, and tallow, and in all these articles, the two last perhaps excepted, it is demand only that is required to develop a production without limit. Surely this is enough to encourage the enterprise of at least a single English firm, and nothing further is required. With the direct communication once established, the prosperity of Kurrachee is sufficiently secure. Even under its present disadvantages, with its caravans taxed all the imposts almost equal the prime cost, without English capital, without markets, and with either indifference or opposition from Bombay, its trade grows at the rate of fifteen per cent. a year.—*Friend of India.*

## JAPAN.

### THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

It is three years since we wrote, "among the signs of the times, we think we can discern in the future a probability of the opening of the great empires, China and Japan, to Anglo-Saxon energy and Anglo-Saxon commerce." The first half of the prediction remains to be accomplished. The second has been fulfilled. The Americans have obtained their treaty, and the last stronghold of exclusivism has been broken down. Commodore Perry, it will be remembered, promised the Japanese to return in six months for the answer of the emperor to his demand for a commercial treaty. The time granted was considerable, and no effort was spared to employ the delay thus obtained to divert the Americans from their purpose. A host of rumours were disseminated, every one of which, we believe, if the subject were worthy of the effort, might be traced to the Dutch Government of Java. That Government is the only one in Asia which could suffer from American success.

It is also the only one whose conduct has proved, that it is capable of such consummate selfishness. Be that as it may, the king of the Netherlands talked nonsense about offers of mediation. Dutch journals teemed with accounts of the preparations in Japan. The emperor was determined to maintain his hereditary policy, and to resist by force. The harbours were strongly fortified. Bat-



teries mounted with countless cannon, protected all the coasts. A million of men were under arms. The warlike mountaineers of the interior had been enlisted, and the approach of the *Susquehanna* would be announced from point to point by flaming beacons. The device failed. Americans are not easily frightened, and the next attempt was to enlist their sympathies. The secular emperor was dead. Japanese etiquette requires a twelvemonth's mourning, and it was declared that during that period they would enter into no negotiations. This also proved abortive. As a last resort, advantage was taken of the presence of a Russian squadron.

It was asserted that "Russian diplomacy" had triumphed, that the Americans were foiled, and that a special treaty had been concluded with the only power which has interests hostile to those of Japan. Undeterred by all these rumours, Commodore Perry kept his word. He had quitted Jeddo at the end of July. He re-appeared on the 13th February, and found that the policy of exclusion had been abandoned, that the million of men existed only in Dutch imaginations, that the Russian demand had met with a curt refusal, and that the guns were wooden "quakers." He was most cordially received. The Americans with their vessels at anchor nine miles from Jeddo, and their boats sounding within three miles of the wharves, continued for three weeks in frank and friendly intercourse with the Japanese. The time was occupied in a manner cautiously characteristic of both races. The Japan commissioners, among whom were three members of the Aristocratic Council of Seven, which really governs the islands, received and paid ceremonial visits, wandered over the ships, and permitted artisans to measure the *Macedonian*.

The Americans took possession of a plot of ground, put up their miniature railroad, and arranged the electric telegraph, the wires of which are to be immediately extended to the capital. At length, on the 15th of March, the reply of the emperor was received, and after a few more interviews, the basis of a commercial treaty was laid down. The precise terms of this agreement have not yet transpired, but sufficient is known to acquaint Europe with the result. Any two ports may be selected by the Americans for an open trade, the Japanese only suggesting Matsmai and Sho-di-ma. The former is the most southerly point of the island of Jesso, and commands the straits of the same name. A coaling station is also to be selected, and American vessels supplied with coals from the mines in the interior. Even at the last moment, the Japanese hesitated. They desired a delay of a year before the coal depôt should be conceded, and of five years before the trade should be commenced.

The Commodore remained firm. The coal depôt must be opened at once, and the trade in 1855, and the representatives of the most exclusive court in Asia, yielded to the demands of their formidable friend. The remainder of the stipulations, whatever they may be, are of comparatively trivial importance. Commodore Perry has obtained the two objects which were of national interest. The coaling station, necessary to the free communication between San Francisco and Shanghai, is secured. The trade of a country rich with every natural advantage, and with the industry of thirty millions of peaceful Japanese, is thrown open to the world. The present treaty, it is true, concerns the Americans alone, but the Japanese have expressed their willingness to enter into similar engagements with any other power.

There are many points of view from which these facts may well be regarded as of almost absorbing interest. We select but two. The first is general to the world, the second peculiar to ourselves, as the most successful of commercial nations. There now remains upon earth no nation which is absolutely cut off from communion with the fresh energy of Europe. There are, it is true, many which no European footstep has ever yet approached. The interior of China, and the countries of Central Africa, parts of Australia, and whole islands in the Eastern Archipelago, still offer food for speculation, and a field for the Geographical Society. There are islands still inaccessible, from the ferocity of the barbarians whom we suffer to misuse them. There are territories where the features of nature are upon so vast a scale, that the Leichardts and Vogels turn aside to investigations productive of more immediate result. The Papuans still own New Guinea, as a panther owns its den, and the Gualche is still the only being acquainted with the valleys of the Amazon and the Parana. Partial exclusiveness is also in places sedulously maintained. The Dutch detest interlopers in their settlements in the Archipelago, but their detestation is shown only by monopolies, passports, and an occasional act of judicial oppression. The Chinese Government excludes strangers from the interior, but Fortune, Huc, and Gabet penetrated the barrier, and the Manchoo dynasty is itself upon the point of exclusion. The Russian court needs no spies upon the Obi, but its own agents are Europeans, and grapes are eaten, and polkas danced, in the house of the governor of Tobolsk. There is in fact no nation remaining with whom segre-

gation from Europe is a cardinal rule of policy, no one which by law prohibits external commerce, or which regards a liberal curiosity as a state offence. That single fact would of itself justify the world's interest in this expedition, and the length of our remarks.

Nevertheless it is of little importance when compared to the next. The expedition will have borne good fruit, if it teaches Englishmen to understand the unswerving pertinacity with which Americans pursue a great design. It is five years since this project first assumed a tangible shape. It is four since it became a confirmed idea of the American people. It has been exposed to all kinds of interruptions, the death of the president who sanctioned it, and the recall of the officer appointed to command. It was at first too weak. When it was strengthened, sailors were not to be tempted from the search for Californian gold. When sailors were obtained, the Nova Scotians and Lord Malmesbury fancied they had a right to a monopoly of cod. Yet the Government and the people never abandoned for an hour the original design. They fought on against social difficulties, party feuds, and political obstacles, with that dogged perseverance of which John Bull is too apt to fancy he possesses a monopoly. The spirit of the nation animated its agents. Without bluster or bravado, Commodore Perry held quietly on to his first expressed design.

Etiquette is omnipotent in Japan. He broke it. Subterfuge is the weapon of all Oriental courts, that of Jeddo included. Subterfuge was lost on a man who had only one purpose, and an iron determination to carry it into effect. Three separate rumours were circulated and believed, either of which would, if true, have defeated the object of the expedition. They were contemptuously disregarded. Commodore Perry took up his anchorage where he pleased, delivered his message in his own way, granted as long an interval as he thought fit, sailed back when the time was expired, overruled delay, the last refuge of conscious weakness, and finally dictated his own terms. Throughout he has acted with a judgment, energy, and tenacity—our readers will pardon the barbarism—which should strengthen, if it cannot increase his reputation among his countrymen. The perseverance displayed by his government and himself in a portion of their plan, will be displayed in carrying out the remainder. To open a communication with Japan, was one of the political necessities of the United States. It was part of the great American project for turning the commerce of Asia from London to New York. Merchants who are determined to regard only the business of the day have ridiculed the scheme, because of the delays which have intervened between the idea and its completion. Similar delays did not prevent Commodore Perry from dictating a treaty in the harbour of Jeddo. With the Pacific railway a matter of contracts, with California becoming a maritime power, with a coaling depot in Japan, and with a general war to distract Europe, that plan is hastening to completion. In less than five years Shanghai will be thirty days distant from New York. For the fifth time, we warn the merchants of London, that that result will inflict a greater blow on the commercial prosperity of England than the loss of a dozen colonies.—*Friend of India*.

**CONSTABLES' STAVES AND GENTLEMEN'S WIVES.**—As statistics seem to be a popular study just at present, we have undertaken the trouble to read upon the subject, and have set our reporter to work to gather figures and facts where he can. People seem fond of treating the Company's *Mofussil Courts* by the rule of measurement; it is but fair to apply a similar gauge to the Queen's Courts. Now the other day a Lieut. Temple, of the 60th Rifles, was fined by the magistrate Rs. 15 (1*l.* 10*s.*) for making away with a native constable's staff,—another lieutenant having been fined, a short time previous, Rs. 6,000 (600*l.*) for taking away an English gentleman's wife. It follows, therefore, that 400 wooden staves are equal in value to one wife—under the rule of the Supreme Court. This is a curious statistical fact, which we recommend bachelors and benedicts, maids and wives, one and all, to make a note of.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

**SALUTES AT UNSEASONABLE HOURS.**—Yesterday, shortly before noon, there was a mighty booming of big guns, and from the number fired we apprehended it must have been a double salute, from the steam-frigate *Zenobia* and the ramparts of Fort William, to announce Sir John Cheape's quitting the vessel and landing at the ghaut. We do not recognize any actual necessity for firing salutes at all on a Sunday, and we certainly think it is far from decorous to fire them during the hours of divine service, as the natural consequence must be to interrupt the devotions of all people in church, and lead the thoughts of many to speculations as to what the salute can be fired for.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

\* \* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

ON the administration of the Punjab during the first two years after its annexation, years recognised in modern Indian chronology as 1849-50 and 1850-51, a very interesting report has been issued,—so interesting, indeed, that we should feel it to be unjust to our readers to withhold from them all knowledge of its contents.

It is necessary to premise that the territory treated of in the body of the Report does not embrace the whole of the Punjab in the sense in which geographers usually understand the word, nor the whole of the British acquisitions in that quarter; but only that part of the country which is known to Indian functionaries as the "Punjab proper," and which comprehends four only of the five doabs; it being the portion of the Seikh kingdom annexed in March, 1849, that previously acquired being excluded. Thus, by an arrangement which the fastidious may perhaps be inclined to consider as partaking of a somewhat Hibernian character, the latter conquest takes precedence of the earlier: this, however, is of little moment, and need not interrupt our pen for any long space of time.

The country thus more recently wrested from barbarism, and by the conquerors denominated the "Punjab proper," is certainly of sufficient extent and importance to warrant the privilege of a separate report being conceded to it. The attempt to illustrate the shape of a country by reference to any mathematical figure is seldom very happy; but the "Punjab proper" suggests some notion of a triangle, the apex pointing southward. Its greatest length, from south to north, is 344 miles; its greatest breadth, from west to east, 293. This, of course, varies considerably, as will be seen that it necessarily must from the figure to which it bears some resemblance; but the superficial area is said to be about 54,000 square miles. Within this space may be found almost every conceivable variety of circumstances which can affect the physical aspect of a country. Some tracts would lead a casual observer of that part of the territory to conclude that he had lighted on the garden of India; but a very short journey would bring him to scenes of sterility and barrenness from which he would be but too glad to escape. From the mountains descend rivulets which within a limited space spread fertility and abundance, while on either side of the great rivers from which the country derives its name rich harvests, two in the year, reward the labours of the husbandman and delight the eye of the traveller with the sight of thriving villages and happy people. No such prospects await the adventurous traveller who threads the mazes of the interior of the doabs. The country is for the most part waste, while the people are in the Report, somewhat delicately, stated to be semi-barbarous: perhaps the qualifying prefix might be safely omitted. Yet there is evidence to show that the present state of these parts of the country

did not always prevail. The remains of ruined cities, villages, temples, tanks, wells, and watercourses attest the existence, in some former period, of a very different measure of cultivation and a very different condition of society; and even now these wastes are not unproductive of the means of supplying some of the wants of the more civilized parts of the country. They afford firewood to the towns, cities, and British cantonments; for the horse they produce abundance of grass; and minister to the service of man by rearing and sustaining numerous herds and flocks of the most useful animals,—neat cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and camels. It would thus seem that no part of the territory is absolutely unprofitable. The want of a good supply of timber is, however, deeply felt. But the operations of agriculture are said to be well conducted; manure is used, and rotation of crops practised; irrigation is also resorted to. Wheat and maize are raised of good quality, and in quantities sufficient not only to supply the home demand, but to leave some surplus for foreign markets. Sugar-cane is universally grown, indigo in certain districts; and both are exported. The indigenous manufactures are chiefly silk and wool; skilful workmen in the handicraft arts which give form and value to wood and iron are also found, and articles of all the above-named materials are exported in a greater or less degree. British cotton and piece-goods, it scarcely need be said, constitute an important branch of the imports of the Punjab; the shawls and woollens of Cashmere and the dried fruits and furs of Afghanistan also deserve mention; but far more deserving of notice is the extraordinary race of merchants by whom the operations of trade are carried on. These men, whose habits were, however, previously well known, traverse a large part of Asia, exchanging the productions of Tartary, Cabul, and Thibet for the commodities of Europe, at the quays of Calcutta. They travel in large companies, and are armed to the teeth, both which conditions are absolutely necessary to the successful exercise of their vocation; for they pass defiles tenanted by the most ferocious tribes, with whom they constantly wage fierce and bloody conflict. What could be said of these merchants by persons in the habit of uttering gentle platitudes on "the peaceful operations of commerce" it is not easy to conjecture, any more than how a Manchester or Birmingham Quaker would enjoy this sort of trading.

When the Punjab proper had been conquered by the power of the British arms, the process of formal annexation was an easy one. A few strokes of the pen and the business was done. But the actual annexation—the substitution of law and order in place of anarchy and misrule, the reduction of immense masses of violent men to peace and obedience, was a very different operation. Under Runjeet Singh they had been somewhat held in check; but the only object of the old tyrant was that which is alone pursued by most Eastern princes, the collection of taxes. The years of disorder which succeeded his death had made matters far worse for those who were subsequently to undertake the administration of affairs, and the Board appointed to this arduous duty, as well as the executive staff under it, found, as indeed must have been anticipated, that the labours before them were Herculean. They were not, however, men to shrink from their work, or to pass over it perfunctorily. Their principle of action was this,—such and such things are to be done, and they must be done.

The first thing to be taken in hand was to effect a clearance, as far as might be, of all that was likely to impede the projected measures of amelioration. A proclamation for disarming the Sikh soldiery was promulgated very generally, and a muster for this purpose took place. Here the greater part were paid off and disbanded. Such was the awe imposed by the British name, that this operation was effected almost without a murmur. The discharged men were, however, consoled with gratuities or pensions; and it is honourable to our national character that the like liberality was extended to the infirm and superannuated. Some of the men who appeared most eligible were taken into the British service. The great preliminary measure having been effected, there was time to pursue the course of establishing and improving, which the Commissioners had before them. The defence of the frontier was still however to be provided for, and arrangements, the details of which would not be of much general interest, were forthwith made for the purpose. It may suffice to mention that the orders of Government were directed to—I. The formation of posts along the entire frontier line.—II. The construction or repair of frontier forts.—III. The armament and garrison of such places of defence.—IV. The construction of roads.—V. The aggregate amount of troops requisite for the secure defence of the whole frontier. VI. The establishment of cantonments for the troops,—and that these orders were carried out.

We have hitherto done little more than touch the border of this valuable report, but we shall return to it hereafter.

#### AUGMENTATION OF ENGINEER CORPS IN INDIA.

THIS subject, there is reason to believe, has been discussed between the Indian and the Home Governments for some time past. It has, indeed, long been obvious that important changes were in contemplation. Supernumeraries, in extraordinary numbers, have been sent out; and this circumstance, together with the absolute necessity for an increase of engineer officers to supply the wants of the public service in the department of public works, clearly portended what is now understood to have come to pass. A battalion is to be added to the corps of engineers at each of the presidencies forthwith, the old battalions are each to be strengthened by the addition of one captain and one subaltern, and it is, we believe, intended that an increased number of cadets, as compared with former years, shall henceforth be assigned to this branch of the service. These arrangements will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction. At a time when the whole world is up and stirring, it will not do for England alone to be asleep; and we may rejoice on the decision which has taken place to reinforce and maintain in increased strength, at all the presidencies, so valuable a corps as the engineers. It is sufficient to announce the fact, with the gratifying accompaniment, that what is to be done will be done efficiently and at once. This is as it should be.

SIR JAMES COSMO MELVILL, K.C.B.

ON Monday last the Queen held an investiture of the most honourable Order of the Bath, at Buckingham Palace. Among those formally invested by her Majesty with the ensigns of the Order was the Secretary to the East-India Company, Sir James Cosmo Melvill, whose selection for this distinguished mark of royal favour we some months ago announced to our readers.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Cheltenham, 9th June, 1854.

SIR,—With reference to the protest on the part of certain of the subscribers to, and annuitants upon, the Bengal Military Fund against the recent proceedings of the Board of Management in Calcutta, as published in your paper of 11th January last, may I request the favour of your giving insertion to the accompanying reply of the Hon. Court of Directors to that document.

The annuitants and subscribers who were parties to the protest, whilst they will deeply regret the decision the Court has come to respecting the increase of our contributions, and the mode of paying our annuitants residing in Europe, will not fail to observe that as the proposition suggested to the Court "of their assuming the sole and exclusive charge of the Institution" is not particularly adverted to in their reply, we may be permitted to hope that the deference which they have thought it right to pay to the opinions of the majority of the subscribers, who appear to have voted on the recent occasion, will, at no distant period, be extended to the almost unanimous manifestation of our wishes in favour of a measure upon which the future welfare and stability of the institution so evidently depend.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. SWINNEY.

East-India House, 6th June, 1854.

SIR,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter dated the 14th April, inclosing a protest signed by a number of ladies who are annuitants of the Bengal Military Fund, and by several officers, members of that institution, against the measures which have recently been adopted by the Board of Management, particularly the reduction in the widows' pensions, and suggesting to the Court the advisability of their assuming the "sole and exclusive charge of the Institution."

In reply, I am commanded to state, that whilst the Court refrain from entering into a discussion of the several points indicated in your letter regarding the state and management of the Fund, they consider it proper to acquaint you, for the information of the parties to the protest, that they must decline to interfere with the measures which have been recently agreed to by a very large majority of subscribers who voted on the occasion for increasing the contributions to the Fund, and for paying the pensions of the widows residing in Europe, at the rate of exchange at which the remittances are made.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

To Lieut.-Gen. Swinney.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

#### EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at the East-India Company's Military Seminary took place, on the 8th instant, in the presence of the Chairman (Major Oliphant), the Deputy-Chairman (Elliot Maconaghten, Esq.), and several members of the Court of Directors. The following visitors were also present:—Prince Gholam Mahomed, Prince Feroze Shah (son and grandson of Tipoo Sultan); *Lieutenant-Generals* Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., Hunter, C.B., Boyd; *Major-General* Lewis, C.B., R.E. (Royal Military Academy); *Colonels* Jones, R.E., Hay, Leslie, C.B., Monteith Douglas, C.B., Hardinge, K.H., Whinnyates, C.B., K.H., Hearsey, C.B., Roberts, C.B., Downing, Whinnyates (Madras Artillery), Armstrong, Bonner, J. Alexander C.B. (Bengal Artillery), C. S. Reid; J. D. Tyers, Goodfellow; *Majors* Durand (Madras Engineers), A. Whish (Madras Artillery); *Brigade-Major* Bingham; *Captains* A. M'Kerlie, R.E., St. George Ord, R.E., F. Somerset, R.E., E. Wilnot, R.A., T. P. Waterman, Macdougall, Wingate (Engineers), Rivers (ditto), North (ditto), Lynch (Indian Navy), Smythe (Madras Engineers); *Lieutenants* J. H. Balmain, R. MacLagan (Bengal Engineers); *Revs.* E. Austin, Goode, G. Coles; *Professors* Narrien, F.R.S. (Royal Military College), S. H. Christie, F.R.S. (Royal Military Academy); *Messrs.* Dent, G. M. Raynsford, Binney Key, H. Wood, P. Melvill, Prideaux, Thomas Key, A. B. Warden, George Hankey, R. A. Heath, Aitken, Eade, Campbell, Thomason, R. J. Bagshaw, H. S. Montagu.

The number of cadets brought forward consisted of thirty-seven. Four were selected for the Engineers, viz.—

William Jeffreys  
Clement Metcalfe Browne

Charles Thomas Haig  
John Hills

Twenty-three for the Artillery, viz.—

David Ward  
W. Fred. Fulford  
C. Brodie Forman Penny  
Harry N. D. Prendergast  
John Hebblethwaite Moore  
Billington Baines Boyd  
Rawson Aislable  
Charles Gilbert Robinson

George Grant Gordon  
Charles George Reid  
Penton Thompson  
William Thomas Somerville  
Robert Hawkins Pitt  
Somerset Edward Townsend  
William Home Brydon  
John Hayes

Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner Frederick Edward Hadow  
Charles Somner Sedley Taylor William Henry McCausland  
Arthur Carey Francis Henry Thompson  
Horace Seymour Kerr Pechell

And ten for the Infantry, viz.—

Bradenell Rogers Charles Matthew Griffith  
George Anthony Aufrère Baker Francis William James Sewell  
John Peter Harris William George Prole  
William John Bell William Lumley Louis  
Arthur Edmund Oakes Charles Douglas

After the reports had been read by Mr. T. R. Clarke, of the India House, the following prizes were distributed:—

First Class.

W. Jeffreys ..... { 1st Mathematics,  
Military Surveying,  
2d Good Conduct.  
The Pollock Medal.

This young gentleman was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from attending to receive his prizes.

E. M. Browne ..... 2nd Hindustani.  
C. T. Haig ..... 2nd Mathematics.  
J. Hills ..... 1st Good Conduct.  
D. Ward ..... French.

J. H. Moore ..... { 1st Fortification,  
2nd Military Drawing,  
1st Civil Drawing.  
R. Aislabie ..... { 2nd Hindustani,  
2nd Fortification,  
H. C. B. Tanner ..... { 1st Military Drawing,  
Latin.  
H. Pechell ..... Latin.  
W. T. Somerville ..... 2nd Civil Drawing.

The *Chairman*, on presenting Mr. Hills with the "sword," the long-established prize for good conduct, said: "In the name of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, I present you with this sword. It is a reward conferred upon you for your honourable and distinguished conduct here. I hope it will ever remind you—and be you assured of the fact—that as in youth, so in riper years, good conduct will ever lead to distinction and eminence in the service."

Second Class.

Æ. R. R. Macdonell ..... { Mathematics,  
Hindustani,  
3rd Good Conduct,  
E. Jones ..... { Fortification,  
Military Surveying,  
Drawing.  
M. E. Eden ..... Civil Drawing.  
H. J. G. Gordon ..... French.  
H. R. Meiklejohn ..... Latin,  
Geology.  
W. J. D. Cairnes ..... 4th Good Conduct.

Third Class.

J. Bonus ..... { Fortification,  
Military Drawing,  
Civil Drawing,  
Military Surveying.  
C. A. Goodfellow ..... Hindustani.  
G. Swinton ..... Mathematics.  
H. Burra ..... Latin.  
E. Gambier ..... French.

After the prizes were distributed the *Chairman* addressed the students. He said: "Although on several previous occasions we have had a greater number of cadets selected for the corps of engineers, yet the reports which have come from the Public Examiner, as well as that made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the College, are so satisfactory, that upon the whole I have great pleasure, in the name of the Directors of the East-India Company, in tendering to you my best thanks for your conduct during this term. Your laudable exertions to take advantage of the different studies pursued here are highly satisfactory to us. To those gentlemen who have been selected for the corps of engineers I would say, you are but at the beginning of your work. In fact, you have everything to learn, because as yet the foundation only is laid. But to all of you who may be qualified to serve I am happy to say there is no doubt your services will be required in India, and there is no doubt you will pass, if you be qualified, within the prescribed time. It is a service deserving of every exertion to obtain. I may add, that in India there is great room for engineers of talent, because now that peace has happily commenced, there has also commenced the greatest amount of public works which were ever before undertaken in that country. Therefore talented engineers are sure to find plenty of employment, and I hope that those gentlemen who go to Chatham to complete their studies will do their utmost to qualify themselves, not only in military but in civil engineering, which are

there taught under Colonel Jones. I can speak from experience, for having been myself a cadet in this institution, I found that the knowledge which I acquired here and at Chatham served me in good stead through the whole of my career. (Applause.) We have lately heard by the Government mail of a remarkable work of engineering which has just been completed in India—the Ganges Canal, upwards of 900 miles in length, for the purposes of irrigation. I hope it will be the means of averting those famines which have hitherto frequently visited those parts of the country. The canal is a noble engineering work, and I hope all the cadets appointed to the artillery, who now hear me, will remember that this great work has been planned and carried out by an officer of the Bengal Artillery. (Applause.) I mention this to show that, though your lot has been cast in the military line, yet that will not debar you from more purely scientific works, if you are duly qualified. (Applause.) There is also the electric telegraph, which has been erected in an incredibly short space of time, between Calcutta and Agra, and in a few months more it will reach to Peshawar, to Bombay, and to Madras, thus securing instantaneous communication between all the presidencies of India. I may also mention another thing, to show that now, when competition is the order of the day, you must exert your talents to the very uttermost; for the Engineers' College, which was established by the late lamented and highly distinguished Mr. Thomason, and which is called by his name, is now attended both by natives and Europeans, who have evinced a talent and industry and an application which it will require all your exertions to keep up with. (Applause.) I beg you never to forget what an extraordinary thing it is that a handful of Europeans should govern such a vast territory as India. I refer to this because I think the reflection will lead you to see how incumbent it is upon each individual among you to uphold the character of England among the natives, who, though inferior to us in physical strength, are yet keen observers of character. The character of a great soldier they respect and love; and you may rely upon this, that your own happiness, the welfare of your men, everything that makes an officer respected, will depend upon the manner in which you conduct yourself to those under you. You must study their language,—without that you will be useless. You will find everything in that country different from this,—you will find yourself entirely abroad on your arrival. Therefore, without their language, you will not make yourself understood. I must warn you against allowing your faculties to go to sleep. Idleness is in all countries to be avoided,—in India it is peculiarly so, because it alone is the cause of almost every other disorder. Be careful, therefore, to employ your time—have something to occupy your attention—for in nine cases out of ten, the man who puts his shoulder to the wheel, and determines to be something, is sure to succeed. (Applause.) I remember perfectly well of what use the corporals were in this institution. I hope the Lieutenant-Governor still finds their assistance of great utility to him in maintaining discipline. It ought to be, and I hope it is, the pride of the corporals to receive the congratulations of the Lieutenant-Governor—and if so, of the Court of Directors also—for their assistance in this arduous task, because, without discipline you will never succeed, for he who cannot obey will never command." The gallant officer concluded by returning his thanks to the Public Examiner, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Officers and Professors of the College, and expressed a hope that when they next met the report would be as satisfactory. (Applause.)

*Fortification Department.*—After the mathematical examination had finished in the hall, Cadets Moore, Tanner, Haig, and Baker, were called upon to construct a two-gun battery (scale one inch to a foot) in a shallow box six feet square, two-thirds filled with moistened sand, gabions and fascines to the scale lying ready for use; while Cadet Browne was desired to explain the principles on which Vauban's first system is constructed; Hadow, the various methods of retrenching bastions; and Taylor, the method of tracing countermine. The other cadets were called upon to answer various questions put by the public examiner, by which time the battery was completed, and remarkably well executed.

After dinner, the usual voltaic explosion of 20 lbs. of powder in the Coldstream was exhibited, but the water was too low for the customary bridge-practice. The sand-modelling hall was the next object of attraction. A front of Carnot's system was explained by Cadet Penny (scale one-eighth of an inch to a foot); a front of the Prussian system (same scale) was explained by Cadet Ward. Jebb's double sap (scale one inch to a foot) was explained by Cadet Pendergast; a sunken four-gun battery (same scale), by Cadet Hills. A very fine model of Mullygaum, a native Indian fort of great strength (scale a quarter of an inch to a foot), with the attack carried on against it in 1818, was explained by Cadets Gordon and Fulford. The interesting native Indian fort of Nowa (scale half-inch to a foot), which was successfully attacked in 1819 by the *Chairman*, then a young engineer officer, was explained by Cadet Pitt, who took occasion to advert to that circumstance, and reminded the company that the officer of engineers who conducted the siege now filled the important office of *Chairman* of the East-India Company, being the first instance of an Addiscombe student attaining this distinguished position. The allusion was warmly cheered by the company. There was also a design for a sea-coast battery exhibited. The execution of these various models was admirable. The drawings in this department were of the usual style.

## MILITARY DRAWINGS,

Executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the First Class.

Mr. Tanner (1st prize)	Aden.
Moore (2nd prize)	Aden.
Somerville	Hong-Kong.
Hoves	Munsooree Range, Aden.
Jeffreys	Munsooree Range, Aden.
Penny	Munsooree Range, Aden.
Gordon	Munsooree Range, Aden.
Ward	Hong-Kong.
Fulford	Hong-Kong.
Browne	Hong-Kong.
Brydon	Tarragona.
Bell	Tarragona.
Reid	Mequinenza.
F. Thompson	Field of Wavre.
Hills	Salsette.
Rogers	Hill-fort of Wassota.

## Second Class.

Mr. E. Jones (prize)	Drawings from the model of Eden
Eden	St. Helena.

## Third Class.

Mr. Bonus (prize)	Essays of hill-ground in Mathew
Mathew	shading and contouring.

And several very promising elementary subjects in the junior term.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 2.

## MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY BILL.

## GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY BILL.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to these Bills.

JUNE 12.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT SINGAPORE.

The *Earl of Albemarle* presented a petition from Singapore, praying that a resident judge be appointed for that settlement, and that some other changes in the administration of justice might be made.

*Earl Granville* said the subject was under consideration.

Ordered to lie on the table.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 2.

## SALT MONOPOLY IN INDIA.

*Sir J. Pakington* asked the President of the India Board whether any correspondence had taken place relative to the salt monopoly since that monopoly was condemned by a vote of the House of Commons; and whether the salt duties had been, or were likely soon to be, reduced.

*Sir C. Wood* said that at the close of the last session of Parliament a despatch was addressed to the Government of India desiring that they would immediately cause inquiries to be made as to whether it would be possible to collect the salt duties as excise, instead of as at present. An intelligent officer had accordingly been despatched to Bombay for that purpose, and, having completed his inquiries in that quarter, had proceeded to Madras; but, of course, until the inquiries there were also completed, he should be unable to state the result.

## INDIAN BUDGET.

*Mr. Bright* asked when the right hon. gentleman would make his annual financial statement relative to India.

*Sir C. Wood* had already mentioned that he intended to make that statement as soon as certain rather voluminous accounts, which were now printing, were placed in the hands of members. He should also, before making that statement, wish to know the result of the operations connected with the reduction of the 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. stocks, which could not have taken place before the last day of April.

JUNE 12.

## AFFAIRS AT SHANGHAI.

*Mr. Hume* asked the President of the India Board whether any information had been received from Shanghai of an attack by the English and American forces on the Imperialists, on the 4th April last.

*Sir C. Wood* had received no information on the subject, which belonged to the Foreign-office, and was therefore unable to answer the question.

## INDIAN BUDGET.

*Mr. Hume* inquired whether there were any further papers on the revenues of India to be laid before the House previously to

the statement of the Indian Budget, and whether the time could be named for the production of the Budget?

*Sir C. Wood* said he was unable to fix a day, as Government were awaiting the result of certain financial operations in India. If the information came in the shape of a dispatch, he might be able to lay it on the table previously to the statement.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On Monday last, the half-yearly meeting of this company took place at their office, in Leadenhall-street; Mr. J. C. Ewart in the chair.

After a few introductory sentences from the Chairman, the Secretary read the report, which adverted to the rise made in the rates of passage in February last, to the steps taken for increasing the capital of the company, and to an unsuccessful application to Government for relief in regard to the difficulties which they found in carrying out the Polat Contract, reported at the last annual meeting. On the breaking out of war the application was renewed, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had expressed their willingness to institute inquiry, which would shortly be commenced. In regard to the subject of dividend, with reference to the enormously high price of fuel during the last six months, to the fact that new ships had been kept back by the strikes of workmen and other circumstances, to the postal contract having been carried on at an expense which exceeded the payments made on account of it, and to the claim for indemnification being undecided, the Directors recommended that a declaration of dividend be postponed until the next annual general meeting.

The chairman moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. W. Gould, M.P. seconded the motion. After a conversation in which several proprietors took part, the motion was carried.

A letter from Mr. Wilcox, announcing his intention to resign his office as a Managing Director on the 30th September next, without claiming any consideration for the abandonment of the rights secured to him for life by the deed of settlement, was then read.

A letter from Mr. Anderson was also read, surrendering his commission on the gross receipts, and reserving only the five per cent. on the net profits.

A motion of thanks to the Managing Directors was suggested, but not put to the meeting.

**MR. JOHN THORNTON.**—It was with much regret that we observed recorded, the death of Mr. John Thornton, the superintendent, at this port, of the Screw Steam Shipping Company. The unfortunate gentleman died very suddenly, and his loss, we have no doubt, will be greatly felt by the Company, whose affairs in this country he has reduced, by his indefatigable exertions, from a state of confusion to one of systematic order and regularity. It was only the other day that we received a letter from him, in which he stated that, after meeting with many difficulties and no inconsiderable degree of opposition, he had at last succeeded in putting matters upon such a footing, that he felt confident the interests of the Company which he served would, for the future, steadily go on and prosper. We much regret that he has not been spared to realize his well-founded expectations.—*Calcutta Morning Chronicle.*

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MAY 27. Bothnia, Stridley, and Lancaster, Jones, Bengal; Lady Stanley, Hall, Ceylon.—20. S. R. Rajaswarre, Smith, Chippicollum; Emperor, Adamson, Algoa Bay; Treasure, Timcke, Mauritius; Eleanor, Starks, Bombay; Aura, Mattison, Maulmain; Orator, James, Madras; Pilgrim, Marman, and Malcolm, Sim, Mauritius; Garland, Halcrow, Bombay; Derwent, Jardine, Java; Marchioness of Douro, Woodnorth, Singapore.—31. Beuchleugh, Thomson, and Isle of France, Neill, Mauritius; Token, Ollard, Bombay.—JUNE 1. Bangalore, Turner, Java; Ingleborough, Rea, Bombay.—2. H. M. Steamer, Hermes, Fishbourne, Hong Kong; Mary Ridley, Bengal (at Havre).—12. Woolloomooloo, Stuart, Sydney; Hebe, Doran, Maulmain; Margaret, Spratley, Madras.—13. Neleus, Barnett, Melbourne.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Colombo (June 18).—Capt. Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Lattey, Mr. Prowett, Mrs. Douglas and 4 children, Lieut. col. Bygrave, Mr. Barley, Mr. Campbell, Maj. Ramsey, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Boyce, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Church and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall and 3 children, Capt. Hagart, Mr. Hume, Miss Hume and 2 children, Lieut. Simmons, Mr. Fox, Mr. Marshall, Maj. and Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Anson and child, Lieut. A. G. B. Morley, Capt. W. H. Gordon, Capt. H. S. S. Barney, Maj. C. C. Young, Mrs. Young and 3 children, Maj. T. Lance.

## DEPARTURES.

From the *DOWNS*, MAY 31.—Nina, Hammond, Ceylon and Cannanore; Gevalia, Liberg, Calcutta.—30. Melbourne, Gibson, Shanghai.—31. Mary Sparks, Fisher, Hong-Kong; Jenny Lind, Montgomerie, and Shepherdess, Scorgie, Alga Bay. JUNE 5.—Wellesley Paish, Calcutta; Resolute, McKenzie, Hong-Kong; Patriarch, Thompson, Bombay; Egbert, Allsopp, Alga Bay.—Admiral Napier, Beaglehole, Madras and Calcutta; Souabhar, Umpeville, and Charlotte, Albeck, Calcutta.—7. Sarah Lucy, Day, Hong-Kong.—10. Forfarshire, Darby, Bombay.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JUNE 4.—Lady Jocelyn (steamer), Bird, Melbourne and Sydney.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, the lady of Keith E. H. M. T. Consul, s. at Teheran, Persia, April 20.

BELLASIS, the wife of Lieut. col. 3rd Bombay Eur. regt. d. at Windermere, May 28.

CURRIE, the lady of Sir F. Bart. s. at Worcester-park, Surrey, May 31.

DAVIES, the lady of Lieut. H. N. 25th Bengal N.I. s. at 8, Warwick villas, Harrow-road, June 5.

INNES, the wife of T. G. R. of Netherdale, d. at 35, Moray-place, Edinburgh, June 4.

THEIL, the wife of Lieut. col. H. M. T. minister in Persia, d. in Lowndes-street, June 7.

## MARRIAGES.

ANDREW, H. to Amelia, d. of the late Capt. Rulter, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Minorities, June 3.

CUST, Rev. Arthur P. s. of the late Hon. William, to Emma M. d. of the late Earl of Darnley, at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 6.

DALMAHOY, James, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, to Ellen B. d. of the late Alexander Ainslie, at 48, Moray-place, Edinburgh, June 6.

FOORD, Edward A. Madras engineers, s. Lieut. Col. Madras artillery, to Rachel T. d. of John Mullins, at St. Marks, Kensington, May 30.

METCALF, William, 35th Bengal light infantry, to Elizabeth, d. of the late Francis Stringer, at St. Pancras Church, May 30.

PARROTT, Edward, to Elizabeth E. d. of the late G. Godwin, of Calcutta, at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, June 8.

PRIDEAUX, William R. to Emma A. d. of the late Major General Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S. Bombay Establishment, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, June 8.

SPILLMAN, George, to Louisa, d. of the late Thomas W. Marriott, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Croydon, June 7.

STOPFORD, George M. lieut. royal engineers, s. of Admiral Hon. Montagu, to Caroline M. d. of Lieut. gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B. at St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, June 1.

THRESHIE, David S. to Eliza B. d. of the late Charles Ray Martin, Bengal civil service, at St. Saviour's church, Jersey, June 6.

WARHURTON, Augustus F. H. M. 15th regt. s. of Archdeacon, to Mary Anne Campbell, d. of the late Lieut. col. Hailes, K.H. and granddaughter of Sir Robert Campbell, bart. at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, June 1.

WYNN, William N. to Caroline M. A. d. of the late Lieut. T. Pennington, R.N. and granddaughter of the late Col. George Pennington, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Lewisham church, June 1.

## DEATHS.

CARR, Capt. William, late commander of the *Oriental*, at 17, Guildford-road, Greenwich, aged 43, May 22.

FARRANT, Georgina, infant d. of Lieut. col. K.L.S. late H.M.'s Chargé d'Affairs in Persia, at 42, Marine-parade, Dover, May 28.

FORLONG, Laura J. wife of Gordon, at 31, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.

GARFORD, Mira, wife of Francis, jun. at Bath, aged 27, June 8.

GILL, John, retired surgeon Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Nottingham, aged 48, May 31.

GRAHAM, Charlotte C. widow of the late T. H. Bombay medical establishment, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 41, June 3.

LAURENCE, John Rogers, captain in the Hon. E.I. Co.'s naval service, at East Harptree, Somersetshire, aged 84, June 6.

MACDOUGALL, Charles W. s. of Rev. Thomas, at Sarawak, Borneo, at Ipawich, aged 91, June 7.

MAITLAND, General Sir Peregrine, G.C.B. at 7, Eaton-place West, aged 77, May 30.

SANDERSON, Frederick U. midshipman of the steamer *Indiana*, on the passage from Calcutta, aged 20, Apr. 7.

TAYLOR, Jane, wife of Vincentio C. late capt. 3rd Madras light inf. at Chanters House, Pilton, aged 31, June 8.

WEMYSS, Fanny, d. of Maj. W. B. 9th Bengal cavalry, at Tunbridge-wells, aged 15, May 30.

WILKS, Joseph Barber, late of the Treasury, East-India House, at Sydenham-hill, aged 64, May 31.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

30th May and 7th June, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. Nasmyth and G. H. Smith.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. Young, engineers; Ens. W. Playfair, 4th N.I.; Major W. C. Hicks, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. col. H. Dick, 10th N.I.; Col. J. Stuart, 34th N.I.; Major G. Biddulph, 45th N.I.; Ens. F. A. Lawford, 50th N.I.; Major H. Vetch, 54th N.I.; Lieut. J. M. Sutton, 56th N.I.; Capt. C. M. Gascoyne, invalid; Lieut. W. Sheffield, unattached; Surgs. J. Davidson, H. Chapman, and R. Phillippson.

*Madras Estab.*—Brig. gen. J. P. James, Lieut. C. Cameron, artillery; Lieut. G. H. M. Aynsley, 6th cavalry; Capt. N. H. West, 1st Eur. reg.; Lieut. C. H. Beddek, 2nd Eur. reg.; Capt. B. Hodson, 7th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Harness, 10th N.I.; Capt. G. Sturrock, 11th N.I.; Surgs. W. Beauchamp and G. Morrogh, M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, artillery; Col. H. G. Roberts; Lieut. R. Litchfield, 21st N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Mc Alister.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. W. Sturrock.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. S. B. Hellard, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I.; Capt. J. L. Sherwill, 39th N.I.; Assist. surg. A. Christian, M.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. capt. W. Coleridge, 20th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. Maude, 4th N.I.; Capt. E. Thompson, 8th N.I.; Capt. R. L. Taylor, 18th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Balfour, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. N. A. Staples, artillery, 3 months; Capt. R. Larkins, 49th N.I., 3 months; Capt. Strachey, and Assist. surg. C. N. Sissmore, 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. col. F. Straton, 1st cavalry, 2 months; Capt. L. Macqueen, 3rd cavalry, 6 months; Lieut. A. P. Woodbridge, 40th N.I., and Lieut. col. W. E. A. Elliott, 49th N.I., 4 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. D. G. Anderson, artillery, and Lieut. John Fife, 23rd N.I., 6 months; Assist. surg. Robert Dent, 2 months.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. R. Hunter, Indian Navy, till end of November next; Mr. C. H. Farrer, Indian Navy, till end of October.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. I. D'Oyley T. Money, 25th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. H. R. Shepherd.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. Lloyd, 11th N.I.; Surg. R. H. Manley, invalids.

## APPOINTMENT.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. John Barnett, admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.



### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 6TH JUNE, 1854.

101A Foot.—John Tulloch, gent., to be assist. surg. v. Webb, promoted on the staff.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. Lumley Graham to be capt. by purchase, v. Weyland, who retires.—Ens. Henry Basil Honson to be lieut. by purchase, v. Graham.—Herbert Johnes Berners, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Honson.

84th Foot.—Ens. Henry Currie to be lieut. by purchase, v. Page, who retires.—Thomas Scovell Bigge, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Currie.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH JUNE, 1854.

84th Foot.—Ens. Robert Torrens Pratt to be lieut. by purchase, v. MacMahon, who retires.—Alfred Gibaut, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Pratt.

87th Foot.—Capt. John Theophilus Ussher, from the 91st Foot, to be capt., v. McClintock, who exchanges.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233 to 236
India Bonds .....	3s. pm. to 1s. dis.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 2½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	½ to ¾ prem.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....			
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			
	Ss. Rs.	—	2 1½

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. May 24 to May 8.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	161,942 17 8
Madras ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	10,092 1 8
Bombay ..	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	1,199 1 2
Bi-Monthly ..			173,234 0 6

Annual sum required by  
Court of Directors in } From 1st May, 1854,  
England .....

Bank Post Bills .....

Madras do. ....

Bombay do. ....

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Candia*, June 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£11,075	—
Malta .....	48,500	—
Hong Kong .....	—	72,914
Canton .....	—	97,396
Shanghai .....	—	2,802
	£59,575	£173,112

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 21st June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th April, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 8th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th July, and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1854, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th May, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of interest payable upon the Company's bonds not notified for discharge, will be raised from £3. 5s. per cent. per annum to £4 per cent. per annum, from and after this day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 7th June, 1854.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 21st instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS;—also  
STATIONERY;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 21st day of June, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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## AND REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bentlinck*, with a mail, left Calcutta May 16th, Madras 21st, Point de Galle 26th, Aden June 8th, and arrived at Suez June 16.

The *Victoria*, with a mail, left Bombay May 23rd, and arrived at Suez June 12th.

The *Pottinger*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong May 6th, Singapore 15th, Penang 18th, and arrived at Point de Galle 26th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta June 22nd (per *Candia*), and Marseilles (per *Valetta*), June 25th.

The *Candia*, with the remaining portion, may be expected at Southampton July 2nd.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
" "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.  
" " Newspapers, 3d. each."

\* \* The Marseilles mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the Southampton mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 29.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	May 16	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	May 3
Madras .. .. .	21	Bombay .. .. .	23
Ceylon .. .. .	26	China (Hong-Kong) ..	6

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BURMAH, the British part of it at least, is quiet. But it has been visited by a fearful storm, which extended to Moulmein, and has done much damage. The *Pluto* steamer from Moulmein to Bassein, with about three hundred troops, was in great danger, and sustained much damage; but having thrown overboard everything portable, weathered the gale, and put back. She was reported to be lost, but arrived in safety at Moulmein. Great anxiety was felt respecting a fleet of thirty or forty boats proceeding with troops from Moulmein to Tonghoo, which were caught by the storm in the mouth of the Sitang river, and it is almost certain that some were lost. It is reported that an officer who had the good fortune of being on board one which got to Tonghoo in safety, saw several other boats go down. A party had reached Pegu, after much suffering; they of course could not know the fate of the whole of the boats; but their testimony was such as to warrant a belief of the worst. Some fragments of dress which had belonged to British soldiers had been brought in, and a Burmese reported that he had seen the bodies of two Europeans and several Indians floating in the river. Due allowance must be made for native exaggeration; but still there is justifiable cause for great apprehension. Measures had been taken both at Pegu and Sitang, to make effective search for any survivors of the calamity. Not a word is mentioned of the reported conflagration at Meaday.

The Delhi communications as to Russia and Caubul are this time remarkably tame and pointless. The latest of them is a letter of something more than a column, of which the following morsel is the only portion worth extracting, if indeed it be worth the process:—

"I have no news from the Bokhara side, excepting that many Russians having embarked on board of ships (whence not mentioned), have landed and occupied the banks of the 'Talab' (perhaps the Sea of Aral) which is, I hear, five long stages from Hoorgunj, and one of that party was expected at Khiva by his comrade, with some fresh overtures for the 'Khan-i-Huzrut.' There has been a fall of the heaviest snow this cold season at Mushed and Heerat, which, as the report says, has prevented the Russian and Persian agents from quitting the latter place for Candahar. The roads are now free of snow, and there will be more frequent communications between this and Heerat as well as Bokhara."

At Calcutta the chief local event is the inauguration of Mr. Halliday as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The arrangement which led to this ceremony is admitted, we believe, on all hands to be an admirable one, and there cannot be a doubt of its working well. The proceeding next in point of importance was the meeting which took place

to consider the best means of recognizing the services of Colonel Cautley, in connection with the Ganges Canal. It is true that its practical results were not of much consequence, but the bestowing of honour where it is justly due always affords pleasure to a well-constituted mind, and it is a deed which may stimulate others to follow the example set by the recipient of the honour, and lead them to emulate his merits. The resolutions presented nothing very distinctive. The first expressed admiration of Colonel Cautley's services; the purport of the second was to request the Colonel to sit for his bust, to be placed in the Town Hall, Calcutta; the third announced the opening of a subscription, and the appointment of a committee; and the fourth provided that if any surplus should remain after the expense of the bust should be defrayed, it should be devoted to a piece of plate for Colonel Cautley. This last resolution was moved by a native, but the attendance of natives was very scanty. A work which will confer unexampled blessings on their country was not worth an hour of that attention which some of them would readily devote to a brawling demagogue—a fresh instance of their apathy, want of judgment, and want of public spirit. Colonel Cautley, who retires from the service, was to leave by the departing mail. Unusual honours were to be paid him. He was to proceed in the state yacht, duly accompanied, and to receive a salute of thirteen guns as the yacht passed Fort William. The Governor-General has issued a most complimentary general order on the occasion of Colonel Cautley's retirement.

"The most important news we have to mention in connection with Bengal," says the *Bombay Times*, "is the COMPLETION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA." This is indeed important. But the wire is but single, and not yet insulated. It affords matter for regret that Bombay should be far from healthy. The heat is said to be terrific; and this, with a scarcity of water, has occasioned great mortality. For the gratification of those who take an interest in Bombay localities, it may be worth mentioning that a new public drive is about to be made.

As Paul Pry "happened to know" so many things, the *China Mail* "happens to possess" an outline of the arrangements proposed by the Japanese to the representative of the United States; and this treasure it presents to its readers with a most edifying air of mystery. It will be found under the head Japan.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Major Henry Lloyd, H.M.'s 83rd, at Cambay, May 6.

BENGAL.—Lieut. C. C. Bean, 25th N.I. at Calcutta, May 2; Col. C. Coventry, 70th N.I. at Barrackpore, May 7; Lieut. A. G. Sim, 7th N.I. at Berhampore; Lieut. A. Tollemache, art. at Umballah, April 28; Capt. C. C. Scott, 32nd N.I. at Bordeaux, May 19.

MADRAS.—Lieut. W. T. Byam, 7th L.C. at Saugor, May 6.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. M. S. Bolton, 2nd N.I. near Mahableshwar, May 6; Capt. R. H. Wardell, 5th L.I. at Dharwar; Surg. W. P. Gillanders, 1st N.I. at Baroda, May 4; Surg. W. J. Babington, at Bombay, May 10.

## BURMAH.

### RANGOON.

The following extract from a letter, dated Rangoon, 1st May, has been kindly sent to the *Hurkaru* for publication:—

"We have had a great storm here. On the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd April, there was almost incessant rain,—on the latter day blowing almost a hurricane. The horse-artillery stables and a number of trees were blown down—the leaves of choppers inverted, houses leaking, &c. The detachment of the 8th irregular cavalry, after getting on very well for four or five marches from this, were overtaken by the rain, and have had to return, the country being two feet under water. They report that on every rising ground there were swarms of snakes and scorpions; the sewers naturally went to these dry spots also, and it is wonderful that none were bitten. The losses by water are serious, it is feared; two or three small craft have been lost entirely, and two ships laden from this have been dismasted, and returned,—the wrecks towed up by the *Bentinck* river-steamer. Fears are entertained for a fleet of upwards of thirty boats on the Sitang river, with the head-quarters of 36th M.N.I., and a third of a European company of artillery. On the 26th, a havildar and six gun lascars reached the fort of Pegu in an exhausted state, saying they had been wrecked, and had lost everything except their swords. On 28th, a subadar and eleven men of 36th M.N.I. also got to Pegu, after wandering about for several days in the jungles without food. The subadar has one of the regimental colours with him. They say they cannot tell what became of all the others, as the waves were so high they could not see the other boats; that they had all separated in the gale.

"Tonghoo, which was stated to be the stronghold and great granary of Gounghee, and to capture which the late combined movement was made, turned out to be a place with only four or five dirty huts!

"General Steel has not arrived from Madras yet."

THE CYCLONE.—The cyclone which visited Rangoon with such extraordinary fury on the 23rd ult. has been productive not only of great loss of property, but unhappily, it is to be feared that the lives of many of our brave soldiery have been sacrificed to its destructive wrath.

On Saturday last despatches were received by the deputy-commissioner from Pegu, reporting that a fleet of 40 boats, conveying the B. company 2nd battalion of the Madras artillery, and a large portion of the 36th regt. M.N.I. from Maulmain to Toungoo, had been caught by the hurricane in the mouth of the Sitang river, and that out of the 40 boats, 31 were entirely missing.

One subadar, one naique, and eight privates of the 36th regt. have arrived in an exhausted state at Pegu, but bearing with them their arms and the colours of the regiment; one havildar, six gun lascars, and one native, followers of the artillery, have also arrived at Pegu.

A Burman has come in with two shell jackets and other articles of dress marked 36 M.N.I., and reports that he saw the bodies of two Europeans and six or seven Indians floating in the Sitang.

Parties have been sent out from Pegu in all directions to search for any of the survivors, and three boats have been despatched from this by the deputy-commissioner, to coast along the right bank of the mouth of Sitang, and inquire at every village for intelligence. Similar steps have been taken by the assistant-commissioner at Sitang; and it is hoped that some of the missing officers and men may yet be discovered. Some portion, also it is most probable, have made their way to Sitang.

"The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived on the 27th April from Madras, with two companies of the 25th Madras N.I., and left the next morning for Maulmain, whence she takes part of the 5th Madras N.I. to Munsoorcottah. She does not return to Rangoon. The C. troop of Madras horse artillery, and the 35th Madras N.I. are patiently biding their time here. It is about two months since they arrived from Prome, being sent down, it is to be remembered, before the 40th and 67th Bombay N.I., in a violent hurry, to admit of their being speedily transported to Madras, while Bengal steamers and transports that had come down for the two Bengal regiments mentioned returned empty. It will be well on in June, probably, before the Madras relief is completed. Orders have come down for the removal of the naval dockyard, with its patent slips, workshops, &c., to the Dalla side of the river.

"The troops continue to be generally healthy all over the province. An officer recently arrived from Shway-geen says, that of the detachment there, consisting of 160 men of H.M.'s 29th foot, never more than five men have been in hospital, and that when he left, there was not a single man sick. The active deputy-commissioner of that district has collected already nearly two lacs of revenue. The whole road between Shway-geen and Tonghoo is now studded with large thriving villages. It seems likely that the



Martaban province will beat the Pegu districts, if this state of things continues. General Steel has not yet arrived. There has been no hot weather to speak of. This season is very different to last year. The last batch of the 8th irregulars, with Captain Richardson, arrived yesterday (April 29), in the *Berenice* and *Aga Bukher*. They are to be sent up by steamers and flats to Prome and Meeaday, marching being now out of the question. Lieutenant Mackenzie's detachment, that marched ten days ago, very nearly had to return to Rangoon; but it seems that the rain ceasing, Lieut. Mackenzie had proceeded."

"May 3.—Since writing a few hours ago, the *Fire Queen* from Maulmain has come in, bringing a few particulars of the accident on the Sitang river. Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, who was proceeding to join his regiment at Tonghoo, being in a good boat, weathered the bore and the wind, and got safe into Sitang, where, however, he was robbed of all he possessed by the Burmese. He saw, it is said, ten boats with men in them go down: what has become of the other twenty-five boats is not known. The *Pluto* was the steamer seen in distress. She was on her way to Bassein from Maulmain, and was caught in the storm; she had to throw every single thing overboard,—guns, cargo, the soldiers' accoutrements and arms, and to put back into Maulmain. The *Fire Queen*, on leaving the mouth of the Maulmain river, picked up a man in a boat, who said his ship was in distress, fourteen miles off. The *Fire Queen* proceeded to the spot, and found the ship, and put a pilot on board her."

#### MAULMAIN.

HURRICANE.—On Sunday, the 23rd instant, Maulmain was visited by a most terrific storm. It commenced at about 2 p.m. in the direction of S.E., and gradually veering round, terminated in the quarter whence it took its rise, after a duration of about nine hours; but it blew with redoubled fury a little before its cessation. The river was in a state of dreadful commotion all the time, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the numerous vessels in it, which are said to have laboured very heavily at their moorings; but we are glad in being able to report that, up to this time, we have not received accounts of any serious disasters. Scores of old and stout trees were torn up by the roots, and hundreds were demurred of their branches and dense foliage; houses were rendered leaky and roofless, and even the tiles of the roofs of houses were blown away like chaff, and many persons who flattered themselves that their houses were perfectly staunch and impervious to the severity of the monsoon, were most disagreeably undeceived when they found themselves drenched to the skin without even a few yards of dry shoes to stretch their carcasses on; in fact, we believe that few, if any, houses in the whole country have escaped without being damaged more or less, and many were brought down to the ground altogether by the force of the wind. The great rise of water in the river floated away several boats and scores of logs of valuable timber; in fine, it is hardly possible to describe the disastrous effects of the visitation, or to estimate the immense losses of life and property caused thereby.

"Since writing the foregoing, we hear the schooner *Amherstia* grounded near Beelogyoon Island, and that the crew, with Mr. Penha, senior pilot, in charge of the vessel, were obliged to abandon her in consequence of her disabled condition, and swim ashore. The whole party, we are glad to say, arrived here in safety yesterday, after travelling for nearly two days in a famishing state.

"The buoy vessel, with Capt. Tapley on board, is said to have put to sea during the prevalence of the storm. We hope to give further particulars in our next."—*Advertiser*, April 26.

"We beg to lay before our readers the following account of the late storm, and its disastrous effects at Amherst, communicated by a gentleman at that place:—

"We had on Sunday last, from mid-day to midnight, the hardest blow that any one here has ever known, during which much damage has been done on sea and land. Capt. Tapley, in the buoy boat, and Mr. Penha, in the *Amherstia*, were out in all of it. The buoy boat lived through it, and that is all,—her masts and rigging, and bulwarks, are all gone; three times she was completely swamped. On Monday morning, Capt. Tapley succeeded in getting on board a ship in the offing, having fasted from Saturday night till that time. This morning it is confidently said that the *Amherstia* is in sight of the point of Beloo Island."—*Ibid.* April 28.

The following extracts from the log-book of the steamer *Pluto* have been kindly placed at our disposal for publication.

"Extract from the log of the H.C.'s steamer *Pluto*, from Maulmain to Bassein, with a detachment of the 30th N.I.

"Saturday, 22nd April, 1854, p.m. Light breezes and cloudy with a S.W. swell, ship rolling heavily. 3 p.m. sighted the land from the mast-head about Barague Point, bearing W.S.W. distant

about 20 miles. 4 p.m. bar. 30, ther. 84½, symp. 30.10, experienced a strong northerly current, moderate and cloudy weather, increasing swell from the S.W., pumped ship dry, set fore and aft sail. Sunset—gloomy threatening appearance, ship labouring heavily, prepared for bad weather, hoisted boats close up, preventive lashings on anchors and shrouds on funnel. 8 p.m.—Increasing breezes, dark gloomy weather with passing showers of rain accompanied with lightning, battened down hatches, bar. 29.90—ther. 84, symp. 30, 8.30. p.m.—Ship took a heavy lurch and started the deck baggage,—restowed it. 9 p.m. bar. 29.80, ther. 84, symp. 29.90, there being every appearance of a gale in the gulf to the S.W. of the vessel, altered course to S.E. with the view of clearing its track, in all sail, ship making little or no way, pitching heavily, gig swamped and washed away at stern davits, carrying away the port davit and bulwark. 10 p.m.—Rigged spare pumps, pumped ship dry—increasing breeze from the S.E. Midnight—blowing a gale from the S.E. with passing light rain and sheet lightning, bar. 29.90, ther. 83, symp. 29.70, A. 29.60, ship labouring heavily, shipping heavy seas forward.

"A.M. heavy S.E. gale. Engineers reported that as the vessel had decreased the number of revolutions, the bilge-pumps could not keep the engine-room free, shifted one of the spare hand-pumps from the fore-hold into the engine-room, and set a party of artillerymen, under Lieut. Georges, pumping engine-room and forepeak. 4 a.m. bar. 29.40, ther. 84½, symp. 29.60. 4.30, sea increased, mountainous and confused, horizon at times no where visible from the height of the waves, ship labouring heavily. 5, the ship unmanageable, and taking in a large quantity of water in every direction, and in danger of foundering; threw overboard, with the assistance of Major Wheeler, Lieut. Georges, and artillerymen, the deck baggage, comprising sepoy's arms and accoutrements, officers baggage, &c. 6-30, ship much relieved, and much more buoyant, shipping less water, pumps going all the time. 7, experienced a lull of 15 minutes, rescued everything for a shift of wind, masts, funnel, &c.; bar. 29.9, ther. 84.50, S. 29.20, A. 29.10; observed the barometer rise, and fall one inch, much sheet lightning, saw sea-birds about the ship and the water effervescing alongside, served out an allowance of grog to artillerymen. 7.15, wind shifted to the N.W., and blowing with indescribable force a hurricane. Jolly-boat and first cutter blown away with quarter-davits and part of bulwarks, starboard paddle-box boat capsized inboard, and jammed against the bridge awning stanchions and paddle-wheel, and stopping the engines occasionally; lashed the helm alee, as the man at the wheel could not stand the violence of wind and spray.

"All hands under the lee of the weather bulwarks. 2nd cutter turned over and jammed against the davits, fore-yard carried away in the slings, found it impossible to move along the decks without crawling on all-fours. Barometer oscillating very much, and finally settled at 28.40; obliged to desert the pumps in consequence of the fearful violence of the wind; ship buried in the sea on her port broadside; foremast invisible from the funnel, in consequence of the spray caused by the wind cutting off the tops of the waves; all who were exposed felt it exceedingly cold during the height of the hurricane, and experienced a most painful sensation about the face, particularly the eyes; found it impracticable to throw the guns overboard, which would have relieved the ship greatly. Ten, occasionally moderating, the sea one mass of foam, wind and spray beating down the sea. Eleven, barometer rising, wind abating and shifting to the westward; manned the pumps again, found the water in engine-room entering the ash-pit; sounded, and found 2 feet 9 inches, sea rising, and ship labouring heavily. Noon, barometer 29.9, ther. 84.89, S. 29.40, weather moderating fast, cleared the decks of all broken spars, &c.; sea increasing, found the port after-sponson and starboard fore-sponson much damaged, caboose capsized and broken, ensign staff carried away, awning stanchions rent, main gaff carried away, &c. &c."

"p.m. Wind and sea moderating. Barometer rising. 29.30, righted starboard paddle box boat, found port side of the boat destroyed by the paddle wheel. Bar. 29.40, symp. 30.0, ther. 83.3, Mr. Malcolm, 1st engr., reported a hole 15 inches by 1 inch in the port bunker, also three ½ rivet holes letting in a large quantity of water. 3.30, set staysail and bore up, having ascertained from Major Wheeler, commanding troops on board, that he could not relieve the garrison at Bassein in the present non-effective state of the detachment on board, without arms and clothes. 4, set fore trysail, bar. 29.80, ther. 83, symp. 30.20, moderate breezes and cloudy. Sunset, ditto weather. 7, in all sail. 8, moderate and cloudy, pumping occasionally during the watch, bar. 29.90, ther. 82½, symp. 30.20. 10, passing showers. Midnight, light breezes and fine. Bar. 30.0, ther. 82, symp. 30.20.

"A.M., moderate and fine. 1-20, observed a vessel standing

to the westward. 4, cloudy weather, bar. 30.0, ther. 82½, symp. 30.22.

"Daylight, fine, people employed generally. 8, set fore and aft sails; observed a great quantity of commissariat provisions damaged with salt water during the hurricane.

"Noon, fine, Lat. observed 15° 12' N. Long. 96° 52' E. showing a set of sixty miles to the southward during the hurricane.

"S. G. BOON, Commander."

## BENGAL.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24th arrived at Calcutta May 2nd (per *Bentlack*). The subsequent mail of April 8th arrived on May 14th (per *Oriental*). The mail of May 24th left Suez for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, on June 6th (per *Bengal*).

**NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The Court of Directors has, on the recommendation of the Supreme Government, relaxed the rule regarding officers being compelled to pass in Hindustani before they can hold staff appointments, in favour of such officers as may be nominated to situations in the province of Pegu, where no Hindustani is spoken. They are, however, to pass an examination in Burmese within one year from the time they receive the appointments.

**ADDRESS TO MR. HUME.**—On Saturday afternoon, April 29, the principal assistants of the senior magistrate's office, accompanied by Mr. Burroughs, the interpreter of vernacular languages, waited upon Mr. Hume at Spence's. Mr. Burroughs, after a few preliminary remarks, explained to Mr. Hume the object of his coming with the assistants, and begged permission to read an address. The address being read and delivered, Mr. Hume, after a pause, made a very eloquent and feeling reply.

**SIR R. HAMILTON.**—Consequent on the increased work of agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Sir Robert Hamilton, the Governor-general of India in Council, has augmented his salary from Co.'s Rs. 40,000 to 48,000 per annum.

**NEW POST-OFFICE RULES.**—The *Englishman* notices, that on the promulgation of the new post-office rules, all the postmaster-ships will be bestowed on natives. They will be only deputy-postmasters, and we suspect this will be found the weakest point in the new system. Seven inspectors are, however, to be appointed, on salaries of Rs. 300 a month each, and these officers will probably be filled exclusively by Europeans.

**MESSRS. WHITE, LICHFORD, AND SMITH, LATE OF THE 48TH N.I.**—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* reports that Messrs. White, Lichford, and Smith, who were dismissed from the 48th N.I. some three years since, are now captains of cavalry in the Turkish army. It will be remembered they were all implicated in the duel in which Ensign Huxham was a principal.

**H.M.'S FORCES IN INDIA.**—The electric telegraph announces that Colonel Markham is appointed adjutant-general, and Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock quarter-master general of H.M.'s forces in India, Lieut.-Col. Lugard succeeding the latter officer as deputy adjutant-general at Bombay.

**THE COLLECTORATE OF HOOGHLY.**—Government having sanctioned the erection of a new building for the collectorate of Hooghly, Mr. Voss, the architect, has already proceeded thither with a view to superintend personally its construction. Considering that it will take eighteen months to finish it, we suppose the building will be large enough to accommodate the whole of the public offices at Hooghly.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 12.

**THE ORIENTAL LIFE AND MEDICAL INVALID ASSURANCE COMPANIES.**—The *Englishman* mentions that the project for uniting the Oriental Life Insurance Company and the Medical Invalid Society has proved successful. The policies of the two offices, on the 1st January, amounted to Rs. 80,33,350. Since that period the offices have granted policies for Rs. 13,12,000 more; and it is expected that, by the 30th of June, the total amount will have reached a million sterling. The danger of the Oriental office, it is said, arose from the "mania for dividends" which had seized the shareholders.

**OPIMUM.**—The following is the result of the opium sale, held May 8:—

Behar	....	Chests 2855	Average 795-7	Proceeds 22,71,075
Benares	..	1170	830	9,71,125

This exhibits an increase of Rs. 22 for the Patna, and Rs. 30 for the Benares drug. It is remarkable as an evidence how little the sales are affected by the ordinary laws of trade. The latest advices from Shanghai threaten disturbances, dangerous even to European traders, yet the price rises.

**MR. G. S. FAGAN,** of the Calcutta bar, has been appointed senior magistrate of Calcutta from this day, in succession to Mr. Hume, who has been compelled to resign the appointment, the state of his health rendering it necessary for him to return to England.

**DR. GRANT,** surgeon to the Governor-General, is now suffering from very severe illness, and will be obliged to go to Europe with as little delay as possible.

**EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE VERNACULAR.**—An order has been issued by the Governor of Bengal, directing that all medical officers, covenanted and uncovenanted, hereafter appointed to civil duties in the lower provinces, shall within twelve months of their appointment pass an examination in the vernacular of the district.

**REDUCTIONS.**—The salary of the office of secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department has been reduced from Co.'s Rs. 52,200 to 50,000 per annum; the same to take effect from the date of assumption of Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, the recently appointed Secretary. The financial secretaryship will also undergo the same fate as soon as Mr. C. Allen, the present incumbent, ceases to be connected with it.

**CHANGES IN FIRMS.**—Yesterday (May 1) being the first day of the commercial year, the advertising columns of the *Englishman* announced many new mercantile arrangements, amongst others, the admission as partners of Messrs. J. S. Barstow and J. Dacosta in the firm of Ashburner and Co.; of Mr. G. Brown in that of Jardine, Skinner, and Co.; and the retirement of Mr. J. Forlong from the house of Tulloh, Seal, and Co.

**ARMY OF OBSERVATION.**—The *Englishman* says that it is whispered about town that, among the other exigencies of war, an army of observation is to be formed on the north-west frontier, and conjectures that the intended journey of the Governor-General has reference to such an arrangement.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** lowered its rates one per cent. all round on the 5th of May.

is to consist of a private secretary and two aides-de-camp, one of whom is, however, to be also the secretary, as is the case in the North-Western Provinces. All the territories hitherto under the control of the governor of Bengal are to be placed under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, with the exception of the Tenasserim provinces, the government of which, together with that of Pegu, will continue to be administered by the Governor-General (foreign department); his Lordship also retains the governorship of Fort William.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.**—The report of the directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association for the past half-year showed a surplus profit of Rs. 14,000. A dividend of eight rupees per share for the last half-year is declared.

**NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.**—The following are some of the arrangements for the new lieut.-governorship of Bengal. In addition to his salary of a lakh of rupees per annum, and an official residence, the Lieut.-Governor is to be provided with a fitting establishment of attendants, the cost of which is fixed at Rs. 600 per mensem. The secretary and two under-secretaries to the Government of Bengal are to draw respectively Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 15,000 each per annum. The personal staff

**LOSS OF THE "ELIZA."**—We have received from Capt. Smith, of the *Powerful* steamer, the following particulars of the loss of the ship *Eliza*, from this port bound to Melbourne:—The *Eliza* left with steam on Friday, and after getting across the James and Marys, the steamer had to return to town. The pilot worked the ship down to the Rangafulla Channel, and anchored for the night. There were on board, including cabin passengers, altogether about forty souls. On Saturday at high water, the ship weighed to work down on the ebb tide, and when some distance below Mud Point took the ground, and remained on shore till the flood was in at 10 p.m. After floating, they found the ship had three feet water in the hold, and the leak rapidly increasing; it was determined to beach her on Mud Point, and with this view sail was made on the ship, and she took the ground in the mouth of Channel Creek, about a quarter of a mile to the northward of Mud Point trees, and settled down fast. The boats had been previously got out, and the lady and two children put into the long-boat, but when the ship rolled over, the mainyard went through the boat's side and disabled her; the captain and chief officer, and one other man, had gone on shore in a small cutter, to obtain assistance by native boats to land the crew and passengers, but all their efforts were unavailing, and the whole of the passengers, pilot, and crew, including a lady and three young children, were in the rigging the whole night, and underwent great sufferings. At daylight this morning the captain returned with the small boat, and landed the whole on Mud Point Island, and as we were passing up, I observed them, sent my boats, and brought them, I am happy to say, safely to Calcutta. They have all lost everything they had on board, and they came on board with barely any covering. This is not the first time the natives have refused to render assistance in such cases; and although there were several tow boats in the creeks they all refused to go off to the ship.—*Englishman*, May 2. [Mr. Saunders, the pilot, is to be brought to trial before a Marine court.]

**INSTRUCTION IN HINDUSTANI.**—An ex-cadet, of Addiscombe, complains that the system of instruction in Hindustani pursued at that institution is a bad one; for that, though he had studied the language for two years there, he found, on his arrival in India, that he could neither understand a word that was said to him by the natives, nor make himself understood by them.

**MILITARY ON DUTY.**—Lieut.-Col. Fraser, of the engineers, is going either to the Cape or England; Major Abercrombie will act during his absence as superintending engineer of the Bengal circle, and Captain Fagan take Major Abercrombie's place as officiating garrison engineer and civil architect.—2nd Lieut. Albert Tollemache, of the artillery, died at Umballa on the 28th ultimo.—Major Neville Chamberlain is to succeed Brigadier Hodgson in the command of the Punjab Irregular force, and Major McPherson gets the secretaryship to the Punjab Board of Administration.—The *Delhi Gazette* speaks of Lieut.-Col. Day, of the artillery, as about to retire.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS PUBLISHING THEIR OPINIONS ON PROFESSIONAL GRIEVANCES.

**Fort William, April 28, 1854.**—The Hon. the Court of Directors having, in their military letter to the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 2, dated 8th Feb. 1854, called the attention of the Supreme Government to a letter addressed to the editor of *The Times*, Bombay newspaper, signed "John Jacob, Scinde Horse," in which the writer denounces as having ruined the efficiency of the native army, the regimental system established in the year 1796, the Articles of War framed under the authority of the Legislature, and the general system of discipline established by the orders of Government; and having intimated that, in their opinion, it is of great importance that an order should be issued to the army of the three presidencies, forbidding in the strongest terms all publications of the description now referred to, whether anonymous or otherwise; the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to promulgate for general information the observations of the Hon. Court upon this subject.

"Any officer in the service is at liberty, and indeed in many cases is bound in duty, to communicate confidentially to the Com.-in-Chief of the army to which he belongs, the opinions he may entertain on points affecting the discipline or efficiency of the troops; but he is not at liberty to denounce publicly the system established by the Legislature and by the Government he serves. Such conduct is entirely subversive of discipline, is calculated to excite discontent and insubordination in the army, and we cannot express in too strong terms our disapprobation of the course which appears to have been taken on the present occasion."

In pursuance of the instructions of the Hon. Court, the Governor-General in Council hereby positively prohibits, under the penalty of the most marked displeasure of Government, the practice of officers publishing their individual opinions on professional grievances or censures, whether anonymously or with their names attached thereto, on the organization and efficiency of the army; on its regulations or discipline; or on the conduct of individuals composing it.

This order is applicable alike to the three presidencies.

#### RETIREMENT OF LIEUT.-COL. P. T. CAUTLEY.

**Fort William, Home Department, May 11th, 1854.**—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Cautley, director of the Ganges canal, has, in general orders dated this day, been permitted to retire from the service of the East-India Company.

In the practice of the Government of India, rules and precedents forbid that any special regard should be paid to officers retiring from the scene of their public service.

But rules may rightly be broken through, and precedents must stand aside, when they prevent a fitting expression of the gratitude and approbation which are due from the Government he serves to an officer of rare distinction, whose labours for the public good have brought lasting honour to the British name.

Resigning the direction of the Ganges canal, Lieut.-Colonel Cautley retires from the service of the Honourable East-India Company in the full triumph of his accomplished work.

Constructed over more than 500 miles within a period of eight years, broken by wars and encumbered with difficulties, the Ganges canal already stands unequalled among works of its class and character throughout the world.

It is to Lieut.-Colonel Cautley that the British Government mainly owes the accomplishment of this gigantic enterprise. His genius conceived the design, and his skill and energy and perseverance have chiefly contributed to its rapid and successful execution.

For this great and memorable service, the Governor-General in Council desires to offer to Lieut.-Col. Cautley the assurance of his highest and most grateful approbation.

That Lieut.-Col. Cautley may quit the shores of India with every mark of public distinction, the Governor-General in Council requests that he will embark on board the Governor-General's yacht from Chandpal Ghat, on Monday the 15th inst., at 6 A.M.; and directs that on his way to the packet, he shall receive, as he passes, a special salute of thirteen guns from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Governor-General in Council is very sensible that these are but poor honours to render for such deeds. But while his Lordship in Council regrets that the Government of India has neither honours nor decorations in its gift, he feels assured that Lieut.-Col. Cautley will ever find the richest reward of his public services in the consciousness he needs must enjoy that his name will be famous through future years in the land which his skill will have fertilised and enriched.

#### EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

**Notification.—The 27th April, 1854.**—The most noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to resolve that all medical officers, covenanted and uncovenanted, hereafter appointed to civil duties in the lower provinces, shall within twelve months after their appointment, be required to pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district, such as shall test their ability to converse with the people and to be understood by them.

The standard of examination will be the same as that prescribed for military and medical officers, under the orders of the government of India in the military department, dated the 1st March, 1844.

#### NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

**Head Quarters, Simla, April 29, 1854.**—With reference to general orders of 23rd February last, his Ex. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased, under instructions from Government, to notify that, pending an elucidation by the Hon. the Court of Directors of the new furlough rules, officers who apply for leave to visit Calcutta or Bombay preparatory to preferring an application for furlough to Europe on private affairs or medical certificate, are permitted to defer declaring whether they wish to avail themselves of the regulations promulgated in the order\* noted in the margin, or to abide by the old rules until they shall ultimately submit their application for furlough, on the understanding that the preparatory leave will be granted under the old rules.

2. In all other cases the course directed in para. 12 of the Hon. Court's despatch, published in the government general order above cited, is invariably to be pursued.

#### THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**Fort William, Home Department, May 1, 1854.**—The Hon. Frederick James Halliday has this day taken the prescribed oaths, and assumed charge of the lieutenant-governorship of the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, under the usual salute, in virtue of his appointment thereto by the orders of the most Noble the Governor-General in Council, dated the 28th ultimo.

#### THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

**Fort William, Home Department, May 1, 1854.**—A vacancy having occurred in the Council of India by the resignation of the Hon. Frederick James Halliday of his seat in council, John Peter Grant, Esq., has this day, by virtue of his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, taken the oaths and his seat as third ordinary member of council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to offic. as sec. to gov. of India, home dept. until further orders, May 1.  
ANNAND, A. S. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt. ag. of Pooree, and asst. to supt. of tribut. Mehals.  
BENNETT, J. R. B. to be post-mr. gen.  
BEST, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazee-pore, dur. abs. of Thornhill.  
BLACKALL, A. K. extra asst. in the Punjab, to ch. of treasury, at Huzara.  
BRANDRETH, J. E. L. to be dept. commis. 2nd class, in the Punjab, April 28.  
BREKERTON, H. to be dep. commis. 2nd class, in the Punjab.  
CARNAC, W. J. R. to be dep. commis. 1st class, in the Punjab.  
COLVIN, B. W. to offic. as jun. asst. comm. of Kumaon, dur. abs. of Hay.  
COOPER, B. H. to conduct duties of mag. of Pooree, and asst. to supt. of tribut. Mehals, till rel. by Mr. Annand.  
COUPER, G. to be under-sec. to gov. of India, foreign dept. but to continue to act in home dept. May 1.  
DENISON, C. B. to be dep. commis. 3rd class, in the Punjab.

\* G. G. O. No 110, of Feb. 1, 1854.

**DRUMMOND**, Hon. E. to offic. as accountant to govt. of Bengal, to be a memb. of the mint committee, also act as accountant in mil. dep. and dept. acct. gen. to govt. of India, dur. abs. of Walker.

**DUNBAR**, J. to be a memb. of the board of revenue, but to cont. to offic. as a judge of the sudder court, dur. abs. of G. A. C. Plowden, till further orders, April 29.

**EDGEWORTH**, M. P. commis. of the Mooltan div. to be commis. and superint. of the trans-Sutlej states, May 1.

**EDMONSTONE**, G. F. to be sec. to govt. of India, foreign dept. May 1; rec. ch. of office of sec. to govt. of India, in foreign dept. May 1.

**GRANT**, D. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazepore.

**GREENWAY**, W. A. paymr. at Agra, on special duty at Lahore, services pl. temp. at disp. of govt. of India, for service in Pegu.

**GREY**, W. to be sec. to govt. of Bengal, May 1.

**HARRISON**, E. F. to be 3rd asst. to acct. gen. to govt. of India, and the acct. of govt. of Bengal.

**HOBHOUSE**, C. P. to be 2nd asst. to acct. gen. to govt. of India, and the acct. to govt. of Bengal; to be auditor of the accounts of the administrator gen. in Bengal for 1854-5.

**KAVANAGH**, T. H. extra asst. at Mooltan, to ch. of civil treasury at that station, May 9.

**LANCE**, G. E. to be dep. commissr. 3rd class, in the Punjab, April 28.

**LEE**, H. J. to be auditor of the accounts of the administrator-gen. in Bengal, for 1854-5.

**LUSHINGTON**, C. H. to offic. as secy. to govt. of India, financial dept. until further orders; to offic. also as president of the mint committee, May 1.

**MACLEOD**, D. F. commis. and superint. of trans-Sutlej states; to be financial commis. of the Punjab, May 1.

**MADOCKS**, R. H. to be dep. commis. 3rd class, in the Punjab, April 28.

**MANGLES**, R. L. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div. presidency of Fort William, May 8.

**M'DONELL**, W. F. to be in ch. of the sub. div. of the Sewan, dur. abs. of J. F. Lynch, or till further orders, April 28.

**M'LEOD**, D. F. commis. of trans-Sutlej states, made over ch. of duties to Major S. Abbott, and assu. ch. of financial comm. office.

**MELVILL**, P. S. to be dept. commis. 3rd class in the Punjab.

**FLOWDEN**, G. A. C. to be a judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, with powers of a special commis. April 29.

**RICKETTS**, G. H. M. to be asst. commis. 1st class in the Punjab.

**SAUNDERS**, R. T. qual. for pub. serv. attached to N. W. provinces and the Punjab, April 29.

**SHORE**, R. N. to be a memb. of the local commis. of pub. inst. at Beerbhoom, April 29.

**SMSON**, D. to be dep. commis. 3rd class in the Punjab, April 28.

**SMITH**, G. H. perm. to resign the Company's service fr. May 1.

**TEMPLE**, R. to be dep. commis. 2nd class in the Punjab, April 28.

**WEDDERBURN**, J. to be dep. commis. 2nd class in the Punjab.

**YOUNG**, J. H. to offic. as coll. of Burdwan.

**YOUNG**, W. G. to be under sec. to Gov. of India, home dept. but to cont. to act in his present office under govt. of Bengal until further orders, May 1; to be under-sec. in finance dept. and sec. to mint com. of Calcutta, May 1.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**BLUNT**, W. 1 mo.

**CARNEY**, P. 3 mo.

**HAMPTON**, R. 10 days.

**HAY**, W. J. 8 mo. fr. April 15, on m. c.

**JENKINS**, A. asst. commis. in the Punjab, 1 mo. to enable him to join his appt.

**LYNCH**, J. F. dep. mag. of Sewan, 6 mo. on m. c.

**MANGLES**, R. L. 3 mo. on m. c.

**OUSELEY**, J. D. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, 1 mo.

**THORNHILL**, R. B. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

**ANDERSON**, Capt. G. G. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, May 6.

**ANDERSON**, Capt. J. engs. to be a supt. eng. in dept. of public works, posted to 1st circle Punjab, May 3.

**ATKINSON**, Capt. F. D. 1st asst. sec. to Govt. of India, military dept. to act as dep. sec. May 2.

**BAGSHAW**, Capt. S. R. 7th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 7, in suc. to Coventry, dec.

**BALDWIN**, 1st Lieut. C. engs. to act as station staff offr. at Promé.

**BANKS**, Maj. J. S. dep. sec. to Govt. of India, military dept. to act as military sec. to the Gov. Gen. May 2, until further orders.

**BARWELL**, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. to be adj. Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. v. Hilliard.

**BAX**, Lieut. G. J. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

**BEECHER**, Capt. J. R. to be dep. commr. 1st class in the Punjab.

**BOILEAU**, Lieut.-col. A. H. E. engs. to be a supt. eng. in dept. of public works, posted to 2nd circle N.W. provinces, May 3.

**BOISRAGON**, Lieut. T. W. R. to offic. as 2nd in com. Kemsoon batt. in add. to his adjcy.

**BRANDER**, Lieut. M. J. 10th N.I. having passed exam. to be a sub. asst. com. gen. in Pegu fr. Nov. 30.

**BRISTOW**, Capt. J. W. to be asst. commis. 2nd class in the Punjab, April 28.

**CAMPBELL**, Maj. R. 43rd N.I. resu. com. of Hurrianah light inf. batt.

**CAMPBELL**, Ens. W. C. D. 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

**CAUTLEY**, Lieut.-col. P. T. art. director of Ganges canal, ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a col. May 11.

**CHESTER**, Ens. H. D. E. W. to do du. 19th N.I. at Lucknow, April 26.

**CHRISTIE**, Brev. lieut.-col. J. 3rd L.C. resu. com. of 9th irr. cav. fr. May 1.

**CLARKE**, Maj. J. to be dept. commis. 2nd class in the Punjab.

**CLAY**, Lieut. E. B. to act as adjt. fr. May 11 to a wing of the 22nd of Goorka regt. proceeding to Attock on treasure escort duty.

**CLOSTOUN**, Lieut. E. L. 34th N.I. to be adj. of 4th Punjab cav.

**CRACROFT**, Lieut. J. to be asst. commis. 1st class in the Punjab.

**CRIPPS**, Capt. J. M. to be asst. commis. 1st class in the Punjab.

**DANVERS**, Ens. R. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Barrackpore.

**ECKFORD**, Lieut. J. J. 6th N.I. to temp. ch. of Dacca div. of public works, May 4.

**EDWARDS**, Capt. G. R. asst. gen. supt. rec. ch. of office of gen. supt. of operations for suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, fr. Capt. Sleeman.

**ELIOTT**, Capt. W. R. to be asst. commis. 1st class in the Punjab.

**FARQUHARSON**, Capt. L. J. 6th L.C. to continue to offic. as adjt.

**FENWICK**, Lieut. A. B. adjt. 9th irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. v. Tytler, prom.

**FERRIS**, Capt. A. S. 12th N.I. to be 2nd asst. mil. and gen.

**FRASER**, Lieut.-col. H. C.B. engs. to be a supt. eng. in dept. of public works; posted to 2nd circle, lower provinces, May 3.

**FULTON**, Lieut. J. art. services pl. at disposal of civ. engs. in the Punjab, for empl. on the Baree Doab canal, Apr. 28.

**GERRARD**, Maj. J. G. supervisor of the Hissar stud, but now in Burmah, serv. repl. at disp. of govt.

**GOTT**, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. to offic. as dep. paymr. Sirhind circ. dur. abs. of Brev. maj. Burt.

**GORDON**, Lieut. R. K. 2nd in com. 2nd hill regt. Sikh local inf. to offic. also as adj. on dep. of Ferris.

**GRANT**, Capt. C. D. asst. commis. in Pegu, ass. ch. of the dist. of Sarawah, April 19.

**GRANT**, Ens. A. P. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore.

**HAMILTON**, Lieut. J. vet. estab. and asst. com. of ord. to hold ch. of Allahabad Magazine, dur. abs. of Capt. Channer.

**HAMILTON**, Sir R. Bart. agent to gov. gen. for central India, ass. ch. of his office, April 17.

**HAMILTON**, G. W. dep. commis. of Mooltan, to be commis. of the Mooltan div. April 28.

**HANDSCOMB**, Lieut. col. J. H. on furl. transf. fr. 40th to 72nd N.I. fr. June 15.

**HILLIARD**, Lieut. T. H. adj. Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. to be 2nd in com. v. Stafford.

**HARRIS**, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. act. temp. as interp. and qr. mr. to corps, v. D'Oyley.

**HARRISON**, Cornet, J. H. to be lieut. fr. May 2, in succ. to Toone, retired.

**HAWES**, Lieut. H. J. to be asst. commis. 2nd class in the Punjab.

**HICKS**, Lieut.-col. G. C.B. 21st N.I. to be col. of inf.

**INGRAM**, 2nd Lieut. J. S. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 10, in succ. to Palmer, prom.

**IRWIN**, Surg. H. 59th N.I. to med. ch. of garrison hospital and 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. at Umritsir, dur. abs. of Brown.

**JAMES**, Capt. H. R. to be dept. commis. 1st class in the Punjab.

**JAMES**, Capt. H. C. 32nd N.I. to be private sec. and a.-d.-c. to the lieut. gov. of Bengal, May 1.

**KEYES**, Lieut. C. P. 2nd in com. 1st Punjab inf. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. E. J. Travers.

**LARKINS**, Capt. W. to be dep. commis. 2nd class in the Punjab.

**LAUGHTON**, Capt. J. engs. to be a supt. eng. in dept. of public works posted to 2nd circle Punjab.

**LEIGH**, Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 7, in suc. to Bagshawe, prom.

**MALCOLM**, Maj. D. A. to be resident at Baroda, May 5.

**MAXWELL**, 1st Lieut. H. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. has furnished the certificate of qualification as a surveyor.

**MILLIGAN**, Lieut. art. has attained the standard of proficiency prescribed by orders of the Govt. of Bengal, of March 9, 1852, in Oordoo and Hindee.

**MINCHIN**, Brev. maj. F. S. 67th N.I. perm. to retire from the serv. of the comp. on pens. of a major, fr. date of departure of the mid-monthly mail of May, 1854.

**MOLLER**, Lieut. H. 11th N.I. returned to duty.

**NICHOLETTES**, Capt. C. H. to act as int. an qr. mr. to 1st L.C. till further orders.

**OLDFIELD**, Ens. H. T. 9th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing proc. to Attock.

**OMMANNEY**, Capt. E. L. engs. to be a supt. eng. in dept. of public works, posted to 1st circle, lower provinces.

**PALMER**, Lieut. C. O. B. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. of a comp. from May 10, in suc. to Combe, ret.

**PARLBY**, Ens. B. S. B. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 7, in suc. to Leigh, prom.

**PASLEY**, Ens. G. J. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 26, v. Sin, dec.

**PEARSE**, Lieut. G. C. to be asst. commis. 1st class, in the Punjab.

PETER, Lieut. C. W. 42nd L.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Macqueen.  
 PETRIE, Lieut. M. 4th Punjab inf. 2nd in com. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. J. A. Steel.  
 POLLOCK, Lieut. F. R. to be dep. commiss. 3rd class, in the Punjab, Apr. 28.  
 POWELL, Ens. J. W. B. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 PROBYN, Lieut. D. M. 2nd Punjab irr. cav. act. adj. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Lieut. Nicholson.  
 RAGGLES, Lieut. J. 41st N.I. ret. to duty, May 6.  
 REID, Lieut. B. T. to be asst. commiss. 1st class, in the Punjab.  
 RICE, Maj. J. G. A. 2nd asst. to act as 1st asst. secy. to govt. of India, military dept. May 2.  
 RUSK, Lieut. A. L. to be asst. commiss. 1st class in the Punjab.  
 RYDER, Lieut. S. C. D. 14th N.I. to be interp. and qu. mr. v. Lieut. H. Smith, on furl.  
 SAGE, Lieut. col. W. engs. 14th N.I. to be a supt. eng. dept. of public works, posted to 2nd circle N.W. provinces, May 3.  
 SCORCE, Ens. H. to do duty 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 SMITH, Capt. A. S. 3rd Punjab irr. inf. 2nd in com. to act as com. dur. abs. of Capt. Henderson.  
 SMITH, Capt. R. B. engs. to offic. as director of Ganges Canal, and supt. of canals N. W. provinces, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. P. T. Cautley.  
 STAFFORD, Capt. W. J. F. Hurreeah lt. inf. batt. to be com. v. Campbell, res.  
 TAYLOR, Ens. A. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 2.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Armstrong on m.c.  
 TEMPLER, Maj. H. 7th N.I. to be lieut. col. of inf.  
 THAIN, Ens. A. S. to do du. 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 TREMENER, Lieut. col. G. B. eng. to be a supt. eng. in dept. of public works; posted to 3rd circle, Pegu, May 2.  
 TYTLER, Capt. J. M. B. 2nd in com. 9th irr. cav. to be com. v. Brev. Lieut.-col. J. Christie, res.  
 WADDY, Capt. W. P. to remain in ch. of 6th co. 8th batt. art. and No. 15 lt. field bat. att. dur. abs. of Sismore.  
 WARD, Ens. E. to do du. 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 WARNER, Lieut. E. C. 2nd L.C. to be capt. of a troop fr. May 2, in succ. to Toone, ret.  
 WHEATLEY, Lieut. col. A. new prom. on leave, posted to 5th L.C.  
 WHITELOCK, Capt. G. F. 13th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. pro tem. there being no qual. subaltern available for the situation, dur. abs. of Aitkin.  
 WILFORD, 1st Lieut. C. E. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. ret. to duty May 6.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

COX, W. E. May 6.  
 FAGAN, H. May 6.

## INFANTRY.

JACOB, H. J. C. May 6.  
 WALTERS, J. S. May 6.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. J. 38th L.I. to Oct. 15, Nynce Tal.  
 ANDERSON, Lieut. col. W. C. B. 6 mo. to remain at the presidency prep. to appl. for perm. to proc. to sea, old rules.  
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. F. M. 27th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Umballah and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.  
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. E. T. 64th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 BASILICO, Lieut. A. 11th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Meerut, Nynce Tal, and Almorah, old reg.  
 BECHER, Brev. maj. C. G. 8th irreg. cav. fr. April 3 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c. old rules.  
 BENNETT, Ens. J. S. 1st N.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 1, to Murree and adjacent hills, on m.c. old rules.  
 BRADFORD, Lieut. col. J. F. 1st L.C. to Nov. 20, hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 BRODIE, Lieut. C. G. 25th N.I. to July 8, prep. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BROWN, 1st Lieut. G. R. art. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old rules.  
 CAMPBELL, Maj. R. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Delhi and Mussoorie, old rules.  
 CHITTY, Brev. maj. R. 40th N.I. to June 30, prep. to retiring.  
 COOMBS, Lieut. R. R. 42nd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. old rules.  
 CONOLLY, Lieut. W. P. 46th N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.  
 DENNIS, Lieut. col. G. G. inv. estab. to June 5, in ext.  
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. 56th N.I. to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.  
 FOWLE, Lieut. C. B. 22nd N.I. fr. March 1 to April 1, in ext. prep. to submit an application for furl. to Europe.  
 GOAD, Capt. C. E. 67th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Moultmein, on m.c. old reg.  
 GORDON, Capt. W. 49th N.I. leave canc.  
 GORDON, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. fr. May 2 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.  
 GWATKIN, Brig. E. com. at Delhi, fr. May 1 to Nov. 25, to Mussoorie, on m.c. old reg.  
 HAGART, Capt. C. 52nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, on furl. new reg.  
 HARDINGE, Lieut. G. N. fr. April 8 to Nov. 15, to remain at Simla, on m.c.  
 HILLERSON, Capt. W. R. 53rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to remain at Mussoorie, old reg.  
 JAMES, Capt. M. 28th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 11, to Landour and hills north of Deyrah, old reg.

JERDAN, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. fr. April 20 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c. old rules.  
 MACKINTYRE, Ens. D. 66th or Goorka regt. leave canc.  
 MILL, Capt. J. art. fr. April 15 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie on m.c. old rules.  
 NEED, Capt. C. 5th irr. cav. to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. C. J. 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Punjab irr. cav. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere.  
 PRATT, Lieut. D. 22nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 25, to Bombay, on m.c. new reg.  
 PUGHE, Capt. J. R. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 20, to pres. and Dacca, old reg.  
 ROBERTSON, Capt. R. supt. of Bhuttceana, 1 mo.  
 SALKELD, Capt. J. C. 5th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and Mussoorie, old reg.  
 SHAW, Lieut. C. 57th N.I. to Oct. 15.  
 SHAW, Ens. W. F. 43rd L.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Landour, on m.c.  
 SLEEMAN, Capt. J. 73rd N.I. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. new reg.  
 STAPLETON, Cornet, R. T. P. 1st L.C. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old rules.  
 STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 4th Punjab inf. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.  
 STRANGWAYS, Capt. G. 71st N.I. 5 mo. to Simla.  
 TALBOT, Maj. H. C. inv. estab. leave cancelled.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. A. F. art. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old rules.  
 TROTTER, Capt. R. A. 43rd L.I. fr. April 17 to Nov. 30, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c. old rules.  
 TUCKER, Brev. maj. T. T. 8th L.C. fr. April 24 to Nov. 15, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.  
 VANREKEN, Ens. J. A. 54th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynce Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, old reg.  
 WILLIAMS, 1st Lieut. R. B. art. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old rules.  
 WYLD, Capt. W. 4th L.C. to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, on m.c.  
 YOUNG, Capt. H. E. 64th N.I. to Oct. 15, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills.

## MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Surg. F. M. D. 13th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 40th N.I. arrived at Dinapore.  
 BEATSON, Dr. W. B. to be civ. asst. surg. of Chittagong, Apr. 25.  
 BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. to proc. to Seetapore, and relieve Surg. Naismith fr. med. ch. of 1st Oude local inf.  
 BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. T. to be assay mr. Calcutta mint, in suc. to Dodd, May 4.  
 BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. 5th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to art. div. v. Clark.  
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. to med. ch. of 3rd Sikh local inf. v. Farquhar.  
 BUTT, Asst. surg. W. B. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to assume med. ch. of detach. consisting of 1st Eur. Ben. fus. 65th N.I. Ramghur irreg. cav.  
 COLVIN, B. W. to be asst. in the Rohilkund div. but to cont. to offic. as jun. asst. to commiss. of Kumaon, April 29.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. A.B. and M.D. 1st irr. cav. rejoined fr. special detached duty, to resume med. ch. of 10th L.C. in add. to his other duties, May 6.  
 CREWE, Asst. surg. A. G. do. duty in gen. hosp. to proc. and join art. at Dum Dum.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. G. V. to do duty in Meerut circle.  
 DALZEL, Asst. surg. W. F. B. M.D. to proceed to Kote Murdan, in Eusufzaie, and relieve Asst. surg. Tucker fr. med. ch. of guide corps, May 6.  
 DAVIES, Dr. J. at present in med. ch. of Sandoway, to the separate med. ch. of the jail and civ. estabs. of Basein.  
 DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. passed exam. of Burmese.  
 ELLIOT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to duty in Pegu circle.  
 FARNCOMBE, Asst. surg. T. B. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.  
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. M.B. is reappointed to temp. performance of special duty in Kumaon and Gurhwal, April 29.  
 GRAHAM, Asst. surg. W. to offic. as dep. assay master of mint.  
 HOYE, Vet. surg. J. R. 1st brig. h. art. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 3rd regt. lt. cav. v. Parry.  
 KNIGHT, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Bijnore.  
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. J. J. T. to do duty with 3rd brig. h. art.  
 LVELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to be 1st asst. and opium exam. at Benares; to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 42nd N.I. on duty at Ghazeeapore.  
 MACANSH, Surg. J. 17th, to aff. med. aid to 26th N.I.  
 MACLEAN, Asst. surg. L. H. J. to do duty in Meerut circle.  
 MANN, Surg. G. S. 28th N.I. to med. ch. of civil station and jail at Umballah, April 25.  
 MCRAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to med. ch. 57th N.I. v. Webb.  
 MOORHEAD, Asst. surg. E. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of troops at Subathoo.  
 MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. F. J. M. dep. med. storekeeper, to be postmr. of Neemuch, April 25.  
 NAISMITH, Surg. J. M.D. 61st N.I. to continue in med. ch. of 1st Oude local inf.

PASKE, Assist. surg. T. C. to receive med. ch. of sappers and miners at Promé, and to afford med. aid to the detach. of 47th N.I. on departure of Asst. surg. Currie.

PICHTALL, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Loodianah, and relieve Asst. surg. Corbyn fr. med. ch. of troops and civ. estab.

RUSSELL, Surg. T. 34th, to aff. med. aid to 61st N.I.

SPRY, Asst. surg. W. H. to proceed to Delhi, and aff. med. aid to the garrison.

TIERNY, Asst. surg. J. F. to do duty with 81st foot at Meerut.

TOWNSEND, Asst. surg. S. C. to offic. as asst. gen. surg. at Delhi, v. Paton.

TOWNSEND, Asst. surg. S. C. 26th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th co. 8th batt. art. and No. 15 light fd. batt. att.

TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. to rejoin 14th irr. cav. May 6.

TUSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to proc. to Kohat and ass. med. ch. of 4th Punjab cav. May 11; to med. ch. of 1st Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Ross.

WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. 4th Punjab cav. to med. ch. of corps, and to join.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of detail hospital depôt, Bengal troops and comm. followers, May 5.

WILSON, Surg. T. W. M.D. to offic. as civ. surg. of Moorshedabad dur. abs. of Kean.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

EARLE, F. J. May 2.  
GRAHAM, H. W. May 6.  
JAMES, E. May 2.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. T. from April 20 to Nov. 20, to Simla, on m.c. old reg.

LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. 18 mo.

MURCHISON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. 1 yr. to Europe, on furl. old reg.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### STAFF.

Capt. Stapylton, 98th, to act as asst. adj. gen. of H.M.'s Forces in India.

##### CAVALRY.

9th Lanc. Lieut. H. Scott, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla, Mussoorie, and hills n. of Deyrah.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. col. E. Stewart, to May 1, to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England; Capt. R. B. Pretjohn, 6 mo. to Nynee Tal, Mussoorie, and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. W. D'U. Blyth, May 1 to Oct. 15, to hills n. of Deyrah.

##### INFANTRY.

10th. Capt. J. V. H. Montague, April 20 to Oct. 19, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Capt. S. B. Lamb, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. Robertson, to May 15, in ext.; Asst. surg. Rennie, April 29 to Oct. 19, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.—24th. Pay mr. G. A. Ferrier, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.; Asst. surg. J. L. Houlaway, May 1 to Oct. 18, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.—32nd. Lieut. B. Van Straubenzee, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. W. Power, 6 mo. to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. H. King, 6 mo. to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. P. Primrose, 6 mo. to hills n. of Simla, Ens. C. M. Foster, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and hills n. of Deyrah.—52nd. Lieut. col. R. G. Hughes, May 5 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.; Ens. Lord W. C. M. D. Scott, May 1 to June 30, to Simla.—53rd. Capt. Colman, to act as interp.—61st. Capt. W. E. D. Deacon, to June 1, in ext.; Lieut. J. Crawford, to June 10, on m.c.; Lieut. Gabbett, leave canc.—70th. Capt. A. H. C. Snow, to Aug. 31; Capt. A. G. Shawe, to July 25, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. W. T. M'Gregor, 7 mo. to Landour, and hills n. of Deyrah; Ens. Tovey, leave alt. to Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah.—75th. Major E. Hickey, April 9 to Nov. 30, in ext.; Lieut. H. Cowell and Ens. E. V. Briscoe, to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; Asst. surg. A. F. Turner, to July 14.—78th. Surg. Webster, to perf. du. of dep. inspect. gen. of hospitals in Bombay; Lieut. T. Anderson, resigned appt. of asst. to superintend rev. surveyor and assessment S. Mahratta country.—81st. Capt. R. B. Chichester, and Lieut. F. S. De Vere Lane, 6 mo. to Mussoorie, and hills n. of Deyrah.—86th. Lieut. col. A. S. H. Aplin, to be brev. col.—87th. Surg. R. G. D. Banon, fr. 96th v. Swift, who exch.; Lieut. O. Fitzgerald, to Oct. 16, to Kurrachee; 2nd Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon, to act as interp. to 32nd.—96th. Lieut. P. Hunter and P. S. Alcock, to Oct. 15, to Darjeeling; Surg. B. Swift, fr. 87th, v. Banon, who exchanges.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE, the lady of Robt. C.S. d. at Beerboon, May 9.

ANAKIEL, wife of C. G. s. at Calcutta, May 14.

BERRESFORD, Mrs. d. at Delhi, May 10.

BRIANT, wife of F. C. d. at Cawnpore, April 19.

BURN, wife of Maj. H. P. s. at Fort William, May 1.

CLARK, Mrs. H. W. s. at Dacca, April 21.

DAVIDSON, the lady of C. T. C.S. s. still-born, at Dacca, May 6.

DE URILLA, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, April 29.

FLATMAN, wife of J. d. at Umballa, May 5.

FRANCIS, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, May 11.

GERRARD, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, April 30.

GIBBON, wife of James, s. at Garden Reach, April 29.

HINE, Mrs. W. d. at Allyghur, May 11.

HOFLAND, wife of G. s. at Vizagapatam, April 24.

JONES, wife of T. s. at Calcutta, May 10.

KEIGHLEY, wife of Capt. C. H. 44th N.I. s. at Dacca, May 6.

LEE, Mrs. D. H. d. still-born, at Calcutta, May 4.

MOFFAT, wife of Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. (still-born child), May 5.

NEMBARD, the lady of Maj. S. J. 56th N.I. d. at Umballah, May 10.

O'BRIEN, Mrs. E. s. at Calcutta, May 8.

QUIN, wife of P. E. H.M.'s 98th, s. at Darjeeling, April 23.

ROCHE, wife of J. W. d. at Lahore, May 11.

ROGERS, Mrs. J. K. s. at Calcutta, May 3.

RYLEY, wife of J. C. d. at Delhi, May 11.

SINCLAIR, Mrs. W. G. s. still-born, at Calcutta, May 12.

SISSMORE, the lady of Capt. E. 69th N.I. s. at Hosheypore, May 1.

SLADEN, the lady of R. C. H.M.'s 98th, d. at Fort William, May 12.

STEVENSON, wife of R. B. d. at Calcutta, April 30.

VANDERBECK, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, May 11.

VAUGHAN, Mrs. C. T. d. at Calcutta, May 4.

#### MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT, H. A. to Mary E. d. of the late D. Deremao, at Serdannah, April 21.

HAIDEN, J. V. to Miss Amelia Thornton, at Calcutta, May 3.

HAMER, J. F. to Miss Annie Murphey, at Calcutta, May 12.

HOFSTADT, J. H. to Miss Alice Cripps, at Calcutta, April 25.

MURRAY, Lieut. J. I. 71st N.I. to Wilhelmina S. d. of Maj. D. A. Malcolm, at Gwalior, April 29.

OUSSELY, Lieut. R. 48th N.I. to Elizabeth A. d. of Maj. H. Palmer, at Barrackpore, May 9.

PEDDIE, D. K. to Miss Rachel Carter, at Calcutta, May 1.

SCHORN, E. S. to Jessie C. d. of the late T. Shermas, at Calcutta, April 29.

STUART, T. to Miss Jane A. Lefevre, at Calcutta, May 1.

URQUHART, Lieut. T. D. art. to Charlotte, d. of Lieut. col. Goldie, at Calcutta, May 11.

#### DEATHS.

BRAN, Lieut. C. 25th N.I. at Calcutta, May 2.

CAMPBELL, C. at Calcutta, aged 52, May 8.

COTTON, Marianne, wife of Col. S. H.M.'s 22nd, at Murree, May 3.

COVENTRY, Col. C. 70th N.I. at Barrackpore, May 7.

GILCHRIST, Letitia, wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 35, May 4.

HAIR, Elizabeth, wife of W. F. at Calcutta, aged 28.

JELLYCOE, Capt. G. at Calcutta, aged 57, May 2.

MACKLIN, E. Ann, inf. d. of J. E. at Futtighur, May 5.

OSBORNE, Miss Louisa H. at sea, on board the steamer Sir F. Currie, aged 26, May 2.

ROGERS, D. at Meerut, aged 28, April 28.

ROBINSON, Julia R. d. of John, at Calcutta, May 10.

SCHAPPY, J. at Calcutta, aged 28, May 6.

SIM, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. at Berhampore.

STORM, W. at Chandernagore, April 29.

TOLLEMACHE, Lieut. A. art. at Umballa, April 28.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

APRIL 30. Screw steamer Chusan, Down, Sydney.—MAY 1. Maria Somes, Davis, Port Phillip; Winterturk, Kerating, Melbourne.—2. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchard, Suez; Rensai, Seaman, Boston and Melbourne.—3. Steamship Formosa, Tregear, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Arratoon, Apcer, Conner, China and Singapore; Ararat, Cochran, Bombay; Kedgeree, Labister, Liverpool.—5. Mail steamer Argo, Hyde, Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, Galle and Madras.—8. Steamer Zenobia, Bennie, Rangoon.—10. Steamer Canton, Caldbeck, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang.—11. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Maulmein and Rangoon; Wadjatool Rachman, Pago, Bombay.—13. Veauue, Moreau, Nantes, Swansea, Ceylon, Point de Galle, and Pondicherry; Scindian, Cammell, London.—14. Steamer Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon and Basscin; Crosswell, Barnett, London and Trincomalie.—15. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Suez and Madras; Fatty Sultan, Fox, Bombay; Rolling Wave, Davis, Liverpool.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Chusan (April 30), from SYDNEY.—Miss Chapman.

Per Maria Somes (May 1), from PORT PHILLIP.—R. P. Longmore, Esq.

Per Formosa (May 3), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. Lemond, Capt. Hilton, and Mr. Francis.

Per Zenobia.—Capt. Darroch, H.M.'s 51st regt. and Lieut. Hickey, 1st B. F.

Per Canton.—Mr. Cloughton.

Per steamer Fire Queen (May 1), from RANGOON.—Capt. and Mrs. Hopkinson and child, Mrs. Barrett and 2 children, Rev. Bennett, Lieuts. Burrow and Fletcher, Messrs. Bazzulki, Dearman, Wendelstadt, Mathews, Jones, and Brown; Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Isaac.

Per Wadjatool Rachman.—Mr. Rowe, master mariner.

Per Scindian (May 13), from LONDON.—Mr. and Miss Arthur, Mr. Odell, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Troup, Mr. Frith, and Dr. Kearney.

Per steamer Berenice (May 14), from RANGOON.—Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, 1st M.N.I.; Mrs. Rumlen, Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Lieut. Turton, of the 76th B.N.I.

Per steamer Bentinck (May 2), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Suter, Ensign Taylor, Mr. Alkin, Mr. Barle, Mr. James, Mr. Crepin,



Mr. H. B. Moody, Mr. Muller, P. and O. Co.'s service; Mr. Hosner, Lieut. Moller, Mrs. Davies, J. Shelden, S. Briggs, T. Frear, J. Sharpe, and J. Whipple, 2nd class. From **MARSHALLE**.—Mrs. Emmer and Mrs. Dalye. From **BOMBAY** to **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Augier, Mr. Smith, Shapoorjee Naroojee, Pellorjee Franjee, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Clouston. From **MADRAS**.—Mrs. R. A. Shanley and 2 infants, Ensign T. P. Tytler, and Mr. L. Kerrieh.

Per steamer **Argo** (May 5), from **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Messrs. J. S. Walters, W. E. Cox, H. J. Jacob, and H. Fagan, cadets; Ensign J. J. P. Fox, 61st regt.; Lieut. Ruggles, 41st B.N.I.; Mrs. Ruggles, Rev. George Prisham, Dr. Lamb, Miss Ricketts, Dr. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Miss Stewart, Capt. Anderson, 15th B.N.I.; Mrs. Anderson and infant, Lieut. Wriford, 1st Ben. Fus.; Mrs. Wriford, and W. K. Clementson. From **CAPE** of Good Hope.—Capt. and Mrs. Annesley. From **MAURITIUS**.—Lieut. Tritton. From **MADRAS**.—Miss Turton and George Crump.

Per steamer **Oriental** (May 15), from **SUEZ**.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Lieut. Haldane, Messrs. Mene, Chalmers, Birch, Dopping, Allen, Davidson, McQueen, Nichol, Reynoldson, Polwart, Wheeler, and Judge; and Mrs. Beatson. From **MALTA**.—Mr. Bockling. From **GALLE**.—Mr. Dunston and Mr. Williams. From **MADRAS**.—Sir H. W. Seal, K.C.B.; Hon. B. Elliott, Rev. E. Morgan, and Mrs. Rousseau and son.

## DEPARTURES.

**APRIL 20**.—Regina, Thornton, London; Anna, Barbel, Havre. **MAY 1**. Adelaide, Pavey, London; Clarissa, Johnston, Penang and Malacca; Arabella, Cobbs, Boston.—2. Recorder, Sharp, Liverpool; Prince Albert, Powell, Mauritius; steamer Bengal, Bowen, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.—3. Hindoo, Miller, Singapore and China; Victoria, Smith, Singapore.—7. John Hepburne, Galatsun, Rangoon; Anne Longton, Copland, Liverpool; Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Rangoon; steamer Sesostris, Neblett, Arracan, Maulmein, and Rangoon; Hope, ———.—9. Monarch, Sheppard, Singapore.—12. City of Glasgow, Muir, London; Kleber, Crowell, Boston.—15. Steamer Bentinck, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer **Bentinck** (May 15), for **MADRAS**.—Mr. Ewing and Capt. Darrook. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. Schoeller. For **MARSHALLE**.—Mr. Pont and 3 children, Mr. Bataille and infant, and Mr. Morinet. For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Major Minchin, Capt. Sleeman, Mr. E. D. Shaw and European servant, Capt. J. Smith, Col. P. T. Cautley, and Dr. Lee.

## COMMERCIAL.

*Calcutta, May 15, 1854.*

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 0 to	6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	0 8 ..	0 12
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	0 6 ..	0 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	Par. to 4 as.	prem.

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2600 to 2650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	..... 13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..... 225 12 .. 226 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 223 12 .. 224 4	
Sovereigns	..... 10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 6 .. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l. to 7l. 5s.; to Liverpool, nominal.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, May 16, 1854).**—The import market has shown some signs of animation. *British Cotton Goods* have been in better inquiry amongst the native dealers, and large transactions in *Grey Goods*, especially *Shirtings*, have taken place at slightly higher prices. *Twill* has given way a little, say 1 to 2 pices, according to number.

## MADRAS.

**PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.**—The *Bangalore Herald* thus writes: "We learn that the electric telegraph between this place and Madras is rapidly advancing toward completion; the pillars are up, and the supply of wire has for some time been ready, at different points along the road. Last week the wire was begun to be put up from this terminus, and we believe the whole line is to be opened shortly."

**EMBARKATION OF BRIGADIER STEEL.**—A salute of eleven guns was fired on the 11th ultimo, on the occasion of the embarkation of Brigadier General Sir S. W. Steel, K.C.B., commanding the Pegu division, on board the steamer *Oriental*.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was also fired on the occasion of the embarkation for Calcutta of the Hon. Daniel Elliott, Esq., member of Council, on board the steamer *Oriental*.

**DEATH OF A WEALTHY NATIVE.**—Intelligence has reached Madras of the death of Bunsedar, a wealthy soucar. He was taken ill a short distance from Trichinopoly, and died a few hours after reaching that station. He died worth thirty lacs of rupees.

**THE WEATHER.**—For several mornings past the sky at daybreak has betokened the near approach of rain; heavy banks of clouds rising up from the south, while the horizon seaward presents those peculiar ragged and columnar clouds which are ordinarily the forerunners of a heavy downpour; but as the day advances, all the vapoury masses appear gradually to dissipate into thin air, and leave not a rack behind, to checker the bright blue in which the sun glows like a disc of red-hot metal; and long ere midday all the hopes which man and animals, and thirsty plants, had formed of refreshing showers, are ended in disappointment.

**A NEW ACADEMY.**—A meeting of the East-Indian community was held in May, at the Polytechnic Institution, for the purpose of carrying into effect the intentions of the late Captain Doveton, of the Nizam's service, in respect to the establishment of an educational institution for the resident Christian community of Madras, similar in principle and constitution to the Parental Academy at Calcutta, by means of his legacy to them of two lacs of rupees. A plan of the constitution of the new college was determined on at this meeting.

**EXPORTATION OF INDIAN DOMESTIC SERVANTS.**—A despatch has been received from the Court of Directors, authorizing this government to advance one half of the estimated expenses for sending out two hundred emigrants (being young persons) of both sexes to Australia, who may be willing to enter into engagements as household servants. The remaining moiety, it will be remembered, is to be paid by the Colonial Government, and the reimbursement of the whole advance will be made by the emigrants, out of the wages of the first two years of their employment. This will form a highly valuable opening for the poorer class of East Indians, who may have some acquaintance with the duties required, and are industriously disposed. The duty of selection and arrangement is left with the Emigration Society, who will at once stir actively in the matter; the government, of course, being informed of, and retaining a control over, the whole.—*Spectator*.

**LITHOGRAPHIC STONES** can be procured in Southern India, equal to the best of those now imported from Germany, and at one-fifteenth of the price. Thirty years ago, Col. Gerard used these stones at Madras, and the experiment was subsequently repeated by Col. Jervis at Bombay. No further steps, however, were taken to improve a trade which might have become important.

**DISCOVERY OF TREASURE.**—A rancee in one of the districts recently ceded by the Nizam has discovered a treasure amounting to sixty lacs of rupees. The *Madras United Service Gazette* confirms the report, and adds that by Regulation XI. of 1832, fifty-nine lacs will belong to Government. Only one lac is reserved to the finder.

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—The right wing of H.M.'s 94th regt. arrived at the presidency, May 10, from Poonamallee, and encamped on the Lighthouse Esplanade until its embarkation for England. The regiment embarked for England on board the ship *Hampshire* on the morning of the 15th May.—We (*Athenæum*) record the demise of Lieut. Willoughby Temple Byam, of the 7th L.C. on the 6th May, at Saugor. This casualty promotes Cornet William Tompson to a lieutenancy.—A court-martial on Lieut. W. H. Dowbiggin, of the 6th L.C. has ended in his acquittal of the most serious part of the charge brought against him.

**LORD HARRIS'S FIRST LEVEE.**—His Excellency the Governor held his first levee in the early part of May. The scene (writes the *Athenæum*) was much the same as that which we have witnessed on former occasions of a similar ceremony; all the gentry of the presidency having the honour of making their bow to the new Governor. We observed, however, that under the head of "Native Gentlemen," many persons were presented who we conceive had no right to be present. Owing to the illness of Dr. Balfour, some very questionable Mussulmen, who, we will warrant, never had the *entrée* of the nabob's durbar, were presented to his Excellency, and had the impertinence to walk past in their slippers, a piece of insolence, which we are very certain they never would have dreamed of perpetrating before the nabob, even if the attendants would for a moment have permitted it. Among the Hindus, too, we recognised sundry who scarcely fill our idea of the "gentry;" as might be ascertained upon the most superficial inquiry. In fact everybody who chose to pre-

sent himself seems to have been at once admitted without hesitation; an act of carelessness on the part of those who had the arrangement of the ceremony, somewhat reprehensible; the more so, as the natives set great store by the exaltation which they conceive themselves lifted to by an introduction to so dignified a personage as the Governor. His Excellency wore the blue and silver uniform of the Colonial Governors; and we believe the general impression he produced was one of great prepossession in his favour. The Governor, accompanied by the town-major, inspected the arsenal, the church, the water-works, and Queen's barracks in the fort, on May 10.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### INCREASE OF ARTILLERY.

*Fort St. George, May 12, 1854.*—The following extracts from a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the military department, dated 5th April, 1854, are published for the information of the army.

*Letter dated 9th January, 1854, No. 9.*

"Forward correspondence relative to the insufficiency of officers in the Madras artillery, and recommend that seven additional captains, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, may be authorized."

"21. The evidence given in this correspondence is conclusive of the necessity for giving to the artillery of your presidency the same proportionate number of captains per battalion as has been authorized for the Bengal artillery."

"22. We accordingly sanction the addition of seven captains to your artillery, as recommended by your government, from the date of your receipt of this despatch."

The above addition to the artillery will have effect from the 11th of May, 1854, being the date of receipt of the Hon. Court's despatch.

#### MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Fort St. George, May 16.*—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the military department, dated 5th April, 1854, No. 25, is published for the information of the army.

*Letter dated 15th Dec. 1853, No. 163.*

—"(2.) Advert to No. 150 of 1853, and point out that, consequent on the formation of the 3rd Madras European regiment, a further demand has been made upon the medical establishment."

"3. In consequence of the formation of the 3rd Madras European regiment, we approve of the promotion of senior assistant surgeon in the army to be surgeon in addition to the establishment."

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. jud. of Mangalore, del. ov. ch. of court to Mr. Copleston, May 6.  
COPELSTON, F. sub judge of the zillah of Mangalore, res. ch. of court, May 6.  
FORBES, Z. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, dur. abs. of Minchin, May 5.  
MALTRY, E. to be 3rd memb. of board of rev.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COCHRANE, J. H. 1 mo. to rein. at pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea on m.c. and to England on m.c.  
FRERE, H. 10 days.  
JUNES, L. C. 1 mo. to Tranquebar and Eastern coast.  
MCKENNIE, J. F. 18 mo. Neilgherries, m.c.

### ECCLIESIASTICAL.

DEALTRY, Rev. T. 2 yrs to Eur. on m.c.  
MURPHY, Rev. R. to be an asst. chaplain fr. April 12, to be jt. chaplain of Secundrabad.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Brev. capt. H. J. 34th L.I. to be capt. fr. May 4, v. Singleton, ret.  
ANSTRUTHER, Maj. P. art. to be supt. of gunpowder manufactory.  
ARCHER, Brev. maj. D. 3rd Eur. regt. to do duty with European infantry depot, and eventually to take ch. of recruits for that regt.  
BAIRD, Lieut. J. S. art. to take rank fr. March 14, v. Lancaster, dec.  
BARWISE, Lieut. W. 45th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
BERDMORE, Brev. capt. H. T. M. art. to be capt.  
BERESFORD, Lieut. G. de la P. 16th M.N.I. att. to 4th N.I. (rifle corps, at Poona).  
BIDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. art. placed at disp. of supreme govt. for emp. in foreign dept.  
BIDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 11.  
BRADISH, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. to be adjt. May 9.  
BUDD, Lieut. col. R. 39th N.I. to be col. by brev. fr. May 7, and to stand above Col. G. Hicks.

CAMERON, Lieut. C. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 1, v. Ward, ret.  
CAMPELL, Lieut. T. H. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.  
CAMPELL, Corn. A. H. E. rec. arr. to do duty with 1st L.C. to join.  
CAMPELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. res. app. of temp. exec. off. in 2nd div. in dept. of public works.  
CAULFIELD, Lieut. J. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.  
CHERRY, Corn. E. M. to do duty with 1st L.C. to join.  
COBBE, Lieut. F. art. to be exec. eng. Mhow, May 19.  
COORE, Capt. W. J. 8th N.I. is relieved fr. du. of mem. of com. for the exam. of army clothing at the Presidency.  
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. assist. comm. of Bassein, rec. ch. of office.  
EASTON, Ens. A. C. rec. arr. to do du. with 12th N.I. and to join.  
EDWARDS, Capt. G. R. 2nd L.C. Asst. gen. supt. rec. ch. of offic. of gen. supt. of operations for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee fr. Capt. Heeman.  
GABBETT, Brev. Maj. W. M. art. to offic. as supt. of gunpowder manufactory fr. date of Maj. Lavie's emb. for Europe.  
GOAD, Lieut. J. W. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.  
GRANTHAM, Brig. G. to com. Masulipatam, fr. date of Hitchen's emb. for Europe.  
HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. to be commdt. of the Malabar police corps, May 19.  
HARE, Lieut. G. M. 28th N.I. to be adj. of 75th regt. inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
HILL, Ens. H. D. 34th L.I. to be lieut. fr. May 4, v. Singleton.  
LITTLE, Lieut. R. R. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.  
retired.  
MACINTYRE, Lieut. A. W. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.  
MACKENZIE, Brev. Maj. S. F. 2nd L.C. permitted to retire from the service of the company on pension of a major, fr. May 23.  
NEILL, Brev. Lieut. Col. J. G. S. 1st. fus. qual. in surveying.  
NICHOLAS, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. qual. in civ. engineering.  
O'GRADY, Capt. N. W. 34th L.I. to be maj. fr. May 4, v. Singleton, retired.  
OWEN, Capt. W. G. 11th N.I. to be comm. of the Golcondah Sibbendy corps, May 19.  
PALMER, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. to be emp. under supt. of roads in Vizagapatam dist. v. Magrath.  
PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. to act as executive officer. under board of revenue in dept. of public works, May 9.  
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. E. M. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 11.  
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. R. L. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 11.  
PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 11.  
PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. 4th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Trichinopoly, v. Granttham.  
RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 11.  
RITHERDON, Capt. A. 28th N.I. to be a mem. of the committee for examining the army clothing in the room of Capt. Cooke.  
SAXTON, Capt. G. H. 38th N.I. qual. in civ. engineering.  
SCOTT, Lieut. J. D. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.  
SELBY, Capt. G. art. to take rank fr. March 14, v. Lancaster, dec.  
SINGLETON, Maj. G. 34th L.I. perm. to retire fr. May 4.  
SMITH, Lieut. H. D. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. to be asst. to supt. eng. Hyderabad subsidiary force.  
SMITH, 2nd Lieut. S. R. art. to lieut. fr. May 11.  
THOMPSON, Cornet W. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 6, v. Byam, deceased.  
THOMAS, 2nd Lieut. L. F. C. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 11.  
VARDON, Lieut. F. C. art. to be capt. fr. May 11.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

##### CAVALRY.

CHERRY, E. M. May 11.

##### INFANTRY.

HORNBY, H. F.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BENSON, Capt. R. 11th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. new reg.  
BIVAR, Lieut. C. S. B. 1st L.C. May 20 to Nov. 20, to Neilgherries.  
BORTHWICK, Capt. W. 9th N.I. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old reg.  
CAMPELL, Lieut. N. G. h. art. to June 15.  
CARTER, Capt. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. 10 mo. fr. May 22, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
COOTE, Lieut. L. G. H. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c. new reg.  
DOBBIE, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. 1 year, fr. June 1, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
DRAYNER, Lieut. A. W. 43rd N.I. 3 mo. to Singapore and Penang hills.  
ELLIS, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. 2 mo. fr. May 1, to pres.  
FORBES, Capt. G. 5th L.C. in ext. to Aug. 15.  
GAHAGAN, Lieut. A. 10th N.I. having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of leave of absence, on m.c. is can. fr. April 13.  
GRIFFIN, Capt. J. G. B. 3rd Eur. regt. 4 mo. fr. March 15, to Bombay and Western.  
HART, Lieut. W. H. T. 40th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 20, in ext. to Jaulnah, on m.c.  
HILL, Lieut. eng. 4 mo. prep. to Europe.  
HITCHINS, Brig. B. R. com. Masulipatam, to Europe, on m.c.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to Europe, on furl. old reg.  
 McCASHILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. leave cane.  
 MINTHYN, Lieut. C. C. 6th N.I. June 5 to Sept. 15, to Masulipatam.  
 PHILLIPS, Capt. A. C. 6th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old reg.  
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. W. 4th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Madras and Bangalore.  
 SURTEES, Lieut. A. S. 41st N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe fr. Calcutta, on m.c.  
 SCOTT, Brev. Capt. J. D. art. 2 mo. fr. May 10, to Bangalore.  
 SMITH, Capt. G. A. to reside at Bangalore till Dec. 31, and then to join detach. at Cuddalore.  
 SMITH, Brev. Capt. M. H. O. 1st L.C. to Nov. 15, to Neilgherries.  
 STEWART, Cornet R. C. 8th L.C. fr. April 27 to Aug. 31, to Bangalore, on m.c.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. col. C. 2nd N.V.B. 1 mo. to Shervaroy hills.  
 THOMPSON, Ens. R. 48th N.I. to Nov. 1, eastern coast.  
 WILLIAMS, Brig. J. E. 1 mo. fr. June 1.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ASTON, Vet. surg. T. fr. F. fr. art. to 5th L.C.  
 BETTS, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of detach. 25th N.I. at Madras, and will accompany it to Burmah.  
 CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D. to do duty under Vet. surg. T. Aston, 5th L.C. to join.  
 DICHINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. rec. med. ch. of jail and civ. estab. at Rangoon.  
 FORD, Surg. C. G. E. to rank fr. Jan. 8, 1854, v. Anderson, dec.  
 FOULIS, Surg. D. D. M.D. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, to complete the estab.  
 HEUDE, Asst. surg. W. W. M.D. 10th N.I. to offic. temp. for Dr. Bell in ch. of the civil med. duties at Nagpore, fr. March 28 last.  
 JACKSON, Surg. J. M. to rank fr. Jan. 1, 1854, v. Wilkinson, retired.  
 JOHNSTONE, Surg. T. G. M.D. fr. 45th to 52nd N.I.  
 MACFARLANE, Surg. D. M.D. to rank fr. Feb. 14, 1854, v. Hay, ret.  
 PORTHOUS, Asst. surg. H. W. to be surg. fr. Feb. 24, v. Key, ret.  
 PRITCHARD, Surg. W. G. M.D. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1853, v. Scott, ret.  
 REYNOLDS, Surg. A. to rank fr. Nov. 24, 1853, v. O'Neill, ret.  
 SANDERSON, Asst. surg. A. perm. to enter on gen. duty of the army.  
 STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. fr. 5th N.I. to A troop lt. art. to cont. to do duty with 5th N.I. until July 31, then to join his troop.  
 THACKER, Vet. surg. J. fr. 5th to 8th L.C.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

McGREGOR, Asst. surg. J. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MIDDLEMASS, Surg. J. 17th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. fr. April 17 to July 20, to Madras and Bangalore, on m.c.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CLAY, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Cuddapah, May 16.  
 CURRIE, wife of C. D. M.D. s. at Ootacamund, May 9.  
 ELTON, wife of F. B. C.S. s. at Nellore, May 3.  
 LOVERY, wife of B. d. at Madras, May 2.  
 MALBY, wife of E. C.S. s. at Cuddalore, May 2.  
 SWANSTON, wife of Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. s. at St. Thome, May 4.

## MARRIAGES.

D'ARCY, Lieut. F. 32nd N.I. to Margaret R. d. of Lieut. col. Sewell, at Jubbulpore, April 27.  
 RAYNEAU, J. to Marie, d. of the late J. J. Hecquet, at Pondicherry, May 10.  
 SMITH, G. N. to Jane Ann Shelly, at Neilgherries, May 4.

## DEATHS.

BYAM, Lieut. W. T. 7th L.C. at Saugor, May 6.  
 CLARIDGE, Harry C. S. inf. s. of Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th N.I. at Ootacamund, May 2.  
 CROFTON, P. A. s. of Capt. T. 52nd N.I. at Ootacamund, May 5.  
 DUN, Arthur C. inf. s. of Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. at Singapore, April 27.  
 GALLIVEY, Eliza Mary, widow of the late Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. at Ootacamund, April 20.  
 HEWSON, Emma, inf. d. of J. M. at Madras, May 10.  
 MAXWORTH, Grace A. d. of John, at Madras, aged 2, May 5.  
 WYLIE, J. T. H. at Madras, aged 42, May 11.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 7. Thomas Lowry, Dobson, Melbourne.—11. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—12. Teazer, Caster, Moulmein and Nagapatam.—15. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Moulmein, Munsoorcottah, Vizagapatam, and Masulipatam.—18. John Brightman, Gahan, Mauritius.—19. James Hall, Rose, Moulmein.—20. Steamer Bantick, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Oriental* (May 11), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Messrs. Hancock, James Oakes, Cherry, and Barlay. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Wren, Birch, W. G. Chalmers, Dr. Dopping, Messrs. Allen, Davidson, and McQueen, Lieut. Haldane, Messrs. P. Drinhot, Reynoldson, Polwart, Wheeler, and Lodge. From MASULIPATAM to MADRAS.—Messrs. Ricketts and Dandicollie. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Beadon. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Koecklin. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Roussac and Mr. Roussac, jun. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dunstan and Mr. Williams. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Hurjeeewin and Premjee Dey. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Beebe and Mr. L. F. de Souza.

Per Teazer (May 12), from MOULMEIN and VIZAGAPATAM.—Asst. surg. George Betts.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (May 15), from MOULMEIN, MUNSOORCOTTAH, VIZAGAPATAM, and MASULIPATAM. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Haly, Mrs. Haly, and 2 children, Miss Haly, Mr. Robertson, and Dr. McGregor. From MASULIPATAM.—Brigadier B. Hitchens.

Per steamer Bantick (May 20), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ewing, Capt. Darroch, Lieut. Barrow, Capt. Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton.

## DEPARTURES.

May 6. Sultana, Tapper, Calingapatam and London; Harsinger, Tannan, Masulipatam.—9. Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, London.—10. Lady Nugent, Bannerman, Rangoon; Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius.—11. Steamer *Oriental*, Henry, Calcutta.—12. Kallibokka, Buchanan, Rangoon.—13. Amelia, Maiden, Vizagapatam.—16. Hampshire, Roynell, London; Diana, Grant, Mauritius.—19. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Gauthier, Nagapatam; Peregrine Oliver, Binet, London; Charles Dunergue, White, Northern Ports.—20. Steamer Bantick, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Harsinger (May 6), to MASULIPATAM.—Mrs. Arnold and Plowden, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, and 2 children.

Per Bury St. Edmunds (May 9), to LONDON.—Lieut. McCarthy, H.M.'s 94th regt. wife, and 3 children; Lieut. Stephens, 3 children; Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 9th regt. 6 children; Lieut. Walton, H.M.'s 9th regt. wife, and 3 children; Lieut. Saunders, H.M.'s 84th regt. wife, and 2 children; Capt. Mercer, H.M.'s 8th regt. and 2 children; Major Davidson.

Per Lady Nugent (May 10), to RANGOON.—Head quarters and detachment 25th regt. N.I. viz. Lieut. Col. Johnstone, Lieut. and adj. Daly, Lieut. and gr. mr. King, Lieut. Bannard, Asst. surg. Simpson.

Per steamer *Oriental* (May 11), to CALCUTTA. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Sir S. W. Steel, K.C.B.; Hon. Dr. Elliot, Esq.; Rev. A. Morgan, Mr. Roussac, Mr. Roussac, junr.

Per Kallibokka (May 12), to RANGOON.—Conductor Coffin, wife, 6 children; Overseer Eddington, wife, and daughter; Mrs. C. Daly.

Per steamer Bantick (May 20), to SUEZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Brig. B. R. Hitchens, Ens. A. C. P. Hec, Miss Dove, J. H. Cochrane, Esq.; Mrs. Cochrane, Maj. H. J. Nicholls, and Lieut. F. G. St. Lane. To SINGAPORE.—C. A. Robertson, Esq. To PENANG.—Hon. T. R. Church. To SYDNEY.—E. M. Watson, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 20, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans,

On deposit of Government Paper, 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do., 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts, 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do., 88 "  
 On Tanjore do., 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances, 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days, 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days, 6 "  
 Investments, Rs. 40,45,190 15 4  
 Circulation and Deposits, 47,73,608 9 7  
 Specie in the Bank, 36,05,385 14 7

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26

1829-30

1841 Par. to 1/4 prem.

4 per cent. 1832-33 1 to 1 1/2 dis.

1835-36 1/2 dis. to 1/4 prem.

1843 Par. to 1/4 prem.

5 per cent. transferable book debt 5 to 6 prem.

Tanjore Bonds 1/4 dis. to 1/4 prem.

Bank of Madras Shares 12 to 13 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns, Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-4 each  
 Bank of England Notes, 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars, 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
H.M. Treasury Bills,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Mauritius Government Bills,	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Ceylon do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	

Calcutta.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disc.

Sell, par.

Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disc.

Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## THE LATE LIEUT. CHAPMAN.

In our last we had the satisfaction to announce that the body of this lamented Officer, whose melancholy fate excited such a mournful sensation last Christmas, had been found on the bank of the Indus, near Hyderabad. Since then we have been put in possession of the following particulars:—

On the evening of the 3rd instant, a report was made to Lieut. Forrest that a dead body had been washed ashore near the entrenched camp, who immediately sent and made known the occurrence to Captain Johnstone, with a view to the assembly of a court of inquest. Captain Johnstone proceeded, in company with Captain Curties, the executive engineer, to the spot where the body was lying. They found that the body was dressed in a shirt and sleeping drawers of the European pattern, and the fact having excited hopes that the body might be that of Lieut. Chapman, they at once made a close examination of the dress, and found Lieut. Chapman's name on the shirt. There being now no doubt on the identity of the body, it was conveyed to Hyderabad, a report of the discovery made to the brigadier, and at 2 p.m. of the 4th, a court of inquest, presided over by Captain Curties, was assembled, and a more formal inquiry entered into, the proceedings of which we give below.

The remains of the deceased officer were interred in the churchyard at Hyderabad, with the usual military honours, the funeral being attended by all the officers and the company of the artillery at the station.

Proceedings of a court of inquest assembled at Hyderabad, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1854.

President.—Captain Curties, ex-engineer.

Members.—Capt. Johnstone, deputy-collector; Lieut. Tyrwhitt, deputy-collector; Ensign Moore, officiating lieut. of police; Assistant-Surgeon Bayne, C.S.

1. The Court proceed to view the body that was found on the bank of the Indus, and having minutely examined it are of opinion that it is the body of an European, which must have lain under water for a long period.

2. The shirt, banian, and sleeping drawers, still on the corpse, are all carefully inspected.

3. On the first article of dress the name of "Chapman" is distinctly visible. This portion of the shirt is therefore cut out, and attached to these proceedings, also a small portion of the sleeping drawers. The dress exactly tallying with that in which Lieut. Chapman was said to have been last seen, the size, the general appearance of the body, the circumstances under which it was understood Lieut. Chapman met his death, lead the Court to the unanimous conclusion that this is really the body of that officer.

4. There are no signs or marks that would lead the Court to suppose that Lieut. Chapman met his death in any other way than by drowning, which mournful event took place by the sinking of his boat off the village of Jam-ka-shore, on the 22nd December, 1853, and the Court returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—*Sindian*, May 10.

MR. JOHN LANG, has been retained by the Jhansi Maharanee. He is said to have received a large retaining fee, and to have stipulated to visit England in the furtherance of the prosecution of his client's claims, if necessary. The old lady urges the right of an adopted son of the late Maharajah's to the succession to the annexed state. The Jhansi territory, we need scarcely remind our readers, was annexed to the British dominions in March last, by Lord Dalhousie.

MR. J. F. HURCHINSON, the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, has been appointed manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

CAPT. HAINES.—It appears that a charge of some sort or other is about to be brought by the Bombay authorities against Capt. Haines, late political agent at Aden. His baggage was seized; detained, and examined by a committee (Mr. A. D. Robertson, C.S.; Capt. Powell, I.N.; and Major Pope, commissary general); and he himself has been held to bail before the senior magistrate. No other particulars have transpired; but Capt. Haines seems to be peculiarly liable to investigations, having only just been exonerated from blame in the case of the defalcations at Aden.—*Englishman*.

THE NARRA.—The *Scindian* states that great efforts are now being made to open the Narra, a river which flows through the eastern portion of the district of Hyderabad. Lieut. Fife, in charge of the works, has remained in tents throughout the hot season, in order to drive them on, and it is said that the result of his labours is already apparent. The harvest in the districts along the Narra has been quadrupled in a single year.

INSOLVENTS.—It appears, from an official statement, that during the six months ending 1st January, 1854, the insolvent court of Bombay dealt with claims to the amount of Rs. 63,04,000. Of the total number of insolvents, three hundred and ninety had no assets whatever, while their aggregate liabilities amounted to Rs. 12,33,000.

THE NEW WATER-WORKS.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* informs us that the new water-works for the supply of the presidency will be ready by the end of 1855. The reservoir is to be an artificial fresh-water lake, seven miles square, at Vehar, in the island of Salsette. Thence the water will be conveyed in iron pipes along the line of railway to the town, a distance of eighteen miles. The value of land around the tank, or lake, will, it is believed, be greatly enhanced; and the *Telegraph* warns the Government against allowing speculators to step in and purchase the property. It is said that five hundred deaths have occurred in Bombay during this hot season from drinking bad water.

COLONEL OUTRAM has been removed from the Residency of Baroda for the purpose of taking up an appointment as Deputy-Governor of Aden. The nature of his services is, however, not yet known, but it is generally believed that should a force of any strength be sent from India into Egypt, it will be placed under his orders.

H.M.'s 78TH HIGHLANDERS AND 10TH HUSSARS.—There is a report in Bombay, and in quarters likely to be well informed, that a wing of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, and two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, come down to the presidency immediately for embarkation to Suez. If this be true, we imagine that the above will but form the first instalment of troops from this presidency for the seat of war. Two finer regiments for service could not be selected in any part of the world than the 10th and 78th. The horses of the former are all in first-rate condition, and the men, young and up to any work in the world. The discipline of the regiment has been greatly praised by successive general officers and brigadiers, ever since it came to India, in 1846. A friend who saw the corps reviewed not long ago, wrote us, "there is not in the 10th, from its plucky little colonel down to the youngest trumpeter, a single man who can be said to have passed the age for work; and the horses are as fine as the men." The 78th Highlanders, too, is, we hear, a very fine regiment indeed. The men are mostly young, and every soul belonging to the "Rosshire Buffs" is most anxious to see service before the corps goes home. We only hope that, if sent to Egypt, both regiments will have opportunities of proving that they can fight as well as in former days.

THE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—The court-martial held on the officers connected with Lieut.-Col. Gidley's case has found verdicts as follows:—Lieut. L. B. Comyn, 15th N.I., guilty of having given false testimony on the trial of Lieut.-Col. Gidley; sentenced to be cashiered. Lieut. R. Laurie, Ens. F. J. Loft, and Ens. G. S. Hammond, 15th N.I., have also been found guilty of the same offence, and have been sentenced to be cashiered. Lieut. T. D. E. Fraser, 15th N.I., similarly charged to the above-named officers, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. But the Court having recommended this officer to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency "recognising a marked difference between the less aggravated offence of Lieut. Fraser, acknowledged and repented of by him, and the offences of the other officers who have been brought before this court-martial, extends a pardon to Lieut. Fraser."—[Want of space compels us to delay the publication of the particulars of this court-martial, in *extenso*, until our next number.]

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BAZETTE, R. Y. permitted to resign fr. May 16.  
BETTINGTON, A. returned to duty.

COXON, M. A. to be registrar of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudj-daree Adawlut, fr. date of A. Spens' resignation.  
 COZENS, W. to act as prothonotary and ecclesiastical registrar of supreme court of judicature dur. abs. of Compton.  
 HARRISON, W. H. judge and sess. judge of Surat, to be agent for the gov. at Surat fr. May 19; resu. ch. of du. April 24, and left Sudder station on circ. to detached station of Broach April 25.  
 LARKEN, M. to be puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudj-daree Adawlut fr. date of A. Spens' resignation.  
 NEWTON, H. del. over ch. of Sholapoor Adawlut to princ. Sud. Ameen, May 6.  
 SPENS, A. permitted to resign fr. May 23.  
 SPOONER, R. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, assum. ch. of duties.  
 STACK, J. W. dept. coll. in Scinde, joined app.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BETTINGTON, A. to May 23, in ext.  
 BLANE, G. J. 1 mo. in ext.  
 COMPTON, S. 18 mo. fr. May 10.  
 DAVIDSON, A. P. 15 days to pres.  
 HOPE, T. C. 3 weeks to Bombay.  
 LE GEY, P. W. 20 days.  
 ROBERTSON, E. P. 1 mo. fr. May 21; and 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.  
 YOUNG, A. 6 mo. to Bombay and Calcutta.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

COTES, Rev. D. H. to offic. as chaplain of Sattara.  
 TYRWHITT, Rev. Mr. returned to duty, to act as senior chaplain at Kurrachee.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS.

ANDREWS, Capt. 7th N.I. to act as 1st cl. commissariat ag. and to rec. ch. of bazaar dept. at Musseerabad, fr. May 17.  
 ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to be adj. v. Jacob. prom. May 9.  
 BARR, Capt. J. T. to act as pol. ag. in Rewakanta, dur. abs. of Wallace.  
 BLACK, Lieut. J. 2nd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar, to act as 1st asst. dur. abs. of Wallace.  
 COLLIER, Ens. H. C. 21st N.I. att. to 4th N.I. at Poona.  
 COUSEN, Lieut. S. 13th N.I. ret. to duty May 3.  
 DAVIES, Lieut. H. M. art. passed ex. in vernac. lang.  
 DICKINSON, Ens. W. 8th N.I. att. to 19th N.I. at Poona.  
 DUNCAN, Capt. W. G. 24th N.I. ret. to du. April 24.  
 DUNCAN, Lieut. G. M. to be exec. engr. Deesa div.  
 DURAND, Ens. A. 10th N.I. att. to 19th N.I. at Poona.  
 EVEZARD, Lieut. asst. supt. of bazars at Poona, to act as supt. of bazars during abs. of Capt. Morse.  
 GLASFURD, Lieut. 1st Eur. regt. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to marine batt. v. Maude.  
 HAVELOCK, Ens. J. 6th N.I. att. to 19th N.I. at Poona.  
 HEATH, Maj. J. C. 5th L.I. ret. to du.  
 HEATHCOTE, Lieut. C. F. 12th N.I. att. to 19th N.I. at Poona.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. P. 22nd N.I. ret. to du.  
 HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. name rem. fr. list of army without prejudice to any claims he may have under retiring regs.  
 JACKSON, Maj. C. F. cav. to be lieut. col. fr. April 24, v. Delaman, ret.  
 KENDALL, Lieut. W. to be exec. engr. Ahmedabad div.  
 KERR, Ens. W. A. 24th N.I. att. to 4th N.I. at Poona.  
 MACNAGHTEN, Col. A. W. to rank fr. April 24, posted to 2nd L.C. v. Sykes, prom.  
 MOORE, Ens. H. assu. ch. of du. of act. lieut. of pol. at Hyderabad, May 15.  
 OUTRAM, Col. J. services placed at disposal of gov. of Bombay.  
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. att. to 19th N.I. at Poona.  
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. J. W. to be exec. engr. Surat div.  
 PRESCOTT, Capt. A. 2nd L.C. to be maj. fr. April 24, in succ. to Jackson.  
 REID, Ens. A. T. 10th N.I. att. to 4th N.I. at Poona.  
 RIGBY, Capt. C. P. 16th N.I. ret. to du. April 24, to be perm. memb. of civ. and mil. ex-committee, in pl. of Lieut. C. Maude.  
 ROSS, Lieut. E. T. 18th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp. v. Ashburner, May 9.  
 SANDWITH, Lieut. J. P. 1st N.I. att. to 4th N.I. at Poona.  
 SHEPHERD, Lieut. col. (new prom.) posted to 22nd N.I.  
 SHORT, Lieut. A. Y. 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar, to act as 2nd asst. dur. abs. of Wallace.  
 SMEE, Brig. W. N. T. to be a brig. of 1st class, and to com. in Upper Scinde, v. Brig. W. J. Browne, res.  
 SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. attached to the detail of his reg. at Poona, to join May 15.  
 SYKES, Com. H. P. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 24, in succ. to Tucker.  
 TUCKER, Lieut. N. B. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. April 24, in succ. to Prescott.  
 WALLACE, Capt. R. to act as pol. ag. in Kattewar dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Lang.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

## INFANTRY.

ANDERSON, E. R. April 24.  
 HARRISON, C. H. April 24.  
 PARK, A. A. April 24.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEMBALL, Lieut. N. T. 1 mo. in ext.  
 LANG, Capt. J. 27th N.I. May 17 to 31, to rem. at Bombay, on m.c.  
 LEESON, Capt. W. F. comdt. Guzerat irr. horse, to May 2 in ext.  
 LEIKIE, Capt. J. D. 20th N.I. May 14 to June 30, in ext. to rem. at Supstring, on m.c.  
 ROBERTSON, Ens. T. J. 21st N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Bombay on m.c.  
 WESTROPP, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. leave canc.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARNETT, Asst. surg. to do duty with the h. art. at Poona, May 11; to accompany the details of the h. brig. and sappers and miners proc. to Bombay, then return to Poona, May 11; placed on gen. duty in the Scinde div. to proceed to Kurrachee and aff. med. aid to the 6th N.I. May 17.  
 CAMERON, Asst. surg. to perform the duties of civ. surg. at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Dr. Beatty.  
 COLLIER, Surg. C. F. staff surg. Rajpootana field force, to offic. as supt. surg. v. Edwards, May 12.  
 EDWARDS, Supt. surg. E. W. to offic. as ins. gen. of hosp. dur. abs. of C. D. Straker, on m.c. May 12.  
 GANE, Asst. surg. H. J. att. to Eur. gen. hosp. at pres. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Indian navy.  
 HATTEN, Vet. surg. 1st L.C. to res. vet. ch. of No. 6 light field batt. fr. Lieut. Gaye, May 11.  
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. W. G. to med. ch. of 6th N.I. to join; app. to the med. ch. of the 22nd N.I. v. Asst. surg. Young, app. civ. surg. at Kaira, May 15.  
 LIEBEG, Asst. surg. Von, M.D. pl. on gen. duty in the n. div. to proc. to Baroda and aff. med. aid to the 1st N.I. May 15.  
 MCKENZIE, Asst. surg. 4th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the h. art. at Poona, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Turner, or until the ret. of Asst. surg. Barnett, May 11.  
 WHITE, Surg. B. staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Kurrachee, to offic. as supt. surg. v. Scott, May 12.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. T. J. to be civ. surg. at Kaira.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

Ross, C. G. H. Nov. 19, 1853.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. April 16, to Kurrachee.  
 COLES, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. April 12, to Mahableschwur and the Deccan.  
 FORBES, Asst. surg. G. F. 1 mo. fr. May 5.  
 MOREHEAD, Surg. C. 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BROOMAN, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, May 17.  
 CHATTERTON, Mids. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore.  
 CLARKSON, Mate, of the *Victoria*, to perform du. of store accountant.  
 DAWSON, Mids. W. W. ret. to du. May 24.  
 GANE, Assist. surg. H. J. to be lent to the *Auckland*, May 17.  
 MCKENZIE, assist. surg. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore, May 17.  
 ROOME, Assist. surg. to June 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableschwur on m.c.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN, wife of Lieut. J. F. 3rd N.I. s. at Sholapore, May 12.  
 CLEARY, wife of J. d. at Girgaum, May 16.  
 HOLTON, wife of Capt. A. d. at Bombay, May 11.  
 SPENCER, Mrs. F. A. d. at Mahableschwur, May 8.  
 WOOD, wife of Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. d. at Belgaum, May 10.  
 YOUNG, wife of J. d. at Bombay, May 14.

## MARRIAGES.

BLAKEMAN, J. to Miss Agnes Kennedy, at Byculla, May 8.  
 ROOME, H. M.D. to Maria C. d. of H. Hebbert, at Mahableschwur, May 12.  
 SOPPITT, Ens. A. 10th N.I. to Erina W. d. of Surg. Malcolmson, at Nussocabad, May 12.  
 WALKER, Lieut. J. T. engs. to Alice, d. of Brig. Scott, c.b. at Umballa.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Mary, widow of the late E. C. at Girgaum, aged 57, May 15.

**BABINGTON, Surg. W. F.** at Bombay, May 10.  
**BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S.** 2nd N.I. near Mahableshwur, May 6.  
**COOKE, Emily L. P. d.** of the late T. Cooke, at Bombay.  
**GILLANDERS, Surg. W. P.** 1st N.I. at Baroda, May 4.  
**GILLANDERS, Mary, inf. d.** of Mr. at Baroda, May 4.  
**HOLTON, Joseph A. s.** of Capt. A. at Bombay, aged 4, May 17.  
**KEMBALL, Anne, wife of Lieut. V. S.** art. at Belgaum, aged 32, May.  
**LLOYD, Maj. H.** 83rd foot, at Cambay, May 6.  
**PARKINSON, Henry T. s.** of F. at Bombay, May 17.  
**QUIRK, N.** at Bombay, May 6.  
**TRUEMAN, M.** at Bombay, aged 46, May 14.  
**WARDELL, Capt. R. H.** 5th L.I. at Dharwar.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MAY 10. City of Palaces, Hamer, Mauritius.—12. Steamer Eaglet, Turnbull, Cochin, Cannanore, Mangalore, Goa, and Vingoria.—13. Margaret Mitchell, Jameson, Clyde and Cochin; Arabian, Couch, Melbourne.—FEB. 14. Steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; Samroo, Henderson, Liverpool.—18. Steamer Bombay, Bays, Kurrachee; Cairngorm, Robertson, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Palaces (May 10), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Hamer.  
 Per Eaglet (May 12), from COCHIN, &c.—Mr. Oughterson, Mr. M. M. Remington, Mr. S. Remington, Lieut. Murphy, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. White, Mr. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Showell.  
 Per Arabian, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Carpenter and 3 children.  
 Per Cadiz (May 14), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Lieut. Brooman, I.N.; Lieut. Daun, Mr. Pestonjee, Mrs. Pestonjee, Mr. Cama.  
 Per Bombay (May 18), from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Glasspoole, Lieut. Crutenden, I.N. Lieut. Meade, Capt. Groube, Lieut. Savill, Lieut. Berthon, Lieut. Pratt, Ens. Havelock, Ens. Armstrong.  
 Per Cairngorm (May 14), from LONDON.—H. Coombes, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Wellington and infant.

## DEPARTURES.

MAY 11. Caldera, Harrison, London; Flivo, Debley, Liverpool.—12. Queen Mab, Glendinning, Liverpool.—13. Steamer Victoria, Menese, Kurrachee.—16. Steamer Singapore, Baker, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—17. Bank of England, Davison, Canton in China; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Liverpool; steamer Ganges, Thomas Black, Calcutta.—18. William and Jane, Hunter, Canton in China; Empire, Richard Strick, Liverpool; Hamood, John McQueen, Mauritius; steamer Auckland, MacDonald, Kurrachee.—23. Steamer Victoria, —, Sues.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Ganges (May 7), to CALCUTTA.—A. Malet, Esq.  
 Per Bombay, to KURRACHEE.—Ens. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Dr. Beatty, Mr. F. J. Scott, Rev. Mr. Sheldon.  
 Per Flivo (May 11), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and 3 children; 3 children of Mr. Firlie, and Mr. Bumley.  
 Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. E. Thompson.  
 Per steamer Singapore, to GALLI, &c.—Lieut. col. Delamain, Mr. Walker and servant, Lieut. Anderson, 78th Highlanders; Mr. Young.  
 Per Empire, to LIVERPOOL.—Lieut. Russell, Madras army.  
 Per Victoria (May 23), to SUZ.—Col. and Mrs. Cracklow, and child of Capt. Eyres; Dr. C. Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spens and child, a child of Mr. A. D. Robertson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson and 2 children, Mrs. E. A. Bacon and 2 children, Lieut. col. Jackson, Maj. Jackson, E. P. Robertson, Esq.; Mrs. Clay, S. Compton, Esq.; Lieut. W. R. Dickinson, Lieut. Hathway, Mrs. Wardell, Col. W. J. Browne, Lieut. col. Stewart, Dr. W. F. Clay, J. Middlemass, Esq.; N. C. Alexander, Esq.; A. Dunlop, Esq.; Lieut. W. G. Turner, Lieut. E. A. Bacon, 25th reg.; Lieut. J. Anderson, 19th reg. N.I.; Lieut. F. Morphy, H.M.'s 64th reg.; Mr. J. Andrew, and Hajee Meerza Javado. For ADEN.—Syed Abdool Cader, Syed Boobaker, and Syed Salam.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 23, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 110 for Nos. regist.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 104 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 99½ p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 99½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-3 noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £ .....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	240
German Crowns .....	222
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 104¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15¾

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd.up	33 p.ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	80 salces.
Commercial Bank .....	1,000 each	500 do.	24½
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras .....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	10 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,000 do.	20,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do.	58 p.ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at  
 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1-3 16ths. to 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.  
 6 .. .. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1-16th. For cred. bills.  
 On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 98  
 ..... 30 days' sight ..... 98½  
 ..... at sight ..... 99  
 On China at 60 days' sight..... Rs. 242

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 15s. to 5l.; and Liverpool, 4l. 12. 6d.; China, per candy, Rs. 18 to 20.

## CEYLON.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT, Mrs. W. d. at Colombo, May 8.  
 STEPHEN, wife of T. B. d. at Galle, May 7.  
 STEPHENS, wife of John, s. at Colombo, May 13.

## MARRIAGES.

HAMPTON, J. L. to Charlotte J. Piachand, at Colombo, May 16.  
 HINGART, Henry E. to Matilda E. d. of J. A. Ledoux, at Caltura, May 4.

## DEATH.

VANDERWALL, Clara E. d. of M. A. at Matelle, aged 2, April 30.

## CHINA.

SHANGHAI.—We regret to record the death of Captain R. H. Pearson, of the American ship *Rose Standish*, who suddenly expired on the 15th, of the wound received in the engagement of the 4th instant. The bullet, which proved to be a jingal ball, after breaking the bones of the jaw, had glanced downward through the muscles of the neck and throat, and lodged near the chest. The ulceration finally caused the rupture of the carotid artery, and he died in a few minutes after this took place. We learn from his acquaintance, that he was a man of estimable traits of character, and much beloved and respected by his friends, and all who knew him. He was buried with military honours, and the body was followed to the grave by the consular corps, the naval officers, with a party of seamen and marines from the American and English men-of-war, the volunteers, and nearly all the residents in the place. It was observed that, besides the ships in the harbour and consular flags being lowered half-mast until he was interred, the flags on the city walls were also lowered out of respect for the loss sustained by foreigners in their gallant defender; a salute of three guns was fired at the East gate battery at the time of the funeral. Mr. Brine was lingering at death's door.—*North China Herald*, April 22.

AFFAIRS IN GNAN-HWUY, NEAR PEKING.—The *Gazette* of the 21st February contains a report from Shing-chau, stating that after the fall of Loo chow, the servant of Chang-wan-pin, one of the acting magistrates of that city, made his escape out of Loo chow, and reported that his master rallied at the rebels, and refused to submit, whereupon he was put to death. Shing-chau goes on to state, that he has ascertained that the official seals of the lieutenant-governor and treasurer were both lost in the fall of the city; now the pecuniary affairs of the whole province must pass through the hands of the treasurer, and there are a vast number of documents which need to be verified by the treasurer's seal: it therefore becomes necessary to petition the emperor to command the board of ceremonies speedily to manufacture a treasurer's seal, for the purpose of having the documents of that office properly authenticated. As to the other seals, belonging to the various officers in Loo chow, it will merely be sufficient to wait till the new lieutenant-governor arrives at his post, to ascertain whether they are lost or not, and then petition to have the want supplied.—*China Mail*, April 15.

GOLD-DIGGING NEAR CANTON.—A fortnight ago we mentioned that some Chinese, who had been in California, had found gold in the extensive district of Ngan-ping, to the south-west of Canton, and that considerable excitement prevailed in consequence. The first discovery is said to have been made last year, from observing shining particles in the sand of the Tan-lin river, which, on being washed, turned out to be gold. Our most recent intelligence on the subject is, that the gold is also found in the hills called the Pak-wan-shan, or White Cloud Hills, in Yen-ping-hien, and in a mountain stream called Kin Kai-shwni, or Gold-Rivulet-water. The most successful of the gold-seekers got five taels of gold in less than a month; others have picked up in a day the value of a dollar, others half, and quarter of a dollar, and some a



few cents, or nothing at all. The gold is said to be purer than that of California, as 16 to 13.—*China Mail, April 27.*

**APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL SURGEON.**—It is reported that the appointment of colonial surgeon is to be abolished; 200*l.* per annum is to be given to a military surgeon for undertaking the duties. The chief magistrate is to receive an additional 200*l.* per annum as emigration agent.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

**BRIDGES, W. T.** acting attorney gen. app. to a seat in the Legislative Council, April 15.  
**GRIFFIN, J. H. R.A.** commanding the forces, app. to a seat in Executive Council, April 15.  
**MERCER, Hon. W. T.** to be colonial sec. and aud. gen. April 13.  
**RIENACKER, R.** app. to the office of col. treas. April 13.  
**WINCHESTER, C. A.** to offic. as H.M.'s vice-consul at Whampoa, dur. abs. of A. Bird, Esq. April 17.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

**GOODINGS, wife of R. d.** at Victoria, Apr. 24.  
**JAMIESON, wife of Capt. T. s.** at Hong-Kong, Apr. 27.  
**RANGEL, wife of J. A. d.** at Victoria, Apr. 28.

## DEATHS.

**LECHLER, Augusta, wife of Rev. R.** at Victoria, aged 31, Apr. 27.  
**MACKAY, A. J.** on board the *Mazeppa*, off Chapel Island, Apr. 22.  
**PEARSON, Capt.** at Shanghai, Apr. 15.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**APRIL 27.** Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Zephyr.—Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.  
 Per steamer Pottinger.—Messrs. M'Queen, Pedder, Marsh, Warrington, Vaucher, and Don Escorand.  
 Per Formosa.—Mr. Amery.  
 Per *Mazeppa*.—Mr. Barretto and Capt. Bolten.  
 Per Laurick.—Dr. Cheynes.

## DEPARTURES.

**APRIL 25.** Onyn, Stop, Port Philip.—28. Beatrix, Vershoor, Port Phillip.  
 —29. Maggie, Drewett, Liverpool.—30. Euprates, Johnstone, Bombay.—  
**MAY 11.** Steamer Pottinger, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Lady M. Wood.—Mrs. Mann, Messrs. H. N. Lay, A. E. H. Campbell, W. Querin, Dr. J. I. Murray, L. Moses, Hormusjee Pestonjee Cama, Jafferhoy Moladeen, and Hinqua; 2nd class, Mr. Mallet; 9 servants; on deck, 8 Chinese.  
 Per Statesman.—Master H. Duddell.  
 Per Rose Standish.—Mr. J. S. Robinson.  
 Per Jacob Bell.—Mrs. Pearson.  
 Per Pottinger (May 11). For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. J. Owen, and M. da Silva. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. W. Moore, and J. Manoel Mur. For MALTA.—John Walker, Esq. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt. Capt. W. Searle, and Lieut. E. Barclay.

## COMMERCIAL.

*China, May 11, 1854.*

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On London, we have had a good demand at 5*s.* 2*d.*; but the amount of first-class Bills offering is very limited.  
 On India Company's and Bank Bills, Rs. 248.  
 Syce, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.  
 Gold, 21 doll. per tael.  
 Carolus Dollars, 17 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* To the United States, 18 to 20 dolls. per ton of 40 feet.

## JAPAN.

## TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In our narrative of Commodore Parry's recent negotiations in Japan, in stating that it had been arranged to hold another meeting on the 24th March, the day the *Susquehanna* was despatched, for considering the terms of a treaty, we ventured to express a hope that the commodore would not imperil his proud position by insisting on the immediate (or future) adoption of the conditions of the United States' treaty with China, which is there in many respects inapplicable, lumbering, and obstructive, and would be ten times more so in Japan. A simple convention, embracing the leading points in the letters of the President and of the Secretary of the United States, would complete the commodore's triumph; and it is pretty certain that so much could be easily obtained from the Japanese.

We happen to possess—but at present do not feel at liberty to say through whom—an outline of the arrangement proposed by

the Japanese; which concedes the main points indicated by the United States' Government, and which, with certain modifications, such as shortening and specifying the terms for opening additional ports, might very well be acceded to as a preliminary arrangement. To insist on much more at once would not improbably cause the sacrifice of all the advantages now offered; and were force resorted to, the existing good understanding would be turned to lasting hatred.

The names of places are spelt according to Chinese pronunciation, and it is therefore nearly impossible to identify them:—

"Art. I.—Vessels of the United States of America restoring to the port of Cheang-ke, [? Nangasaki] will be supplied with water, wood, provisions, and coals, according to their wants. The Japanese will furnish anything they have. Payments are to be made in foreign gold and silver, and nothing else, as is the custom with the Chinese and Dutch. But this arrangement shall not commence till the first moon of the coming year. Five [?] years afterwards, another port will be opened."

"Art. II.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked on any part of the coast of Japan, vessels of that country will convey the crew to the port of Cheang-ke, and whatever may be saved from the wreck will be accounted for. When the new port is opened, five [?] years hence, shipwrecked seamen will at their option be conducted thence, or to Cheang-ke."

"Art. III.—As it is difficult to know whether shipwrecked sailors are honest men or pirates, therefore they will not be permitted to go at pleasure anywhere else."

"Art. IV.—Cheang-ke is a port frequented by the Chinese and Dutch, and citizens of the United States resorting thither must conform to the established regulations, and not rove about on shore wherever they please."

"Art. V.—After the opening of the port (of Cheang-ke), any alteration or addition (to the present convention) will be carefully weighed before being finally settled."

"Art. VI.—The Loo Choo Islands being at a great distance, the opening of a port there is not a question to be determined on at present."

"Art. VII.—Choong-tsin [?] is also far off, and it is governed by a(n independent) prince. Neither, therefore, is the opening of a port there a question to be decided at present. But the subject will be considered in the spring of next year, when the ships of the United States arrive at Cheang-ke."

The following, which is styled "a reply," seems to be an additional article:—

"Ships of your honourable nation being short of provisions, firewood, or water, will have their necessities supplied at the station [? port] of Sang-kuoon-kong. But as that place is also at a great distance, and it will take months to arrange the matter, therefore we shall commence from the seventh moon of the coming year, in the autumn, according to our calendar."

This note bears the seals of the first two Japanese commissioners, and is dated the 25th day of the 2nd moon of the 7th year of the Emperor of Ká-wing. Supposing the Japanese and Chinese calendar to synchronize, it must have been written the day before the *Susquehanna* started for Hong-Kong, in an after part of which the meeting was to take place. But we are at a loss about the Emperor of Ká-wing, who is now in the seventh year of his reign. It cannot mean the temporal Emperor, who is in the first year of his reign, his predecessor having died in November last. Perhaps the Emperor of Ká-wing is the seogoin, or spiritual sovereign.—*China Mail, April 27.*

**MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS IN INDIA.**—In European Courts the officers, generally speaking, do their best at effecting an impartial settlement; but if a difficult case is brought into the native court, the members invariably try to decide it at once by dividing the claim, and awarding half the amount contended for to the plaintiff. Superintending officers do not always allow this absurd course to be pursued; but we do not think we are overstating the matter when we say that were the native members left to their own devices, they would settle every disputed case, of more than ordinary difficulty, in this manner. We have heard, and know, of claims being made in this way when the plaintiff had no possible ground for his case, and was not owed a farthing; but knowing that no harm could come of the attempt even if he failed, and that there was every chance of his getting half the amount demanded, he brought forward the most unfounded, unjust, and groundless complaint with perfect faith in his good luck.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

[The judge immortalized by Rabelais, after going through each case *secundum artem*, was accustomed to decide by a throw of the dice, and it is said that, on appeal, fewer of his decisions were reversed than of those of any of his judicial brethren.]

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

THURSDAY, June 29, 1854.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

CONTINUING our examination of the Report on the Punjab, we come to a very important object, or rather to a nest of very important objects,—the preservation of order, the prevention of crime, and its detection and punishment if perpetrated,—in other words, police regulations, and the administration of criminal justice.

The police establishments are arranged under two heads—preventive and detective. The preventive police have a military organization, the detective police a civil organization. The preventive police consists of several regiments of foot, and troops of horse. The majority of the foot consist of regiments, which remained faithful to the British cause during the war; and thus opportunity is found for giving employment to men well deserving of it. The troopers have been selected from among the horsemen of the late durbar, the means of employing some of whom was scarcely less desirable. In one half of the infantry regiments Sikhs preponderate, in the remainder Mahomedans. The majority of the horsemen belong to the latter class of religionists. The entire force is superintended by four British officers.

The detective police is made up of what is termed in the Report the regular establishment paid by the state, the city watchmen, and the rural constabulary. The whole territory is divided into 228 police jurisdictions; and a police officer, with one or two persons of different grades under him, and about thirty ordinary policemen, are stationed in every jurisdiction. It is stated that the salaries of the superior classes of police officers have been fixed on a scale which, it is hoped, will secure them from ordinary temptation. On this point we should hesitate. It may be doubted whether any possible amount of salary would make an Oriental rigidly just. But as such persons must be employed, there is no course but to pay them well, though the probable result is always open to doubt. To assist in keeping these men honest, they are placed in some degree under the native collectors of land revenue, who are, it seems, to take care that they are faithful to the state, and that they do not act oppressively towards its subjects. Whether the *tehsildars*, for so are the native collectors termed, will take much trouble to uphold the integrity of the police, or whether they will not be more likely to claim a snack of the plunder, is a question too nice for us to discuss; but, as already suggested, we can only work with such tools as we can procure, and the whole business of government must not stand still because better instruments are not to be had. In Peshawur the state of the country has been considered to call for unusual precautions. The rules laid down are stringent, and very much at variance with our English notions; but they are necessary, and the old adage on that subject is too true to be quoted. An attempt has been made to render the heads of

tribes and villages useful in preserving peace and preventing disorder, by making them responsible not only for their clansmen, but also for those who pass through their jurisdictions or alight in their villages. This is somewhat in the Saxon style, though applied to a very different state of society. It is not impossible that it may work well; the heads of clans are by old custom invested with patriarchal authority, and a system under which a reasonable deference is yielded to the habits of a people is more likely to succeed than one in which all such habits, good and bad, are set at defiance.

The city watchmen, who have already been referred to, deserve notice principally on account of the difficulty of finding a satisfactory mode of paying them. There are, it seems, two methods,—the one by a house-tax, the other by what are called town-duties, which are taxes levied on the import of articles of trade. "The former," says the Report, "is best in theory, the latter in practice." A house-tax, for any purpose, is perhaps the most equitable tax that can be levied; for the character of the house which a man occupies, though not an unfailing index to the state of his circumstances, is to a certain extent a guide. For the levy of a watch-rate, it is obviously the fairest mode that can be resorted to, as nothing can be more reasonable than that the protection of the house should be provided for by a charge upon the house. But it seems that a house-tax in the Punjab is nearly as unpopular as it is with the London shopocracy, and town duties are preferred. These town-duties are of the nature of transit-duties, which have been so universally condemned, and the abolition of which, in India generally, has been looked upon, and with reason, as a measure so highly beneficial. Under British management they are, of course, not productive of the same amount of mischief which they cause when a number of petty and rapacious lords of the soil levy them at pleasure, and frequently with irregularity, on the passage of goods through their territories, each anxious only to get as much as he can; but still, a tax on the transit of goods from one part of a country to another is decidedly bad. Yet there is a sunny side even to this dark matter. The tax is popular because it is indirect. The man who buys an article in the market does not know, and for the most part he does not care to inquire, how much of the price is part of the cost at first-hand, how much is the merchant's or retailer's profit, and how much is tax. As children are sometimes induced to take physic by disguising it, so children of larger growth are fond of being cheated into paying taxes by the amount being concealed from their knowledge. We do not blame any government for taking advantage of this fancy; and we hold those stern economists who deafen us with lectures on the advantage of direct taxation, to be little calculated for this world. We do not say that they are too good for it, for we fear the very contrary is sometimes the truth; but they are no more fitted for it than a sledge-hammer is fit to open a delicate lock. The Punjab administrators are not of this class: they knew that if you would deal with mankind successfully, you must treat them much as you would a high-mettled but somewhat wayward-tempered horse—with a mixture of indulgence and firmness. They permitted the watch and ward funds to be raised by town duties. They perceived, indeed, and have pointed out, that, apart from the general impolicy of such a tax, there was positive injustice in it, as part at

least of the tax is probably borne by the people without, who supply the commodities, but who derive no advantage from the city police, which is for the sole benefit of those within, by whom the commodities are consumed. But Adam Smith long ago pointed out the activity and success with which the town interest of his day and previous days had managed to make prey of the country gentlemen and farmers; and so in the Punjab, to use the language of the authors of the Report, "The burden is thus partially removed from the right shoulders and thrown upon a class not inclined to murmur." To mitigate the injustice in some degree, it is stated in the Report, that "care has been taken, that as much as possible the articles taxed should be luxuries and not necessities." And here the city watchmen, and the means of supporting them, may be left to take care of each other.

The rural constabulary does not appear to be in the most satisfactory state; but the Punjab administrators view the matter with their usual temperance and good sense. "Here," they observe, "as in most regions of Upper India, their office is coeval with the institution of village society." The antiquity of the institution, and its being entwined with the habits and feelings of the people, are reasons why the administrators would respect it: these would be motives, with many Reformers in this country, for destroying it. In stating what has been done, and how it has been done, the reporters use language capable of far wider application than to the Punjab. The practical wisdom of the following passage will commend itself to all but those who, if a brick wall be in their way, will turn neither to the right nor the left, but will ride dead against it, to the damage only of themselves and their theories. It will be understood that we speak of such men as the late Jeremy Bentham, the wooden god of a not very large but very noisy section of Reformers, who, if he had taken it into his head, would have insisted upon Hindoos eating beef or Englishmen feeding altogether upon rice. The following passage is conceived in a different spirit. "One of the earliest measures after annexation was the organization of this important body [the rural constabulary] throughout the villages. The arrangements then made have been generally retained, but in places modified. It has been found that, like the townsmen, the villagers are often on this head sensitive and jealous. The Board, however, are fully alive to the importance of conciliation; measures of this kind, however good in themselves, will not succeed unless they are made acceptable to the people."

Such were, happily, the views of those employed in the work of giving peace and order to a country disorganized and prepared to dive into any abyss of anarchy and confusion.

In furtherance of these peaceful arrangements, and to aid in introducing and fostering orderly habits, the manufacture, sale, or possession of arms, was prohibited throughout the greater part of the country. Certain parts were exempted from this rule, as to enforce it within them would have been equivalent to a surrender of the frontier districts to rapine and massacre from the plundering hordes who could at any time have poured down upon them. The middle and lower portions of the delta harboured a scattered population, who subsisted chiefly by cattle-stealing. Roads were opened through these wild districts, and detachments of mounted patrol

scoured them; but one of the most extraordinary, and it appears one of the most effective measures for present purposes, was the employment of professional trackers. In *Waverley*, a hardy Scot is spoken of who acts as guide to the herd, and who, suspecting some danger, before determining his course "snuffed the wind like a spaniel." These men, it may be presumed, proceed something in the same way. According to the Report, the acuteness of external sense displayed by "them approaches almost to an instinct. Although the ground is overgrown with grass, and is from its hardness unsusceptible of impressions from footsteps, yet these human bloodhounds have been known to follow the thief and his stolen cattle for fifty, eighty, and even a hundred miles." The fearful crime of thuggee was supposed not to exist west of the Sutlej. This was discovered to be a mistake, and as soon as the discovery was made, active measures were taken for putting down the system. It luckily happened that the services of a gentleman "who was known to have a natural turn for" the duties of a detective, were available; and under his directions an establishment was organized. In addition, the aid of that veteran hunter of thugs, Captain Sleeman, was obtained. The nature of the crime in its Punjabee variety was ascertained, the general habits of the criminals traced, and many of the murderers captured. "These persons differ in some respects from their brother professors of Hindostan. They are less poetical, less religious, and on the whole are a very commonplace set of ruffians, who are never likely to commit a murder with any credit. They nearly all belong to one class of Sikhs, and that, it is said, the lowest. As there is a vast difference between a Nicholas and a vulgar robber, so it seems that among the votaries of thuggee there is an aristocracy and a race of plebeian professors."

The general results of that part of the administration of the Punjab to which our attention has now been directed, are summed up by the authors of the Report in the following passage:—

"With a force of 11,228 men, a difficult frontier has been guarded 500 miles long, inhabited by a semi-barbarous population, and menaced by numerous tribes of hostile mountaineers. Attacks have been rare; the few that were made have been generally repelled. With a police force of 14,000 men, internal peace has been kept from the borders of Sindh to the foot of the Himalayas, from the banks of the Sutlej to the banks of the Indus, and this when a disbanded army of 50,000 men had mingled with the ranks of society—when countless adherents and servants of the late government were wandering unemployed about the country;—when the most influential portion of the population were still animated with a feeling of nationality, of revenge against the conquerors, of dislike to a change of institutions. So thoroughly have sedition and turbulence been laid asleep, that no single *émeute* or riot has anywhere broken out. Even on the frontier, the few disturbances which have occurred arose from without, and not from within. Nowhere has resistance been offered, even to the meanest servant of the Government. All violent crimes have been repressed, all gangs of murderers and robbers have been broken up, and the ringleaders brought to justice. In no part of India is there now more perfect peace than in the territories lately annexed."

#### HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS IN INDIA—CHANGES.

HER Majesty's 22nd, 25th, 96th, and 98th, now serving in India, are about to return to this country. Two of the above-named regiments, the 22nd and 96th, are to be relieved by the 27th and 35th, now under orders for embarkation. The services of her Majesty's 10th Light Dragoons (Hussars) being required by Government, that regiment also is on the point of quitting Poona, where at present it is stationed, to proceed elsewhere as may be ordered. One of the returning regiments, the 25th, is within the territories subject to the presidency of Madras.

## THE BREVET.

THE brevet announced in our paper of this day will afford very great and general satisfaction. So far as the Indian army is interested, its results are as follow :—Lieutenant-Generals of 1846 become Generals; Colonels of 1846, Major-Generals; Lieutenant-Colonels, Colonels; Majors of 1846, Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains of 1843, Majors. The Brevet takes effect from the 20th day of the present month (June).

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

CONFLICT AT SHANGHAE.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 14.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East-Indian and China station :—

Barracouta, Singapore, April 26, 1854.

1. Sir,—I transmit herewith, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying communications as per schedule from Captain O'Callaghan, of her Majesty's ship *Encounter*.

These communications contain the particulars of a very serious conflict between considerable numbers of the Chinese Imperialist soldiers, employed in the siege of Shanghai, and the naval force commanded by Captain O'Callaghan, in conjunction with the commander of the United States sloop of war *Plymouth*, and assisted by a body of volunteers from the factories in that vicinity.

2. The operations reported by Capt. O'Callaghan appear to have originated in the necessity for taking vigorous measures for the defence of the British and other factories, and to have led eventually to the seizure of the Chinese war-junks, and to the expulsion of the Chinese soldiers from the camps they occupied contiguous to the borders of the settlement.

3. I regret that it is not in my power to afford their lordships any further official information on this subject, beyond that which is contained in Capt. O'Callaghan's reports herewith transmitted.

4. In bringing this subject to their lordships notice, I beg to point attention to the very gallant conduct evinced by Captain O'Callaghan, and by all the officers, seamen, and marines engaged. The conduct of Commander the Hon. G. D. Keane, and of Lieutenants Dew and Majendie, and of a party of ten marines, who resolutely withstood the attack of an enormously superior force, is particularly commended by Captain O'Callaghan, and I trust it may be considered such as to merit some remark of their lordships' favour and approval.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES STIRLING,

Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 23.

Her Majesty's steam sloop *Encounter*,  
Shanghai, April 4, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that a collision has taken place between the Imperialist forces before the city of Shanghai and ourselves, under the following circumstances :—

2. At about 4 p.m. on the 3rd instant I observed the signal (previously arranged) for the small-arm men of her Majesty's ships to land, which was promptly obeyed.

3. I shortly received a message from Commander the Hon. G. D. Keane (who happened to be on the spot at the time) that the Imperial troops were firing on our people, and the ground was being held by the marines of the main guard.

4. I advanced with the *Encounter's* men to the spot indicated (the race-course), which is within the limits of our boundary, where a sharp firing was being maintained on either side.

5. Her Majesty's Consul and Vice-Consul were there; and at the former's requisition, and quite in accordance with my own views, I determined on at once acting on the offensive, and having clearly ascertained the camp from which the aggression had been made, took it and burnt it, which I am happy to say was effected without loss, as the troops retired the moment we opened fire upon them.

6. Commander Kelly, of the United States ship *Plymouth*, also landed his crew, and having arranged with him for the protection of the settlement during the night by means of strong patrols, the rest of the crews were re-embarked.

7. Her Majesty's Consul deeming it advisable to take further steps for the security of the settlement, I suggested the taking

possession of the Chinese fleet, and holding it until a camp (which most unnecessarily has been pitched close to the boundary, and from which most wanton attacks have frequently been made) was removed, and in this he concurred.

8. In accordance with the above, I sent the boats of the *Grecian*, with the pinnace of the *Encounter* (commanded by Lieut. Dew), under the command of Commander the Hon. G. D. Keane, to take possession of the junks, and bring them down under the *Encounter's* guns, which he effected most judiciously; and I take this opportunity of stating that from him I received every assistance that adroitness and promptitude could afford.

9. I think it my duty to call your attention to the conduct of Lieut. Majendie, of her Majesty's sloop *Grecian*. He was officer of the guard at the time the aggression took place, and on being sent for repaired to the spot with ten marines, and there kept a considerable body of men at bay until reinforced; and I feel it due to Lieut. R. Dew, first lieutenant of this ship, to mention the promptitude and smartness with which the crew of the *Encounter* was landed.

Advanced Post, Shanghai, April 5, 1854.

10. Since the above was written, I have the honour further briefly to inform you, that at the request of her Majesty's Consul, in accordance with the other Consuls, we have found it requisite to attack the Imperial camps near our boundary, which have been most gallantly taken. I have not time to enter into details, as I am writing this on the field.

11. The Imperialists have retired in considerable force (4,000 to 5,000 men) to the main camp. My object will be now to defend the settlement, but the force at my disposal is small, and I urgently request a reinforcement, if possible some troops; indeed so critical do I deem our position, that I have resolved on ordering the *Styx* up, if the senior officer at Amoy can spare her.

12. I cannot too strongly praise the conduct of Commander Keane and Lieutenant Dew, who most gallantly stormed the very strong works thrown up.

13. I am anxious this should reach as soon as possible, and for this purpose the *Nymph* clipper will sail to-night or to-morrow morning.

14. Our available force is about 300 men with the Americans. Capt. Kelly, with his gallant crew, has operated with me in a most effective and cordial manner. I am much indebted to the gallant and steady conduct of himself, officers, and men, and to all under my command. (Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded.) Her Majesty's Consul and Vice-Consul, the latter with forty gentlemen of the settlement, have been with me in the field, and afforded me much assistance.

15. I will take the earliest opportunity of affording you a more detailed account; but of this you may rest assured, that the extreme measures taken were positively requisite for the safety of the community.

List of Officers engaged in the destruction of Chinese Imperialist Camps off Shanghai, on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of April, 1854.

Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan; Lieut. R. Dew; Lieut. L. E. Montgomery; Dr. J. T. Jenkins, surgeon; Mr. Hardy, mate; Mr. Butler, mate; Mr. Duckett, assistant-surgeon; Mr. Turner, passed clerk (acting as aide-de-camp to the senior officer); Mr. Hardinge, midshipman; Mr. Tupman, naval cadet; Mr. Pardon, gunner.

Her Majesty's ship *Grecian*.—Commander the Hon. G. D. Keane; Lieut. Majendie; Dr. Layton, surgeon; Dr. Little, assistant-surgeon; Mr. Jardine, mate; Mr. Rusden, acting second master; Mr. Williams, midshipman; Mr. Thursby, midshipman; Mr. Kelly, passed clerk; Mr. Mankey, gunner.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) G. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

Sub-enclosure in Enclosure No. 1, in No. 23.

List of Killed and Wounded in an attack on the Chinese Imperialists' Camp, off Shanghai, April 4, 1854.

Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*.—Lieut. R. Dew, slightly; Mr. Tupman, naval cadet, slightly; Wm. Blackman, carpenter's crew, killed; Wm. Stevens, ordinary, slightly.

Her Majesty's ship *Grecian*.—Jno. Badge, A.B., severely; Henry Wilcox, quartermaster, severely; Henry Nichol, marine, severely (arm amputated); Geo. Bailey, captain foretop, severely. Shanghai Volunteers.—Mr. Brine, mortally; Mr. Grey, very severely (thigh amputated).

United States ship *Plymouth*.—1 killed, 4 wounded.

Total, killed, 2; wounded, 13.

(Signed) JNO. T. JENKINS,  
Senior Surgeon, H.M.S. *Encounter*.Approved. (Signed) G. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

Enclosure No. 8, of No. 26.

*Barracouta*, Singapore, April 28, 1854.

Sir,—I received on the 22nd your reports dated on the 4th and 5th inst., written from the scene of action, describing the operations and arrangements in which you had been engaged up to the latest of those dates, and containing explanations of some of the circumstances which had led to the very serious collisions you describe, with the forces of an empire at peace with her Majesty.

On a full review of those communications, it is my duty to point out, that it belongs to the Crown alone to declare war; and that the orders and instructions of the Admiralty prohibit the commission of acts of hostility towards the subjects of foreign countries, and that naval officers will be held most strictly responsible for any departure from the line of duty thus marked out.

In the particular case comprised in your reports, it is clear that the seizure of the Chinese camps and junks were acts of hostility against the public forces of a state, not only at peace with the Crown, but towards whom we are enjoined to show the utmost consideration. No such acts can be justified on the ground that they were recommended or called for by any consular officer; they can only be justified by the immediate and unavoidable necessities of your position at the time; and it is by the proof you adduce of the existence of such necessities that the Admiralty will judge of the propriety of such a departure from its positive injunctions.

I have considered, as it is my duty to do, the circumstances you relate, and I am bound to acknowledge that they appear to have been such as to have left you no alternative, consistent with the safety of the interests you had been ordered to protect, but to pursue the course you took upon the 3rd and 4th instant; but I must apprise you, that in cases of this nature, it is not for me to pronounce a conclusive judgment.

With respect to the measures you took for effecting the objects you had in view, supposing these to have been justifiable, I am at liberty to form a more decided opinion; and I have, therefore, to inform you that your personal conduct, and that of the gallant captain, officers, and men who co-operated with you from the United States ship *Plymouth*, and the conduct of Commander Keene, and of Lieutenants Dew, Hemsted, Majendie, and Montgomery, and of the seamen and marines, and gentlemen-volunteers engaged on the occasions referred to, has elicited my warmest admiration; and I shall take an opportunity to bring to the notice of the Admiralty the names of the officers you particularly mention, and of the ten marines who so resolutely withstood the attacks of a very superior force upon the 3rd of the month.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. STIRLING,

Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan, H.M.S. *Encounter*.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, the 21st of June, 1854.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that certain accounts and papers, presented to Parliament since the last quarterly court, were on the table of proprietors, in pursuance of the Bye-laws.

*Mr. Twining*, the chairman of the Committee of Bye-laws, delivered in a report for the past year, which was read.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that the committee had reported upon certain proposed alterations to be made in the Bye-laws, a copy of which would be laid on the table in the proprietors' reading-room, and that the said alterations would be submitted at the next Quarterly General Court.

The whole of the members of the Committee of Bye-laws were then re-elected for the ensuing year :—

## MUTINY OF THE SIXTH LIGHT CAVALRY OF MADRAS.

*Mr. Lewin* said the question which he was about to submit to the Court related to the case of certain sepoys of the 6th light cavalry of Madras, who were brought to trial on a charge of mutiny, the result of which trial was, that two of the men were shot, thirteen were banished for life, and one was pardoned. The circumstances out of which the alleged mutiny arose were these :—An order was sent from the Madras presidency to stop the batta of those sepoys, who were then serving in a distant part of India. How that order came to be sent it is impossible to say. The Government of Madras admitted it to be an error, and threw the blame on the officials; the consequence was, that the soldiers refused to mount their horses, and for three or four days there was what was called a mutiny; but no sooner was the order rescinded than the men returned to their duty. They afterwards

were marched a distance of 900 miles to Arcot, regularly performing duty on the march. The Marquis of Tweedale, in his order for the removal of the men from the frontiers of the presidency to Arcot, stated that, although he was glad to find that the men had come to a sense of their duty, yet he could not suffer a regiment which had been guilty of a breach of discipline any longer to remain on the frontiers. This evidently showed that he meant to pass over the whole affair; if not, then it would have been illegal to have retained the men on duty during the nine months that elapsed before their arrival at Arcot. Many of the men were, during that interval, tried for minor offences and punished. That also would have been an illegal proceeding, if it had been intended afterwards to try them for the graver offence of mutiny. In a similar case which occurred in Bengal, Lord Gough, who was commander-in-chief at the time, pronounced the proceeding illegal, on the ground that the men who had been tried and sentenced by the court-martial, had since the commission of their offence, and before their trial, been suffered to perform their regular duties. If the proceedings in that case were illegal so were the proceedings in the case of the 6th light cavalry of Madras. Before these men were put upon trial there was a court of inquiry. The proceedings of that court rendered it utterly impossible that justice could be done. The first thing the Commander-in-Chief did was to write a letter—the most extraordinary document that ever was penned by an official person—in which he sets out with saying that he was determined to punish the men, although no offence had yet been proved. It was perfectly impossible to come to a fair trial after that decision. The Commander-in-Chief had already prejudged the case. The letter was dated January 29, 1844, and the words there used were :—"It is the Commander-in-Chief's inflexible determination to inflict punishment on the offenders." He must shortly refer to the proceedings which took place just before the court-martial, and which were of a most extraordinary nature. The court of inquiry required every sort of evidence, in order, if possible, to make out a case, but could prove nothing; and when certain individuals belonging to the service had been examined, and it was found that they could not prove so much as was wanted, those persons were dismissed the service; not, be it remembered, for any offence, but because their evidence did not amount to an inculpation of the regiment. Now, the Commander-in-Chief had no right to dismiss any man from the service without a trial. That is laid down in the articles of war. But after six officers had been dismissed the service how was it possible that justice could be obtained? Had the case been tried in England not a single punishment would have been inflicted. These poor unfortunate sepoys were placed in confinement, and were not able to see any of their friends. They were not even furnished with a list of the witnesses against them, although Symons says in his work that they had a right to it. The evidence brought forward in support of the charges was founded in perjury, and one of the witnesses has been since twice tried and sentenced for perjury. He (*Mr. Lewin*) said, therefore, that the punishment of death, inflicted by virtue of the sentence of that court-martial, founded on such evidence, was an act of murder. By the law of England, in the case of a court-martial, a prisoner has a right to demand a copy of the proceedings within three months. These had been demanded several times, and refused; and he (*Mr. Lewin*) did not wonder at it, because they would not bear the light. *Mr. Lewin* concluded by moving the following resolution :—

"That the time is arrived for taking into consideration the sufferings of the military who were punished on the ground of a mutiny of the 6th light cavalry of Madras."

*Mr. Jones* said he would second the motion rather than it should drop, although he knew nothing about the matter.—(A laugh.) Still, he said, it was his duty, and the duty of everybody here, to make himself fully acquainted with a case which appeared to be one of injustice and oppression.

The *Chairman* said, with regard to the motion of the hon. proprietor, he admits, I think, himself that none of those misguided men, whose case he has again brought forward, are at the present moment suffering any penalty whatever. But he has observed, in very strong language, upon the case of the two unfortunate men upon whom, as an example to others, the sentence of death was carried into effect. As to the court-martial by which they were tried and sentenced, I have the very highest authority for saying that it was in all respects legal. I have not only the authority of the then law-officers of the Crown, but that of the present Solicitor-General, and, above all, that of his Grace the late Commander-in-Chief. It would appear, by the statement of the hon. proprietor, that six officers were dismissed, and their families left without the benefit of a pension. But it was not so. In the year 1847, pensions were conferred on the whole of those native officers; and I must beg to observe, that there is nothing in the slightest degree inconsistent in granting pensions after a certain amount of punishment has been gone through. I have

nothing more to state, but that I hope that this Court will be of opinion that there is no necessity for taking into consideration the case of these people, which has already been disposed of.

*Mr. Lewin* said he understood that not more than half the amount of the usual pension had been given to the native officers who were dismissed the service. The hon. Chairman talked of the court-martial being legal. He (*Mr. Lewin*) denied that altogether. Wherever life is at stake, the articles of war require that there should be thirteen members on the Court. Now, this court martial was composed of only seven members. There can be no doubt, therefore, that it was illegally constituted. But who were the members of it? The court-martial which tried Capt. Byng was composed of thirteen officers, at the head of which was Gen. Edward Williams; but this court-martial was composed of men of whom he would say nothing disparagingly, but that they were in great want of experience. Some of them did not know the native language, and the president of the court was, in point of rank, a major only. There was a want of consideration on this subject, which proves that in India there is one law for the natives and another for Europeans. There was another point which he had omitted to notice. One of the acts, and he believed the sole act, for which the two men were shot was the taking of an illegal oath. Martial law lays down that the offence which is made the subject of punishment shall be specifically stated in the charge. But there was not a word stated in the charge about this illegal oath. The hon. Chairman has stated that pensions have been given to these persons.

The *Chairman*.—Only to the native officers.

*Mr. Lewin*.—There were seventeen tried, of whom two were shot, and thirteen were banished. There were also six native officers dismissed without trial. He should like to know which of these persons have pensions and which have not.

The *Chairman*.—The memorandum I have before me states, that in consequence of instructions from the Court of Directors, pensions were given to the families of the six native officers who were discharged from the service. The amount of the pensions awarded was one-third of their former pay.

*Mr. Lewin*.—Then, for those you have transported you have done nothing?

The *Chairman*.—Nothing.

The motion was then put and negatived.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF SCINDE.

*Mr. Lewin*, in rising to move,—"That the Court of Directors do lay before the proprietors the several reports of *Mr. Pringle*, *Sir George Clerk*, and of *Mr. Frere*, tending to explain the administration of the late lamented *Sir Charles Napier* in Scinde," said that on a previous occasion, when the name of *Sir Charles Napier* was introduced, there was an extreme alacrity shown on the part of the Court to produce papers that told against him, and he wished to see whether the same alacrity would be shown to produce papers in his favour. He was happy to say, that in the production of the former papers the parties had not succeeded in attaining their object. The memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, so far from injuring *Sir Charles Napier*, has had the opposite effect. It had merely shown that the mind of the duke was, at the time he wrote that document, in a state of imbecility.—(Cries of oh!)—He (*Mr. L.*) thought the Duke of Wellington's minute was a disgrace to him, and that it shows he was a man capable of any sort of injustice.—(Cries of oh! oh!—order! order!)—That is the character which he had in the army.—(Renewed cries of order! and question!)—The opinion throughout the army is, that he was one of the most unjust of men.—(Oh! oh!)

*Mr. Twining* said he must ask the Chairman whether the hon. proprietor was in order.

*Mr. Lewin* said he was speaking of facts, and he cared not whether they were believed or not.

The hon. proprietors concluded, by moving for the papers as mentioned above.

*Captain Rathbone* seconded the motion.

*Mr. Jones* said *Sir Charles Napier* had his full revenge on the Duke of Wellington, in the fact that, almost in the same year in which he injured *Sir Charles Napier*, he should offer the commandship-in-chief of the British army to a man who had confined the whole of his operations to the arts of peace; he had his revenge in the fact, that the Duke of Wellington should offer to Prince Albert the commandship-in-chief of the British army.—(Cries of "Question!" and "Chair!")

The *Chairman*.—I beg to call the attention of the hon. proprietor to the motion before the Court, and to request that he will confine himself to that subject.—(Hear, hear.)

*Mr. Jones* said, that when he showed that in almost the same year that the Duke of Wellington gave an opinion, which had the effect of dethroning from the commandship-in-chief of the Indian

army the man who was his only equal in military skill, and to whom he had himself said—"If you don't go to save India from being lost, I must;" that he also offered the commandship-in-chief of the British army to Prince Albert—

The *Chairman*.—It is not the fact.—(Hear, hear.)

*Mr. Lewin* said, it was stated by Lord John Russell in parliament, at any rate.—(Hear.)

*Mr. Jones* had read it, and would say that *Sir Charles Napier* had his revenge against the Duke of Wellington in such an act of folly. He did not speak anything in the praise of *Sir Charles Napier*, for he considered he was as bad as the whole lot of them in the treatment of the people of Scinde. The treatment by the British nation of the people of Scinde was in the highest degree infamous. He wanted to see what redress was to be made to the Amers. We ought to have every information about Scinde. We violated our own treaties, and when the people took the first step to protect themselves you violently pounced down upon them; and then it was that *Sir Charles Napier* said, to them—"If you do not take off your tolls for the free navigation of the Indus we will make you. Such was the substance of his correspondence with Lord Ellenborough, and that noble earl assented to the doctrine.—("No, no!") It is in the books; and why are such things published if they are not true?

*Mr. Mills* (a director).—The hon. proprietor (*Mr. Lewin*) has stated that the Duke of Wellington offered the commandship-in-chief of the British army to Prince Albert. That was more than the duke had power to do, for the appointment did not rest with him. It was with the prime minister of the Crown, and the Duke of Wellington had nothing to do with it.

*Mr. Lewin* and *Mr. Jones* re-affirmed the fact.

The *Chairman*.—It is quite unnecessary for me to say anything in reference to the observations which have fallen from the hon. proprietor with regard to the late Duke of Wellington, except to express my deep regret that they should have been uttered in this Court. In regard to the motion of the hon. proprietor, I say at once that there is every disposition to give whatever information may be required; but as the correspondence with regard to Scinde forms such a large mass of papers, I should hope the hon. proprietor would be kind enough to specify what it is he wishes to have produced. I would, however, suggest to him whether it is desirable, upon any ground, to keep up anything like a feeling of personality with regard to a man who is now no more. I have reason to think that if the papers are produced, they are of a character not likely to bear out the impression which the hon. proprietor appears to entertain with regard to the reputation of *Sir Charles Napier*. But I would ask him whether there is any good reason for keeping the subject alive?

*Colonel Dickenson* supported the motion.

*Captain Rathbone* made some remarks on the comparative importance of the papers, and on those which he thought should be selected. If they should injure the memory of *Sir Charles Napier*, let them injure it; but if they were calculated to furnish the means of doing justice to his memory, let them be produced, that justice might be done to an already injured man.

*Mr. Lewin* said that, in answer to the observation of the Chairman, that the papers would not tend to the reputation of *Sir Charles Napier*, he could only reply, that since the last court he had received a letter from *Sir William Napier*, stating that nothing that could be produced could possibly tell against his brother.

The *Chairman*.—Perhaps the hon. gentlemen will be good enough to confer together, and tell us what papers they are which they call for.

*Captain Rathbone* said the papers required would only occupy about 150 pages of a Blue book.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor perhaps is not aware that the Report of *Sir George Clerk* was moved for in Parliament, and refused. Perhaps he will be good enough to ascertain what papers are wanted, and put them down in writing, with the dates, and send them in to me, and I will take care and consider them.

*Captain Rathbone*.—*Sir George Clerk*'s report with the appendices were the papers principally required.

The *Chairman*.—But it is that report that was refused by parliament.

*Captain Rathbone*.—That was at a time when the Duke of Wellington's memorandum had not been made public.

The *Chairman*.—The usual course is that papers are not given here, which are not produced to parliament.

*Captain Rathbone* asked if either house of parliament should grant the document whether the directors would produce it?

The *Chairman*.—Undoubtedly.

After some controversial discussion as to the Duke of Wellington's memorandum having been laid before parliament, the motion was then put and negatived.



## PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

Colonel Dickenson rose to move the following resolutions:—

"That the inadequacy and tardy progress of the public works under execution for facilitating communication between the cotton-growing districts in the Deccan and the port of Bombay are such as to call for the grave consideration of this Court, and for more energetic measures and increased resources being placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, for the earliest possible attainment of this all-important object.

"That, in the opinion of this Court, the pervading scantiness, frequent inaccuracies, and delayed publicity of the surveys of extensive portions of the Bombay Presidency, present another formidable obstacle to individual enterprise and the investment of European capital directed to increased local traffic, the extension of commerce, and agricultural improvement."

The Chairman.—I beg to acquaint the hon. and gallant proprietor that there are a great many papers with regard to public works in India, which have been ordered to be laid upon the table of the Court of proprietors; and I would, therefore, suggest to him the expediency of his postponing his motion till he has had an opportunity of inspecting those papers.

Colonel Dickenson signified his assent, and his motion was accordingly postponed.

## THE CASE OF MR. LE GEYT.

Mr. Helps rose to bring forward the following motion:—"That the Court of Directors be requested to reconsider its decision with respect to the case of Mr. Le Geyt." He said, in the beginning of last year Mr. Le Geyt, who had then been thirty-one years in the East India Company's civil service, was one of the judges of the Sudder Court of Bombay, he having been appointed in 1846. On the 31st of January, 1853, there appeared an article in the Bombay Gazette in these terms:—"What if it should turn out that another judge of the Sudder is in debt to one of the English barristers, who plead with such convenience to themselves before it? What if it should turn out that one or more of them have been in debt to a suitor, and made only nominal transferences of their liabilities before deciding a suit—involving more than a lac of rupees in such suitor's favour?" On the 2nd of February following this article appeared in the same paper,—"So far from pleading guilty to a charge of unfairness to the Sudder, we have taken the blame to ourselves, that we have said so little regarding it—regarding the notorious and discreditable indebtedness of two, and the more than discreditable reputation of the entire Court throughout the Presidency." Very shortly after this Mr. Lumsden, the secretary of the government, wrote a letter addressed to the Registrar of the Court, stating that they thought it impossible to pass over such serious accusations, and had considered it necessary to ask the Advocate-General to say if he thought it fit that proceedings should be adopted. The following paragraph in the letter seemed to him (Mr. Helps) of considerable importance,—"I have been directed to transmit to you the copy of Mr. Le Mesurier's opinion, and to intimate to you that very grave objections exist to the judges of the Sudder adopting the course indicated by the Advocate-General, by appearing as suitors in an action for libel before the bar of a Court of criminal judicature; but that government, placing itself in the position of the Supreme Court, desires to know whether the judges are prepared to deny on oath the allegations made against them."

Mr. Clark said, he rose to order. He believed that he might state from authority, that the family of Mr. Le Geyt did not wish this discussion.

After some conversation on this preliminary point, in the course of which the Chairman and Sir George Pollock confirmed the views of Mr. Clark, while Mr. Jones and Mr. Lewin wished the discussion to proceed, the mover, Mr. Helps, resumed his observations.

Having read *verbatim* the charges that were made against Mr. Le Geyt, he begged to be allowed to read the answer of Mr. Le Geyt to those charges. Mr. Le Geyt's letter is dated Feb. 8, and runs thus:—

"1st. Debt to a Barrister.

"I am not indebted to any barrister of the Supreme Court.

"2nd. Fictitious transfer of a debt.

"I have had for many years past an account with Juggonath Sunberrsett, Esquire, of this city. In 1850-51, there was a balance against me. Early in that year, perceiving from some proceedings in the Concan Adawlut, that it was probable a case in which he was interested as a party would come into the Sudder Adawlut in the month of January, I told him I wished to pay off this balance, and asked him if he could recommend me to any sowcar, totally unconnected with the civil courts of this presidency, from whom the money could be taken up. After a few days, he introduced a man named Ravageer Couvageer, with whom I had some previous acquaintance, but had never had any money transactions of any kind; and he agreed to pay off the balance to Juggonath Sunberrsett, on my giving him a bond, and securing the loan by Life Assurance. I did so, and received back from Sun-

bersett all bonds, receipts, and policies of insurance by which my debt to him had been secured, and an acknowledgment in full from him of payment of all demands. This was on the 17th February, 1851, from which date to this, I have received accounts current from Ravageer Couvageer, and the policies of insurance are in his name, and through him the premia have been paid.

"Whether, as between J. S. and R. C., the transfer of the debt was fictitious or not, I cannot, of course, undertake to say.

"But this I can declare, that I was led at the time to believe, and did believe, that it was a perfectly *bond-fide* transaction; that I sat in the case eight months afterwards with this belief; and when the article respecting it appeared in the *Gazette* of the 31st January last, I put the question directly to J. S., asking him the state of the case; and he assured me that the transfer was perfectly *bond-fide*, and that his books would prove it.

"3rd. Notorious and discreditable indebtedness.

"That I am involved in debt is without doubt true, and I believe it is no secret; but that I am discreditably indebted, I venture to deny. I have been most earnest in my endeavours for years past to clear off my debts, and I have the satisfaction of assuring government that arrangements for transferring the whole of them, with their securities, to Messrs. Leckie and Co., constituting them my only creditors, and for the gradual liquidation of my debts by monthly instalments, have been for some time past in progress, and are on the eve of completion."

From the date of that letter to the 4th of March, no communication passed between the Government and Mr. Le Geyt; but on the 4th of March the Secretary of the Government addressed another letter to the Registrar, stating that the letter of Mr. Le Geyt had been submitted to the Advocate-General, who considered the answer was not sufficient to enable him to move successfully for a rule for a criminal information against the *Bombay Gazette*, and therefore it was considered to be the obvious and bounden duty of the Government to remove Mr. Le Geyt. He (Mr. Helps) begged to be allowed to cite one single sentence from the opinion of the Advocate-General:—"The Government cannot erect itself into a court of justice, [which is just what it did] and place itself in the position of the Supreme Court in cases of libels on the Company's judges." He submitted, therefore, as one of the reasons for revising the decision, that Mr. Le Geyt's case has been brought before an unconstitutional tribunal. That was his first ground. His second was, that he had no trial. It was sufficient to say that the tribunal which pronounced on his case was a self-constituted tribunal, and that the members of that self-constituted tribunal were not by any means agreed in their opinion. In a minute by the Hon. Mr. Blane, dated the 28th of February, 1853, that gentleman says:—"I cannot regard the allegations in the libel under consideration as attaching in the same degree to Mr. Le Geyt as to Mr. Grant. The former I entirely acquit of the gravamen of the charge against him, and do not consider that there is anything in the transaction referred to in the libel to be construed into a public scandal." It is surprising that this gentleman should have come round and have been induced to concur in the condemnation of Mr. Le Geyt. Another gentleman, also a member of the council, Mr. Bell, in his minute dated the 1st of March, 1853, wrote thus:—"Mr. Le Geyt tells us, in his demi-official letter, to the address of the Judicial Secretary, dated the 24th ult. that his indebtedness was perfectly well known to Government when he was appointed to the Sudder, and in his official letter of the same date, that an European house of agency at this place has taken up all his liabilities; and refers us to his solicitor should we require further information on the subject. I cannot, therefore, but think we are dealing harshly with Mr. Le Geyt in removing him from the Sudder, as indebtedness may arise from misfortune, or from generosity outstripping discretion, and which latter I sincerely believe was the cause of Mr. Le Geyt's embarrassments." Are we not, then, entitled to say that Mr. Le Geyt has been harshly ill-treated? for it is only using the very expression which this gentleman, who was a member of the council, had used. That was his (Mr. Helps's) third ground. His fourth and last, and which was that upon which he mainly relied, was this—that the decision of the Bombay Government is, in fact, erroneous and unjust. He need not trouble himself about the charge of Mr. Le Geyt being indebted to a barrister; but go at once to what is, in fact, the turning point of the case, the alleged fictitious transfer of a debt. After quoting the opinion of two barristers of the Supreme Court, Mr. Helps contended that after this opinion, Mr. Le Geyt was quite right when he maintained that he had denied any knowledge of a collusive transfer of a debt. This was not at all a question to be decided upon authority.

The Chairman.—Upon what?

Mr. Helps.—Upon authority. What was the course of proceeding? The former creditor resigned all his securities. Those securities were handed over to the new creditor, a new policy of

assurance was effected in his name, the premiums have been paid from that time to this by the new creditor, and what more could have been done? But try this by another test. If there had been no transfer would not Mr. Sunberrsett have brought an action against Mr. Le Geyt? But he had not brought any such action. This is the real point of the question. But whether there was or was not a real transfer between Mr. Sunberrsett and Ravageer Couvageer, if you believe Mr. Le Geyt, he had no knowledge of the fact—his transfer was at least *bona fide*. What then remains? The charge of indebtedness? No doubt it is a very serious evil to have judges, especially in India, anything but perfectly independent. (Hear, hear.) But when should you have taken the objection? Not after a man had been sitting years upon the bench, but when you first appointed him. (Hear, hear.) If there has been no change in the circumstances, which were within the knowledge of the Governor of Bombay, if he knew at the time of Mr. Le Geyt's appointment that that gentleman was in a state of pecuniary embarrassment, why should his being indebted be any ground for striking off his name from the list of judges? No honourable person could maintain the justice of so strong a course as that. Lord Falkland, in his minute dated April 22nd, 1853, says, "He (Mr. Le Geyt) was then known to be deeply involved;"—that is, when he was first appointed. So much for the fact; and now for the principle. Lord Falkland proceeds to say: "And certainly there could be no just reason for removing him from office afterwards until some overt act brought the consequence of his embarrassments to light." Now, the principle upon which a judge is to be tried ought to be marked, clear, and well-defined. Lord Falkland relies on the nominal transfer, as it is called, but which I call a real transfer. It is a real transfer of the judge's liabilities made by himself from an honorable motive. He (Mr. Helps) thought, then, that he had brought this gentleman's case within the terms laid down by Lord Falkland, that he had shown him to be a man who has been dealt by with some degree of harshness, in the measure that had been meted out to him. What has the Bombay government done in this case? Have they deprived Mr. Le Geyt altogether of all that they could? No; they have simply degraded him, and removed him to another court. Some difficulty was made with respect to his taking up his new appointment until he had consolidated all his liabilities in the hands of a house of European agency; but having done this, Lord Falkland considered him in a condition to take up his appointment. Lord Falkland distinctly stated that he should not have so considered, if he could have found any possible objection to his official character, but that, as a judicial officer, his integrity was altogether without a stain or a suspicion. Under these circumstances, without going into any general topics, he (Mr. Helps) submitted, that this is a case where a review might fairly be asked. He thought it was not too much to ask this, with a view, not of replacing Mr. Le Geyt, but in the event of a vacancy occurring at any distant time, that he should be appointed. One single word in conclusion. He (Mr. Helps) might have exercised a very unsound discretion in going on with this case, but the hon. gentleman on his right (Mr. Clark) never interrupted him until the whole charge had been stated. Mr. Helps then submitted his motion.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion, but thought it tended to prejudice Mr. Grant, and would therefore refer to the contents of a letter which has been written by the Hon. Mr. Walker, a member of the council on the subject of Mr. Grant's removal.

The Chairman.—Will the hon. proprietor consider what the motion before the Court is? It is solely in reference to the case of Mr. Le Geyt, and distinctly apart from that of Mr. Grant. I put it to the hon. member to mark this, for it really is not in order to refer to the case of Mr. Grant.

Mr. Lewin, however, persisted in reading the letter, after which he made some remarks on the case, and said that:—As to allowing the case to remain in the hands of the Court of Directors, what have they already done? If they would tell what they have done, then the Court knows whether it is proper to leave the matter in their hands or not. But he objected to merely leaving it with them, with power to exercise their discretion.

The Chairman.—But that is the motion which the hon. proprietor has seconded. The motion is, that it should be left to the reconsideration of the Court of Directors.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Lewin said, he wanted to know what that reconsideration meant. If a reconsideration involved an amendment of their proceedings, then he should not object to it.

The Chairman.—It is really very painful to have to say anything on the subject at all. I should have wished it had been allowed to rest; but I think the hon. proprietor has made a considerable mistake in treating the subject in the way he has done. Because, in his treatment of it, he has brought before us what would have been exceedingly applicable to Mr. Le Geyt's case prior to his removal from office; but the matter assumes a very

different aspect when the gentleman happens to be removed, and we are called upon to say whether there are grounds for reversing the decision of a Government which was competent to make that decision. That being really the object of the motion, the question becomes limited to a very narrow circle. With regard to the very point which has been thrown over by the hon. proprietor, that of Mr. Le Geyt being indebted to a barrister, the objection was as to how far the character of a judge of the Sudder Court was affected by such a transaction, and whether such transactions on the part of the judges did or did not bring discredit on the proceedings of that Court. Gentlemen who are acquainted with the natives of India will entirely agree that it must have been prejudicial to the honour of the Court when such a fact came to their knowledge. With regard to Mr. Le Geyt's statement, I have not any wish to deny one word which that gentleman has stated. But the Bombay Government, acting upon its undoubted authority, removed that gentleman from the Bench. I am not here to say whether that was or was not the wisest course, but I am here to say that the Court of Directors took the decision of the Government of Bombay into their consideration, that they went over all the circumstances of the case, and that they came painfully to the conviction that it was not expedient that they should reverse that decision. I think the hon. proprietor, in a few concluding words of his speech, said that his object was not that anybody should be displaced, with a view to the reinstatement of Mr. Le Geyt, but rather that that gentleman should be raised higher in the service whenever a vacancy should hereafter occur. But his object does not appear exactly to tally with the notice which he has put upon the paper, because the motion is, that we should reconsider the decision at which we had arrived. But what he now requests is not that we should reconsider that decision, but advance Mr. Le Geyt on some future occasion. Under these circumstances, and considering the request of Mr. Le Geyt's friends, perhaps the hon. proprietor will allow me to suggest that his better course, and it is a very easy one, will be to leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Sullivan said, he consented to leave the case with the Court of Directors, because he believed they have the best intimation to do justice, though all knew there was a stopper at the other end of the town.

Mr. Jones did not think the directors had made themselves masters of the case. It could hardly be imagined when they had only fifty-two days to decide upon 3,000 dispatches, that they could have made themselves acquainted with the real merits of the case.

Colonel Sykes said, he had known Mr. Le Geyt from the time of his entering the service, and had entire confidence in his integrity. He spoke as his friend, but at the same time he had no hesitation in saying that he, Mr. Le Geyt, showed a very unfortunate want of judgment in reference to the transfer of his liability. It mattered not whether he was indebted at the time of his appointment. That was no reason for his removal. The reason for his removal was the transfer. It might or might not be a fraudulent transfer. He (Col. Sykes) did not believe it was. He believed the Government of Bombay itself was satisfied that it was not; because they afterwards put Mr. Le Geyt in office, and gave him a superior judgeship, where he was uncontrolled, and where, if he had been wanting in integrity, he had abundant opportunities for disgracing himself. It might be hoped that the time would come when Mr. Le Geyt would receive the reward to which he was entitled; but he (Col. Sykes) entirely concurred in the recommendation of the Chairman, that the matter should be left in the hands of the Court of Directors.

Dr. Burnes said, from his long connection with Bombay, he knew that it would be highly gratifying to society and to all belonging to the public service there, if the Court of Directors would reconsider Mr. Le Geyt's case, and extend to him their favourable consideration.

Mr. Helps said that, after what had been stated by the Chairman, he would, with the permission of the Court, withdraw his motion.

Mr. Lewin, as the seconder of the motion, would not consent to its being withdrawn.

The Chairman.—All that the hon. proprietor can do is to object to the motion being withdrawn.

Mr. Helps said he thought all the good that could be done had been done. The whole case was now before the directors.

Mr. Lewin said, that is the very reason why the motion should not be withdrawn.

The Chairman thereupon move the previous question, the result of which motion was that the motion of Mr. Helps was lost.

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

Dr. Burnes said the subject which he was about to introduce was one of great importance.

The Chairman.—I beg the hon. proprietor's pardon, but the

notice which he has handed to me, is merely a question, which I shall be happy to answer, but the question must not be argued.

*Dr. Burnes* said he was not aware of the practice; this was only the second time he had attended the Court.

*Mr. Prinsep*.—You cannot make a speech, but you may give notice of a motion.

*The Chairman*.—The question which has been handed to me in writing is, whether means have been taken to remedy the injuries done to the members of the medical service by the new rules which were made in 1842, and which were to take effect in July, 1852, by which the medical service was placed on a different footing than that of the old rules? Now, first, I cannot assent to the statement of the hon. proprietor as to the injury done to the medical service by the new regulations; but, in answer to the mere question, I have to state that no alteration has taken place in the rules made in 1842, nor is it intended that any alterations should be made in those regulations: and I have to add that the further regulations that have been made are applicable to the medical service as well as to the military.

*Dr. Burnes* inquired if it were contrary to the rules of the Court for him to enter into an explanation?

*The Chairman*.—No, provided you conclude with a motion. At a general quarterly court it is always competent for any proprietor to make a motion without notice. But if he means to take a vote upon any question which requires consideration, I think notice of motion should be given.

#### THE PUNJAB.

*Mr. Jones* wished to ask a question. Whether the Court would give the papers containing a list of the confiscated states in the Punjab?

*The Chairman*.—If the hon. proprietor will be good enough to put his question upon paper I shall be able to see whether the papers can be given or not. It is impossible to answer the question off hand.

#### THE EAST-INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

*Mr. Sullivan* had observed in the papers that the East-India Company had guaranteed a loan on debentures to the East-India Railway Company, for five years, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and wished information on the subject.

*The Chairman*.—The East India Railway Company being unable, owing to the present state of the money-market, to find the capital which they had engaged to pay into the treasury, came to the Court of Directors, and asked whether they would guarantee the repayment of 1,000,000*l.* of money, to be borrowed at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest; and the Court, rather than that the East-India Railway Company should be stopped in their operation, gave their consent to guarantee that the interest should be paid into the Bank of England, and that at the end of five years the capital should be paid off.

*Mr. Sullivan* asked whether a similar guarantee would be given on account of advances made to other railways in India.

*The Chairman*.—We must deal with every case of improvement in India as it comes individually before us.

#### COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

*Mr. Weeding* asked whether the Court of Directors had thought proper to put themselves in communication with Her Majesty's Government to facilitate the intercourse between England and India. Now that England was affording protection to Turkey, he thought the Government had a perfect right to suggest to that country the expediency of constructing a railway from Constantinople through Syria and the valley of the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf.

*The Chairman*.—The Court of Directors has not yet had any communication with Her Majesty's Government on the subject; but I will not forget the suggestion of my hon. friend.

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

*Dr. Burnes* said he would now avail himself of the right of making a motion without notice, in order that he might bring forward the claims of the medical service to be restored to an equality of pension with the military. In 1796, the medical department was officially declared by the Court of Directors to be an integral portion of the Indian army. The same just principle was again enunciated in the Court's despatch of the 5th of February, 1823. And so for forty years the united departments proceeded *pari passu*, the officers of each retiring on the pension of the grade which they had respectively attained. In 1838, however, the home Government granted to military officers pensions by length of service as well as by rank, giving them an option to choose between the two, but without including their medical brethren in the boon; and when the latter prayed for a similar favour, they, strange to say, granted the pension by service, but withdrew that by rank; thus drawing a

marked distinction between the departments. But the singular anomaly did not end here. In every other case, where innovations, injurious to individuals, had been introduced, they were only to affect new comers, and not those already in the service. Take, for instance, the new rules as to the pensions for chaplains, dated August 31, 1836, those for veterinary surgeons dated May 2, 1851, by both of which it was clearly defined that present members were not to suffer; and again, those promulgated in the present year for chaplains, prolonging their pension period from fifteen to seventeen years, but guarding religiously the interests of actual incumbents. While strict justice was thus being administered to other departments, the medical service was told that for ten years from July, 1842, its members might retire either under the old or new rules; but that in July, 1852, the latter were to become absolute. This narrow concession might reconcile the seniors to the change, but its practical effect was, by a stroke of power, to alter arbitrarily the conditions on which several hundreds valuable public servants had accepted the employ of government. This then was the grievance which he could not take his seat in that place without protesting against. While the old rules lasted, the medical services were able to effect something themselves by purchasing out their seniors as they attained rank to retire; but this impulse died with the old rules, for now no rank entitled to pension. Moreover, the highest pension could only be obtained after thirty-eight years, and the consequence was, that men would try to drag their weary way through that long period, to be, when they arrived at the higher ranks, and had the most important duties to perform, a burden to themselves, and an infliction on the public. What was required was to restore the medical department to the same relative footing with the military, on which it had virtually stood for nearly half a century, by giving it also pension by rank as well as service; but if this could not be generously conceded, then, in common justice, to protect the officers who were in the service at the promulgation of the new rules in July, 1842, from their operation, which was injurious to them, and in violation of the terms under which they were enlisted. Justice to a body of men over whom he had had the honour to preside had alone prompted him to make this effort. Personal objects he had none, for he had retired ere the new rules took effect, on the conditions fixed for his pension before he was born, and had neither relative nor family connection in the department. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving, "That the Court of Proprietors recommend to the Hon. Court of Directors to reconsider the pension-rolls for the medical service in India."

*The Chairman*.—Does any hon. proprietor second the motion? The motion not being seconded, it fell to the ground. The Court then adjourned.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 23.

##### ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

*Viscount Torrington* presented a petition from the merchants, planters, and others interested in the trade of Ceylon, praying that a committee of their lordships' House might be appointed to inquire into and report on the adulteration of coffee. The noble lord said that, under the operation of the present minute, which allows coffee and chicory to be sold in a mixed state, there has been a great decrease in the consumption of coffee.

*The Earl of Aberdeen* said that, so far from any decrease in the consumption of coffee having taken place under the operation of the present minute, the consumption in 1853 was nearly nine per cent. greater than in the preceding year. He thought their lordships would be satisfied that the present system worked well, and ought not to be disturbed. He did not consider that it would be necessary to appoint a committee on the subject.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 23.

##### COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH JAPAN.

*Mr. Gregson* asked the Lord President of the Council whether any steps would be taken to obtain an opening for British commerce with Japan.

*Lord J. Russell* said Sir J. Bowring had been instructed to proceed at once to Japan, and to ask for an opening for British commerce, on terms similar to those understood to have been conceded to the United States.

##### HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

*Mr. Horsfall* asked the President of the India Board whether any regulations had been made for the examination of candidates for admission to Haileybury College; and how it was proposed to fill up the vacancies occurring before the coming into operation of the new system.

*Sir C. Wood* said that a committee, of which the right hon. the member for Edinburgh was chairman, was examining into the matter. All vacancies since the 30th of April last would be dealt with according to the new system.

JUNE 27.

THE RAJAH OF BERAR.

*Mr. Williams*, in the absence of *Mr. Hume*, moved for a variety of papers connected with the engagements of the East-India Company with the Rajah, and the recent annexation of his territory to that of the Company. Agreed to.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Monday last, being the day appointed for closing the first term for the year 1854, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway at half-past ten o'clock; and on the arrival of the Directors and the Visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then proceeded to the council-room, where they received the Principal's Report.

The deputation afterwards repaired to the library, where the visitors and a considerable number of the students had already assembled.

The chair was occupied by Major James Oliphant, the Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors, who, together with the following Directors, formed the deputation:—*Elliot Macnaghten*, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman); *W. B. Bayley*, Esq.; *Sir H. Willock*, K.L.S.; *Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes*; *W. J. Eastwick*, Esq.; *John H. Astell*, Esq.; *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq.; *Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Pollock*, G.C.B.; *John P. Willoughby*, Esq.

Amongst the visitors were the following:—*Prince Gholam Mahomed* (son of Tipoo Saib); *Prince Feroze Shah* (grandson of Tipoo Saib); *Hafiz Sudrool Islam Khan Bahador*; *Hon. Wm. Law*; *Hon. Major Dalzell*; *Colonel Sim*; *Lieut.-Col. Mant*; *Rev. T. J. Rowsell*; *Rev. Chas. Clarke*; *Thomas Hankey*, Esq.; *J. Ales Hankey*, Esq.; *Major Moore*; *Wm. Dent*, Esq.; *Col. Astell*; *John C. Morris*, Esq.; *Henry Morris*, Esq.; *G. J. Morris*, Esq.; *Major Chase*; *F. Salmon*, Esq.; *Alex. Colvin*, Esq.; *E. Kindersley*, Esq.; *Dr. Greig*; *J. R. Martin*, Esq.; *G. S. Thornton*, Esq.; *J. O. Walker*, Esq.; *Rev. H. Blane*; *Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings*; *Rev. R. W. Morice*; *T. C. Robertson*, Esq.; &c. &c.

The following civilians on leave of absence were also present:—*W. S. Seton Karr*, Esq.; *Cecil Beadon*, Esq.; *Wm. Wynyard*, Esq.; *Wm. S. Quintin*, Esq.; *E. C. Bayley*, Esq.; *Wm. Edwards*, Esq.; *S. Lushington*, Esq.; *G. H. Smith*, Esq.; *C. F. Montresor*, Esq.; *A. B. Warden*, Esq.; *W. B. Jackson*, Esq.; *R. Chatfield*, Esq.; *L. H. B. Tucker*, Esq.; *P. Grant*, Esq.; *H. P. Fane*, Esq., &c. &c.

The Chairman having taken his seat,

*Mr. Hooper* read the following list of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, June, 1854.

Fourth Term.

*Morris*, highly distinguished; medal in mathematics; medal in Sanscrit; medal in Telugu; and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

*Slmson*, highly distinguished; prize for general good conduct during the whole term of his residence in College; and prize in Persian.

*Bainbridge*, highly distinguished; medal in political economy and history; and prize in Sanscrit.

*R. G. Melvill*, highly distinguished; medal in Persian.

*Hunter*, highly distinguished; medal in Hindustani.

*W. Lane*, highly distinguished; medal in law; and prize in Bengali.

*Gordon*, highly distinguished; prize in Hindustani.

*Bosanquet*, highly distinguished; prize in Marathi.

*Wynch*, highly distinguished; medal in classics.

*Martin*, *Waterfield*, *Robinson*, *Coghlan*, *Hall*, *J. C. Robertson*, *Sheppard*, *J. D. Ward*, *Larpent*, and *Fairfax*, highly distinguished.

*Thornhill* and *Willock*, passed with great credit.

Prizes and other Honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

*C. J. Mackenzie*, highly distinguished; prize in mathematics; prize in law; prize in Sanscrit; and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

*Boswell*, highly distinguished; prize for the best English essay; and prize in Hindustani.

*Clifford*, highly distinguished; prize in Persian.

*Thomas*, highly distinguished; prize in political economy and history; and prize in Telugu.

*Harrison*, highly distinguished; prize in classics.

*C. Lane*, *W. Robertson*, *Arbuthnot*, *J. C. Colvin*, and *Crawford*, highly distinguished.

*Smith*, *Elphinston*, and *Paynter*, passed with great credit.

Second Term.

*M. Melvill*, highly distinguished; prize in classics; prize in mathematics; prize in political economy and history; prize in law; and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

*Sharpe*, highly distinguished; prize in Telugu.

*Browne*, highly distinguished; prize in Sanscrit; and prize in Persian.

*Nisbet*, *Carr*, *J. P. H. Ward*, *G. N. Barlow*, *Lyall*, *Prinsep*, *Hooper*, *Kindersley*, *Cockerell*, *Reid*, *MacGregor*, *Coulson*, *Thompson*, *Whiteside*, *Ovans*, and *Daniell*, highly distinguished.

*R. W. Barlow*, passed with great credit.

First Term.

*F. D. Melvill*, highly distinguished; prize in mathematics; prize in Sanscrit; and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

*Bayley*, highly distinguished; prize in law.

*Tottenham*, highly distinguished; prize in classics.

*Outram*, *Salmon*, *Macnaghten*, *Percival*, *Jenkinson*, and *Low*, highly distinguished.

*H. W. Alexander*, *Kerr*, *Hankey*, and *Spens*, passed with great credit.

*Mr. Boswell*, who was received with loud applause by his fellow students, read his Prize Essay on "The Influence of the Greeks and Romans respectively upon Modern European Civilization."

The essay, a thoughtful and graceful composition, was very effectively read. Tracing civilization from its rise in Asia, to Greece, where it found a securer, because less assailable home, and from thence to Rome, and finally to the European world, which rose from the ashes of the "Queen of empires," the essayist proceeded to show the influence exercised on civil government, on art, and literature, and upon life and manners in modern times, by the codes, the manners, the arts, and the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. The essay concluded with the following eloquent passage:—

"The hallowed spark of civilization, kindled on the altar of Grecian freedom, was not to be extinguished by the rude blasts from the world without, but, fanned by the gentle breezes of heaven, burst forth into flames—a beacon to illumine a world enveloped in mental darkness. And who was to circumscribe its limits, or set a boundary to its onward progress? Insignificant were the barriers offered to its advance. It went forward to accomplish its destiny—conquering, and to conquer,—to prove to the world that the strongest tenures of empire are in their character moral, rather than physical; for, whereas the sovereignty of the globe was but a temporary possession, a dominion that has passed from the sway of Greece and Rome,—in the empire of civilization they have left undying influences, and have linked their memories with the eternal progress of intellect and improvement."

*Mr. Hunter*, who was received with much applause, read a passage from "Lane's Arabian Nights' Entertainments," translated by himself into Hindustani.

*Mr. Morris*, who was received with much applause, read a passage from "Atkinson's Expedition into Afghanistan," translated by himself into Telugu.

*Mr. R. G. Melvill*, who was received with much cheering, read a passage from "Colonel Sleeman's Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official," translated by himself into Persian.

*Mr. Morris*, who on his re-appearance was again cordially greeted by his fellow-students, then read a passage from "Collins' Ode to the Passions," translated by himself into Sanscrit verse.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes awarded to the successful competitors, who were cordially cheered as they came up to receive them.

*Mr. Hooper* next read the classification of the rank of the students about to depart for India.

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students as follows:—Gentlemen, the Court of Directors have much pleasure in meeting you here this day, at the close of the College term. They have received the report of the Principal on the conduct of the students, and that report has given them the highest satisfaction. (Applause.) I hold in my hand a list of those gentlemen who are now about to leave this College for the scene of their future duties, and I am happy to find in the list of those who are set down as "highly distinguished," an unusually large number of names. In the third term also, a very large number of gentlemen have highly distinguished themselves; and in the second there is again a considerable preponderance of those who have achieved the same honourable distinction. (Applauses.) I wish that it were possible to speak of the gentlemen in the first term in equally favourable terms. I am willing to hope that, while there is in that term an unusually large number of gentlemen who, from some cause—and I am afraid it is their own fault, their own idleness—who have lost their term, it will only be necessary for me to mention this circumstance as the single thing which we have reason to regret to-day, in order to induce those who have failed upon this occasion to apply themselves

with greater diligence to the studies of the place, so that they may recover what they have lost, and earn the distinction which it should be their ambition to secure. (Applause.) To the gentlemen of the fourth term, who, having completed their course of education here, are about to leave the college, I must make one or two observations, for the purpose of reminding them of what it is they are about to undertake. Before me are the future administrators of India. In this college the first foundation has been laid of those mental habits and acquirements which will be necessary to the performance of the important tasks entrusted to you. But it is only the foundation which has been laid. In India you will have to reduce to practice what you have acquired here. The knowledge you have here acquired is the necessary foundation of every great man's career; but you will need, besides this, that which in India is more especially necessary than elsewhere—profound knowledge of self, and great powers of self-control. Some of you will probably have to administer the affairs of provinces half as large as England, and in the performance of the important duties thus devolved upon you, you will have many difficulties to overcome. You will find yourselves in some cases surrounded by people whose every wish is to prevent your wish, and to find it out and thwart it if they can. How necessary, then, is it that you should be at all times masters of yourselves, and never enslaved by pleasures or passions which would interfere with the duties which you will have to perform. (Applause.) I need hardly say that a familiar acquaintance with the native languages of India will be indispensable to you; for it must be evident that, if you are surrounded by a people whose language you do not understand, you will be comparatively useless. Before you is a career sufficiently elevated to satisfy the proudest ambition; and on you personally it will in a great degree depend whether you do or do not, fill the eye of the world, by arriving at the position and achieving the fame which is within the reach of the civil servants of the East-India Company. There are amongst those who have preceded you many who have risen to great eminence in the Government of India, and I need only to mention to you such distinguished names as those of Elphinstone, Robertson, and Thomason, and to counsel you to follow their example. (Applause.) It is always a pleasure to the Directors to hear of the good conduct of the students in this place: and they have been much gratified at receiving from the Rev. the Principal this day, a report which shows that the discipline has been satisfactorily maintained. The Directors acknowledge with thankfulness the successful effort of the Principal and the Professors to this end. I will not detain you much longer, but I find it impossible to part from you without saying a word or two about the proceedings of the day. I have listened with great pleasure to the translations which have been read of passages from English books in the Oriental languages; and I have much satisfaction in stating, with reference to the translations into Hindustani and Persian, that the nobleman who sits by my side,—Prince Gholam Mahumed, who is familiar with the language,—bears testimony to the ease with which he understood the translations.—(Much applause.) The prince is not so well acquainted with the Telugu, and is therefore not so able to speak of the translation into that language by the distinguished student Mr. Morris. I believe, however, I may say that that gentleman is recognised as one of the best Oriental scholars that has ever left this college.—(Much applause.) I must also express the satisfaction which the Directors have felt in reference to the fact that it has been considered proper to award a special prize to one of the students—Mr. Simson—for his general good conduct; and I should be neglecting my duty if I did not express the gratification I have derived from listening to Mr. Boswell's essay on European civilization; and the hope I entertain that all the gentlemen who hear me now will do their utmost to carry with them, and to diffuse in the country to which they are going the blessings of that civilization of which he has so eloquently discoursed this day.—(Applause.) Gentlemen, I bid you farewell.

The directors, professors, visitors, and students then left the library, and after perambulating the grounds for a short time, proceeded to the examination hall, where an elegant luncheon was provided by Mr. Coleman, the college purveyor. Major James Oliphant presided, supported by Prince Gholam Mahumed, Prince Feroze Shah, and by the members of the deputation from the Court of Directors, the rev. the principal, &c.

At the close of the repast,—

The Chairman said—It was unnecessary for him to say that, but for the services of the principal, the dean, and the professors, this college would not be what it was. The gratitude of the Directors was due to them for the excellent manner in which they performed their arduous duties, in superintending the studies of the place, and for their diligence in maintaining the discipline of the establishment. He might add that, although on all occasions the gratitude of the Directors was due to the principal and the professors, it seemed to be more especially warranted by the result of the present examination. There was no doubt that they sometimes found it a difficult and a painful task to perform their duty; but the Directors had been witnesses to-day how faithfully they performed that duty.—(Applause.) He had felt bound to refer to the circumstance to which he now alluded, in the library, and he feared that he did so in a way which might have led some persons to think that his observations were addressed to the whole of the first term, when they were only meant to refer to those who had had

the misfortune—he would use no harsher word—to lose their term. The others had exhibited as much diligence, and had distinguished themselves as highly as the gentlemen of the other terms, of whose attainments he had felt it his duty to speak in the highest praise. Amongst the gentlemen who had gone out from this College, there were many who had eminently distinguished themselves in the Indian service; and he hoped that while this College was permitted to last—and he thought it ought to last (much applause)—they would continue to find it sending out men fitted for the important posts they were designed to fill, and rising to eminence like those distinguished men who had preceded them. (Applause.) He would now give “The Health of the Principal, the Dean, and the Professors of the College.”—(Applause.)

The Rev. the Principal, on rising, was received with much applause. He said—It cannot fail to be highly gratifying to myself and the Professors of the College, to have our exertions and our services described in such kindly terms as have just been employed. We are indeed conscious that some measure, at least, of the praise thus received, must be ascribed to that friendly medium through which our kind masters, the Court of Directors, are disposed to view the proceedings of their servants. But, at all events, we may claim to ourselves an honest and hearty desire to promote the well-being of that magnificent service, whose members it is the business of this College to train. I call it a magnificent service, not merely from its opening many avenues to eminence, to the acquisition of wealth, and the attainment of rank—but because, as I suppose, there is no service in the world which affords so many opportunities of doing good, of benefiting vast masses of our fellow-men. This is the true greatness of the Civil Service, the greatness of being useful, of promoting civilization, and of recommending Christianity. And I do heartily rejoice that, as a body, the civil servants who have gone forth from this College, have proved themselves in every way equal to so lofty a calling. (Applause.) I do not believe that any deficiency in the body could be given in evidence, that the system of nomination was a failure, and that some other system must therefore be tried. And I only, but sincerely, hope, that, when we come to have—as, if to borrow the Chairman's expression) this College is permitted to stand, it is supposed that we shall have—the picked men of the land, the *élite* of our public schools and universities,—I only hope that we shall have as much of sound common sense, as much of practical working ability, as much of patience and perseverance, and as little of the eccentricities of genius, as have resulted from the system which is just about to die. (Applause.) I will only add that, whilst this is our wish, myself and the Professors will use every exertion to procure its being realised—a work in which we shall be greatly encouraged by the kindness which has now been shown us, and for which, once more and most sincerely, I beg to tender our united thanks.—(Much applause.)

The deputation and visitors then retired from the Examination Hall, and almost immediately left for London.

The next term will commence on the 11th of September.

## B R E V E T.

War-Office, 20th June, 1854.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officer to take rank of General by Brevet; the commission to be dated the 20th June, 1854:—

Gomm, Lieut. Sir W. M., K.C.B., 13th Foot, Commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army, from the 20th June, 1854:—

Honorary Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, from the 20th June, 1854:—

Lawrence, Col. Sir H. M., K.C.B., Bengal artillery.

Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies, from the 20th June, 1854:—

Tucker, Lieut. Col. H., C.B., 8th Bengal N.I., Adjutant-general of the East-India Company's army.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in her Majesty's army in the East Indies as follows; the commissions to bear date 20th June, 1854:—

### LIEUT. GENERALS TO BE GENERALS.

Osborne, H. S., Bo. inf.	Greenstreet, John, B. inf.
Caldwell, Sir J. L., G.C.B. M. eng.	Kemp, G. R., Bo. inf.
Carpenter, G., B. inf.	Munro, John, M. inf.
Leighton, Sir D., K.C.B. Bo. inf.	Macgregor, J. A. P., B. inf.
Welsh, James, M. inf.	Prendergast, Sir J., Knt. M. inf.
Russell, Sir J., K.C.B., M.L.C.	Richards, Sir W., K.C.B. B. inf.
White, Martin, B. inf.	Duncan, A., B. inf.
Podmore, R., M. inf.	Latter, R. J., B. inf.
Houstoun, Sir R., K.C.B. B.L.C.	Dyson, J. F., Bo. inf.
	Doveton, Sir J., K.C.B. M.L.C.



Fair, A., c.b. M. inf.  
Lushington, Sir J. L., g.c.b. M.L.C.

Fraser, W. C., M. inf.  
Gilbert, W., Bo. inf.

## COLONELS TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Henry, John, M. inf.  
Skardon, C. R., B. inf.  
Swinhoe, S., B. inf.  
Anderson, John, B. inf.  
Young, F., B. inf.  
Douglas, T. M., c.b. B. inf.  
Costley, W. R. C., B. inf.  
Herbert, C., c.b. M. inf.  
Wymmer, G. P., c.b. B. inf.  
Dick, A., B. inf.  
Pattle, W., c.b. B.L.C.  
Fiddes, T., B. inf.  
Perry, James, M. inf.  
Ross, H., M. inf.  
Anderson, John, M. inf.  
Ketchen, James, M. art.  
Roberts, A., c.b. B. inf.  
Morgan, John, c.b. M. inf.  
Wallington, C. A. G., B. inf.  
Oliver, T., B. inf.  
Bagnold, M. E., Bo. inf.  
Scott, D. G., B. inf.  
Hart, H., c.b. B. inf.  
Griffith, J. G., Bo. art.  
Shaw, S., B. art.  
Doveton, F. L., M.L.C.

James, C. B., Bo. inf.  
Dunsterwile, J. H., Bo. inf.  
Paul, M. C., B. inf.  
Payne, C., Bo. inf.  
James, J. P., M. inf.  
Cheape, Sir J., k.c.b. B. eng.  
Low, John, c.b. M. inf.  
Harris, Joseph, B. inf.  
Tulloch, John, c.b. B. inf.  
Powney, R., B. art.  
Wheeler, Sir H. M., k.c.b. B. inf.  
Gowan, G. E., c.b. B. art.  
Montgomery, P., c.b. M. art.  
Stuart, James, c.b. B. inf.  
Ovans, C., Bo. inf.  
Hewitt, W. H., B. inf.  
Home, John, B. inf.  
Lloyd, G. W. A., c.b. B. inf.  
Tulloch, A., c.b. M. inf.  
Dyce, A. B., M. inf.  
Cleveland, J. W., M. inf.  
Blackall, R., B. inf.  
Capon, David, c.b. Bo. inf.  
Robertson, W. D., Bo. inf.  
Sim, D., M. eng.

## LIEUT. COLONELS TO BE COLONELS.

Budd, R., M. inf.  
Hicks, G., c.b. B. inf.  
Caley, H. F., B. inf.  
Dick, H., B. inf.  
Macties, W., c.b. B.L.C.  
Nash, Joseph, c.b. B. inf.  
Alexander, James, c.b. B. art.  
Lase, J. T., c.b. B. art.  
Hutton, G., M. inf.  
Spens, A., B. inf.  
Stewart, R., B. inf.  
Pettigall, R., B. inf.  
Hancock, H., Bo. inf.  
Wood, H. J., c.b. B. art.  
Huthwaite, E., c.b. B. art.  
Coffin, I. C., M. inf.  
Whitlock, G. C., M. inf.  
Lister, F. G., B. inf.  
Downing, D., B. inf.  
Thompson, P., M. inf.  
Cameron, T. M., M. inf.  
Goldie, A., B. inf.  
Wake, W. H., B. inf.  
McSherry, T., c.b. B. inf.  
Smeo, W. N. T., Bo. inf.  
Parr, T. C., Bo. inf.  
Sandys, F. H., B. inf.  
Sibbald, H., c.b. B. inf.

Prior, H., M. inf.  
Johnson, N., M. inf.  
Moore, John, B. inf.  
Bird, J. S., B. inf.  
Barrell, D., B. inf.  
Bolwhale, T., B. inf.  
Handcomb, I. H., B. inf.  
Brind, F., c.b. B. art.  
Birch, R. J. H., c.b. B. inf.  
Campbell, G., B. art.  
Innes, Peter, B. inf.  
Boileau, J. T., B. eng.  
Lawrence, A. W., M.L.C.  
Thompson, W. J., c.b. B. inf.  
Lawrence, Sir H. M., k.c.b.  
Bradford, J. F., c.b., B.L.C.  
Graves, H. M., B. inf.  
Grant, C., c.b. B. art.  
Laurensen, G. S., c.b., B. art.  
Jack, A., c.b., B. inf.  
Logan, A. S., M. inf.  
Shirreff, A., M. art.  
Messiter, E., M. inf.  
Brenner, W., M. inf.  
Corbet, S., c.b., B. inf.  
Macan, H., Bo. inf.

## MAJORS TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Seaton, T., c.b., 35th B.L.I.  
Burn, H. P., 1st B.N.I.  
Mainwaring, E. R., 16th B.gren.  
Youngusband, A. G. F. J., 36th B.L.I.  
Ripley, J. P., 1st B. Eur. fus.  
Craigie, J. H., c.b., 20th B.N.I.  
Riddell, W., 60th B.N.I.  
Pears, T. T., c.b., M. eng.  
Moore, R. C., c.b., M. art.  
Evans, D. F., 16th B.gren.  
Whitlie, W. T., c.b., Bo. art.  
Tucker, A., c.b., 9th B.L.C.  
Balfour, G., M. art.  
Clayton, H., 4th B.L.C.  
Harris, Philip, 70th B.N.I.  
Evans, F. R., 26th B.L.I.  
Hutt, G., c.b., Bo. art.  
Henderson, R., c.b., M. eng.  
Tait, Joshua, c.b., 6th Bo. N.I.  
Mayne, W., 37th B.N.I.  
Macgregor, G. H., B. art.  
McCall, A., 44th M.N.I.  
Allardyce, James, 23rd M.N.I.  
Taylor, J. L., 26th B.L.I.  
Thomson, W. B., 3rd B. Eur. reg.  
Swinley, G. H., B. art.  
Pott, D., 47th B.N.I.  
Hay, P., 54th B.N.I.  
Palmer, H., 48th B.N.I.

Gordon, P., 11th B.N.I.  
Fond, J. R., 1st B. Eur. fus.  
Campbell, A. L., 1st B.L.C.  
Pitties, W. S., B. art.  
Boileau, F. B., B. art.  
Loftie, M. E., 30th B.N.I.  
Baker, W. E., B. eng.  
O'Brien, C., 3rd B.N.I.  
Harrington, T. L., 5th B.L.C.  
Waller, R., B. art.  
Seaton, D., 1st B. Eur. fus.  
Forster, H., c.b. Shekawattee bat.  
Hughes, G. C., 13th M.N.I.  
Chalon, T. B., 33rd M.N.I.  
Hughes, J. V., 39th M.N.I.  
Grant, W. F., 63rd B.N.I.  
Hay, T. P., 2nd M. Eur. reg.  
Templer, H., 7th B.N.I.  
Rawlins, W., 3rd M. Eur. reg.  
Ricketts, R. R., 48th M.N.I.  
Liptrap, John, 42nd B.L.I.  
Wright, G., 10th M.N.I.  
Byng, John, 6th M.L.C.  
Macdonald, W. P., 41st M.N.I.  
Swanson, John, 27th Bo. N.I.  
Green, C. J., M. eng.  
Maclean, A. N., 28th Bo. N.I.  
Richardson, G. J., 31st M.N.I.  
Corfield, Joseph, 1st B.N.I.  
Borradaile, A., 4th M.L.C.

Brown, J. R., 6th M.L.C.  
Arthur, G. M., 20th M.N.I.  
Codrington, R., 46th M.N.I.  
Arbuthnot, G. B., 3rd M.L.C.  
Reece, W., 8rd M. Eur. reg.  
Crispini, B., 16th Bo. N.I.  
Carstairs, D., 6th Bo. N.I.  
Spottiswoode, A. C., 37th B.N.I.  
Graham, J., 50th B.N.I.  
Wight, A. C., 8th M.N.I.  
Brett, J. T., 4th M.L.C.  
Campbell, R., 43rd B.L.I.  
Nott, G., 19th M.N.I.  
Maling, C. S., 68th B.N.I.  
Pooley, C., 38th M.N.I.  
Garrett, R., 69th B.N.I.  
Bayley, J. W., 20th M.N.I.  
Watkins, John, 23rd Bo. N.I.  
Lewes, C. J., 3rd B. Eur. reg.  
Beaumont, W., 23rd M.N.I.  
Cooper, John, 7th Bo. N.I.  
Ormsby, W. C., 3rd B. Eur. reg.  
Scott, A. C., 70th B.N.I.  
Nuthall, T. J., 46th B.N.I.  
Smith, J. T., M. eng.  
Congdon, J. H. B., 2nd M.N.I.  
Hannah, S. F., 40th B.N.I.  
Kenny, T. G. E. G., 2nd M. Eur. reg.  
Hornsby, H. A., 2nd M. Eur. reg.  
Hall, R., 49th M.N.I.  
McLeod, A., 5th M.L.C.  
Angelo, R., 34th B.N.I.  
Back, John, M. art.  
Ramsay, J. S., 2nd Bo. Eur. L.I.  
Atkinson, E. H., 19th M.N.I.  
Benwell, James, 46th M.N.I.  
Lucas, C., Bo. art.  
Trevelyan, H. W., Bo. art.

Birch, F. W., 41st B.N.I.  
McNair, R., 73rd B.N.I.  
Wilkinson, G. S., 39th M.N.I.  
Bower, H., 52nd M.N.I.  
Grant, S. A., 16th M.N.I.  
Archer, D., 3rd M. Eur. reg.  
Halpin, W., 26th M.N.I.  
Ottley, C. G., 3rd M. Eur. reg.  
Blaxland, John, 47th M.N.I.  
Hill, John, 24th M.N.I.  
Woodfall, C., 47th M.N.I.  
Dudgeon, F., 44th M.N.I.  
Rochfort, G. C., 41st M.N.I.  
Gordon, N. J., 31st M.N.I.  
Marshall, Hubert, 33rd M.N.I.  
Hicks, J. W., 67th B.N.I.  
Harris, H. L., 15th M.N.I.  
Liddell, John, 3rd Bo. Eur. reg.  
Maclean, C. M., 43rd M.N.I.  
Adams, W. S., 3rd Bo. Eur. reg.  
Faunce, R. N., 2nd M.N.I.  
Drummond, H., 3rd B.L.C.  
Grove, S. J., 66th B.N.I.  
Grant, John, Bo. art.  
Farquharson, E. A., Bo. art.  
Dalzell, the Hon. H. B., B. art.  
Plowden, J. C., 17th B.N.I.  
Nicolay, F. L., 29th M.N.I.  
Rose, A. R., 50th M.N.I.  
Darvall, E., 57th B.N.I.  
Atkinson, W. H., M. eng.  
Wemyss, W. B., 9th B.L.C.  
Pope, James, 17th Bo. N.I.  
Boscawen, H. A., 54th B.N.I.  
Abbott, Peter, 72nd B.N.I.  
Drought, Richard, 60th B.N.I.  
Russell, W., 48th M.N.I.  
Scobie, D. M., 20th Bo. N.I.

## CAPTAINS TO BE MAJORS.

MacDonell, G. G., 27th M.N.I.  
Strange, W. R., 2nd M.L.C.  
Wood, H. W., 4th M.N.I.  
Mackenzie, Colin, 48th M.N.I.  
Taylor, Robert, 2nd M.L.C.  
Grimes, John, 8th M.N.I.  
Lys, F. B., 45th M.N.I.  
McCall, W. B., 41st M.N.I.  
Hill, C. T., 29th M.N.I.  
Edwardes, G. R., 2nd M.L.C.  
Thompson, H. A., 50th M.N.I.  
Stewart, James, 7th M.N.I.  
Nott, H., 19th M.N.I.  
Welch, W. H., 26th M.N.I.  
Gordon, C., 13th M.N.I.  
Walsh, T. P., 52nd M.N.I.  
Groube, G. B. B., 5th M.L.C.  
Kerr, A. B., 24th M.N.I.  
Knyvett, F., 3rd M. Eur. reg.  
Hughes, J. E., 47th M.N.I.  
Macdougall, John, 17th M.N.I.  
Kenny, J. W. G., 13th M.N.I.  
Campbell, John, 38th M.N.I.  
Place, T. L., 44th M.N.I.  
Church, J. A., 20th M.N.I.  
Hodson, D., 3rd M. Eur. reg.  
Carr, G., 16th M.N.I.  
Pope, H. Y., 27th M.N.I.  
Stokes, G. W., 59th B.N.I.  
Lamb, W., 51st B.N.I.  
Cecil, G., 12th B.N.I.  
Smith, E. F., 23rd B.N.I.  
Ryley, J. S. G., 5th B.L.C.  
Munro, C. G. G., 16th Bo. N.I.  
Salmon, W. B., 19th Bo. N.I.  
Ramsay, J. B., 3rd Bo. Eur. reg.  
Shortreed, P., 17th B.N.I.  
Butler, J., 55th B.N.I.  
Eyre, T., 3rd Bo. L.C.  
Mackenzie, H., 2nd B. Eur. fus.  
Balderston, A., 16th B.N.I.  
Edwardes, W., 18th B.N.I.  
Gordon, G., 50th B.N.I.  
Raleigh, F., 1st B.N.I.  
Wollaston, C., 8th B.L.C.  
Lydiard, W., 11th B.N.I.  
Reddie, G. B., 29th B.N.I.  
Lindsay, W., 10th B.N.I.  
Williams, G. W., 29th B.N.I.  
Whitelecke, G. F., 13th B.N.I.  
Thomas, A., 8th Bo. N.I.  
Spence, J. K., 20th B.N.I.

Gordon, James, 3rd B.L.C.  
Westbrooke, F., 18th Bo. N.I.  
Curtis, W. F., 1st Bo. L.C.  
Hill, G. M., 17th B.N.I.  
Scott, G., 6th B.L.C.  
Brice, E., M. art.  
Bell, J. M., M. eng.  
Birdwood, W. L., M. eng.  
Rowlandson, G., M. art.  
Whiteford, J., B. art.  
Mayow, J. H., 2nd B. Eur. fus.  
Scott, J. C., 20th B.N.I.  
Beatson, T. F. B., 10th B.L.C.  
Lomer, W. H., 21st B.N.I.  
Grimes, H. S., 46th B.N.I.  
Burt, C. H., 64th B.N.I.  
Salkeld, J. C., 54th B.N.I.  
Bontain, J., 37th B.N.I.  
Maitland, F., 5th B.N.I.  
Stephenson, J. L., 1st M. Eur. fus.  
Barrett, John, 37th B.N.I.  
Kempt, R. J., 43rd M.N.I.  
Anderson, J., 17th Bo. N.I.  
Mac Queen, L., 3rd M.L.C.  
Ewart, R. S., 30th B.N.I.  
Hore, W., 25th B.N.I.  
Herbert, G. E., 9th B.L.C.  
Stock, T., 3rd Bo. Eur. reg.  
Orr, W. A., M. art.  
Mawdaley, J. E., M. art.  
Lake, H. A., M. eng.  
Bate, J. Craig, 11th Bo. N.I.  
Andrews, E., 7th Bo. N.I.  
Sleeman, James, 73rd B.N.I.  
Gordon, H., 38th M.N.I.  
Russell, A., 46th M.N.I.  
Blake, M. T., 54th B.N.I.  
Paterson, F. S., 54th B.N.I.  
Gunthorpe, W. M., 6th M.N.I.  
Haly, G. T., 41st M.N.I.  
Nicholls, H. J., 25th M.N.I.  
Salmon, A., 47th M.N.I.  
Siddons, G. R., 1st B.L.C.  
Riddell, T., 60th B.N.I.  
Mackenzie, R., 8th M.N.I.  
Macpherson, S. C., 8th M.N.I.  
Lynch, E. P., k.l.s. 29th Bo. N.I.  
Renny, J. W., 19th Bo. N.I.  
Hogg, C. R., 1st Bo. Eur. fus.  
Hennah, E. W., 4th M.L.C.  
Lascelles, F. G. J., 4th M.L.C.



Haines, G., 18th M.N.I.  
 Rickards, P. E. L., 49th M.N.I.  
 Sansom, F. H., 3rd M. Eur. reg.  
 Morrisson, R., 52nd B.N.I.  
 Smith, Josiah, 13th M.N.I.  
 Stuart, T. R., 8th Bo. N.I.  
 Haselwood, A. M., 3rd Bo. N.I.  
 Baynes, E., 20th Bo. N.I.  
 Cooke, C. J., M. art.  
 Lindesay, H., 3rd B.L.C.  
 Godfrey, W. H., 17th Bo. N.I.  
 Otley, G. O'Brien, 6th B.N.I.  
 Bazett, C. Y., 9th B.L.C.  
 Warden, W. E., 23rd B.N.I.  
 Hillyard, H. T., 14th M.N.I.  
 Coxwell, J. A. S., 49th M.N.I.  
 Ranken, G., 69th B.N.I.  
 Gausson, D., 42nd B.L.I.  
 Brodie, T., 5th B.N.I.  
 Cruickshank, J. J. F., Bo. eng.  
 Young, P. B., 19th M.N.I.  
 Browne, C. R., 60th B.N.I.  
 Oldfield, J. R., B. eng.  
 Anderson, John, B. eng.  
 Forster, H., Bo. art.  
 Glaspe, J. M., Bo. art.  
 Cotter, G. S., M. art.  
 Wormald, R. C., Bo. art.  
 Baker, W., 9th B.L.C.  
 Dobbs, R. S., 9th M.N.I.  
 Rawlinson, H. C., c.a., K.L.S.  
 1st Bo. gren.  
 Brown, Williams, 12th Bo. N.I.  
 Brind, James, B. art.  
 Hollings, G. E., 38th B.L.I.  
 Campbell, James, 50th M.N.I.  
 Morse, T. R., 1st Bo. Eur. fus.  
 Mallock, Z. M., B. art.  
 Sissmore, T. H., B. art.  
 Borthwick, W. 9th M.N.I.  
 Estridge, Joseph, Bo. eng.  
 Troup, R., 63rd B.N.I.  
 James, T., 21st B.N.I.  
 Burnett, F. C., B. art.  
 Strange, A., 7th M.L.C.  
 Hawkins, F. C., 10th M.N.I.  
 Coke, John, 10th B.N.I.  
 Boyé, H., 22nd Bo. N.I.  
 Waugh, A. S., B. eng.  
 Gumm, G. M., M. art.  
 Black, B. W., M. art.  
 Worster, W. K., M. art.  
 Bell, H. H., M. art.  
 Ommanney, E. L., B. eng.  
 Congreve, H., M. art.  
 Channer, G. G., B. art.  
 Campbell, J. H., B. art.  
 Broome, A., B. art.  
 Smyth, T., M. eng.  
 Church, W. J., 17th M.N.I.  
 Walsh, C. G., 14th B.N.I.  
 Wallace, R., 18th Bo. N.I.  
 Jones, H. C., 2nd Bo. Eur. L.I.  
 Hamilton, R., 1st M.N.I.  
 Shaw, R. J., 1st Bo. Eur. fus.  
 Rolland, H., 27th Bo. N.I.  
 Jenkins, W. G. P., 10th M.N.I.  
 Simpson, T., 57th B.N.I.  
 Burton, C., 42nd M.N.I.  
 Mathison, R., 3rd B. Eur. reg.  
 Richardson, W., 73rd B.N.I.  
 Nation, H. M., 3rd B. Eur. reg.  
 Elphinstone, C. J., 12th M.N.I.  
 Falconar, G. A. H., 46th M.N.I.  
 Brockman, H. J., 20th M.N.I.

Hobart, C. R., 16th M.N.I.  
 Cooper, G. L., B. art.  
 Abbott, J. R., 12th B.N.I.  
 Hennessey, John, 70th B.N.I.  
 Fagan, C. G., 8th B.L.C.  
 Preedy, H. W., 25th Bo. N.I.  
 Jopp, K., 16th Bo. N.I.  
 Jones, H. E. D., 28th Bo. N.I.  
 Wells, P. C., 15th Bo. N.I.  
 Evans, H. W., 9th Bo. N.I.  
 Jackson, James, 14th M.N.I.  
 Harriott, F. J., 9th B.L.C.  
 Mitford, W. V., 9th B.L.C.  
 Hunter, James, 53rd B.N.I.  
 Knox, J. S., 42nd B.L.I.  
 Hampton, W. P., 31st B.N.I.  
 Woods, W. G., 6th M.L.C.  
 Farran, J. W., 25th M.N.I.  
 Gordon, R., 32nd M.N.I.  
 Ferrier, Ilay, 48th M.N.I.  
 Travers, R., 23rd Bo. L.I.  
 Davidson, W. W., 18th B.N.I.  
 Munro, R., 10th B.N.I.  
 Hagart, C., 52nd B.N.I.  
 Tapp, J. H., 23rd M.N.I.  
 Leckie, J. D., 22nd Bo. N.I.  
 Bissett, W., 15th M.N.I.  
 Bush, J. T., 24th B.N.I.  
 Grant, James, 22nd B.N.I.  
 Erskine, W. C., 73rd B.N.I.  
 Freshfield, J. S., 1st M.L.C.  
 Whitelock, C. R., 11th Bo. N.I.  
 Simpson, R. S., 27th B.N.I.  
 Hebert, W. G., Bo. eng.  
 McDonald, John, 66th B.N.I.  
 Phillott, Johnson, 10th B.N.I.  
 Spencer, R., 26th B.L.I.  
 Pott, G., 3rd B.N.I.  
 Towgood, Joseph, 35th B.L.I.  
 Patrickson, John, M. art.  
 Steward, R., 16th B. gren.  
 Pears, A. C., M. art.  
 Knatchbull, R. E., B. art.  
 Baldwin, R. H., B. art.  
 Loughton, John, B. eng.  
 Innes, J. C., 61st B.N.I.  
 Capel, E. S., 53rd B.N.I.  
 Legard, W. B., 31st B.N.I.  
 Close, F. A., 65th B.N.I.  
 King, H. R. C., 6th M.C.  
 Gompertz, S., 6th M.N.I.  
 Davidson, W. W., 32nd B.N.I.  
 Jackson, G., 4th B.L.C.  
 Cormack, W. F., 15th Bo. N.I.  
 Phayre, A. P., 7th B.N.I.  
 Bristow, G. W. G., 71st B.N.I.  
 Burton, C. E., 40th B.N.I.  
 Crawford, J. H. G., Bo. eng.  
 Wilson, W. J., 43rd M.N.I.  
 Verner, J. E., 60th B.N.I.  
 Hawthorne, R. J., 7th B.L.C.  
 Elton, R. W., 59th B.N.I.  
 Hunter, R., 7th M.L.C.  
 Cary, B., 6th B.N.I.  
 O'Grady, R. W., 34th M.N.I.  
 Lawford, H., M. art.  
 Colebrooke, T. E., 13th B.N.I.  
 Scott, E. W. S., B. art.  
 Smyth, R., B. art.  
 Eyre, V., B. art.  
 Woosman, J. B., Bo. art.  
 Weller, J. A., B. eng.  
 Sharp, J. N., B. eng.  
 Crewe, R., 45th M.N.I.  
 Bennett, J. W., 1st B. Eur. fus.

**CONTINENTAL INDIA AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.**—A comparative view of the population and superficial area of continental India and continental Europe, exclusive of Russia and Turkey, has been drawn up with great care by Lieut. General Briggs, and exhibits some remarkable results. It shows that continental India exceeds the portion of continental Europe mentioned, both in area and population. The area of Europe is 1,035,000, that of India 1,298,000; the excess in favour of the latter being 263,000. The population of Europe is 160,480,473, that of India 160,536,314; the excess in favour of the latter being 59,841. With respect to the military resources of India, it appears that the army of the British Government, including 29,000 of her Majesty's troops, is 282,529. Add to this contingent forces maintained by allies and commanded by British officers to the amount of 32,311, and we have a total of 314,840 under

British officers. The independent native princes in alliance with the British are obliged by treaties to keep up a force which amounts to 398,918. The grand total is 713,758, a force which may laugh to scorn any attempts made by a power, external to India, to disturb our quiet possession of our Indian territories. We are accustomed to speak slightly of the military resources of the United Kingdom as compared with those of some of the Continental states; but if the available forces in the West be added to those in the East, the result would show that our capabilities in this direction are enormous.

**THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY** in the direction of Suez has been begun by a branch line of about three miles, which is to be laid between the main line near Cairo and the Viceroy's residence at Abbaseyah, which is on the road to Suez.

**THE RIGHT REVEREND THOMAS CARR, D.D.**, late Bishop of Bombay, has been presented to the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the city of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodric; and the see being vacant, his Grace has granted his fiat for the institution of the aforesaid Right Rev. Thomas Carr, D.D.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 13. Singapore, Both, Akyab; F. C. Clarke, Jean, Alfred the Great, Brayley, and Emperor, Lidstone, Bengal.—14. Anglesey, Thome, Sydney; John Dugdale, Williams, Whampoa; Waterloo, Green, Sydney; City of London, Diak, Bengal; Dahlia, Hodgson, Ceylon.—15. Henbury, Lambert, Hong-Kong; Cassibelanus, Armstrong, Cochin; Royal Saxon, Jackson, Shanghai; Hannah Eastee, Collina, Cape; Mary Spencer, Fisher, Hong-Kong; Charles Campbell, and Frances, Anderson, Bombay; Elizabeth Emily, Briggs, Akyab; Thomas Dorden, Brown, Ceylon; Lord Dalhousie, Ferris, Bengal; Greenwich, Barfield, Mauritius; Helen Mary, Legg, Batavia.—16. Phoebe Dunbar, Michie, Ceylon.—17. South Sea, Brett, Melbourne.—18. John McVicar, Parton, Bengal; Mary Graham, London, Manila.—19. Australian (steamer), Gilmore, Sydney; Melbourne, and Cape; David McIvor, Bailie, Hong-Kong; Joseph Sanderson, Chester, Bengal; Arles, Kennedy, Ceylon; Wild Irish Girl, Christie, Maulmain.—20. Herald, Jones, Mauritius; Trafalgar, Taylor, Madras; Steinhelm, Atkinson, Bengal; Tanjore, Clarke, Mauritius.—22. Bellona, Ritchie, Mauritius.—23. Emily, Harvey, Bengal.—24. Rajasthan, Cameron, Bombay.—26. Alexander Baring, Wilson, and George Kendall, Farley, Bengal; Prince of the Seas, Brown, and Herefordshire, Richardson, Sydney.—27. Onymus, Whampoa; Mary Ann, Hubbard, Cape.—28. Indemnity, Vickerman, Colombo; Robert Ritson, Curwen, Bengal.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

JULY 2. Per steamer Candia.—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. S. Barclay, Capt. Searle, Capt. Burn, Mr. Williamson, Major Minchin, Capt. Sleeman, Mr. Shaw, Col. Cautley, Capt. Smith, Dr. Lee, Mr. Penman, Col. Hitchens, Ens. Elliott, Miss Down, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Major Nicholls, Lieut. Lane, Mr. Helshan, Mrs. Springer and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. Cracklow and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Col. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Spens and 2 children, Capt. Wroughton and 2 children, Mr. W. G. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Betts, and Mr. Smith.

##### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—JUNE 18. William Frederick, Stephenson, Singapore; Affghan, Colebank, Madras; Spirit of the North, Tomlinson, Shanghai; Eleanor, Grierson, Mauritius.—19. Caracacus, Barber, Singapore.—23. W. S. Lindsay, Western, Bombay. From Portsmouth.—JUNE 20. Nile, Nisbet, Madras and Bengal.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON (June 4), to proceed per steamer Bentinck, from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mr. J. H. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and child, Rev. W. B. H. Seger, Mr. E. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. Shakespear, Mr. Angell, and Mr. Jeans. FOR SUEZ.—Mr. de Bourbel, and Mr. Chalmers. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. S. Gepp, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Clark, Mr. E. W. Dent, Mr. Butler, Mr. Linstead, Mrs. Haraden, and 2 children; and Mr. Snadden. FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Tawse, and Mr. Cleland. FOR CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Madame Fallachon and Mons. Froth Kopf. FOR HONG-KONG.—Mr. B. Hart, Mr. E. Swincoe, Mr. B. J. Hughes, and Mr. J. Morgan.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON (June 20), to proceed per steamer from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mr. J. A. Grant, Lieut. Hon. F. Walpole, Rev. W. R. and Mrs. St. Leger and 3 children, Capt. Plowden, Dr. Wallis, Taleb Bohlab. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Master Wilkinson. FOR ADEN.—Mr. J. Hancock, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Silver, Capt. R. L. Taylor, Mr. Gayford, Mr. Banks. FOR CEYLON.—Miss J. Grant, Miss L. Grant, Rev. Mr. Bayley. FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Falconnet, Lieut. E. Kindersley, Mr. Cox, Mr. W. A. Heath. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. L. Carpenter, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Lany, Mr. W. H. Barker, Mr. Jenkins. FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. Wilson. FOR HONG-KONG.—Capt. Watkins, Mr. Melisach, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Trotter, Mr. H. Cohen, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. E. O'Neill.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BROWNE, the wife of the Rev. R. W. s. in Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens, June 23.  
 CAMPBELL, the widow of the late Smollett, of Calcutta, d. at Islington, June 24.  
 CUNNINGHAM, the wife of Lieut. T. J. M. 2nd Madras N.I. s. at 28, Tivoli-place, Cheltenham, June 13.  
 HOOKER, the wife of Dr. F.R.S. d. at Hitcham Rectory, Suffolk, June 23.  
 ONSLOW, the wife of Capt. P. d. at Eltham, Kent, June 20.  
 TYTLER, the lady of Capt. 38th Bengal light infantry, d. at Allsop-terrace, New-road, June 27.

## MARRIAGES.

**BARRY**, William, s. of the late Samuel, M.D. 7th dragoon guards, to Mary Ann, d. of the late Charles S. Thomas, Esq. of Calcutta, at Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde park, June 24.

**CHRISTISON**, Alexander, M.D. Bengal establishment, to Jemima A. d. of the late James C. Brown, Bengal civil service, at Birkenhead, June 22.

**DICKSON**, James, formerly of Calcutta, to Agnes S. d. of the late John McCulloch, at Barholm-house, Kircudbrightshire, June 20.

**GARRARD**, Rev. Charles J. M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, s. of the late Lieut. col. Madras engineers, to Elizabeth, d. of the late John Knowles, at Streatham, Surrey, June 22.

**LLOYD**, Richard, Com. R.N. to Emily S. relict of the late H. M. Rowlandson, Madras, at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 14.

**MAGNAY**, Sir William, Bart. of Postford House, Surrey, and Rue d'Italie, Bruxelles, to Amelia, second d. of Thomas R. Clarke, of the India-House, at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, May 14.

**NASH**, John P. M.D. Madras army, s. of the late Capt. H. G. 62nd Bengal N.I. to Catharina H. d. of A. Allan, at St. Paul's, Deptford, June 20.

**REACH**, John, of the Oriental Bank, London, to Isabella T. d. of the late Thomas Ogilvie, at Edinburgh, June 22.

## DEATHS.

**HOLLAND**, Mary, widow of Major, Bombay infantry, in Wimpole-street, aged 51, June 5.

**JACOB**, Lieut. col. William, late of the Bombay art. at Addiscombe-road, Croydon, June 16.

**MILL**, Harriet, widow of James, late of the East-India House, at 4, Westbourne-park Villas, June 15.

**MORSEBY**, Capt. Robert, Indian Navy, commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ripon*, at Southampton, aged 58, June 16.

**SCOTT**, Capt. Colin C. 32nd Bengal N.I. at Bordeaux, on his return from India, May 19.

**TURTON**, Sir T. E. M. bart. late of Calcutta, at the Mauritius on his way to England, aged 64, April 13.

**WILLIAMSON**, Sarah, relict of Capt. T. G. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 24, Newman-street, Oxford-street, June 23.

**YOUNG**, Archibald, late lieut. 9th Dragoons, at sea, on his passage from Calcutta to England, March 12.

**ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH IN SCINDE.**—Brahminabad is situated on one of the branches of the Nara, called the Jeraree, now dry. The city is enclosed within a fort wall, which is well-defined, and has numerous bastions and towers. The walls are very nearly four miles in circumference, measured by a perambulator. Besides Brahminabad, and at the distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, is the ruined city of Dolora, and five miles in another direction, the ruined city of Jerrar Gangra, and between these two are the remains of suburbs and villages for miles round. Amid the chaos of ruins of brickwork are several open squares and bazars of great extent, and the most prominent object is a tower, also of brickwork, standing isolated on a heap of ruins. I selected a heap standing on the verge of the principal bazar for excavation, and had not been at work many minutes when I came upon the edge of a wall; clearing it, I soon came to the cross wall, and then upon another and another. I had not dug to the depth of two feet before I came upon quantities of human bones, and at a greater depth bones were so numerous that it became almost impossible to dig a pourah full without bringing up particles of bones. So far as I could judge, many of them were human—the remainder of cattle and of horses. The bones were chiefly found in corners of rooms and in doorways. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to enable me to decide whether they were in upright or reclining positions—one, in particular, I remember finding in a doorway; the unfortunate being had evidently been rushing out of his house when a huge heap of brickwork must have given way above him, and with its weight in its fall crushed him. Besides bones, I found a large quantity of pottery of different sorts, much of it of a very superior description to any I see now-a-days in Scinde. A good deal of the pottery was glazed, and had a variety of colours. Stones for grinding grain; a jar for grain, also of pottery, some five feet in depth, and two feet at the mouth, were sunk in one of the rooms; quantities of cornelian chips; pieces of agate; and balls, beautifully turned, of ivory and agate; copper and silver coins, beads and ornaments in great variety. The most curious relic I found was an octagonal piece of what I imagine to be ivory, with inscriptions on each side, similar to the Sanscrit or Devanagaree character, and also a signet, with the same characters. Finding such success during the first day's excavations, I increased the number of workmen from twenty to seventy, and in three days I was at Brahminabad. I excavated three distinct houses, two on one side and one on the other side of a street running out from the bazar. I look upon Brahminabad as a wonderfully curious place, and I think the popular account that it was destroyed by an earthquake, to be highly probable.—*Correspondent of Scinde Paper.*

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

14th and 20th June, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. C. Beadon, C. W. Kinloch, Van Cortlandt, and E. C. Bayley.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. A. D. Inglis.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. G. S. Forbes and L. H. B. Tucker.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. T. A. C. Firminger.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. F. G. Lister; Lieut. col. T. Matthie, 17th N.I.; Capt. A. Harris, 1st cav.; Capt. G. Henderson, 30th N.I.; Lieut. R. A. Becher, 43rd N.I.; Brev. major F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I.; Capt. C. Hagart, 52nd N.I.; Capt. A. H. Dyke, 25th N.I.; Ens. E. R. Pogson, 55th N.I.; Surgs. J. S. Login, M.D., F. J. Mouat, A. Crozier.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. Campbell; Major W. C. Onslow, 44th N.I.; Capt. H. W. Wood, 4th N.I.; Capt. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I.; Lieut. C. R. W. Harris, 8th cav.; Lieut. J. M. Macintyre, art.; Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. B. Fleming.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. M. Stack, C.B.; Col. W. Cavaye; Capt. E. Wray, art.; Lieut. W. Buchanan, 3rd Eur. reg.; Capt. J. Pogson, 17th N.I.; Ens. J. W. Bryans, 22nd N.I.; Surg. John Scott.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Commander G. Jenkins, and Lieut. Anderson, of the Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. J. Webb.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. K. Haslewood, inv.; Ens. R. S. Graves, 66th N.I.; Assist. surg. G. Saunders.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th N.I.; Lieut. N. E. B. Kindersley, 5th N.I.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. H. Fielder, pilot service.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. H. Lushington, 3 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. T. Onslow, 3 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. B. T. Phillips, 4th cav., 6 months; Lieut. col. D. Simpson, 28th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. J. Fairlie, 3rd cav., 3 months; Capt. G. N. Greene, 70th N.I., 3 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. major W. Cantis, 15th N.I., 6 months; Surg. J. Grant, M.D., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. Macan, 2nd Eur. reg., 3 months; Lieut. col. N. Campbell, 16th N.I., 3 months; Capt. W. E. Evans, 1st Eur. reg., till the 25th November.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. Carnegie, invalids; Surg. H. H. Good-evil, M.D.

## APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Edward Theophilus Russell Moncrieff, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

No. 4 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ARTILLERY.**—Rawson Aislabie, Charles Gilbert Robinson, Charles Somner Sedley Taylor, George Grant Gordon, Charles George

Reid, Penton Thompson, William Thomson Somerville, Robert Hawkins Pitt, Somerset Edward Townsend, 8th June, 1854.

CAVALRY.—Robert Wilkinson Dent, 4th June, 1854.

INFANTRY.—Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart., 20th May; Thomas Sydney Gepp, 4th June; Brudenell Rogers, George Anthony Aufreèr Baker, John Peter Harris, William George Prole, William Lumley Louis, 8th June; George Lister Cautley (abroad), Frederick Wheeler, Herbert Mills Repton, George Edward John Maidman, Thomas Adair Butler, 9th June; Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett, John Upperton, 10th June, 1854.

Mem.—Mr. R. S. Robertson and Mr. G. R. Hennessey having passed their examination on the 28th March, are to take rank next below Mr. R. S. Grant, *vide* Lists Nos. 1 and 2 of 1854, agreeably to the principle laid down in Military Letter, dated 21st July, 1852, No. 88.—Mr. O. S. Bridges has been permitted to proceed, per ship *Nile*, without prejudice to the rank assigned to him in List No. 1 of 1854.

No. 4 of 1854.

#### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ARTILLERY.—John Hoyes, Frederick Edward Hadow, William Henry McCausland, Francis Henry Thompson, 8th June, 1854.

CAVALRY.—George Maidman Raynsford, Emerick Streatfield Berkeley, 10th June, 1854.

INFANTRY.—William John Bell, Arthur Edmund Oakes, Francis William James Sewell, 8th June; Henry Francis Hornsby (abroad), John Campbell Gunning, James Stephen Nicholson, George Rowlandson, Walter Henry Beaumont, Robert Charles Aeneas Stuart, John William Cleland, 9th June; William Leicester Nathaniel Knyvett, Edward Gardiner, George Murray, Robert Rainsforth Heskeith, George Edwin Borradaile, Stephen William Barrow Sherman, Frederick Brown Boone, William Hamilton Kindersly Bradford, Barnard Hughes Preston, 10th June; James Crawford Bayley, 13th June, 1854.

No. 4 of 1854.

#### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ARTILLERY.—Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Arthur Carey, Horace Seymour Kerr Pechell, William Home Brydon, 8th June, 1854.

INFANTRY.—Charles Matthew Griffith, Charles Douglas, 8th June; Lewis George Brown, Eugene Louis Le Fevre, 9th June, 1854.

No. 4 of 1854.

#### LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified.

Thomas Anderson, M.D., Alfred Eteson, Hugh Davies Jones, 20th May; Arthur Trefusis Jones, M.D., 1st June; William Falconer Clark, 4th June; John James Halls, B.A., F.R.C.S., 10th June, 1854.

No. 4 of 1854.

#### LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the dates specified.

John Simm Morton, M.D., Arden Halme Beaman, Joseph Alfred Bean, M.D., 10th June, 1854.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 16TH JUNE, 1854.

52nd Foot.—Ensign Lord Walter Charles M. D. Scott, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Ellis, who retires; Henry Alexander Chardin Wroughton, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Scott.

WAR OFFICE, 23RD JUNE, 1854.

9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Francis R. C. Grant, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. R. W. King, who retires.

10th Lt. Drags.—Surgeon Arthur C. Webster, from the 78th Foot, to be surgeon, v. Ross, deceased.

75th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Carlisle, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Walshe, who retires; Walter Hume, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Carlisle.

78th Foot.—Assist. surgeon Joseph Jee, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be surgeon, v. Webster, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons.

84th Foot.—Ensign James Creagh, from the 23rd Foot, to be ensign, v. Bigge, appointed to the 23rd Foot.

87th Foot.—Surgeon Richard G. D. Banon, from the 96th Foot, to be surgeon, v. Swift, who exchanges.

96th Foot.—Surgeon Benjamin Swift, M.D., from the 87th Foot, to be surgeon, v. Banon, who exchanges.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 27, 1854.

9th Lt. Drags.—Major Archibald Little, to be lieutenant col. without purchase, v. Scott, promoted to be maj. gen.; Brevet-maj. J. R. H. Rose, to be maj. without purchase, v. Little; Lieut. F. C. Trower to be capt. without purchase, v. Rose; Cornet R. Mills, to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Trower.

29th Foot.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Matthew Smith to be lieutenant col. without purchase, v. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., promoted to be maj. gen.; Brevet Maj. John Power to be maj. without purchase, v. Smith; Lieut. Valens Tonnochy to be capt. without purchase, v. Power; Ens. H. W. S. Carey to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Tonnochy.

53rd Foot.—Brevet Col. H. Havelock, C.B., to be lieutenant col. without purchase, v. Breton, promoted to be maj. gen.; Brevet-maj. W. H. H. F. Clarke to be maj. without purchase, v. Havelock; Lieut. A. J. Sutherland to be capt. without purchase, v. Clarke; Ens. C. F. H. Lloyd to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Sutherland.

60th Foot.—Major John Jones to be lieutenant col. without purchase, v. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., promoted to be maj. gen.; Brevet maj. F. R. Palmer to be maj. without purchase, v. Jones; Lieut. C. A. B. Gordon to be capt. without purchase, v. Palmer; 2nd-lieut. W. W. Fox to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Gordon.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Nile*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 10.—108 Company's recruits, Lieut. T. C. Bird, 36th Madras N.I.; Lieut. T. H. E. Stone, 9th Madras N.I.

Per *Royal George*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 20.—204 Company's recruits, Brev. capt. J. L. Sherwill, 39th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. J. Fairlie, 3rd L.C.; Lieut. J. J. Eagar, 52nd Madras N.I.

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233 to 236
India Bonds .....	2s. dis. to 2s. pm.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 2½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	½ to ½ prem.

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..	—	—	2 1½
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	—	—	—
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....	—	—	—
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....	—	—	—

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. June 8 to June 23.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d.	38,479 3 6
Madras ..	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d.	18,118 17 1
Bombay ..	1s. 11¼d.	2s. 0d.	2,700 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			59,298 0 7

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11¼d. to ¼d.
Madras do. ....	
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11¼d.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Ripon*, June 19, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£2,600	—
Alexandria .....	1,000	—
Penang .....	—	£922
Singapore .....	13,538	39,975
Hong Kong .....	16,965	140,172
Canton .....	—	218,648
Shanghai .....	—	23,980
	£34,103	£423,697

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 21st June, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 5th July next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

**IRONMONGERY;—also  
WORSTED and COTTON LACE;**

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 5th day of July, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th June, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Governments in India the under-mentioned Schedules, viz.—

**BENGAL.**

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December 1853, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1853, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

**MADRAS.**

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December, 1853, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended by Act II. of 1850.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st July to 31st December, 1853, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

And that the said Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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20	£1 18 8	35	£2 14 11	50	£4 5 6
25	2 3 3	40	3 3 0	55	5 5 10
30	2 8 10	45	3 12 2	60	6 13 2

Tables for Policies to be effected in India have been especially prepared from the records of the East-India Company, on the experience of mortality in that country.

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30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	65	59

**MILITARY.**

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	46	47	48	66	61

The above rates, it will be observed, are below those of any other Indian office.

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1854.

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Windor .....	800	G. Tickell .....	Calcutta direct .....	Sailed.
Agincourt .....	1050	C. Hyne .....	Cape & Calcutta .....	15 July
Monarch .....	1400	C. Wilshire .....	Calcutta direct .....	31 —
Vernon .....	1000	H. H. Consitt .....	Cape and Calcutta .....	5 Aug.
Prince of Wales .....	1350	W. F. Hopkins .....	Calcutta direct .....	20 —
Alfred .....	1400	W. H. Pope .....	Ditto .....	28 Sept.
Trafalgar .....	1250	J. H. Taylor .....	Madras direct .....	10 —
Earl of Hardwicke .....	1000	.....	Ditto .....	18 —
Seringapatam .....	1000	H. J. Giblett .....	Mauritius & Bombay .....	1 July.
Owen Glendower .....	1000	W. H. Pare .....	Bombay direct .....	20 —
Sutlej .....	1200	A. Consitt .....	Ditto .....	10 Sept.

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1854.

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Southampton .....	1050	R. Roe .....	Calcutta direct .....	Sailed.
Devonshire .....	900	J. G. L. Storer .....	Ditto .....	19 July
Queen .....	1350	W. Bell .....	Ditto .....	1 Sept.
Kent .....	1000	G. Coleman .....	Port Philip .....	25 July
Maidstone .....	1000	W. Escott .....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	1000	A. Scanlan .....	.....	.....
True Briton .....	1200	H. W. Norris .....	.....	.....
Essex .....	850	J. B. Martin .....	As may be required	.....
Minerva .....	900	R. K. Johnston .....	.....	.....
Hampshire .....	700	E. Reynell .....	.....	.....
Slams Castle .....	600	W. Andrews .....	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	600	W. Dawson .....	.....	.....

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AND

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

*Oriental*, with a mail, left Calcutta May 31st, Madras June 1st, de Galle June 13th, Aden June 28th, and arrived at Suez 30th.

*Ajdaha*, with a mail, left Bombay June 7th, and arrived at June 21st.

... mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they ... at Malta July 11th (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles (per ...), July 13th.

*Ripon*, with the remaining portion, may be expected at ... on July 22nd.

### RES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Ampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the ...; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that ...

... age, letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. . . . . 1s.

... 1 oz. . . . . 2s.

... ment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain ... early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps ... than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Marseilles*, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be ... then on the 9th or 25th.

... (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.

... " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

Newspapers, 3d. each.

The *Marseilles* mails of the 8th and 24th overtake the ... mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in ... together.

Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 18.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	.. ..	May 31	Burma (Rangoon)	.. May 20
Madras	.. ..	June 6	Bombay	.. .. June 7
Ceylon	.. ..	8	China (Hong-Kong)	(No arrival)

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Mail just arrived has brought little to interest the general reader. The engineers in Burmah are stated to be actively employed in erecting proper buildings at the principal stations. A good many of the boats dispersed by storm on the Sitang, as related in our publication of the 29th of June, have come into port. The loss of life has therefore been less than was apprehended, but it is feared that it is not inconsiderable. This is the sum and substance of the news from Burmah.

From the other side there is not much even of that misty and vapoury rumour which has lately had the effect of provoking a good deal of angry discussion, if it were productive of nothing else. In conformity with our recent practice, we shall quote *verbatim et literatim* the latest dish of reports prepared by the correspondents of the *Delhi Gazette*. As we are advocates for liberty of opinion, we shall leave our friends to help themselves to such parts as they may choose to appropriate. The following bears date Caubul, 30th April:—

"You are already informed that the Russian and Persian agents, after having an interview with the khan of Khiva, visited the king of Bokhara, and have left that place for Herat. On this H.M., though still in his own palace, sent out his 'peshkhana,' or tents, and proclaimed that he was going to recover Bulkli from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, governor of the place, and son of the Ameer Dost Mahomed. There also had arrived a certain person from Hoorgunj at Bokhara. He was suspected as a spy of some Doulut or state, and therefore seized. H.M. asked him to give an account of himself, who he was, and from where and for what he had come. He was pinioned, but gave no satisfactory reply. On this the king ordered him to be hanged. The poor man never uttered a word. He struggled on the gibbet in such a manner that the rope was broken. However he breathed his last just as he fell to the ground. Since receiving the news of the king of Bokhara's preparations for Bulkli, the ameer has also been ordering reinforcements and warlike supplies for his son at Bulkli. It is whispered in respectable quarters, that the Sirdar Kohundil Khan of Candahar has conveyed secretly a letter from the king of Persia to Sirdar Souldan Mahomed Khan here, and has attached that chief to H.M., but this alliance has not been publicly proclaimed.

"There is also a rumour here that a new officer from the Russian camp had waited upon the khan of Khiva, with considerable presents, on the part of the emperor. He was kindly received, and dismissed with honour to go back to his country.

"The Russian and the Persian agents who had lately come to Herat, and negotiated with Mahomed Saeed Khan to leave Herat in their possession, and occupy Nishapoor in lieu of it while war was raging between Russia and Turkey, have been urging him to go on a mission to Candahar and Cabool. They have stated to him that the Candahar chiefs have long been attached to the Persian government, and therefore to Russia; that the ameer of Cabool has equally expressed his attachment to that government by means of agents through letters, but he at the same time sends his communications to the English government. They added that if Mahomed Saeed Khan was to go to Cabool, he would be no doubt quite able to sound the ameer and find to what side he really is inclined. However, neither the family of the Herat chief had gone to Nisha-

pore, leaving Herat in the united charge of the said agents, nor had he quitted it on his mission to Cabool, up to the day of our last advices from that quarter."

Under the date of Peshawur, 8th May, we find another bit of rumour, which we insert by way of tart and jelly to close the entertainment:—

"There is a report that the Nazir Khairoollah Khan, agent of the Ameer, received a letter a few days ago from his master at Cabool, for the Commissioner here, and has sent his reply. At the same time the Nazir has been writing a diary of his travels and stay at Bokhara to give to the Commissioner, who will, it is said, forward the same to the Governor-General. Others say that the Afghan ambassador, after being a long time at Bokhara, has been requested by the Commissioner to pen a full account of the fate of the Saheban (Stoddart and Connolly) who were murdered by the merciless king of the Ozbegs in that city."

The reader will deal with the sweets as with the substantial—choose for himself.

A fearful case of outrage and murder is narrated in the Calcutta papers. A barque, named the *Clarissa*, left that port for Malacca, with about 170 persons—

"Who left their country for their country's good."

It appears, however, that the voyage did not suit the views of the convicts, and they took an opportunity of rising on the officers and crew. The captain and some others were killed. The mate, with a few of the persons aboard, managed to escape in one of the boats, and made their way to Rangoon. Two days after the outbreak, the ship was run upon the Tenasserim coast, where the convicts, now the chief authorities, landed, compelling the Sepoys and Lascars to accompany them. Some of the Lascars escaped to the vessel, under cover of night, and put to sea. A ship from Moulmein fell in with the ill-fated *Clarissa*, took possession of her, and carried her to Amherst. Measures, apparently somewhat inefficient, have been taken for apprehending the convicts, who, it seems, are driving their trade briskly, having taken forcible possession of a village, and killed some twenty of the inhabitants. Further particulars will be found in another part of our paper.

The following pretty story may be accepted as a companion for that just told. The scene is the country of the Nizam, where such things are common:—

"One hundred and fifty Rohillas made prisoners by the contingent, having been convicted of crimes committed by them individually, besides the general depredations of the body, were sentenced to imprisonment, and for that purpose were delivered over to the Killidar of Juctyal. They broke their fetters, seized the weapons of their guards, wounded fourteen of them, and have escaped. The Resident is making inquiries in the matter."

At Bombay, the scarcity of water and the bad quality of that which is procurable continue to be standing topics of complaint. This Presidency, as well as the others, is most barren in the article of news.

Singapore seldom furnishes anything very exciting, but it has departed, for once, from its usual pacific character, as the following report from thence testifies:—

"There have been some very dangerous riots at Singapore, in consequence of which much life and property have been destroyed. The Chinese, generally speaking, are possessed of a decided clannish feeling, which makes them ever ready to sacrifice much, if not all, to the imaginary reputation and prosperity of their clan. An ill-feeling which has lately been prevalent among the Tewchew, Macao, Keh, and even Hyla Chinese against the Hokeien, led to the disastrous results which we are about to describe. The rising was directed against the Hokeien in general, but particularly against the Heads of the Gee Hin Hocky, who, assisted by the influential men of their clan (Hokeien), ill treated with impunity the other clans. The first outbreak happened at the bridge, near Ellenborough's Buildings, where only Hokeiens are living, who attacked, beat, and threw into the river three Tewchews. The second at Teluk-Ayer, occupied by an overwhelming majority of Hokeiens, and there three Tewchews' shops were ransacked of all their contents. Shortly after the Tewchew temple in Philip Street was

attacked. Such deeds, in the opinion of the injured parties, called for reprisals, and Hokeien houses and shops were attacked and pillaged in all directions on Saturday last. Both clans were afterwards armed, and called out a number of desperate men, who commenced assassinating wherever they met an enemy. Opposite the Opium farm in Teluk-Ayer, the first victim fell, the second near Purvis-bridge. Fifty-four houses in the Tangling district belonging to Tewchews were burned, and a number of the inhabitants who attempted to escape, after having concealed themselves for twelve hours, were attacked and one man killed, near Mr. Nassim's hill. The Tewchew village, on the Serrangoon road, was completely destroyed. And thus the conflagration became general. Rice, the only food of the people in the interior, who are all Tewchews, becoming scarce, and all supplies being captured by the Hokeiens located on the outskirts of the town, the exasperations became general, and a literal massacre took place. The whole of the European inhabitants enrolled themselves as special constables, and with their assistance, and that of the military, the local authorities were enabled after two or three days to quell the riot. The following statement will give an idea of the extent of the disturbances:—

Killed (rioters buried at the dead-house) .....	15
Ditto (rioters buried in various parts of the island) .....	70
Assassinations (estimated on good authorities) ....	400
Wounded .....	220
European (Edward Rohde, manager of the firm of E. Apel and Co.), killed by a stroke of the sun in the jungle at Tangling .....	1
Europeans wounded by accident .....	2
Prisoners .....	512
Houses burnt .....	280
Gardens destroyed .....	160
Shops ransacked .....	53 "

Something like the above has been long foreseen and predicted.

Of China there is nothing to report, save that all Shanghai is quiet.

Here we must conclude. If our Summary be not prolific in matters of great dignity, or of very amusing character, it is at least not deficient in such things as form the staple of melodramatic authors, and the delight of the audiences whom they attract. The continent, the high seas, and an island therein, have all contributed to replenish the cup of horror, and render it respectably full, if not overflowing so. Such news is not precisely that which we could wish to chronicle, but we can place before our readers only such viands as we can obtain; and if they be neither very palatable nor very wholesome, the fault is not ours.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. R. C. Sladen, H.M.'s 98th regt., at Fort William, May 20.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. E. Andrews, 73rd N.I., at Agra, May 22; Surg. W. Gerrard, at Futteghur, May 16; Capt. T. Riddell, 60th N.I., at Mussoorie, May 23; Lieut. S. W. S. Stokes, Art., at Asnee, May 2.

MADRAS.—Lieut. W. T. Byam, 7th L.C., at Saugor, May 6; 2nd Lieut. G. W. Onslow, Art., at Cape Town, Mar. 8; Lieut. C. H. Phillips, Art., at Streepernatoor, May 24; Lieut. A. S. Surtees, 41st N.I., at sea, on board the steamer *Mauritius*, May 17; Maj.-Gen. J. James, at George Hotel, Devonport, aged 63, July 5.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. G. Murray, 3rd Eur. regt., at Panwell, May 23.

## BURMAH.

## RANGOON.

THE following is an extract from a letter dated 5th May:—

"A good many of the boats of 36th M.N.I. and company of artillery which were dispersed by the storm of the 23rd April have reached Sitang. There are missing of 36th Lieut. Shortland, the two sergeants, and forty to fifty native officers and sepoy; also eight or ten of the European artillery."

It is gratifying to find that after all this catastrophe has not been attended with the awful loss of life which was at first apprehended; still the number of men who have perished is large, unless some of those still reported should eventually turn up, which we sincerely hope they may.

THE LATE HURRICANE.—We regret to say, from late authentic information received from Pegu, that there is every reason to believe that Lieutenant Shortland and about eighty men of the 36th M.N.I. and two Europeans of the artillery have perished in the late hurricane, in the *Sitang*.

We hear that the last that was seen of Lieut. Shortland was standing in deep water with the waves breaking over his head: a label bearing his name, which appears to have been washed off a box and floated on shore, has been brought to Pegu.—*Chronicle*, May 13.

The following is from a Rangoon correspondent, dated the 20th May:—

"The only news I have to send you by this opportunity is, that a committee has been formed here for the collection of articles for the Great Paris Exhibition. Unfortunately there is nothing to collect which may claim a place at the exhibition on the score of superior workmanship or particular ingenuity, but there are plenty of articles which will be very interesting on account of their novelty, and if the Calcutta secretary allows the committee here any latitude, the Burmese contribution will not be the worst."

"The weather is very trying, and no appearance of the rains yet, though they ought to have set in by this time. The heat produces a certain lassitude, which seems to have affected even the dacoits, for we have not heard of them for some time past. Letters from the upper part of the country report all quiet, and the native troops in pretty good health. The engineers are everywhere at full work, and buildings are springing up at all the principal places as if by magic. A few years hence the inland stations will not be the worst in India. I have no further intelligence to communicate, and therefore refer you to the paper which I send under separate cover. If you allow a good margin to the lively imagination of the editors, and an ample discount to what is called 'facts,' you may attach credence to the rest."

The *Rangoon Chronicle* mentions that a court of inquiry was to have been held at Paulang flat, for striking a soldier, his superior officer, but that Mr. Fretwell, the Captain, tendered his resignation, which not being accepted, he refused to attend the court of inquiry, and was consequently summarily and immediately dismissed. Capt. Brooking, Commandant of the steam *Flotilla*, to the Superintendent, for so far forgetting himself as to encroach upon the prerogative.

## MEA-DAY.

The following is from our Burmah correspondent, dated Mea-day, May 3rd:—

"If no news of good news, you will receive a most excellent budget this Mea-day. The river has risen and fallen again considerably, and if we may believe that respectable person, the Mea-day, we shall have a very rainy season this year. I am as healthy as the present hot season has turned out, though hot and trying, is decidedly favourable to the health, much more so, as far as my experience, than swampy Bengal. It is quite a mistake to say Pegu is a damp and swampy place: a more dry climate Mea-day could not be: the dust storms almost equal those of Calcutta. Of sport there is very little just now, and the too hot even for its most ardent votaries. There is still party in the district under Major Allen, marking out the opening sentence of this letter must plead as my excuse its brevity."

## THAYET MYOO.

The following is from Thayet-Myoo, 16th May, 1854:—

We are here still in a state of confusion yet of monotony, of comfort and at the same time of the most perfect quiet. This has been slightly varied by the arrival of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, and by one or two sinister reports, which have ended in nothing. The weather has continued intensely hot, and though we have occasionally been cheered by the gathering of clouds, yet the heat has not yet been dissipated by a shower. Last year the rains commenced (at Prome) on the 24th of May. We hope to be equally fortunate this year. It is no light matter to inhale an atmosphere always above, sometimes considerably exceeding, 100 degrees. The human frame can bear a great deal, but, unsustained

by any heroic feeling, by the consciousness of even tacit service to one's country, it cannot long bear such an atmosphere as this. Lovely as Burmah is to the eye, she is in every other respect much below par. She resembles a beautiful but empty-minded woman, who attracts you by her personal charms, but on conversing with whom

"You start, for soul is wanting there."

Barren indeed is the feeling to which a lengthened acquaintance with this country engenders."

## BENGAL.

## MATERIALS FOR THE RAILWAY—WOOD AND IRON.

The Railway Company is unceasing in its efforts to obtain materials in this country. The rise in freights, the coming war, the increase in the price of iron, and, above all, the vast scale on which their operations must speedily be conducted, all render the discovery of materials in India itself a matter of primary importance. We cannot continue for ever bringing creosoted sleepers for 1,000 miles of railway over 16,000 miles of sea. We cannot always pay a freight on iron bars, which increases their prime cost nearly 12 per cent. The difficulty becomes an absurdity, when we know that India is teeming with iron ore, that many of its forests cover counties, and that the finest teak country in the world is numbered among its provinces. As for iron, we weary of recording the localities in which it may be found. In the museum of the Asiatic Society are specimens from more than a hundred different places,—from Burdwan and Nellore, Demawend in the Himalayas and the Nizam's country, from Porto Novo and Mergui, from Bundelcund and Nagpore; Jubbulpore, also, offers special facilities for its production. It is now more than a quarter of a century since Captain Franklin, surveyor to the mines of Saugor and Bundelcund, reported on the existence of iron ore in this locality.

That officer examined six mines, and found that with the native system of smelting and refining, which we have often described, the produce amounted to 40 per cent. of the ore. This system, too, was rendered more than usually inefficient by the niggardliness of the traders. They would not pay for labour, and their employees, ill-fed, and thoroughly discontented, worked as ill and as little as they dared. The supplies of charcoal sometimes failed. The miners could not afford the time to pick the ore, the bellows-men were careless, and in fact, everything proceeded in the slovenly ineffectual method, to which Anglo-Indians become only too fully accustomed. The cost of this iron was twelve annas per maund, or £2 sterling a ton. The purest specimens of all, however, the iron hammered until it is rendered fit for cooking utensils, costs infinitely more. So heavy is the loss on successive reductions, that even with machinery, Capt. Franklin estimated that iron fit for a suspension bridge would cost some £18 per ton, a price no company could possibly afford to pay. The iron, however, need not be purified to this degree for railway purposes, and the advantage of this locality consists in the boundless quantity which can be raised, and the neighbourhood of coal mines, from which thousands of maunds of coal can be obtained at two annas a maund. We have noticed already the mines of Kumaon, and we believe it is the opinion of Col. Cantley that ores richer than the richest of the Scottish ores are scattered through the Himalayas.

Specimens from several localities have been collected at Roorkee College; plans have been submitted for the importation of machinery and Swedish artisans; and in short everything has been done that could be done—on paper. There is an absence of practical effort to carry out these plans, which appears to indicate a deficiency either of stimulus or means. Captain Franklin, in the report from which we have quoted, elaborated a most comprehensive scheme, submitted estimates, and imagined that he was about to create iron-works at Jubbulpore. Projector, plan, and estimates have all alike disappeared. The iron alone remains, as abundant, as accessible, and as much required as it was a quarter of a century ago.

The case is the same with timber. Endless information has been collected. The Sudder Boards of the lower and upper provinces, have addressed queries to their subordinates, which, if fairly answered, will almost enable the railway company to count the logs in the Terai of Nepal, and other forest districts. Colonel Cantley has prepared accounts of the specific value of every description of wood: the cost of every log is accurately ascertained. Boards are writing, collectors are replying, scientific engineers are reporting, and the railway imports its sleepers from England, or buys them from speculators, who do not read reports, but who send men with axes to hew. The forests of Bumbulpore are coming down before the energy of one of these men.

There is enough information in existence. We now wish to see it applied to some practical object.—*Friend of India*.

## SURVEY OF THE GOGRA.

The *Benares Recorder* tells us that the survey of the Gogra has been attended with a very favourable result. It has been found that in the driest weather the depth of water is nowhere less than 4 feet, when at the same time the Ganges has only from 2 to 2½ feet. But this is not the only advantage that the Gogra possesses over the Ganges. The course of the former river is very direct, whereas that of the Ganges is very tortuous above Revelgunge,—the place where the two streams unite; and it is this, we believe, that causes the shallows that abound thence to Allahabad; and we incline to think that as fast as one shallow is removed, another will be formed in some new place by the deposits of the stream turned into a fresh channel.

Our contemporary goes on to say that by the opening of navigation of the Gogra to Fyzabad, Cawnpore would be brought 100 miles nearer to Calcutta than at present. This is, we fancy, pretty nearly correct; but almost the entire saving would be in the water carriage,—the distance from Fyzabad to Cawnpore being but a few miles less than that from Allahabad to Cawnpore. We are willing enough to admit that it is a great object to save nearly a hundred miles of water carriage, and to obtain a channel navigable for steamers at all seasons of the year; but so far as the north-western provinces are concerned, this advantage is entirely negated by the want of a road from Fyzabad to Lucknow.

A line of steamers on the Gogra would no doubt pay, as they would afford the means of bringing down much of the produce of the districts of Jaunpore, Azimgurh, Gorruckpore, Ghazepore, and Chuppra, and also of the eastern portions of Oudh to Calcutta, and all these parts of the country yield products which are more or less articles of export trade; moreover, they consume many European manufactures, which would naturally be conveyed to them by the more direct and economical route which would be opened.

The *Recorder* mentions as an objection to the navigation of the Gogra the danger to which boats are exposed from plunderers after they enter the portion of the river which flows through Oudh. We doubt if the boldest dacoit, or the most powerful feudal chief in the Nuwabi, would venture to attack a steamer. Moreover, it is incorrect with reference to this part of the stream to talk of its flowing through Oudh, since at Fyzabad it forms only the boundary between the Nuwab's territory and the British district of Gorruckpore. From Fyzabad downwards it then divides the two countries for about 60 miles; for the remainder of its course, of not much less than 150 miles, till it joins the Ganges, both banks are British ground. We can hardly think that a boat moored on the Gorruckpore side of the river would be in much danger from plunderers from the opposite bank; but if such be the case, the Government of the north-western provinces should take measures to afford protection to those who navigate a stream which washes British territory. It is ridiculous to suppose that the English cannot afford efficient protection in such a position; it is disgraceful that they should not do so. We think, however, that the *Recorder* must have received a somewhat exaggerated account of the dangers attending a voyage up the Gogra to Fyzabad.

The time may yet come when our contemporary may see this place the terminus of the Cawnpore and Lucknow Junction Railway. The construction of such a work would do more to put an end to dacoity and insurrection in Oudh than anything short of annexation. The work would be considered a mere nothing in England. The distance from Cawnpore to Fyzabad *via* Lucknow is little more than 100 miles; the country is nearly a dead flat, and the only stream of any size to be bridged is the Goomtee (for a steam ferry would suffice across the Ganges at Cawnpore); and the rail could probably be laid down for about half a million of money, or not much more than the cost of the Britannia Tubular Bridge.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF  
FORT WILLIAM.

*Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held Jan. 3, 1854.*

## PERSIAN.

Saunders, date of admission into college Dec. 8, 1851; date of initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Halsey, date March 19, 1853; initiatory exam. March 21, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Aug. 1, 1853.

Clifford, date Dec. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Dec. 1, 1853. Not passed in any language.

Hardinge, date Dec. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Dec. 1, 1853. Ditto ditto.

## OORDOO.

Taylor, date March 3, 1853; initiatory exam. March 5, 1853. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Hay, date Aug. 13, 1853; initiatory exam. Aug. 15, 1853. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Cockerell, date Nov. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. 1st Nov. 1853. Not passed in any language.

Palmer, date Nov. 8, 1853; initiatory exam. Nov. 12, 1853. Ditto ditto.

Grey, date Nov. 19, 1853; initiatory exam. Nov. 28, 1853. Arrived too late. Not passed in any language.

## HINDEE.

Willock, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Passed—qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian Sept. 1, 1853.

Colledge, date Oct. 17, 1853; initiatory exam. Oct. 24, 1853. Passed, and recommended for a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian Dec. 1, 1853.

Cuppige, date Oct. 1, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Not passed in any language.

Waterfield, date Nov. 22, 1852; initiatory exam. Nov. 25, 1852. Will be separately reported upon. Passed in Oordoo Dec. 1, 1852; in Bengalee Jan. 3, 1853; in Hindee Feb. 1, 1853; and in Persian March 1, 1853. Qualified for the public service, received five medals of merit—one in Oordoo, one in Bengalee, one in Hindee, one in Persian, and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian, April 1, 1853; in Hindee April 13, 1853; in Oordoo, May 2, 1853; in Sanskrit July 1, 1853; and in Bengalee Aug. 1, 1853. Passed for degrees of honour in Bengalee Oct. 3, 1853; and in Sanskrit Nov. 1, 1853. Studying for honours.

Watson, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1852. Studying at Meerut. Not passed in any language.

Hogg, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian July 1, 1853.

## BENGALIEE.

Wigram, date July 15th, 1853; initiatory exam. July 18, 1853. Not passed in any language.

Money, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Passed in Oordoo, Sept. 1, 1853.

Simson, date March 19, 1853; initiatory exam. March 21, 1853. Not passed in any language.

Mangles, date July 15, 1853; initiatory exam. July 18, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Nov. 1, 1853.

Herschel, date March 3, 1853; initiatory exam. March 5, 1853. Will be separately reported upon. Passed in Persian April 1, 1853, and in Bengalee Aug. 1, 1853. Qualified for the public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengalee Oct. 1, 1853. Studying for honours.

Chapman, date Dec. 6, 1852; initiatory exam. Dec. 6, 1852. Will be separately reported upon. Passed in Oordoo Jan. 3, 1853, and in Bengalee March 1, 1853. Qualified for the public service. Received two medals of merit—one in Oordoo and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Oordoo March 1, 1853; in Persian April 1, 1853; in Bengalee July 1, 1853; in Hindee Sept. 1, 1853, and in Sanskrit Nov. 1, 1853. Studying for honours.

Drummond, date Jan. 6, 1853; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1853. Studying at Mozufferpore. Passed in Oordoo Aug. 24, 1853.

Elliott, date Dec. 8, 1849; initiatory exam. Jan. 2, 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Oct. 1, 1850.

Nairne, date May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Nov. 1, 1851.

*Examination of the Junior unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held Feb. 1, 1854.*

## PERSIAN.

Halsey, date March 19, 1853; initiatory exam. March 21, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Hardinge, date Dec. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Not passed in any language.

Clifford, date Dec. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Ditto ditto.

Watson, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Studying at Meerut. Passed in Hindee Feb. 1, 1854.

## OORDOO.

Grey, date Nov. 19, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Cockerell, date Nov. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Not passed in any language.

Palmer, date Nov. 8, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Ditto ditto.

Barnard, date Jan. 6, 1854; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Ditto ditto.

## HINDEE.

Saunders, date December 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1854.

Cuppige, date Oct. 15, 1851; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Not passed in any language.

Hogg, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1854.

## BENGALÉE.

Wigram, date July 15, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Not passed in any language.

Simson, date March 19, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Ditto.

Money, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Mangles, date July 15, 1853; initiatory exam. July 18, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Taylor, date March 3, 1853; initiatory exam. March 5, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Hay, date Aug. 13, 1853; initiatory exam. Aug. 15, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Drummond, date Jan. 6, 1853; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1853. Studying at Mozufferpore. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Elliott, date Dec. 8, 1849; initiatory exam. Jan. 2, 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Nairne, date May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

*Examination of the Junior unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held March 1, 1854.*

Hardinge, date Dec. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Clifford, date Dec. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Halsey, date March 19, 1853; initiatory exam. March 21, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Watson, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Studying at Meerut. Passed in Hindee Feb. 1, 1854.

Skinner, date Jan. 31, 1854; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Studying at Jessore. Not passed in any language.

Probyn, date Jan. 31, 1854; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Studying at Mirzapore. Not passed in any language.

## OORDOO.

Palmer, date Nov. 8, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Not passed in any language.

Cockerell, date Nov. 1, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Ditto ditto.

Barnard, date Jan. 6, 1854; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Ditto ditto.

## HINDEE.

Elliott, date Feb. 1, 1854; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Saunders, date Dec. 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1854.

Cuppige, date Oct. 15, 1851; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Absent on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.

Hogg, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1854.

## BENGALÉE.

Wigram, date July 15, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Passed—has to pass in a second language.

Simson, date March 19, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Not passed in any language.

Grey, date Nov. 19, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 1, 1854. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Mangles, date July 15, 1853; initiatory exam. July 18, 1853. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Money, date Feb. 4, 1853; initiatory exam. Feb. 7, 1853. Arrived too late. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Hay, date Aug. 13, 1853; initiatory exam. Aug. 15, 1853. Absent on medical certificate. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Drummond, date Jan. 6, 1853; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1853. Studying at Tipperah. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Elliott, date Dec. 8, 1849; initiatory exam. Jan. 2, 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Nairne, date May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

Taylor, date March 3, 1853; initiatory exam. March 5, 1853. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1854.

WM. N. LEES,

Sec. to the Board of Examiners.

## THE ANNEXATION OF JHANSEE.

If old zoologists may be credited, you cannot kill a polypus. It is the lowest of the animal creation, yet it possesses the strongest principle of vitality. You may cut it in pieces, skin it, turn its stomach inside out, but you cannot make an end of it. It reproduces itself, and in a few hours is growing again to the rock, disgusting to everything higher than itself, but alive still. The question of the right to adopt is the polypus of Indian history. It is in some respects a question of the lowest order. It is not interesting, for the disputants on both sides contrive to overlay its true merits with verbiage about treaties, good faith, and rights of inheritance, till the mind refuses to retain the isolated facts, which

political adventurers call arguments. It stirs no feeling common to honourable men, for it is raised and supported only by considerations of personal interest, vanity, or pique. Like Swift's Struldbrugs it has but one recommendation, it never dies, and like them too, its continued existence is as wearisome as it is futile. Our readers will remember only too well the case of the rajah of Sattara. Supported by a clever political charlatan, and by the pseudo philanthropy of a section of English society, that case was argued and re-argued, debated and re-debated, written about and talked about, taken up and put down, until its name was the dinner-bell of the House of Commons, and the dread of the most stolid reader of debates. And we are to have it all over again, with the same facts, the same attempts at argument, and the same machinery of agitation. Mr. John Lang has been professionally retained to defend "the Jhansee case;" and all who know that gentleman, know that if he does not succeed, it will be from no want of effort, and from no fastidiousness in argument. With our recollection of the former case, its dryness, and its length, we would willingly leave this one to the mercy of the *Mofussilite*; but we know how an error incessantly reiterated is apt to be believed, and how easily the English public is deluded by high-sounding titles, and a show of right.

What are the facts? We will accept the ex parte statement of out north-west contemporary. In 1802, we were compelled by the intrigues of the Peishwah to crush that potentate. During the contest, the Saubadah of Jhansee, a great Mahratta estate held of the Peishwar, was treacherous to his own lord, and faithful to the British. The Government of that day entertained no suspicion that it was responsible for the welfare of the subjects whom it had acquired. It handed over Sattara to the absolute despotism of a descendant of Sivagee, and Jhansee to the absolute despotism of Sheo Rao Bhow. By a treaty, bearing date February, 1804—the date in the *Mofussilite* is incorrect—the hereditary government was secured to this personage. The grant was subsequently confirmed to his grandson, from whom the late Rajah, an uncle, claimed the throne. This uncle died in 1853, leaving as his heir a boy whom he had adopted some five days before his death. The Government of India, it is said, have refused to recognize the right of this child to anything beyond the personal property of his adopted father. They have annexed the State, the net revenues of which amount to some six lakhs of Rupees a year. The justice of this annexation is now called in question, and the Government is threatened with the wrath of the British Parliament. As will readily be perceived, it is only the old dispute again revived. There is no new circumstance, and no new oppression. The Government of India has simply been consistent. It has laid down the principle that no subordinate prince shall adopt without the consent of the paramount power, and from the dogma it has not receded. Is this consistent adherence to its own policy, in the first place, right, and in the second expedient?

We believe that it is right. We will set aside for a moment all considerations of the general welfare of the empire, and all reference to our "responsibility before God and man." We will consent to discuss phrases instead of things, to adhere to antiquated parchments, and to argue like a lawyer, or Count Nesselrode, and even then the annexation may be justified. Even the *Mofussilite* will scarcely deny that the right of the deceased rajah was derived solely from his treaty with the British power. He had no pretence of an ancestral claim. He was not even one of the horde of dacoits who, under the name of Mahratta princes squatted on the most fertile provinces of India, held them for a few years by the sword, and then talked to their suzerain at Delhi of their hereditary rights. By this treaty, then, he obtained the hereditary chiefship of certain lands. Undoubtedly, if the word hereditary is to be construed in its Hindoo sense, there may exist a claim to absolute equality between adopted and begotten heirs. Even then, however, we should require proof that this theory of descent was ever applied to Hindoo states as well as to Hindoo property. Be that as it may, there is no proof whatever that it was ever meant to be thus interpreted. The word is to bear the sense in which it is used by the conquerors, and not the one to which it is perverted by the conquered. This is proved by the almost universal insertion of a clause in Indian treaties, that if any dispute occur as to the meaning of a clause, the English phrase shall be the one to be finally accepted. And by "hereditary" in English we mean the lineal descendants of the first grantee. Even if this ground were abandoned, and we feel assured of the validity of the argument, we must fall back upon the law common to both parties, the general law of the empire, which undoubtedly imposed upon the vassal, the necessity of obtaining the consent of the suzerain to the transfer of his fief. On the merely legal ground, therefore, we hold the annexation right. On the general ground, our opinion has been expressed too often

to require a fiftieth repetition. The Indian Government, from the moment it became the paramount power in India, became responsible for the welfare of every human being between the Indus and Cape Comorin. It has no right, either morally or legally, to abrogate any portion of that responsibility in favour of any native whatsoever. If the Guicowar oppresses his subjects, the blame rests with the authority which suffers him to tyrannize. If the Rajah of Travancore retains a hundred thousand men and women in hereditary slavery, the responsibility rests with the power which could offer him the alternative of concession or dethronement. The *Mofussile* says, the people of Jhansee are remarkably well governed. We have no information before us upon which to dispute the statement, but if they are, it is only by a happy accident. There is nothing to prevent the next Rajah from oppressing them to any extent, short of the limit which would render British interference a necessity. We know from the example of Oude how long and forbearing is the patience of that "rapacious rule." Moreover, the good or bad government of Jhansee has nothing to do with the affair. Norway is one of the best governed countries in the world, but that is no reason why Suffolk should be handed over to the Norwegians. The British Government is bound to do the best it can for its own subjects, and to improve its own constitution if necessary, but not to neglect its trust by delegating it to an untried native.

2. As for the expediency, it is scarcely necessary to repeat arguments employed scarcely two months since on the absorption of Nagpore. This law of adoption is the key to the future fortunes of the Indian empire. Whether India shall remain for ever at the mercy of 250 natives, or become a great, united, and progressive empire, depends upon this one principle. All aristocracies die out, and the Indian aristocracy more rapidly than any other. A family, however, which is recruited by adoption may be kept up for ever, and we may for centuries have to endure the sight of millions of our fellow subjects, surrendered to the absolute rule of dynasties, among whom a good king is an unnatural phenomenon. To secure the former result, to concentrate the whole empire under one administration, and one code, to render the revenue equal to the new claims upon our resources, and to change India from a congeries of states into an empire, one and indivisible, it is only necessary to maintain the policy which Lord Dalhousie has laid down. It must, however, to be just, be invariably adhered to. We must not pick and choose among lapsed kingdoms, selecting those which will pay, and rejecting those which will add little to our revenue or our strength. The system must be rigidly enforced, till the Indian Palatinates become what the English Palatinates now are, evils whose extent is known only to the antiquary.—*Friend of India.*

#### MUTTY LALL SEAL.

We must not allow the death of the great Baboo of Calcutta to pass without a comment. Insignificant in itself, it is important because he was the type of the class which is becoming the most important in India, which is eating up the ancient territorial magnates, and which alone reaps the full benefit of British sovereignty. Thirty years ago, Mutta Lall Seal, born of one of the lowest grades of the Sudra caste, was a common writer in the house of Ashburner and Co. It is now announced, not as a newspaper report, but as a statement made upon authority, that he leaves behind him more than a million sterling. Almost the whole of this vast fortune has been made in a single generation, and by money-dealing. By this phrase we do not intend merely money-lending, bill-discounting, and other banking business. There was scarcely a speculation into which he did not enter, and for which he did not supply some portion of the funds. From dealings in internal exchanges to contracts for station-building, for the erection of new bazaars to the revival of transit companies, there was scarcely an undertaking in which Mutty Lall Seal was not an important, though quiet shareholder. Not that he was by any means a man of the speculator class. He did nothing himself, he only found the funds for every promising enterprise, and sucked the profits in the shape of interest. He was a money-dealer and a Hindoo, and the English rule, which crushes the Musselman, and destroys the aristocracy, fosters the Hindoo money-dealer. In Benares and Umritsur, at Bombay and in Calcutta, wherever trade is concentrated, and the British power is strong, men of this stamp are accumulating wealth. Among a population always in difficulties, their trade can always be driven. The Civil Courts, which every one else dreads, protect the man whose wealth enables him to endure their tardiness. The administration which cannot protect the peasant from the dacoit, can and does secure the negotiation of a bill of exchange, can and does protect the banker from the violent extortion which alone can injure his position, and can and does enforce from the poor borrower the claim of the wealthy lender. For all this protection the

banker, whose prosperity it secures, pays nothing whatever to the state. His food is as untaxed as that of the peasant. His house, though palatial in dimensions, pays no duty. His income is not decimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his countless mercantile transactions are completed upon unstamped paper. He enjoys as much legal protection as an English shopkeeper, and as many legal exemptions as a French noble under the old régime. Add to all this, that he is inviolably faithful to his engagements, and that his unsigned draft on a house a thousand miles away is as good as a banknote, and his increase in wealth will scarcely appear extraordinary.

The character of the class may be estimated from that of its richest representative. He was rather a favourable specimen. The worst of the princes of Brunswick, the late King of Hanover, was the best of German sovereigns, and Mutta Lall Seal was one of the best of the big baboos of Calcutta. He had been accused in the Supreme Court of forgery and perjury, and though acquitted, it was not from the inherent improbability of his committing any of those acts. For any European to come in contact with him, was believed, perhaps unjustly, to be equivalent to ruin. He was accused of all kinds of meannesses, and in some instances the accusation had apparently a good foundation. Yet there is little doubt that he was better than his European reputation. Always charitable, he sometimes displayed a liberality almost inconsistent with his exact business habits. Even to debtors he was occasionally the most merciful of creditors, and his popularity with his countrymen was in strange contrast to their dislike of a far better man, the late judge of the Small Cause Court. In fact, if popular repute may be trusted, he was exactly what might be expected of an able, vigorous, kindhearted man, utterly devoid of Christian principle. As he was, so are the best of his class and country.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE BARQUE "CLARISSA."

Early on Thursday morning intelligence was received in town that the barque *Clarissa*, from Calcutta, bound to Malacca, with 172 convicts, had been cut off by these desperadoes.

It appears from the information that we have been able to gather, that the *Clarissa* left Calcutta with the above-mentioned convicts, all up-country people, but the greater portion of them were Sikhs, a guard of twenty-six sepoy, including a havildar and subadar, about twenty days ago.

Ten days ago, whilst the sepoys were sitting down between decks at the place where they usually take their meals, the sepoy who was serving out water to the convicts, was grappled by the throat by one of them, when a general scuffle ensued. One of the convicts ran forward with a ladle and cut one of the sepoys down. Although the greater portion of the convicts were down below, as soon as they heard the *mélée* they immediately rushed on deck, although ironed and handcuffed, commenced an attack on the officers and crew.

This melancholy affair is the more extraordinary as it occurred in mid-day; the guard we consider to have been ample in number; and must think that, had the presence of mind of the captain been equal to the critical situation in which he was suddenly thrown, and the courage of the sepoys, which had been rendered necessary, as it seems to us, by their own neglect, been somewhat greater, the mournful catastrophe would not have occurred.

It would seem that the captain and mate were taking the sun, and the acting third officer, Mr. Blaney, engaged writing at the cuddy-table, when a convict rushed in, and seized a musket. The lad, with the assistance of the mate's servant, wrested the weapon from him for the moment; but his strength was great, and he got the bayonet, aimed with it at the breast of Mr. Blaney, whom it missed, and eventually stabbed the mate's servant. At this time four or five other convicts joined the first one in the cuddy, and assisted to stab the servant to death. Young Blaney then, with great risk, managed to escape through the crowd on to the poop, where he found the poor captain perfectly paralysed, from the unexpected occurrence, though holding a sword in his hand. The convicts, it appears, had killed the sentry between deck before this scene took place on deck, but which had not been heard on deck; in fact, the officers were all engaged in their nautical observations.

The sepoy guard, instead of running for their arms on the poop, cecaped up the rigging, and the lascars jumped overboard. At this time there were only left on the poop the commander, his chief officer, third officer, two seacunnies, and one of the *gunners* who had acted properly, and joined the officers,—in six men; but then they had twenty-five musket on the poop (those of the sepoys), whereas the convicts had no more than seven muskets (those of the ship, which they got from the cuddy), and there were but five or six of the Seiks who were not both ironed and handcuffed; and we are inclined to believe that, had a vigorous firing been commenced upon the convicts in the onset, they might have been checked sufficiently to give the guard encouragement to find their



way to the poop. We are not in possession of sufficient information to make any positive statement; but it does seem to us that, had the captain, in the severe juncture, called the guard and crew to his aid, and ordered instant firing to be commenced, a different result might have been hoped for.

The poor captain was shot between the breast and shoulder. In about ten minutes after the commencement of the outbreak he had time and strength left him to order the quarter-boat to be lowered, place himself in it, and ask to be remembered to his friends in Calcutta by his chief officer, when he expired. The sepoy who was firing from the poop was also killed, after shooting two or more of the prisoners. When the boat left with the captain, chief officer, Mr. Blaney, two sepoys, three seacunnies, one native doctor, three lascars, the gunner, and Burra Tindal, the convicts fired above a hundred shots at the boat, but fortunately killed no one. Most of them having to fire with handcuffs on, accounts for the uncertainty of the aim.—*Calcutta Chronicle*, May 13.

#### ROADS IN BENGAL AS THEY ARE, AND OUGHT TO BE.

Bengal is to have roads at last. It is in the pleasant certainty of this great promise, that we offer a few new facts on the present condition of the presidency in this respect. The task is the less irksome, tedious though the theme may have become, because it may hereafter be an advantage to look back to the actual state of affairs at the commencement of the new administration. The general state of the case, as it appears to the public, and is animadverted on in Parliament, may be described in a few words. Bengal has been in our possession for nearly a century. For the greater portion of that period, its revenue has been the mainstay of the Government; it has been to the empire what Lombardy is to Austria, the milch cow which pays both for war, and for the debt which is the consequence of war. The efforts to develop its resources, have been in an inverse ratio to the use which has been made of those already existing. With the exception of those which Providence has provided, it has no means of communication. Wherever a river does not run, mercantile traffic is almost impossible. There is one road, and fifty bridle-paths through swamp and jungle, the passage of which involves a loss of time and money altogether inconsistent with a profitable trade. It is easier to penetrate into Brazil than to reach the villages thirty miles west of Howrah, the Southwark of our Indian London. Places not a hundred miles from the capital, are as inaccessible as Cumberland was in the days of Charles the First, and along all the routes but two, the post is carried as it was in the days of Aurungzebe. Nor is this all. Not only are there few roads, but those which have occasionally been made, have been allowed to fall into gradual disuse. The country in some parts is covered with ruined tracts, which were once ordinary roads, but which the advancing jungle has been allowed for the second or third time to absorb. The ferry fund committees have continued to spend, few know how or where, some twenty thousand pounds a year, and every now and then an active magistrate completes a road instantly covered with an enormous traffic. Neither ferry committees or magistrates, however, possess the means of maintaining the roads they have commenced. The changes of officials, and consequently of plans, are almost incessant, the people are devoid of public spirit, there is no connection between these efforts and any great and general plan, and the fragments of roads have become more fragmentary still. Bengal is in this matter in the position of a newly settled colony, but with this especial disadvantage, that it is impossible by dint of mere personal effort to get across the country. In Australia, a good horseman can force his way anywhere. In Spain, the patience of an Asiatic is the only requisite to enable the muleteer to reach his journey's end. The best horseman, or the strongest pedestrian, would be alike foiled in the attempt to reach Calcutta from Rungpore.

All this is correct to the letter, but it is necessary, for the full comprehension of the subject, to enter somewhat further into details. These general statements, strictly true as they can be proved to be, wear always a certain air of exaggeration. Englishmen require statistics, and we propose to demonstrate the accuracy of our photograph by actual measurements. We will submit a regular itinerary, differing from those of Europe only in this, that whereas only a few of the roads which are in existence, ours displays those which ought to be.

A glance at the map will show to any one in the slightest degree acquainted with the capabilities of Bengal, the routes on which the great roads ought to run. The road to the north-west is necessary for imperial interests, to connect Bengal with the remainder of the empire, and to afford the means of military communication. It is provided for by the Grand Trunk Road, which with its great establishment and expenditure is always in good re-

pair. The next route, along the line of the Ganges to Benares, is necessary to intercept the river-borne traffic, and will be provided for by the East Indian Railway Company. The third, from Calcutta through Midnapore and Cuttack, is required to connect the lower provinces with the Madras presidency, and bring the half wild districts through which it runs into communication with their capital.

The fourth, from the metropolis through Moorshedabad to Bograh, brings the richest of the rice districts into connection with their port, and would protect us for ever from a repetition of the assertion, that the people of Rungpore could scarcely pay their rent on account of the abundance of the harvest. There was no market within reach, and prices sunk till grain was to be obtained almost for the asking. The advantages of the fifth route from Calcutta through Dacca to Prome we have previously described. It will bring the newest and most fertile of our provinces into immediate connection with the general system of the empire, and will obviate the prejudice felt by the Sepoys against volunteering for a sea voyage. Lastly, we need a road from the Ganges to the neglected province of Assam, a road which will bring the products of the least known districts in Bengal, the tea, and the opium, the caoutchouc and the rice, down to the great artery of the empire. There is not one of these roads which is not imperatively required. There is not one which will not be ultimately constructed, but meanwhile how stands the case when reduced to figures? The total length of the roads included in our "Itinerary as it ought to be," with their branches, is 3,227 miles. Of this distance, 774 miles is decent "cutcha" road, with bridges over the smaller ravines, and passable whenever the cold weather has baked the mud into something like consistency.

Even then it is almost fatal to wheeled vehicles, for it is a peculiarity of our road administration, that it is never bad or good continuously. It is like some of Rubens' smaller pictures, full of bits of sunshine, which only make the general sombre tint of the scene the more conspicuous. The luckless traveller perhaps passes over fifty miles of very tolerable road, and condemns in his own mind the exaggerated statements of officials, till at the end of that distance he finds himself in a quagmire, and is longer in passing five miles, than he was in gliding over the previous fifty. There is then about 438 miles more of road, which is as destitute of bridges as of supervision, and over which an active man may possibly contrive in a very favourable season to proceed at two miles an hour. There remain 1,925 miles of what are called roads only by courtesy, consisting for the most part of bridle-paths, and of bits of glade roughly cut through an otherwise impenetrable jungle. On ninety miles only is there any metal, and an unmetalled road in Bengal is worse than the roads of England were, till Macadam redeemed them from the swamp.

Even these ninety miles are not in one continuous line. In short, the work requires to be begun, and it is to the labour of beginning that our rulers have seriously addressed themselves. The difficulties in the way are almost insurmountable. The country itself, with its alluvial soil, its vast rivers, and the absence of quarries, is singularly unfavourable to road making. The climate, with its accumulation of moisture at one season of the year, is equally hostile to their maintenance. The number of engineers at the disposal of Government is wretchedly insufficient, and the people, except, perhaps, in Shahabad, will lend us no assistance. Nevertheless, the work must be completed at any toil and at any cost, if the Court of Directors is to survive another Parliamentary inquiry.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY.

Till a locomotive is absolutely complete, it is absolutely useless. The shell may be all ready, the wheels may have been tested, the tubes may have been polished, and the sockets may have been fitted, yet until it begins to run, the public will not recognize its existence. It is only the engineer who knows that the putting together is the least difficult portion of the processes. It is the same with a railway; till it is open, the public takes no interest in its progress. It is only the initiated who know that the victory is half won when the fittings are complete. The fact may excuse as well as explain the vituperation heaped upon the East-India Railway. The machinery advances rapidly to completion, but the public comprehends only the result to which everything is tending, but which is not yet attained.

In spite of the European disturbances, of the rise in freights, of the increased demand for labour, and of a most cumbrous and complicated administration, the work of the railway rapidly proceeds. With the slightest display of energy at home, the journey to Delhi, in 1857, will occupy but a few hours. First, as to the facts most interesting to the public. The experimental line from Howrah to Pandooah, a distance of forty-two miles, will be open at the latest on the 15th of July. Four locomotives with their tenders arrived some fortnight since, and the carriages have

already been prepared. The delay which has occurred has been produced by the difficulty of extricating the engines from the ship. It was felt equally in Yankee Liverpool, where a crane does not collect a crowd to watch it, and where it is not necessary to put a hundred natives on every separate rope. No ceremony whatever will accompany the opening. The line must, in the first instance, be tested for a few days, and will then be opened quietly for passengers and goods. Two trains a day each way, will, we believe, be at first the limit, and the fares, time, and stoppages have already been arranged.

The second section, to Raneeunge, a distance of 131 miles, will be opened on the 1st of January, 1855. This statement, we are aware, will be denied by all kinds of authorities, who will point triumphantly to some unfinished half mile, and declare, "as practical men, Sir," that the fulfilment of the promise is impossible. It will be kept for all that, and then, and not till then, will Calcutta enjoy the ceremonial in which it is so deeply interested. A picnic and a banquet, speeches and a ball, will at last bring conviction to the Calcutta mind, that the railway has in earnest been commenced. Whether the Government will sanction an outlay for hair-combs, and then put it into the formal schedule of expenses, as the Directors did at Bombay, we are not informed. The speculation is interesting, but too recondite for our columns. The instant this section of the line is complete, Calcutta will be amply supplied with coal. There is no limit to the amount which can be raised from the fields round Raneeunge. The Bengal Coal Company have millions of maunds above ground, which cannot find a market, because the available fleet is inadequate to its transport down the Damooda.

For the great line, also, preparations are actively proceeding. This strikes off, as our readers are aware, from Coolcool, a place a few miles to the westward of Burdwan. From thence to the More, a distance of forty-five miles, the work, done by the Company itself, is proceeding under the superintendence of Mr. Sibley, one of the most active and efficient engineers upon the line. The next section from the More through Rajmahal and along the Ganges to Colgong, a distance of 125 miles, has been entrusted to Messrs. Nelson and Co., a new firm, which includes, we believe, one of the former engineers of the company. From Colgong to Powie, a distance of eighty miles, the contract has been given to Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn, and Co., who, next to Messrs. Hunt, Bray, and Elmsley have been most successful in the sections already completed. From thence to Phoolwaree, the works will be completed by Messrs. Ward and Co., a branch, we presume, of the only ironfounders in Calcutta. The remaining divisions are Phoolwaree to the Kurumnassa seventy-eight miles, Kurumnassa to Benares sixty miles, and Benares to Delhi 480 miles.

The first two will probably be let immediately. The latter will either be let in one great contract, or executed by the company itself. In either case, a commencement will be made within the ensuing six weeks. Forty more engineers will be added to the staff on the arrival of the August steamers. All the large rivers will be crossed by rough, massive wooden bridges, on the American plan, by which the picturesque is sacrificed to speed and cheapness. The timber sleepers for the whole distance as far as Colgong, have been already contracted for, and are in process of delivery. The supply required between that point and the Soane, is also purchased, thought not yet delivered. Limestone in abundance can be procured at Rhotasghur, and brought down along the Soane. Coal is only too plentiful. On the line contracted for by Messrs. Nelson and Co., there is a seam thirteen feet in depth. Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. will be supplied from the Damun-i-koh, where Government has given away the right to work, unfettered even by a ground rent. Any quantity may be raised at Palamow and Kurriballi, and brought down by the Coyle and Soane for the more northern sections of the line, while the Government has provided for one of the greatest of the minor difficulties, the transmission of specie from Calcutta. Every one of these contracts, which in the aggregate involve millions, must be completed by the 31st December, 1856. The penalties are the withdrawal of the contract on fourteen days' notice, without appeal, and the consequent forfeiture of credit, securities, and the ten per cent reserve. The fittings in short are nearly prepared. When they are put together, the railway will be complete.

It remains to explain where the real obstacle in railway progress lies, and to remove some of the mistaken opinions widely current in Calcutta. It is believed in many quarters that the railway cannot be completed, that no energy can overcome the difficulties in the way, that the money cannot be procured, and that the material for the permanent way cannot be imported. All the ships in the trade, it is said, could not bring the material required. Undoubtedly this is the main difficulty, and it is one which will test to the utmost the energies of the company at home. We shall soon show, however, that it is not insuperable, and the importation will be the experimentum crucis by which we shall test

the claim of the railway company to continued existence. If they are so devoid alike of energy and judgment as to neglect the opportunity, they must be swept away, and the work entrusted once more to the Government itself. The wood required is, or will be provided. There are boundless forests, and plenty of axes to hew them, when once the inducement is forthcoming. There remains the iron. Of this metal, for the entire line about 250,000 tons will be required within three years. The rails alone, which are unreasonably heavy, demand 150,000 tons, and the chairs and fishes, turn-tables and machinery make up the remainder. Eighty thousand tons a year must therefore be procured either in India or Europe. It can be procured in England. The war will speedily diminish the continental demand. Kings will not grant subventions, till it is decided whether Europe is to be republican or Cossack. Work is at a stand at home, already, and the price of iron which has been temporarily and unnaturally high will fall.

The great ironmasters will prefer the certainty of these vast contracts, to the chances of a trade as sensitive as the stock-market to political events. The iron, therefore, can be purchased. It remains to transport it sixteen thousand miles. This also, we believe, may be effected. The average tonnage of the vessels which reach this port is about 600 tons, and supposing that 400 of this is taken up for iron, 200 vessels a year will be absolutely required. This number it is not impossible to obtain. The number which arrived in 1851-52 was 270, and the company can afford to pay very heavily for freight. When the dead weight of their establishment, the payments for interest, the loss in the conveyance of the mails, and the absence of profits are taken into the account, every year adds fearfully to the expenditure. The saving of two years' delay would enable them to pay 4l. a ton for goods which in ordinary seasons are received as ballast. The shipping trade, moreover, shows a disposition to overbuild itself. The chain of events which has made the fortune of the shipowners, which has doubled the price of cabins in Calcutta, and sent rotten Newcastle colliers on profitable voyages to Australia, cannot last. There must be a reaction, and the reaction will be foreseen and provided for by men like Green and Lindsay. Whether it lasts or not, however, the amount of support is a question of money, and when it is remembered that every year saved, is an economy of 120,000*l.* in establishment alone, the power of the company to bribe assistance will be more readily appreciated.

With respect to money, there is, and can be no permanent difficulty. Whether shares are, or are not at a premium at home, does not signify one jot. The supply required can be raised in this country. In the last resort, should English capitalists decline five per cent., and natives refuse the company's guarantee, there is a balance of sixteen millions sterling in the treasuries, bearing no interest, and of no earthly use, and the idea of a stoppage for want of funds, is one which could be entertained only by those who believe India to be perpetually on the verge of bankruptcy. We submit the engine is in process of manufacture.

To sum up this long narrative in a dozen sentences. Forty-two miles of railway wait only for the locomotive. Eighty-nine more need only a few weeks more exertion. Eight hundred more have been granted out in contracts. The wood required has been procured. The iron necessary may be obtained. There is, and can be, no lack of funds. We need nothing but a little more energy, a little more popular support, and a little less of that petty depreciation which watches the longest railway in the world—through a microscope.—*Friend of India, May 25.*

#### THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The new Legislature of India may be considered fairly organized, and assembled for its first sitting on the 20th May. The members are,—

##### *Ex-Officio.*

The Governor-General (President).

Mr. J. A. Dorin.	Mr. B. Peacock.
Sir W. Gomm.	Sir L. Peel.
Mr. J. P. Grant.	Sir J. Colville.

##### *Representative.*

Mr. A. J. M. Mills,	Bengal.
„ Charles Allen,	Agra.
„ Dan. Elliot,	Madras.
„ A. Malet,	Bombay.

[The three gentlemen last named have not, as yet, taken their seats. Their appointments must be signed again, as the power of nomination only become vested in the governors after the 30th of April, when the new Act came into force. The error is of the slightest possible importance, and proceeded apparently from an over eager desire to carry into operation all the provisions of the Act. To these gentlemen the Governor-General, on the authorization of the Court of Directors, can add two more, one of whom will always be the home secretary, and the other perhaps selected from the North-Western Provinces.]

When complete, therefore, the Legislature will consist of thirteen members, of whom one, the Commander-in-Chief, will probably be a permanent absentee. Even should he be compelled, in defiance alike of precedent and policy, to reside in Calcutta, he will probably confine his attendance to the meetings of the Executive Council. The constitution of the new Legislature is, in one respect, open to objection. Not only is it practically composed solely of lawyers and civilians, but all the civilians are of one peculiar class, men who have earned distinction, not in the interior, or in the government of provinces, but in conducting the details of the executive administration. With one exception, every one who is not a lawyer has been a secretary, and even the exception, though well acquainted with the interior, has of late years been employed exclusively in the capital. The man of the desk has beaten the man of the cutchery, and the council presents in consequence somewhat too uniform an aspect. Let our English readers imagine the Cabinet assisted by the Chief Justice, and Baron Parke intrusted with the whole power of Parliament, and they will form an accurate idea of the constitution of the Indian Legislature. It is probable that such a body, even in England, would devise laws almost perfect in themselves. It is still more probable that they would be somewhat too doctrinaire, somewhat too attentive to abstract principles, and somewhat too contemptuous of local difficulties, prejudices, and facts.

There is little at which to cavil in the selection before us. Our legislators are all able men, but the ability is too much of one kind, and may require to be leavened with a little more of rough, practical knowledge of the people. The squirearchy, who have few ideas, and no originality, are not the least valuable element in Parliament. As they think, so will the mass of the people think, and the thoughts of our Indian squirearchy, the magistrates, frequently differ in no slight degree from those of an able secretary. It is possible that the selection may, to some extent, have been influenced by considerations of expense. Most of the members are already paid, and our legislature is, therefore, in appearance, cheap. It is open to question, however, whether a single law made imperfect by the absence of practical information, does not cost the country more than any economy in salaries is likely to save. For the rest, the new legislature is an improvement upon the old one. It is less of a department of the executive. It is a legislature for India, instead of for Bengal. It comprises well-informed members from all the presidencies, and the great defect of the ancient council, its municipal character, is finally removed.

The first duty of the new legislature, to use a French phrase, is the "verification of its powers." Its second will be to discuss and determine the "standing orders of the House." Like every other legislative body, it possesses the complete control of its own internal arrangements, and, in the present instance, those arrangements are almost as important as legislative enactments. They will affect the entire character and position of the legislature. It rests with the members to decide whether their discussions shall be oral or in writing, whether their sittings shall be permanent or sessional, whether their debates shall be secret or open to public discussion and control. The first will probably be determined with little difficulty or discussion. Even in India, thirteen officials will dread the fatigue of reading thirteen essays on every subject that is brought before them. Conversation is an easier as well as a more efficient method of eliciting differences of opinion, and even if the practice of minuting were retained, the debates would of necessity speedily become oral.

The two latter are of infinitely more importance. The primary defects of our Indian legislation are tardiness and want of strength, and both are owing in no small degree to defects, not in the legislature itself, but in its method of procedure. Still smaller mistakes have often crippled similar bodies. The national assembly was destroyed, because its galleries were too large. One main cause of our legislative tardiness has been the permanence of the session. The Council is always *en séance*. There is no fixed date, as in the British Parliament, at which work *must* be terminated, even though it be by a "massacre of the innocents." The work which may be done at any time is never done at all. The most difficult, and therefore most necessary tasks are postponed to a more convenient season, and the despotic promptitude with which an emergent measure becomes law, conceals the delays which impede laws that are not "emergent," but only urgently required. The consequences are patent to the least observant. The phrase "it has gone up to Council" is the death warrant of a reform. Measures desired by all classes are passed easily enough through the first stage. Opinions are collected, information is contributed, facts are more fully ascertained, and then, when the bill is ripe for action, the legislature draws back. The measure hangs fire. The second reading is postponed, perhaps the matter is referred to England, perhaps some officer already overworked is ordered to report; at all events there is no advance, no positive action. It is thus that we waited for the code. Despite the endless refer-

ences to England, the former legislature twice received authority to pass the long-expected act, and it is not passed yet. It is thus that we waited for a new sale law, for a reform of the police, and for the Small Cause Court Act. As in our judicial system, so in our legislation, there is a want of the *clôture*, of some custom or some law, which shall peremptorily bring discussion to an end. This would be effected by a standing order, which should render the sittings sessional, and provide that all business not terminated at the close of a session, must be taken up afresh in the succeeding one. The recess, too, would be valuable for another reason. It would enable the legislators to quit Calcutta, to refresh their experience of Mofussil life, and to watch the effect of the measures they had passed. There is no sound reason why they should not themselves take the place of the special commissioners, who have of late been so frequently employed. A tour in the cold weather, through the interior of Madras, will benefit not only the representative of that Presidency, it will give a new stimulus to every officer whose proceedings are observed, and enable Mr. Elliott to bring to the work of legislation a freshness of knowledge not attainable from official records.

Similarly, the great source of the weakness of our Legislation is the absence of popular support. The Legislature, knowing itself to be despotic, is afraid of the appearance of despotism. A popular body can pass bills infinitely more stringent than one which is irresponsible. To take a very ordinary instance, the necessity of a Metropolitan Improvement Act has long been admitted in Calcutta; unfortunately, to render it of the slightest use, it must be stringent to the verge of despotism, and a despotic Legislature shrinks from the consequent unpopularity. In London and in Melbourne, in Boston and in Quebec, in America, where every man is a legislator, and in England where every man hates official interference, such Acts are in effective operation. In India, where the people have no voice, and the Government no check, we can obtain no provision of the kind. It is the same with more important edicts. The Legislature being legally irresponsible, feels on that very account a deeper responsibility, and the feeling fetters its effective action. It could crush the dacoits, and it could prevent affrays between regiments of armed men. It could render perjury at least a legal crime, and it could put down the practice of infanticide with a strong hand. Yet it shrinks from these necessary measures, because they can be effected only by acts of despotism, which, in the absence of popular support, are certain to be misrepresented. A popular Government would abolish the Calcutta municipality in a week. The despotic Legislature hesitates at an act which looks like an attack upon the privileges of freemen.

This source of weakness also, may, in a great measure, be removed by a second standing order. It is secrecy, and not the want of representation, which is the source of this perpetual distrust. If the public are admitted to the debates, if the reasons of every law, the facts upon which it is based, and the arguments by which it is supported, are made patent to the world, misrepresentation becomes impossible. We have no half-educated public to whom facts appear irrelevant, and arguments unintelligible. By opening its doors, no matter under what restrictions, the Legislature, while it retains all the strength of despotism, will gain also all the strength of popular support. It parts with nothing. If secrecy is necessary on any particular occasion, it can sit in secret session. It has no popular turbulence to dread, no external influences to avoid. It is amenable to no control, but its own, and in opening its doors will lose nothing, save a distrust which weakens its wisest resolutions.

Our comments are too long. We have said nothing of the effect of such a measure on the legislators themselves, of the dignity and force it will lend to their deliberations, or of the stimulus it will afford to every man not utterly dead to the sense of public appreciation. All this we have pointed out before, and now confine ourselves exclusively to the effect which will be produced upon actual legislation. To diminish its tardiness, and increase its strength, sessional sittings and open doors are imperatively required.—*Friend of India, May 25.*

**HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.**—On the 24th May, the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated by a ball and supper at Government House, and on the same evening the electric telegraph announced the festivities which had taken place in commemoration of the same event at Indore.

MR. PLUMB has been appointed secretary to the Bank of Bengal; Mr. Lee has been appointed assistant secretary, and Mr. Cooke accountant.

CHOLERA is committing great havoc among the native population of Benares, and the mortality from this disease alone is 15 to 20 per diem. In order to afford all possible relief to the people, a cholera dispensary has been established *pro tem.* by subscriptions in which medicines are distributed to the applicants gratis.

**THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**—The Government of India have allotted—partly expended—five lakhs of rupees for the purchase of a suitable collection of Indian articles for the Great Paris Exhibition.

**LIEUT. HARRIS, 17TH N.I.,** was tried by court-martial at Delhi on the 11th May.

**THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.**—We perceive from a report of the Bonded Warehouse Association that the profits of the past half year have amounted to only Rs. 14,000. The directors, however, have declared a dividend at the rate of eight rupees per share. Moreover, they have resolved to insure the warehouses and commercial buildings to the extent of five lakhs of rupees.

**DEATH OF MR. W. MAPLES.**—We regret to notice the sudden death of Mr. W. Maples, the secretary to the Bank of Bengal. He had scarcely held his appointment two weeks, when he was seized with fever, under which he finally sank on the 18th May. His decease leaves this coveted appointment again open to public competition.

**THE LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH** between Calcutta and Bombay is now complete, as is also that between Calcutta and Lahore.

**A PUNDIT ON THE CHARACTER OF THE MISSIONARIES.**—The following is the opinion lately uttered by a Pundit in Ahmednagar, on the character of the missionaries. After a strong condemnation of the Hoolee festival, he says:—"And we may well consider whence, and by whose means, we have obtained this enlightenment. Plainly from the English, and particularly from the missionaries. Had these men not come to our land and endeavoured to bring up our people from their state of ignorance to true knowledge, we should never have attained our present position. Had we remained under a government of our own own people, and had these benevolent reformers never come here, the evil practices of this festival had doubtless greatly increased. Instead of being here to speak against this vile feast in the presence of such an assembly, I myself might have been in the streets engaged in the same filthy sports."

**FURLONGS TO WARRANT OFFICERS.**—For the future, warrant officers are to be allowed furlough to Europe on the same terms as unattached officers. The order emanates from the Court of Directors.

**MR. LAKE,** the judge of Midnapore, purposes retiring from the service about the end of the year.

**MR. C. H. LUSHINGTON,** though officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the financial department, retains control over the accountant's office.

**GENERAL JUNG BAHADOOR** is preparing a beautiful collection of the most interesting manufactures and productions indigenous to the Nepal States, for contribution to the Paris Exhibition.

**MR. J. H. CRAWFORD,** commissioner of the Burdwan division, has applied for two years' sick leave to the Cape.

**THE CLOTHING BOARD.**—Boards are at a discount, for Government appears to have found out at last that more business can be done, and the duties more efficiently performed, by one responsible head, than by a board, the object of which apparently is only to receive collectively praise or blame for the acts of the working member. Last Saturday's *Gazette* announces the abolition of the Clothing Board, and of the office of secretary to the Board, at the three presidencies, from the 1st proximo. The duties will from that date be performed by a single officer, to be styled "Superintendent of Army Clothing," who is to be also auditor of clothing accounts, and is to receive a staff salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The clothing will continue to be made up under "army clothing agents," whose salaries have been fixed at Rs. 750 per mensem each. The system of the Off-Reckoning Fund is likewise to be abolished from the 1st of January, 1855. Maj. J. H. Burn, of the 1st N.I., town major, Fort William, has been appointed superintendent of army clothing in Bengal, and auditor of clothing accounts. The selection is most unexceptionable, and will be hailed with pleasure by all parties concerned. —*Hurkaru, May 29.*

**THE STUD DEPARTMENT.**—Last Saturday's *Gazette* contains the transfer of the stud department, hitherto under the Military Board, to the direct control of Lieut.-col. Dickey, 14th N.I., who is to be designated Superintendent of Studs, and to receive a staff salary of Rs. 1,500 per month. There are to be two deputies on Rs. 1,000 per mensem; and Capt. C. Wollaston, 8th L.C., and Brov.-Maj. Apperly, 4th L.C., have been selected for the posts. The accounts will be audited by Capt. Newbolt, the auditor of commissariat accounts, and he is to be allowed such extra establishment as may be found necessary. The transfer of the stud is to take effect from the 1st of June, but the audit begins from the 1st inst. The auditor will thus exercise a check upon the Military Board itself in that particular department for a whole month. —*Hurkaru, May 26.*

**DEATH OF BABOO RUSSOMOY DUTT.**—We regret to notice the death of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, third judge of the Small Cause Court, and the head of a family always prominent in native society. The deceased judge was, we believe, a fair lawyer, and on many occasions gave proofs of ability of no common order. Though greatly respected among Europeans, he was not, we believe, very popular among his countrymen. He had probably advanced too far before them; but there was some superstition which rendered his name "unlucky." He will, it is said, be succeeded by Baboo Horochunder Ghose, the junior police magistrate of Calcutta.

**THE MILITARY BOARD.**—Yesterday's *Gazette* contains an order placing the services of Lieutenant J. N. Young, officiating first assistant-secretary to the Military Board, at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Capt. Dickens is promoted to the vacancy. It would thus appear that the Military Board, though stripped of the commissariat, the department of Public Works, and the studs, still requires the services of two secretaries to wind up the accounts of the branches of which it has been relieved. How long this "winding-up" is to last there is no guessing; but we venture to assert that, unless, as already suggested by us, a time be fixed within which the arrears are to be brought up and all accounts closed, years will elapse before the business is brought to an end. Were it not out of the usual way of business, we would recommend the appointment of a special officer for the task, without a fixed staff salary, leaving his remuneration to be adjusted by a per-centage on all accounts brought to a close. We feel sure that, twelve months hence, the military accountant would be saved the necessity of writing repeated letters regarding the many unadjusted balances standing in his books against the department hitherto under the control of the Military Board. —*Hurkaru, May 26.*

**ELEPHANT KHEDDAS.**—We understand that Government has decided upon establishing elephant kheddhas in Burmah, and that Capt. Baugh, of the 26th regt. L.I., is to be appointed superintendent of the establishment. We are not aware whether this arrangement is to supersede the present elephant kheddhas in Dacca, though we should hardly be surprised if such were the case. Though the elephants obtained through the Dacca establishment are brought forward in the accounts at a nominal valuation of Rs. 700, we have reason to believe that in reality the cost to Government is much more, considering the share to which the Rajah of Tipperah is entitled, and the loss by strayed elephants, as well as by casualties; and taking moreover into calculation the cost of the khedda establishment, the real value of each standard elephant must be much above one thousand rupees. We believe it was Col. Benson who, in a very able report on the Government studs in general pointed out the uselessness of the khedda establishment; but, unfortunately, his suggestions had to pass through the channel of that august body the Military Board, and, in the mass of business, were lost sight of altogether. —*Bengal Hurkaru, May 20.*

**THE 37TH BENGAL N.I.**—The following general order has been issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"It having been brought to notice by the officer commanding the 37th regiment of native infantry, that on his assuming command of the corps he found some thousands of rupees deposited in the quarter guard, appertaining to the estates of men who were killed or died in the retreat from Cabul, thus showing that the regulations of the service have been neglected by nearly all the officers who have commanded the regiment between the date of its return from Afghanistan up to the present time, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, calls the particular attention of all officers to the regulation on this head published in section xv. of the Pay Code of 1849, and enjoins the strictest observance of this rule for the future." The italics are ours. This, we believe, is 1851, and the retreat from Cabul took place, if we mistake not, at the latter end of 1840. Is it possible that the "some thousand rupees" belonging to the estates of men who died or were killed, on that retreat have been lying in the quarter guard of the 37th regiment N.I. for fourteen years? Were the fact not announced in general orders under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, we should never believe it. It is one of the most unaccountable pieces of absurdity and neglect that we ever remember to have heard of during the whole course of our life; and we very much question whether any one else either ever heard of such an extraordinarily absurd affair. Will our contemporary the *Hurkaru*, who is learned in the Indian army list, tell us who "all the officers" are who have commanded the 37th N.I. from that date up to the present time? But why say "nearly," Sir William? Has the matter been represented to head-quarters by one or two of the officers who have commanded that regiment? If so, when, and why was the representation not attended to, or—but we need not trouble ourselves in asking any further questions on the sub-

ject. It is clear that it is a most extraordinarily absurd and verdant piece of neglect. Nothing could be more so.—*Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, May 24.

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—There is a report that Col. Spens is to succeed Brigadier Warren, and take command of the station of Barrackpore.—Capt. J. Williamson, 1st Bengal fusiliers, has sent in his papers preparatory to retiring.—The courts-martial in the 15th B.N.I. do not appear to have yet terminated; the quarter-master of the regiment, Lieut. Thompson, is to be brought to trial for misappropriating the public funds of the corps.—*Englishman*.—A court of inquiry assembled to-day at the main guard at Fort William, to investigate a case of horse-whipping that occurred on the Queen's birth-day at the Military Club. It arose out of Asst.-surg. Wigstrom, H.M.'s 14th dragoons, forcing his way into the room of Capt. Dorin, of the commissariat, to apply formal castigation, and meeting with too warm a reception.—Capt. C. V. Bowie, of the artillery, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, will, it is said, officiate as town major, as a temporary arrangement consequent on the appointment of Major Byrn to the clothing superintendency.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED UPON THE GANGES CANAL.

*Fort William, Home Department, May 11, 1854.*—The Governor General in Council, having expressed the deep sense entertained by the government of the distinguished public services which have been rendered by Lieut.-Col. Cantley, the director of the Ganges Canal, desires further to record a marked acknowledgment of the able, and zealous, and unwearied aid which has been afforded to him by the officers employed upon the works, which have just now been completed.

His Lordship in Council desires especially to recognize the very valuable exertions of Captain Goodwyn, engineers, executive engineer, 1st division; of Conductor Firm, executive officer for materials, 1st division and of Mr. Dodsworth, assistant surveyor.

The full approbation of the government is due to Lieutenant Fraser, engineers, executive officer, 2nd division; to Lieutenant Price, 1st fusiliers, deputy superintendent, 1st division; to Mr. Kay, deputy superintendent, 1st division; to Mr. Volk, executive officer, 3rd division; to Mr. Login, deputy superintendent, 1st division; and to Mr. Parker, deputy superintendent, 1st division; as well as to Lieutenant Allen, 55th N.I., superintendent of work-hops; to Lieutenant Hodgson, executive officer, 4th division; to Lieutenant Whiting, engineer, 5th division; to Lieutenant Merrick, 3rd N.I., deputy superintendent, 3rd division; and to Mr. Read, executive officer, 4th division.

To those officers who have been at various times connected with the works, and particularly to Major Baker, engineers, who directed the operations from 1845 to 1848; to Lieutenant Richard Strachey, engineers; to Lieutenant A. D. Turnbull, engineers, and to Lieutenant Yule, engineers, the warm acknowledgments of the Government of India are now offered.

The Governor-General in Council congratulates them all on the signal success of their labours, and thus publicly conveys to them his cordial and special thanks.

#### THE NEW OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STUDS.

*Fort William, May 19, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Military Board shall be relieved from the superintendence of the stud department from the 1st proximo, from which date that department will be placed under the direct control of an officer to be designated "superintendent of studs," who shall exercise all the authority exercised heretofore by the Military Board, and shall correspond with the secretary to the Government of India in the military department.

2. The staff salary of the superintendent of studs will be Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

3. He will have individual, direct, and prompt authority over everything in the stud department, and will bear direct and individual responsibility to the Government for the right management of everything under his orders.

4. The two officers heretofore designated superintendents of the studs in the central provinces and in the North-Western Provinces respectively, will henceforward be designated "deputy superintendents," and will hold charge of those studs, receiving their present salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

5. The rest of the department will remain on its present footing.

6. The audit of the accounts of the stud department from the 1st May, 1854, will be made by the auditor of the commissariat accounts, with such extra establishment as may be found necessary.

#### ABOLITION OF OFF-RECKONINGS.

*Fort William, May 23, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the hon. the Court of Directors, to abolish the system of the off-reckoning fund, and to direct that, from the 1st January next, the clothing of the army at the three presidencies shall be provided at the cost of the state, and that a fixed sum, calculated on the average of the off-reckoning shares for the last twenty-one years, of which the accounts have been made up, after deducting from the same the amount of interest on unadjusted balances, as included therein, shall be payable to colonels of regiments and others entitled to off-reckoning shares, under existing rules, quarterly in England, and monthly in India, under the head of "colonel's allowance."

The amount of this allowance will be notified hereafter in general orders.

2. The clothing boards and the office of secretary to the clothing boards at the three presidencies will be abolished from the 1st of June, 1854, and the duties of the board at each presidency will be performed by a responsible officer, to be styled "superintendent of army clothing."

3. The staff salary of the superintendent in Bengal, who will also be auditor of clothing accounts, is fixed at Company's rupees one thousand and five hundred (1,500) per mensem.

4. The amount of salary of the superintendents at Madras and Bombay will be notified to the governments of those presidencies.

5. The clothing at the three presidencies will continue to be made up under "army clothing agents."

6. The staff salary of army clothing agents, who may hereafter be appointed, is fixed at Company's rupees (750) seven hundred and fifty per mensem.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. to be register of deeds, and marriage registrar in district of Backergunge, May 18.

BALMAIN, W. to be dept. supt. of Jaloun, May 20.

BAYLEY, H. V. add. jud. of Dacca and Backergunge, vested with pow. of a spec. commissr.

BEEHETT, J. O. B. dept. coll. and dept. mag. in Kumaon, vested with full powers of mag. May 20.

BEST, W. R. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Rohtuck, May 20.

BROWNE, Lord H. U. vested with special powers in Tutuot district, May 17.

CHAPMAN, R. B. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. 2nd grade, May 16.

COCKERELL, F. R. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Cuttack district, May 17.

COLVIN, B. J. to be a judge of court of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, May 26.

DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to offic. as coll. of Dinagapore, May 20.

DASHWOOD, H. W. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Banda.

DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. to be a memb. of local com. of public instruction at Agra, May 16.

DRUMMOND, F. B. to be mag. of Tipperah, fr. May 16.

DRUMMOND, Hon. E. rec. ch. of office of accountant to govt. of Bengal fr. C. H. Lushington, May 22.

EDWARDS, R. Mc. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Seharunpore.

ELLIOTT, C. P. attached to N.W. provinces and the Punjab.

ELLIOT, A. J. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in 24-pergunnahs, May 17.

FERGUSON, H. D. H. to be mag. of 24-pergunnahs and supt. of Allipore jail, May 26.

FREELING, G. H. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Delhi, to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Humcepore, May 20.

GREY, J. J. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Houghly district, May 17.

HALSEY, W. S. recently admitted, att. to N.W. provinces.

HENDERSON, W. H. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Noacolly district, May 17.

HUME, A. O. to jt. mag. and dept. col. Mynpoory, May 20.

JOHNSON, W. to be dept. col. and dept. mag. in zillah Moradabad.

JENKINS, C. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Backergunge district, May 17.

LANE, T. Bruce, vested with special powers in Purneah district.

LANE, T. Blomefield, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Cuttack district, May 17.

MANDERSON, R. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Goorgaon.

MANGLES, J. H. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Bancoorah district, May 17.

MARTIN, S. N. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Benares, but to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Jounpore, May 20.

MILLS, A. J. M. to be a legislative councillor of education of India fr. May 20.

MOORE, W. R. to be an extra jt. mag. and dept. coll. in zillah Mirzapore, and asst. to supt. family domains of Rajah of Benares.

MORRIS, G. G. to be a jt. mag. and dept. coll. 2nd grade, fr. May 16.

MUSPRATT, H. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in Burdwan district, May 17.

OWEN, C. B. dep. coll. and dep. mag. in Ghazeeopore, vested with special powers, May 20.

SAMUELLS, E. A. to be com. of revenue and circuit for Cuttack div. and superint. of tributary mehals, May 26.  
SMITH, M. to be a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. prov. fr. May 1.  
SPENCER, M. C. vested with powers of jt. mag. in districts within S.W. frontier agency, May 17.  
THOMASON, J. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Budaon, May 20.  
THORNHILL, H. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorabad.  
THORNHILL, M. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar, to continue to office as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, May 20.  
TUCKER, R. T. to be civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpore, fr. date of Mr. Smith's permanent appt. to be a judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.  
YOUNG, J. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, to continue to office as coll. of Burdwan, May 26.  
YULE, G. U. to office as civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore until further orders, making over charge of his present office of coll. of Dinagpore to W. Le F. Robinson, May 10.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTEN, G. H. M. 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.  
CRAWFORD, J. H. 2 yrs. on m.c.  
FAGAN, C. W. 6 weeks.  
GRANT, C. 1 mo. fr. May 29.  
JENKINS, A. leave cancelled.  
JOHNSTONE, W. 1 mo.  
MANSEL, C. G. leave cancelled.  
PEARSON, E. S. 6 mos.  
PERRY, B. R. 1 mo.  
TUCKER, F. 1 mo.  
WATSON, W. C. 6 weeks.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

JACKSON, Rev. J. to be a marriage registrar in district of Agra, v. Reid, res. May 16.  
LASCELLES, Rev. H. leave cancelled.  
ROBINSON, Rev. R. to be a marriage registrar in district of Dacca.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. engrs. permanently app. garrison engr. and civil architect, with effect fr. May 3, in suc. to Lieut. col. H. Fraser; to office as supt. engr. 2nd circle, lower provinces, pending arrival of Lieut. col. Fraser.  
APPERLEY, Brev. maj. W. W. 4th L.C. to be dep. superint. of studs.  
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. 14th N.I. is, at his own request, permitted to resign the adjutancy of that corps, May 8.  
BARTLEMAN, Ens. J. doing duty with 42nd L.I. posted to 23rd N.I. at Moorabad, as 3rd ens. May 8.  
BARTLETT, Lieut. H. T. 21st N.I. to office as cantonment jt. mag. of Sealcote, in add. to his reg. duties, dur. abs. of Chambers.  
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd L.I. to office as interp. and qr. mr. to 57th N.I.; to be adj. 16th irr. cav. v. Urmston.  
BEATSON, Capt. T. F. A. 10th L.C. to act as adj. v. Harrison, proc. on furl.  
BREYON, Lieut. W. H. adjt. Kotah cont. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. on leave, of Capt. Dennys, or till further orders.  
BOILEAU, Ens. T. B. to do duty with 70th N.I. at Umballah, May 19.  
BOILEAU, Brev. maj. F. B. art. to be maj. fr. May 17, in suc. to Cantley, ret.  
BONHAM, Lieut. J. 2nd batt. art. to do duty with 3rd ditto dur. abs. of Gillespie.  
BRADSHAW, Riding-master T. to be lieut. on vet. estab. fr. May 16.  
BRIDGES, Ens. O. S. (not arrived) posted to 53rd N.I. at Barrackpore, as 4th ens. May 18.  
BROWN, Lieut. G. F. S. to be dept. comm. 2nd class, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, May 20.  
BRYCE, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. to do duty with 1st comp. 2nd batt. with No. 7 battery attached.  
BURN, Maj. H. P. 1st N.I. to be supt. of army clothing in Bengal and auditor of clothing accounts, fr. June 1.  
BUSHBY, Ens. J. T. 67th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 17, in suc. to Minchin, ret.  
CAMPBELL, Ens. H. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 12, in suc. to Woodhouse, dec.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. to be adjt. 2nd Assam L.I.  
CARNELL, Lieut. W. to be adjt. to 3rd Eur. regt. May 8.  
CHALMERS, Ens. W. A. doing duty with 50th, posted to 56th N.I. at Umballah, as 4th ens. May 8.  
CLERK, Lieut. E. to be dept. comm. of 2nd class in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, May 20.  
COPLAND, Ens. A. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares.  
COX, Col. H. C. M. 58th N.I. perm. to draw pay and allowances fr. Jullundur or Umballah pay-office dur. stay at Landour.  
COX, Ens. W. E. (not arrived) posted to 26th N.L.I. as 4th ens.  
CUPPAGE, Cornet B. fr. 1st to 6th L.C.  
DANDRIDGE, Lieut. E. 73rd N.I. to act as adj. to the corps dur. abs. of Twycross.

DAVIES, Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. to act. as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. A. Hunter.  
DAVIDSON, 1st Lieut. W. 1st. Eur. fus. to be adj. v. Salusbury, prom.  
DE BRETT, Ens. H. doing duty with 50th, posted to 57th N.I. as 4th ens. May 8.  
DE KANTZOW, Ens. C. A. on leave, posted to 38th N.I. at Cawnpore, as 3rd ens. May 8.  
DICKENS, Capt. C. H. art. to be offic. 1st asst. sec. to mil. board fr. April 1, v. Young, May 19.  
DICKEY, Lieut. col. E. J. (on staff emp.), posted to 57th N.I. May 8; to be superint. of studs.  
DOWN, Ens. R. W. doing duty with 42nd L.I., posted to 7th N.I. at Berhampore as 4th ens. May 8.  
D'OYLY, Lieut. G. F. 67th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 17, in succ. to Minchin, retired.  
DRUMMOND, Ens. W. L. P. doing duty with 50th, posted to 38th N.L.I. at Cawnpore, as 4th ens. May 8.  
EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 17, in succ. to Cantley, retired.  
GABBETT, Surg. C. 11th N.I. to afford med. aid to 25th N.I. fr. May 1 in add. to his other duties.  
GARDNER, Capt. H. C. to act as adjt. to 38th N.L.I. as a special arrangement.  
GILLESPIE, Ens. J. 61st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 29, v. Lieut. T. H. L. Bland, ret.  
GLUBB, Lieut. O. M. 37th N.I. to ch. of 3rd tr. 8th irr. cav. proceeding to Rangoon.  
GORDON, Lieut. F. D. to be supt. of Jhansi, May 20.  
GRAHAM, Ens. G. F. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
GRANT, Ens. A. P. doing duty with 33rd, posted to 71st N.I. at Noorpore as 4th ens. May 8.  
GREATHEAD, 1st Lieut. W. H. engs. offic. exec. engr. 1st or Dum-dum div. dept. pub. works, is permanently appt. to that situation, with effect fr. May 3, in succ. to Abercrombie.  
GRUBB, Lieut. E. A. 24th N.I. to be stat. staff, v. Parsons.  
GULLIVER, Lieut. H. W. engs. serv. pl. at disp. of civil eng. in Punjab, for employ. on Baree Doab canal.  
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. asst. commy. of ordnance, to ch. of magazine, temp. in room of Capt. G. C. Channer, on m.c.  
HEWETT, Ens. J. N. B. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares.  
HICKEY, Lieut. R. J. F. to be adj. 15th irr. cav. v. Hotham, dec.  
HICKIE, Lieut. W. A. G. 2nd in com. 15th irr. cav. to rec. ch. of adjt.'s office.  
HICKS, Col. G. C.B. posted to 70th N.I. May 20.  
HILL, Brig. W. com. Gwalior conting. rec. ch. of Gwalior pol. agcy. fr. Maj. D. A. Malcolm.  
HOLROYD, Ens. W. R. M. on leave, posted to 23rd N.I. at Moradabad, as 4th ens. May 8.  
LAURENCE, Col. H. posted to 72nd N.I. May 8.  
LEIGH, Capt. R. T. 7th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of lt. gov. of Bengal.  
LINDSAY, Ens. T. E. doing duty 42nd N.L.I. posted to 22nd N.I. at Ferozepore, as 4th ens. May 8.  
LOCKWOOD, Cornet, J. C. posted to 5th L.C. at Ferozepore, as 2nd cornet.  
LUMSDEN, Brev. capt. H. B. 59th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 5, v. Hyslop, ret.  
MACDONALD, Ens. W. doing duty with 42nd N.L.I. posted to 25th N.I. at Allahabad, as 4th ens. May 8.  
MACDONALD, Ens. D. doing du. with 61st, posted to 25th N.I. at Allahabad, as 3rd ens. May 8.  
MANSON, Lieut. col. J. fr. 20th to 21st N.I.  
MARTIN, Capt. and brev. maj. W. J. 9th N.I. is permitted to ret. fr. the service of the Company, on pens. of a maj. from June 1, 1854, and to draw his pens. fr. the treasury at Peshawur.  
MONEY, 1st Lieut. J. art. to be capt. fr. May 17, in succ. to Cantley, retired.  
MONTGOMERIE, Cornet A. W. J. posted to 6th L.C. at Nowgong, as 2nd cornet.  
MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. adjt. 2nd Assam lt. inf. batt. services pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal.  
MURRAY, Cornet J. M. posted to 6th L.C. at Nowgong as 3rd cornet.  
MURRAY, Lieut. J. J. offic. brig. maj. Gwalior cont. to act as pay-mr. also, dur. abs. of Meade, or till further orders.  
MYLNE, Ens. C. K. doing duty with 42nd, posted to 35th N.L.I. at Sealkote as 4th ens. May 8.  
NOBLE, Ens. H. N. doing du. with 50th, posted to 44th N.I. at Dinapore as 4th ens. May 8.  
OLDFIELD, Ens. H. T. 9th N.I. to act as adj. to 16th irreg. cav.  
PESTER, Lieut. H. L. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 12, in suc. to Woodhouse, dec.  
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. com. of art. U. Malwa conting. assumed ch. of du. May 5.  
PRENDERGAST, Cornet M. M. posted to 10th L.C. at Peshawur as 2nd cornet.  
RANDALL, Ens. W. L. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 5, v. Hyslop, ret.  
ROBERTSON, Ens. R. to do du. with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
ROWECROFT, Ens. F. doing du. with 50th, posted to 2nd N.I. at Futteghur as 4th ens. May 8.  
RUTHERFORD, Ens. T. W. 33rd N.I. to ch. of 5th tr. 8th irreg. cav. proc. to Rangoon.



SANDYS, Lieut. col. L. H. fr. 7th to 20th N.I.  
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. to act as adj. v. R. S. Haig.  
 SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 2nd L. C. to act as adj. in add. to his other duties dur. abs. of Warner.  
 SMALLEY, Ens. R. T. doing duty with 50th, posted to 41st N.I. at Etawah, as 4th ens. May 8.  
 SMITH, Capt. A. S. 2nd in com. 3rd regt. inf. Punjab irr. force, to offic. as com. v. Henderson, on leave.  
 STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. to offic. as adjt. to 3rd regt. Punjab inf. dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. Paske.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. T. to be adjt. to 14th N.I. v. Armstrong, resigned.  
 TEMPLER, Lieut. col. H. posted to 7th N.I. May 20.  
 TURTON, Brev. lieut. col. J. art. to be lieut. col. fr. May 17, in suc. to Cauley, ret.  
 WAKE, Cornet E. B. posted to 1st L.C. as 2nd cornet.  
 WALTERS, Ens. J. S. (not arrived) posted to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. as 8th 2nd lieut. May 8.  
 WARNER, Cornet A. C. posted to 7th L.C. at Jullundur, as 2nd cornet.  
 WOLLASTON, Capt. C. 8th L.C. to be a dept. supt. of studs.  
 WYLD, Capt. W. appt. as offic. cantonment jt. mag. of Sealcote, cand.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.  
 CAVALRY.

WREN, T. S. M. May 15.  
 INFANTRY.

ALLEN, A. B. May 15. KEMP, E. F. May 15.  
 BIRCH, F. M. May 15. MCQUEEN, J. W. May 15.  
 CHALMERS, W. G. May 15. WHEELER, F. May 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. fr. April 26 to June 30, to Bombay prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. F. T. 64th N.I. leave cand.  
 BADSEN, Capt. C. B. 61st N.I. fr. June 1 to Sept. 30, to Agra, Gwalior, and Almorah, old regs.  
 BIGGS, Lieut. J. A. M. 14th N.I. to April 15, in ext. to remain at Sealkote, on m.c. old regs.  
 BLAGRAVE, Lieut. J. W. B. 74th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 13, to Allyghur, Dhurmsalla, and hills north of Kangra, old regs.  
 BLOIS, Maj. T. F. 11th N.I. 2 years to Europe.  
 BRISTOW, Capt. E. W. 1st N.I. fr. March 6 to April 12, old regs.  
 CARLETON, Capt. H. A. art. fr. May 20 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.  
 CHRISTIE, Brev. lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 1 to hills north of Deyrah, old regs.  
 COOKES, 1st Lieut. C. H. h. art. fr. May 1st to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, with sanction of govt. old regs.  
 ECKFORD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. H. art. fr. April 3 to Dec. 1, to Simla, on m.c. old regs.  
 ELLIS, Lieut. F. J. 58th N.I. 6 mos. fr. May 15, to Cashmere, old regs.  
 FANE, Lieut. W. 2nd in com. 1st Punjab irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. May 15, old regs.  
 FULLER, Lieut. A. R. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to pres.  
 GIRDLESTONE, Lieut. W. B. 67th N.I. fr. Dec. 31 to April 30, to Rangoon and Benares, on m.c. old regs.  
 GURNELL, Capt. R. M. inv. est. 6 mo. fr. June 1, to pres. prep. to retiring, old regs.  
 HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 4, to Bombay prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 HONEYFRAY, Ens. M. F. 17th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to pres. old regs.  
 LLOYD, Lieut. G. C. 56th N.I. fr. May 10 to Oct. 15, to Nynees Tal and hills north of Deyrah, old regs.  
 MAISTER, Lieut. G. h. art. leave cand.  
 MOORE, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. Scinde rifle corps, fr. April 1 to Nov. 30, Murree, on m.c.  
 MURRAY, Lieut. C. 70th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 13, to pres. old regs.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. L. 4th Seikh local inf. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Rangoon and Calcutta, old regs.  
 PARSON, Ens. Q. D. 8th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, old rules.  
 RATTRAY, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. leave cancelled.  
 RIDDELL, Capt. T. cantonment jt. mag. of Cawnpore, 3 mos.  
 ROBERTSON, Capt. R. 70th N.I. 6 mo. furl. to Europe, new regs.  
 RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, old rules.  
 WALSH, Capt. G. C. 14th N.I. 1 year, fr. March 25, to Darjeeling, on m.c. old regs.  
 WILSON, Capt. H. M. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 9, to Gyah and Ghazepore, old regs.  
 WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. fr. April 18 to June 1, to remain at Cawnpore, on m.c. old regs.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. attached to garrison of Govindghur, is appt. to 13th irr. cav. at Bareilly.  
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. 15th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. ssp. and min.  
 CANTOR, Surg. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to assu. temp. med. ch. of H.M.'s depot and stores at Chinsurah.

DALZEL, Asst. surg. W. F. B. M.D. to med. ch. of 6th inf. Gwalior cont. to join his appt. on being relieved fr. med. ch. of corps of guides, May 19.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. J. with a detach. of 40th N.I. to assu. temp. med. ch. of corps.  
 HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th N.I. to resu. appt. as staff surg.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. art. to make over med. ch. of depot 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to Asst. surg. T. Turnbull.  
 LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Ghazepore.  
 MACLEAN, Asst. surg. L. H. J. of Meerut circ. posted to art. div. at that station.  
 MCRAR, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. in add. to his other duties, v. Cunningham.  
 PARRY, Vet. surg. R. B. to hold vet. ch. of the Haupper stud.  
 PHILIPS, Vet. surg. J. to 3rd L.C. during the period Parry may be in the stud dept.  
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. 3rd irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 5th inf. Scindiah's contingent at Jhansi.  
 ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. Murree depôt, to aff. med. to detach. of 66th, or Goorka regt.; to take ch. of civ. med. du. of sanitarium of Murree.  
 SKINNER, Asst. surg. G. R. F.R.C.S. att. to gov. gen.'s body guard, passed colloquial exam. April 15.  
 THORNTON, Surg. H. J. 1st L.C. to act as med. storekeeper, Cawnpore, in add. to his other duties, v. Bruce, on leave.  
 TRESDIDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to offic. as st. surg. at Cawnpore, v. Bruce.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. 7th irr. cav. to rec. med. ch. of 5th tr. 1st brig. h. art. fr. C. K. Webb.  
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. 37th N.I. to assume med. ch. of 72nd N.I. v. Wilson.  
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. H. art. to proc. to Hazarah, and aff. med. aid to 3rd Seik loc. inf. temp. v. Farquhar, app. to corps of guides.  
 WHITE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 13th N.I. May 8.  
 WILSON, Surg. T. W. M.D. to be a presidency surgeon, v. Chapman.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

DOPPING, A. B.A. and M.D. May 15.  
 HUTCHINSON, R. F. M.D. May 18.  
 LAMB, M. B. M.D. May 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GERRARD, Surg. W. R. 25th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Fettehghurh, on m.c. old regs.  
 GRANT, Asst. surg. G. to be surg. fr. May 16, v. Gerrard, dec.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Lieut. C. L. Peel, 52nd ft. to be a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. in India, v. Halkett; Ens. Lord W. C. M. Scott, 52nd ft. to act as a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. in India dur. emp. of Staplyton; Maj. gen. W. H. Sewell, to be C.-in-C. of Madras; Maj. G. Talbot, 43rd ft. to be mil. sec.; Lieut. T. L. Mayne, 14th Lt. Drag. to be Persian interp.; Lieut. R. C. Glover, 43rd ft. to be a.-d.-c.; and Lieut. O. Lowry, 96th ft. to be extra a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Sewell.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Cornet Payne, to Oct. 31, to Sumla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Lieut. G. Corry, 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Lieut. J. E. H. Taylor, March 31 to Sept. 30, on m.c.—22nd. Brev. maj. Ramsay, 6 mo. to England, on m.c.; Col. Cotton, 4 mo. to Murree.—24th. Lieut. J. T. Tovey, passed exam. incivilengineering; Lieut. C. A. Mouatt, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.—52nd. Lieut. C. K. Crosse, to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieuts. Eteson and Gibbons, to Oct. 5, in ext.; Lieut. W. J. Stopford, to be adj. v. Peel, res.—61st. Lieut. D. Reid, to be adj. v. Burnside, res.—74th. Brev. lieut. col. W. D. Patton, to April 6, 1855, in ext.—75th. Lieut. R. Barter, to do duty at Murree, conval. depôt; Lieut. W. H. Urquhart, 18 mo. to Cape, on m.c.—81st. Lieut. S. S. Bristowe, 6 mo. to Landour, on m.c.—83rd. Capt. J. Kelsall to be major; Lieut. H. D. R. Pigott to be capt.; and Ens. E. Meurant to be lieut. fr. May 7, in suc. to Lloyd, dec.—96th. Major J. Snodgrass, July 12 to Dec. 31, on m.c.; Lieut. G. A. Warburton, to Oct. 25, to Darjeeling.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY, wife of W. d. at Lahore, May 24.  
 BELL, Mrs. W. O. d. at Azimgurh, May 21.  
 BOGLE, wife of the Rev. W. s. at Sealkote, May 13.  
 BROWN, wife of E. S. d. at Burrisaul, May 16.  
 CAREY, Mrs. W. H. d. at Roorkee, May 21.  
 CLARKE, wife of Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. s. at Calcutta, May 16.  
 FERNMAN, wife of W. T. d. at Calcutta, May 12.  
 FERNIE, wife of J. A. s. at Calcutta, May 24.  
 GEORGE, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, May 18.  
 HERRERT, wife of Maj. C. s. at Alipore, May 16.  
 JACOBS, Mrs. J. s. at Mirzapore, May 25.  
 KENNEDY, wife of Lieut. col. J. D. 5th N.I. d. at Meeran Meer, May 15.

**LAZARUS**, wife of C. s. at Calcutta, May 16.  
**MACDONALD**, wife of J. B. s. still-born, at Etawah, May 22.  
**MACDONELL**, wife of Capt. A. A. 40th N.I. s. at Mozafferpore, May 11.  
**MACNAMARA**, wife of Dr. F. N. professor of chemistry, s. at Calcutta, May 24.  
**MACRAE**, wife of A. C. M.D. s. at Calcutta, May 19.  
**MELDRUM**, Mrs. d. at Blannys, May 25.  
**MELISS**, wife of T. s. at Purneah, May 16.  
**MICHAEL**, wife of J. H. d. at Calcutta, May 24.  
**POGSON**, the lady of Lieut. J. F. d. at Simla.  
**PORTER**, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, May 27.  
**RICHARDSON**, wife of C. R. H.M.'s 61st, s. at Wuzceerabad, May 13.  
**SHARKEY**, the lady of the Rev. J. d. at Peshawur, May 22.  
**STROVER**, wife of Surg. T. R. 69th N.I. s. at Hooshearpore, May 28.  
**TURNER**, wife of Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. s. at Sealcote, May 23.  
**YARDON**, the lady of A. M. s. at Calcutta, May 27.  
**VIALLS**, wife of Conductor W. s. at Cossipore, May 17.  
**WOOD**, wife of Rev. T. d. at Dum-Dum, May 20.  
**YOUNG**, wife of T. d. at Calcutta, May 18.

## MARRIAGES.

**GILBERT**, G. to Bessy, d. of H. Gilbert, at Calcutta, May 17.  
**JONES**, T. to Miss Alice E. Burnell, at Calcutta, May 23.  
**MAYES**, C. W. to Miss Eliza Tiezler, at Calcutta, May 24.  
**MINAS**, P. A. to Anne, d. of G. M. Gasper, at Calcutta, May 27.  
**NICHOLSON**, Leslie, to Lucy Maria, d. of the late D. Curtaigne, at Rangoon, May 15.  
**OLDFIELD**, R. C. s. to Mary, d. of Maj. F. Angel, at the Cape of Good Hope, March 16.  
**RICHARDES**, Ens. C. 11th N.I. to Augusta H. d. of Lieut. col. Sewell, at Allahabad, May 12.  
**SMITH**, Alfred, to Mary, widow of the late D. Herklots, at Calcutta, May 17.  
**SUTCLIFFE**, J. to Harriet E. d. of the late G. Matvieff, at Howrah, May 24.  
**SWEENEY**, J. C. to Anne M. d. of H. M. Smith, at Calcutta, May 24.  
**THADDEUS**, J. to Miss Catherine O'Toole, at Peshawur, May 13.

## DEATHS.

**ANDREWS**, Capt. W. E. 73rd N.I. at Agra, May 22.  
**ASHE**, Arthur, s. of C. at Calcutta, aged 2, May 27.  
**BABINGTON**, d. of Asst. surg. W. R. at Concanada, April 22.  
**CAMPBELL**, Colin, at Calcutta, aged 52, May 8.  
**DA COSTA**, Lewis, at Calcutta, aged 63, May 20.  
**FANNING**, Frederick, s. of Capt. F. at Damaun, near Surat, aged 3, April 27.  
**GASPER**, inf. s. of A. C. at Calcutta, May 25.  
**GERBARD**, Surg. W. at Putehghurb, May 16.  
**JANVIER**, Hannah A. wife of the Rev. L. at Simla, aged 36, May 5.  
**LANG**, W. G. s. of Maj. at Kishnagur, May 24.  
**LYNCH**, Elizabeth, d. of Quarter-master sergeant, at Moradabad, May 17.  
**MACRAE**, Louisa E. E. wife of C. W. at Calcutta, aged 21, May 27.  
**MAPLES**, W. C. s. at Calcutta, aged 23, May 18.  
**PAYNE**, Arthur M. s. of the late M. at Dhurrumtollab, aged 18, May 21.  
**PEREIRA**, inf. s. of L. at Calcutta, May 20.  
**RIDDELL**, Capt. T. 60th N.I. at Mussorie, May 23.  
**ROBINSON**, Julia, R. d. of the late John, at Calcutta, May 10.  
**RYDER**, Richard D. s. of Lieut. S. C. D. 14th N.I. at Mooltan, aged 1 year, May 19.  
**SACHITE**, C. J. wife of A. at Cossipore, aged 36, May 16.  
**SLADEN**, Lieut. R. C. H.M.'s 98th regt. at Fort William, May 20.  
**STOKES**, Lieut. S. W. S. art. at Arnee, May 21.  
**THOMPSON**, W. at Calcutta, aged 39, May 28.  
**TROUP**, wife of Lieut. col. C. 45th N.I. at Bareilly, aged 26, May 21.  
**WAKE**, Arthur W. s. of Lieut. col. 44th N.I. at Dinapore, aged 17, May 23.  
**WILSON**, F. J. d. of C. M. at Munglepore, aged 1, May 21.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**MAY 18.** Chandernagore, Gandalia, Pondicherry.—27. Steamer Sesostria, Niblett, from Maulmein.—29. Kate Hastings, Fifield, San Francisco and Singapore; City of Edinburgh, Brown, Glasgow; The Queen, Gray, Sydney; Nusser Musjeed, Fairweather, Mauritius; Mallard, Porteous, Port Phillip; Pantaloon, Bonnyman, Singapore; Erin, Box, Pinang; Arrow, Rogers, Singapore; Fateel Rozack, Andrew, Rangoon; Neptune's Cur, Forbes, New York and San Francisco; Alexander, Baxter, Melbourne; Matchless, Potter, San Francisco and Singapore; Geneva, Dodge, Sydney; America; Kier, Port Phillip.—30. Merlin, Barlace, Liverpool and Melbourne; Julia, Purchase, Bombay and Alleppey; Robt. Pulsford, Gibson, Liverpool; Albert Edward, Partridge, Liverpool; Persia, Roberts, Sydney.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fatty Sultan.—Mr. and Mrs. Adam, and family.  
 Per the Queen (May 20), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Caddy, and family.  
 Per Pantaloon (May 27), from SINGAPORE.—Mr. Wrafter.  
 Per Erin.—W. Grant, Esq. and Miss Braine.  
 Per Mallard.—Mr. Mackay.

## Per Neptune.—Mrs. Forbes.

Per steamer Sesostria (May 27), from Maulmein.—Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, Capt. Neville, Lieut. col. Fraser, Lieut. and Mrs. Heberden, and two children; Lieuts. Glubb, Moreland, and McKellar; Ens. Rutherford, Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Gregory, Mrs. Steven, and Capt. Lewis.  
 Per steamer Ganges.—A. Malet, Esq.

## DEPARTURES.

**MAY 12.** Aurora, Ryan, London.—14. Ranee, Campbell, Liverpool; Hebrides, Ferguson, St. Helena and London; Saladin, Myers, St. Helena and London; Cornubia, Ellison, Cape and London.—18. Loodianah, McDonnell, Liverpool; steamer Mauritius, Sceales, Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, St. Helena, and London; Joseph Manook, Mackenzie, Maulmain; Matinal, Bone, Algoa Bay.—17. Encas, Wright, Mauritius; steamer Pekin, Grainger, Penang, Singapore, and China; steamer Beattinck, Bouchier, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.—18. Royal Sovereign, La Croix, London; Augusta, Parrasso, Mauritius; Catherine Apar, Fowler, Mauritius; Emma Colvin, Nicholson, London; Sea Horse, Heron, Liverpool.—19. State of Main, Ford, London.—20. Alliance, Hyssop, London; Athelston, Hickman, Liverpool; steamer Chusan, Down, Singapore and China; steamer Fire Queen, Singapore and China.—21. Camillus, Southern Cross, Paine, Boston.—22. Lotus, Leckie, Boston; Medici, Delamore, Bourbon.—23. Laurie Estelle, Batard, Mauritius; Gem of the Queen, Crosby, Boston.—25. Anne Laing, Wright, Mauritius.—26. Linnet, Barth, Rangoon; Louis Cezard, Chatilain, Havre.—27. Hamilla Mitchell, Bradley, London; Thomas Brocklebank, Morrison, Liverpool; Martaban, Rodock, Liverpool; Ocean Pearl, Sears, Boston.—20. Atiet Rohoman, Sawyer, Mauritius.—31. Steamer Oriental, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Mauritius (May 16), to CAPE and LONDON. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Combes, Mrs. Combes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Sandys and two children, Rev. D. F. Wilson, Mrs. D. F. Wilson, Lieut. W. P. Connolly, Mrs. Parbury and infant, Mr. Hooper and infant, M. Richards, Esq. Dr. Murchison, Lieut. F. H. Smith, Rev. C. Bennett. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Mallet, and Mr. and Mrs. Mead. For POINT DE GALE.—Rev. J. S. Spencer.  
 Per steamer Oriental for MADRAS.—Capt. Young, Capt. Wapshare, Mrs. Wapshare and 2 children, Mr. T. H. Suter, and Mr. Tardival's child. For GALLE.—Mrs. Durnford. For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. F. Duncanson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Robertson. For Marseilles.—Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Perrett, and Mrs. Cohen and infant. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Sevestre and Mr. Weston.  
 Per steamer Oriental (May 31), to MADRAS and SUEZ. To POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Durnford. To BOMBAY.—Mr. E. F. Duncanson. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Robertson, Mr. E. Cohen and child, and Rev. J. Bozalla. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Perrett, Mr. Battaille's infant, and Mrs. Cohen and infant. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Sevestre, Mr. Weston, W. Barker, George Kenny, Joseph Vaughan, John Kennedy, J. J. Allan, W. J. Graham, H. Young, and T. Rangel. To MADRAS.—Mr. T. H. Suter, Capt. Young, Capt. Wapshare, Mrs. Wapshare, child and infant, Mr. P. Cotter, Lieut. Mackellar, Mr. Tardival's child, Mr. J. Lamond, and Mr. D'Arrachy.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 30, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 0 to 6 2	
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	0 8 .. 0 12	
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	0 6 .. 0 8	
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	Par. to 4 as. prem.	

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2425 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	7 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	225 12 .. 226 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	223 12 .. 224 4	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 6 .. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l.; to Liverpool, 7l. 15s. to 8l. 15s.

**IMPORTS.**—(Calcutta, May 30, 1854).—In imports a fair amount of business has been done. The market for British cotton goods has continued smooth, but the improvement which was expected some time ago has not yet taken place, though some descriptions, especially Grey Goods, have been in good favour with native dealers. Metals have given way a little, the market being better supplied and the holders not so firm as before.

## MADRAS. THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Lord Harris is earning for himself golden opinions on all sides, and promises to be no less popular with all classes than was Lord Elphinstone. His habits, though, are more active than those of that nobleman, for each morning, we understand, finds him on his horse at daylight, and he already has, perhaps, seen more of Madras, its environs, and public institutions, than some who have been residents for the last ten years. Sir Thomas Munro, on his arrival as governor in 1820, learning that the officers of certain departments were in the habit of attending office at extraordinarily late hours, made it his business to visit each department in turn; and great was the horror of some of the heads of offices at learning on arrival that the Governor had been there before them. Not a word of reproof was given; in fact, it was quite unnecessary, for the offending parties took good care to attend earlier in future. Lord Harris, too, goes about in the most unostentatious manner; indeed, the natives are astonished at his little regard for state, as they say that "he goes about like any other gentleman." We learn from the *Spectator* that his lordship paid "a flying visit to Ennore on Wednesday last, for the purpose of seeing the salt stores there, in company with the chief secretary to Government, and the superintendent of the salt department, and astonished the natives not a little, by coming down in a hack vehicle, and making his inspection from a top-boot on the lake."

Our contemporary wishes that his lordship had either gone down or returned by Cochrane's Canal, in order that he might have personally acquainted himself with the present deplorable state of its navigation; he would then have carried home some really practical knowledge of a great public want, which might have led to the early and thorough relief of it. Three or four hours' experience of either ploughing through the mud, or sticking fast in it—which are, for the most part, the alternatives offered to those who essay the passage—could not but have brought home a conviction that he will never derive equally from newspaper articles or engineer reports.

From what we hear, however, Lord Harris is sufficiently well disposed to cause improvement in the state of the navigation of Cochrane's Canal without any such personal annoyance, and as his lordship has the power at once to set about the work, which has been already sanctioned by the Court of Directors, we are very sure that he will do so with promptitude.—*United Service Gazette*, May 23.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24th arrived at Madras May 27, en route to Calcutta, per *Bombay*. The London Mail of May 8 arrived at Madras June 9, en route to Calcutta, per *Hindustan*. The subsequent Mail of June 8 left Aden for Madras on June 26.

THE TELEGRAPH between Madras and Bangalore is complete.

THE BALL GIVEN BY THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The *Spectator* observes:—"The ball at the banquetting-hall in celebration of her Majesty's birthday went off with unusual éclat. The front of the building was tastefully illuminated, and the arrangements for the amusement of the evening gave general satisfaction to a very crowded party. Dancing commenced at about half-past nine o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit, allowing for a brief interval spent at the supper-table, till two, notwithstanding that the sea-breeze was exchanged for a sharp land wind. In our monotonous life at Madras novelty becomes attractive, and it was presented on Wednesday under three features: the first, that the ball was on the Queen's birthday, next that it was the first of a new governor's giving, and then that H. H. the Nabob again attended such an entertainment. But what attracted most attention in the proceedings of the evening was a very felicitous speech from Lord Harris, in introducing the toast of her Majesty's health, replete with happy sentiments appropriate to the occasion, in respect both of its object and of his lordship's first so meeting the society of the place. It left a pleasing impression on all who heard it.—*Spectator*.

THE Government of Madras has appointed Major-Gen. Sewell to be *ad interim* commander-in-chief of that presidency. The necessity for this step had been produced by the sudden death of General Staveley.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns announced the arrival in cantonment yesterday morning of Major-Gen. Sewell, c.s. provisional commander-in-chief.—*Bangalore Herald*, May 30.

BREAKING DOWN OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Spectator* remarks:—"From the style of the electric telegraph notification which appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 23rd May, and which appeared in the last *Herald*, our readers would scarcely understand that the message from the deputy-superintendent, informing the governor of the completion of the line from Madras to Bangalore, had been sent from this station. Such was the case, however. During the storm of wind and rain which passed over the country on Wednesday night, two of the stone pillars, about eighteen miles from Bangalore, fell, one of them breaking the wire in its fall. This accident would prevent any communication along the line up to Saturday, and we have not heard if any message were despatched or received yesterday.

PUBLIC MOVEMENTS OF LORD HARRIS.—Lord Harris is unobtrusively exploring for himself the state of Madras and its nuisances, to the astonishment no doubt of many, upon whom, for the first time, the thought that such is a governor's duty, has dawned.

LORD HARRIS has visited the Commissariat-office without previous notice of his coming, walking through and inspecting the various branches of it; and we doubt not that he found everything in order to his satisfaction, since there is no department better conducted in the presidency.

TRANQUEBAR CANAL.—We have received intelligence of the opening of the Tranquebar canal, by the assistant collector, Mr. Innes, and the engineer, Major Lawford, on the 24th of May, after a short inauguration service by the Rev. Chaplain Taylor.

PUBLIC RECORDS.—The *Madras Athenæum* announces that the local government has commenced the publication of its records. The first number was issued the day after the departure of Sir Henry Pottinger, and contains Major F. Cotton's report on the Godavery.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—It is reported that Mr. Smalley, the secretary of the Madras Railway, has tendered his resignation. The progress of the railway is most disheartening, owing to causes of every form. They are thus enumerated by the *Athenæum*:—"There is no machinery, no sleepers—save those of local manufacture, the managers do not pull well together, the coolies are reckless, the soil treacherous, the bridges unworthy of confidence, and nothing in short appertaining to the concern of a satisfactory character, save the guarantee of a dividend under any circumstances. The shareholders have no cause to complain, but the good people of India who furnish the 4½ per cent. may conceive themselves entitled to demand explanation."

CALICUT.—From a correspondent at Calicut we (*Athenæum*) learn, that although lightning and thunder are of constant occurrence, and the clouds gather in dense masses, no rain of any consequence has fallen, and the heat is said to be intense. He gives a lengthened account of the sad neglect of sanitary measures, and of the apathetic indifference of the powers that be, to the intolerable nuisances which abound in the settlement. From the *Bangalore Herald* we learn that cholera still continues its ravages in the bazaars there, and, what is a matter of surprise (!), is almost confined to the Mussulman population. It also reports the decrease of the disease throughout the Mysore territory.

A DIFFERENCE has occurred in the Madras council as to the filling up of the vacant seat at the Board of Revenue. The Hon. Mr. Elliott wished to put in Mr. A. Robertson, collector of Vizagapatam, who sat at the board years ago; the Hon. Mr. Thomas was in favour of his own brother, the collector of Coimbatore; while Sir H. C. Montgomery was an advocate for the interests of Mr. Maltby, the collector of South Arcot. Lord Harris has decided that for the present the post shall be filled temporarily by Mr. W. H. Bayley, the secretary,—an indication that the new governor will probably judge for himself.—The *Spectator* has an article upon the subject of the pending vacancy in the Madras Council, in which it is declared that the Governor cannot legally appoint any other than Sir Vansittart Stonehouse to fill the temporary post. Our contemporary says:—"There is here a provisionally appointed civil servant, whose nomination has never been revoked, and he alone can lawfully be called into council, when an opening takes place. While Mr. Elliott retains his seat, the question lies dormant; but it must be raised, and dealt with, in the event of his vacation. About the law of the case, we feel no doubt whatever. Lord Harris has no option, and the Court of Directors can only keep out Sir Vansittart Stonehouse by formally superseding him, which were an act of injustice which they will hardly perpetrate." There can be no question about the decisive way in which the question is settled by our good brother; but we beg to assure him that he is quite mistaken in his "law." The very point was mooted whilst Mr. Lewin remained in the presidency, and the Court of Directors, in answer to the reference made to them, said, that whilst a suspension remained unrevoked, it was, to all intents and purposes, a positive shelving of the civil servant suspended. Sir Vansittart cannot be nominated, even if the Governor wished to do an unwise thing; and in this case there are none who will deplore the operation of the rule that restrains him.—*Athenæum*.

HYDERABAD still continues to be the theatre of scenes and disturbances. Salar Jung, the young premier, seems to be adopting vigorous measures to reduce the country into a state of law and order. About 1,900 Arabs, including late dismissals of about 400 men, have been dismissed, and forty lakhs of mortgaged revenue redeemed through his exertions. Other reductions, by curtailing salaries of troops and reducing their numbers, as in the instances of four Patan jemadars, have been besides made, to the amount of five or six lakhs of rupees annually. This is not bad working, and, considering his means and opportunities, very creditable to the minister. A steady persistence in this course may put the government right at last, but it will be some time before good order and a well-regulated government are attained. When Arabs are dismissed the service, the Arab jemadars systematically make room for them in their own bands, by dismissing the Mowullids and Deccannees serving in them. These jemadars have changed their system of letting out their Arabs to individuals, and recent applications on this account have been refused. There appears to be a good intention in all this; but it will certainly evaporate. It is

absurd to expect that a powerful military body, acting independently of control, will long maintain order, or decline their opportunities of serving themselves. They are the general creditors, and they will seek to do themselves justice, which they will provide for themselves as men ordinarily do who are judges in their own cases.

**MILITARY ON-DUTY.**—The Madras papers mention Lieut.-Colonel Anstruther, C.B., as likely to be appointed superintendent of the gunpowder manufactory of that presidency, in succession to Capt. Lavie, gone to England.—Two detachments of recruits for the Hon. Company's service arrived, on the ships *Malabar* and *Lesmoyne*; the former on the 25th May, consisting of 1 sapper, 14 artillery, and 123 infantry, under the command of Major Congdon, of the 2nd regt. N.I.; and the latter, on the 26th May, consisting of 20 artillery, and 114 infantry, under the command of Capt. St. Aubyn, 10th regt. N.I. The artillery were marched to the Mount, and the infantry to Poonamallee, there being no barrack accommodation for them at the Mount.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY DOWBIGGIN.

*Head Quarters, Ootacamund, April 21, 1854.*—At an European general court-martial held at Kamptee, on Monday, April 3, 1854, Lieut. W. H. Dowbiggin, of the 6th L.C. was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.:—

*First.*—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and military discipline, in having at Kamptee, on Feb. 12, 1854, stated to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. M. MacGregor, who had proceeded to his (Lieut. Dowbiggin's) quarters for the purpose of placing him in arrest, by order of Maj. John Byng, commanding the 6th L.C. "I am sorry for Byng; pray give my compliments to the major, and tell him I shall now bring up everything that has occurred in the regiment regarding myself since I rejoined," or words to that effect—thereby speaking contemptuously and disrespectfully of his commanding officer, the said Maj. Byng, and insinuating that he (Lieut. Dowbiggin) could bring up things that had occurred in the regiment that would be prejudicial to Maj. Byng's character as his commanding officer.

*Second.*—For scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same time and place falsely stated to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. M. MacGregor, who was then and there at his (Lieut. Dowbiggin's) quarters, as set forth in the first charge, "I gave the major the option of cancelling the regimental order regarding myself," alluding to the following order, which appeared in regimental orders on Feb. 1, 1854, which was as follows:—

"The commanding officer regrets to observe, that Lieut. Dowbiggin failed to make the usual report to the senior officer at stables yesterday evening, when ample time was afforded him for doing so, such conduct being not only disrespectful, but in direct disobedience of regimental orders. The commanding officer also regrets to be obliged to record in regimental orders his disapproval of Lieut. Dowbiggin's general conduct and deviations from prescribed forms and rules, and trusts that this will be a warning to him; for should there be a recurrence of such conduct, the commanding officer will be obliged to take the most serious measures, as friendly warnings have had no avail." Such statement being false and unfounded.

*Finding.*—Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Kamptee, on Feb. 12, 1854, stated to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. MacGregor, who had proceeded to his (Lieut. Dowbiggin's) quarters for the purpose of placing him in arrest by order of Major J. Byng, commanding 6th L.C. "I am sorry for Byng; pray give my compliments to the major, and tell him I shall now bring up everything that has occurred in the regiment regarding myself since I rejoined," or words to that effect, thereby speaking contemptuously and disrespectfully of his commanding officer, the said Major John Byng; but the Court acquits the prisoner of the remainder of the charge.

Not guilty of the second charge.

*Sentence.*—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of three calendar months.

Kamptee, 6th April, 1854.

Approved: Although the language addressed to Lieut. MacGregor by Lieut. Dowbiggin, on the occasion of his being put in arrest, was highly objectionable, Maj. Byng gave a wider meaning to it than the mere words themselves implied; but having imputed falsehood to Lieut. Dowbiggin in the matter, no alternative was left but to submit that officer's conduct to the ordeal of a court-martial.

The Court by which he was tried has released him of this serious imputation, and in that result the Major-General fully concurs.

Lieut. Dowbiggin having been acquitted of the more serious parts of the charges, the Major-General will refrain from giving effect to the sentence, in the hope that Lieut. Dowbiggin will for the future be more guarded in his language when speaking of his superior officers.

(Signed) WM. SEWELL, Major-General,  
Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 20th April, 1854.

Lieut. Dowbiggin will be released from arrest and return to his duty.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COFLESTON, F. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Honore.  
ELIOTT, D. to be memb. for pres. of Madras of legislative council of India.  
FISHER, W. to be a sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara.  
FRERE, H. civ. and sess. judge zillah of Tellicherry, res. ch. of court, May 20.  
HALL, A. to be coll. and mag. of s. div. of Arcot.  
HUDDLESTON, W. to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, May 30.  
MASTER, C. G. admitted to the service, arrived at Madras Mar. 31.  
PRENDERGAST, Thos. to be coll. mag. and agt. to gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, May 30.  
PURVIS, A. to be coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, May 30.  
RATLIFF, J. to be add. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara, but to continue to act as mag. of Nellore.  
ROBINSON, J. D. to act as sub-judge of zillah of Mangalore.  
SANDEMAN, A. S. to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, June 2.  
SMOLLETT, P. B. to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput dur. abs. of Cochrane.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
LEWIN, R. C. 2 months.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POSNETT, Rev. R. 1 mo.'s leave.  
KILVERT, Rev. E. 2 months.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOULDERSON, Capt. W. L. 25th N.I. perm. to resign app. of fort adj. Trichinopoly, fr. date of rejoining his reg.  
BUDD, Lieut. col. M. to be brev. col. fr. May 7.  
CAMPBELL, Cornet A. H. E. fr. doing duty 1st L.C. to do duty with 2nd L.C. to join via Bombay.  
CAULFIELD, Capt. J. late promotion, posted to 2nd batt. art.  
CHURCH, Ens. T. R. 12th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for general staff, to receive moonshee allowance.  
CLERK, Corn. C. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 23, v. Russell, prom.  
CONGDON, Maj. J. H. B. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, May 15.  
DIGHTON, Lieut. J. H. 30th N.I. to be adj.  
ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to do duty permanently with sappers and miners, May 13.  
FAREWELL, Lieut. W. T. F. 3rd Eur. reg. passed exam. in Telooogo, to receive moonshee allowance.  
FORD, Capt. 12th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. engr. v. Goddard, May 30.  
GARDNER, Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. to act as asst. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Nicholls, May 26.  
GILBERTSON, Lieut. C. F. 3rd Eur. regt. relieved fr. doing duty with Eur. inf. depot, perm. to join head qrs. of his corps at Bellary.  
GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. engrs. to be 1st asst. civil engr. v. Humphreys, May 30.  
GRANT, Capt. C. D. asst. comm. in Pegu, assu. ch. of dist. of Sarawak.  
GUNNING, Ens. J. C. to do duty with 12th N.I. to join.  
HANKIN, Lieut. F. G. 15th N.I. to do duty with the sappers and miners, May 22.  
HICKS, Ens. F. J. 3rd L.I. to do duty with 44th N.I. to join under orders from the adjt.-gen. of the army, May 30.  
HILL, Brig. W. com. Gwalior contingent, rec. ch. of Gwalior poli. agency fr. Maj. Malcolm.  
HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. to be adj.  
LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Tamil, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.  
O'DELL, Lieut. W. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty, arr. at Calcutta May 15.  
PHILLIPS, Ens. G. H. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, v. Surtees, dec.  
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. comdt. of art. united Malwa contingent, ass. ch. of duties.  
RATHERDON, Capt. A. 28th N.I. is perm. to join his corps, *via* Bombay.  
RUSSELL, Lieut. G. W. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. May 23, v. Mackenzie, ret.  
SCOTT, Capt. J. D. late prom. posted to 2nd batt. art. May 22.  
SCOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. engrs. att. to sappers and miners, services pl. at disp. of Gov. of India, foreign dept. for employ in surveying the line of road from Rangoon to Prome.  
ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. to proc. to Poonamallee, and do duty with detach. of recruits at that station, May 26.  
SWETE, sen. 2nd Lieut. J. B. to be first lieut. fr. May 24, v. Phillips, dec.  
TAPP, Capt. J. H. 23rd L.I. rettd. to duty, arrived at Calcutta.  
THOMSON, 2nd Lieut. H. G. fr. 5th to 1st batt. art. May 22.  
TRIFE, Capt. L. 12th N.I. rettd. to duty May 31.  
TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for duty with his regt. in Pegue, May 23.  
WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. to act as dept. asst. comm. gen. dur. emp. of Gardner on other duty, May 26.  
WAY, Ens. T. H. 35th N.I. to do duty with the sap. and miners.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## INFANTRY.

GUNNING, J. C. May 31.  
HICKS, F. J. May 25.  
NICHOLSON, J. S. May 31.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARCLAY, Lieut. J. S. 39th N.I. fr. June 1 to Aug. 31, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, old reg.  
BURN, Lieut. and act. adjt. R. C. 53rd N.I. 2 mo. to Rangoon.  
CLERK, Lieut. C. 2nd L.C. to Nov. 15.  
COODE, Capt. J. P. 35th N.I. leave canc.  
CORBETT, Ens. R. J. 38th N.I. 3 days, fr. May 1, in ext. to enable him to join.  
ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. M. jun. asst. to Mysore commission, 3 weeks, to Madras.  
FOORD, Lieut. col. H. S. art. in ext. fr. May 31 to July 31, to St. Thomas's Mount and Madras.  
HAWKINS, Lieut. W. K. 40th N.I. perm. to return to Europe on furl. for 1 yr. without pay, old reg.  
HILL, Lieut. engs. 4 mo. prep. to Europe.  
LAVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd L.I. in ext. to Dec. 1, to Madras, on m.c.  
MACNEIL, Maj. gen. R. 30 days, fr. May 31, to Bangalore.  
MUSGROVE, Lieut. col. J. F. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Madras, Eastern Coast, and Bangalore, on m.c.  
NOTT, Capt. H. 19th N.I. fr. April 11 to Oct. 31, to Madras and Bangalore, on m.c.  
OGILVY, Ens. D. S. 26th N.I. 9 mo. to Europe, ceasing to draw pay fr. date of embarking.  
PRESCOTT, Brev. col. W. 4th N.I. leave canc. fr. date of his joining his appt. at Trichinopoly.  
SHUBRICK, Maj. R. 5th N.I. reported fit for duty; unexpired portion of leave is canc.  
SMART, Capt. G. 21st N.I. leave canc. fr. date of his joining the 43rd N.I.  
SMITH, Capt. J. 134th N.I. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old reg.  
SUTRES, Lieut. A. S. 41st N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. fr. Calcutta, old reg.  
TEMPLE, Capt. J. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 30, to Madras.  
TRIST, Capt. J. H. G. 2nd N.V.B. leave canc.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BALFOUR, Surg. E. G. to be Pers. and Hindoostanee interp. to Govt.  
CHOLMELEY, Assist. surg. H. M.D. 1st Madras fus. to med. ch. of the detach. of 25th N.I. at Madras, and to accompany it to Burmah.  
SUTLEFF, Assist. surg. R. R. ref. to duty.  
VAN SOMEREN, Assist. surg. W. J. to be civ. surg. of Coimbatore, v. Porteus, prom.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORSTER, Surg. J. to March 20, in ext.  
LESLIE, Assist. surg. W. A. 1 mo. in ext. to remain on the Neilgherries.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BRETT, wife of Maj. J. T. 4th L.C. d. at Ootacamund, May 16.  
CARR, wife of Dr. J. K. H.M.'s 25th, s. at Poonamallee, May 31.  
DALLAS, wife of Maj. A. R. 1st N.I. s. at Ramandroog, May 5.  
GERBARD, wife of Capt. J. Eur. vet. d. at Ootacamund, May 17.  
GORDON, wife of Capt. R. 32nd N.I. s. at Kamptee, May 3.  
LAWRENCE, wife of John, s. at Bellary, May 16.  
M'HEUTCHIN, wife of Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. s. at Mercara, May 24.  
PRIOR, wife of Lieut. G. B. art. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, May 31.  
RATLEFF, wife of J. c.s. d. at Nellore, May 18.  
SERLE, wife of W. A. s. at Madras, May 25.  
STANSFIELD, wife of Lieut. W. 51st N.I. s. at Vellore, May 29.  
YALDWYN, wife of Brig. s. at Bellary, May 31.

## MARRIAGES.

BUCK, Lieut. L. W. 38th N.I. to Harriet J. d. of Maj. D. Archer, at Waltair, May 19.  
KEMPSTER, Capt. F. 6th N.I. to Maria E. d. of G. Jephson, at Ootacamund, May 27.  
SLOAN, W. to Laurie C. d. of A. Vanderputt, at Itchapoor, May 22.  
WATTS, Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. to Alice Louisa, d. of Maj. Byng, 6th L.C. at Ootacamund.

## DEATHS.

BARTLEMAN, J. J. wife of J. L. at Salem, May 30.  
BRENNER, wife of Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. at Kamptee, aged 22, May 21.  
BYAM, Lieut. W. T. 7th L.C. at Sangor, May 6.  
COCKBURN, Robt. at Suez, June 3.  
DALY, Charlotte S. wife of A. P. at Secunderabad, aged 18, May 25.  
DRAPER, H. Ellen, d. of W. at General Hospital, June 1.

FORBES, Robt. at Cuddalore, May 19.

FRANCIS, Emma M. inf. d. of Capt. engineers, at Jackattallah, May 27.

MITCHELL, R. H. s. of S. at Madras, aged 18, May 9.

NEWMAN, E. Lucy E. d. of James, near Cuddapah, aged 1, May 21.

ONSLow, 2nd Lieut. G. W. art. at Cape Town, March 8.

ONSLow, Lydia E. d. of Maj. W. C. at sea, on board the *Bengal*, May 8.

PHILIPPS, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. at Streepermatoor, May 24.

SPENCER, Rev. J. S. at sea, on board the str. *Mauritius*, May 15.

STONEHEWER, S. C. s. of R. W. at Arcot, aged 7, May 28.

SURTERS, Lieut. A. S. 41st N.I. at sea, on board the str. *Mauritius*, May 17.

WEDDERBURN, James A. c.s. s. of the late John and the Lady Helou, at Chingleput, May 20.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MAY 20. Screw steamer *Mauritius*, Seales, Calcutta Sandheads.—22. Alex. John Kerr, Dickson, Calcutta Sandheads.—23. Anna Maria, Anwyl, Adelaide, South Australia.—24. Sea Snake, Gilbert, Port Adelaide; Atalanta, Gibson, Munsoorcottah; Gloriana, Toynbee, Kingston, Jamaica, and Table Bay; Shanghai, Ganton, Port Louis; Heatherbell, Ellis, Mauritius.—25. Malabar, Noaks, London.—26. Leamoyne, King, London Downs.—27. Caroline, Charlton, London.—28. Urgent, Stooke, Aden.—29. Cambodia, Comyn, Port Phillip; Mirzapore, Parker, Port Phillip; Constantine, Rogers, Wellington, New Zealand.—31. Screw steamer Bombay, Paterson, Suez, Aden, and Galle; Amelia, Millard, Mauritius; Benjamin Buck Greene, Gammon, Mauritius; Pekin, Whitley, Mauritius.—JUNE 1. Melaine, Bird, Port Louis.—2. Queen of the Wave, Stook, London; Durnstone, Newton, Adelaide.—8. Steamer Oriental, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer *Mauritius* (May 20), from CALCUTTA and SANDHEADS.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Fell, and Mr. E. A. Mottet. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Coombs, Mrs. Coombs, and infant; Mr. Sandys, c.s. Mrs. Sandys, and 2 children; Rev. D. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. W. P. Connolly, Mrs. Parbury and infant, Mrs. Hooper and infant, Mr. Richards, Dr. Munchion, Lieut. F. H. Smith.

Per Alexander John Kerr (May 22), from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Stavers, Mr. Ramsbottom.

Per Atalanta (May 24), from MUNSOORCOTTAH.—Asst. surg. W. H. Bouterflower.

Per Shanghai (May 24), from PORT LOUIS.—Mr. John Gay.

Per Malabar (May 25), from LONDON.—Maj. Congdon, Lieut. Rolleston, Dr. Sutcliffe, m.d.; Capt. Frye and child, Mr. Hicks, Lala Meer, Mesdames Noaks, Frye, Rolleston, Houghton, Tod, Tranter, and Buller; Misses G. Davies and H. Davies.

Per Leamoyne (May 26), from LONDON DOWNS.—Capt. and Mrs. Aabyn, Mr. C. Noaks, Lieut. Hurst, Dr. Morgan.

Per Cambodia (May 29), from PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Comyn and child.

Per Samarang (May 30), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. McDonald, Miss Morris, Mr. R. H. James, Mr. C. Black.

Per Constantine (May 30), from WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—Mrs. Rogers and Dr. Hurst.

Per screw steamer Bombay (May 31), from SUKZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SUKZ to MALTA.—Paymaster and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Riera, Asst. surg. Langham, Cassell, and Miller, Depy. asst. comy. gen. Webb, Col. Allan, Mr. L'Amey, Capt. Sunk and Morris, Asst. comy. gen. Edwards, Asst. comy. Routh, Depy. comy. Hawkins, Depy. comy. Foulblanque, Mrs. Foulblanque, infant, and servant, Col. Maule, Lord William Paulet, Gen. Airy and Maj. Airy. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rhenius and child, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. J. H. Fenwick, Captains Tripe and Diabrome, Lieut. Gough, Mr. J. B. Pharoah, Mr. Masters, Mr. Gunning, Mr. Nicholson, and George Leven. From MARSAILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. A. Claperton. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. Walker. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Messrs. Brown, L. Thompson, J. Morris, and J. Keysley. From SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Captain and Mrs. Fearon, Capt. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Hankin, Mrs. Moyle, Mrs. Manger and infant, Mr. Baumbach, Dr. Ward, William Rutherford, Ed. Mark, J. Moore, Thomas Young, J. Head, Mr. Mayer, P. Tickle, A. Villeneuve. From MARSAILLES to ADEN.—Mr. Steven.

From SUKZ to ADEN.—Mr. Honiberger and servant, and Mr. Frere and servant. From SOUTHAMPTON to CYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Portman and servant, Miss Cohen, and Mr. Robertson. From MARSAILLES to CYLON.

Mr. M. C. Leurin. From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Ramsom, and John Harris. From GIBRALTAR to SINGAPORE.—Don Francisco Lameyer. From MARSAILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. A. Pringiers. From SUKZ to SINGAPORE.—W. V. Burries. From SOUTHAMPTON to HONG-KONG.—Mr. Andrews and Mr. O. Simpson. From MALTA to HONG-KONG.—Lieut. Bruce, R.N. From SUKZ to HONG-KONG.

—Mr. O. Schmeltzen. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Palin, Miss Norton, Mr. D. McGill, Mr. Patton, Mr. Repton, Mr. R. Drabble, Mr. Stephenson, Dr. Furnell, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and Richard Hodge. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Young, M. Mahomed and N. Nusha. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Morgan, M. Toussaint, Mr. Stork, Mr. Sterling, and L. Vanderbaten.

Per Benjamin Buck Greene (May 31), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Goubert.

Per Queen of the Wave (June 2), from LONDON.—Mrs. Phillips.

Per steamer Oriental (June 6), for MADRAS.—Capt. Young, Capt. Wapshare, Mrs. Wapshare and 2 children; Mr. T. H. Suter, and Mr. Tardival's child.

## DEPARTURES.

—MAY 20.—Per screw steamer *Mauritius*, Seales, Galle, Mauritius, Cape.

and London.—21. Genegal, Reed, Bimlipatam and London; Thomas Lowry, Dobson, Tranquebar; John Brightman, Graham, Ennore.—22. Teazor, Castor, Rangoon and Moulmein.—23. Gloriana, Toynbee, Calcutta.

—27. Shanghai, Ganton, Calcutta; Heatherbell, Ellis, Calcutta.—28. Jona, Middleton, Calcutta.—30. Mirzapore, Parker, Calcutta; Atalanta, Saudal, Rangoon.—31. Screw steamer Bombay, Paterson, Calcutta.

JUNE 1. Pekin, Whitley, Calcutta; Helen Wallace, Major, Calcutta; Benjamin Buck Greene, Gammon, Calcutta; Cambodia, Comyn, Calcutta; Constantine, Rogers, Calcutta.—3. Samarang, McDonald, Calcutta; Urgent, Stooke, Calcutta.—7. Steamer Oriental, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Mauritius (May 20), to GALLE, MAURITIUS, CAPE, and LONDON.—From MADRAS to the CAPE.—Capt. W. Fulton. To LONDON.—Lieut. Humphries, J. D. Hay Hill, Esq. 12th lancers; Maj. Reed, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Mrs. Reed; Capt. A. C. Phillips, 44th N.I.; Mr. Franklin; Capt. Cafe, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Mrs. Cafe; Lieut. Sheaffe, H.M.'s 51st regt.; Master Butler, Capt. Cafe's child and infant, Miss Wilkinson, Capt. R. Benson, 10th N.I. and infant; Lieut. S. W. Peile, 40th N.I.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen and 2 children, Lieut. C. G. H. Cooke, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. Knight, H.M.'s 94th regt.; 2 children of Dr. Van Feytonges, and Ens. D. S. Ogilvy.

Per screw steamer Bombay (May 31), to CALCUTTA.—Ens. C. H. Maude, Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, Mrs. Chesney, and Mr. J. Brown.

Per Samarang (June 3).—Capt. W. McDonald.

Per steamer Oriental (June 7), to SURZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. L. H. Isaac, Capt. D. G. A. Darroch, Maj. G. Singleton, and Capt. E. B. Cooke. To MALTA.—Lieut. Lord E. H. B. Cecil. To BOMBAY.—Capt. A. Ritherdon, Cornet A. H. E. Campbell. From MADRAS to ADEN.—Asst. Apoth. W. H. Yarde.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 6, 1854.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
On 4 per cent. do. Sicca and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "  
Investments ..... Rs. 40,45,190 15 4 "  
Circulation and Deposits ..... 47,73,608 9 7  
Specie in the Bank ..... 36,05,385 14 7

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 } 3½ to 4 dis.  
4 per cent. .. 1832-33 } 1 to 1½ dis.  
                                  1835-36 } ½ to 1 dis.  
                                  1843 } ½ to 1 dis.  
5 per cent. transferable } 5 to 5½ prem.  
book debt .. .. }  
Tanjore Bonds .. .. } ½ to ¾ dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares .. 13 to 13½ prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-4 each  
Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.  
Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disct.  
                                  Sell, par.  
Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disct.  
                                  Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## CANAL IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(From the *Bombay Times*, May 30.)

The gods help those who help themselves; and we rejoice to observe our Indian reformers, after having failed, chiefly through want of support from India, to obtain an improvement of the government, have resolved themselves to endeavour to improve the country. Our readers may have observed notices from time to time of a joint-stock company now being organized in London, for the purpose of cutting canals of irrigation in India, the first of these having, we believe, appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Times* some sixteen months ago. The matter seems now in such a state of maturation that we are disappointed at not having received prospectuses by the mail just arrived, or seen the names of

local agents or office-bearers for the sale of stock advertised. The company proposes to commence its operations in Scinde, where, to the eastward of the Indus and around Hyderabad, there are two millions of acres of eminently fertile land within the reach of the river, and capable of being made beyond conception productive, by the application of a sufficient abundance of fresh water. The value of a watering of 500 cubic yards per acre, equal to a sheet of about four inches, is estimated by Government at one rupee, but the best authorities consider this infinitely too low.

Taking it as it stands as the basis of our estimate, a million of acres selected from the best at command will yield 100,000l. of water-rent alone annually. Colonel Scott states in his report that the natives believe that a canal from Roree would realize six lacs of rupees, and he himself appears to assent to the soundness of this view. He informs us, moreover, that canal excavation can be performed in Scinde for Rs. 40 per 1,000 cubic yards. Now, if we assume the projected canal to be 200 miles in length, ninety feet across, and nine in depth, or a section of ninety square yards, the contents of a mile will be under 160,000 cubic yards, or 640l. per mile, or 128,000l. for the whole length. As the work must be performed by imported labourers, we shall allow double the charge, or 256,000l. Making the most liberal allowance for an expensive head, and sluices for apertures of discharge every half-mile all along the line, for a couple of strong dredging-machines, and every other appurtenance, the total cost will certainly fall very greatly under 400,000l., leaving 100,000l. of the half-million capital proposed to be raised for incidental charges. Flowing at the rate of about a mile an hour, the canal would water above 7,000 acres per day, or above 2,000,000 acres annually. But we have purposely doubled all our charges, while we halved the income for the sake of safety. Water-rent at one rupee an acre for a single watering over a million of acres would afford ten lacs of rupees, or 100,000l. per year of gross returns; and if we take four lacs, or 40,000l., that is, nearly double the Government allowance for the charge of maintenance, we shall still have close on 12 per cent. to divide amongst the shareholders.

Nor let the latter imagine these sums are at all incredible, these are not one farthing higher than Government with their tardy progress and expensive arrangements have, according to their own showing, invariably realized. Such has been the want of confidence created by mismanagement in India, that it is doubtful if the English capitalist will be induced, even on terms so magnificent as these, to come forward, and to meet the difficulty. A guarantee of five per cent. will be obtained from the Court of Directors. To cover the risks of the Court, however, the guarantee will only be asked for our regions, where their own engineers estimate a return of at least seven per cent.; so that the guarantee itself will, in point of fact, never be drawn upon. It is very true that the profits of the company would to a certain extent have accrued to Government, if Government for themselves had been persuaded to undertake the work; but although they have begun to bestir themselves at length, they will realize more by the improvement of the land revenue which the active operations of the company will immediately secure them, than they would under their own sleepy system realize of land and water revenue both put together. Besides, the government of India consists of three separate and independent bodies, perpetually thwarting each other. The Court of Directors sanctioned the Ganges Canal in 1839, and fifteen years elapsed before it was opened. Lord Ellenborough stopped the whole of the works during the second Afghan war, and similar stoppages in any peace improvement may occur at any time in India. The famine of 1837 cost the Madras Government a couple of millions sterling; yet though famines have been known to be of decennial occurrence, and one is now considerably over-due, scarcely anything has been done to remedy or prevent mischiefs equally formidable—mischiefs, the return of which a canal company would in three years' time prevent for ever. Large as seems the guarantee, it cannot on the present occasion be refused, unless the Government are prepared to meet the reproach and the burst of indignation which must follow it, that they will neither improve India themselves nor suffer others to improve it.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24 arrived at Bombay May 25 (per *Queen*).

TROOPS TO EGYPT.—A column of Bombay troops, 4,000 strong, is talked of as likely to be sent to Egypt.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT BOMBAY are to be forthwith strengthened.

MR. PRICE of the civil service has been placed out of employ for having taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

THE head-quarters of the army will be removed to Poona on the 12th June.



\* COLONEL OUTRAM, under a salute of thirteen guns, arrived at the presidency, from Baroda, the 3rd inst., and is residing at the Byculla Club. The gallant officer takes his departure for Aden by the steamer which leaves to-day.—*Telegraph and Courier*, June 7.

**BOMBAY RAILWAY.**—The Bombay journals announce the opening of the railway from Tanna to Callian. The total length of railway, now open in Bombay, is therefore forty-two miles. The opening was celebrated as before, with the usual ceremony, about two hundred guests, among whom was Lord Elphinstone, sitting down to dinner at the terminus. The speeches were of the most ordinary description, but the consulting engineer declared, that no decision had as yet been made as to the route by which to ascend the Ghauts.

**TIGER HUNTING.**—Captain Raitt of the 16th N.I., during his period of service, has assisted in killing about one hundred and fifty tigers.

**THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY** proceeds to the Deccan about the end of May, and will remain during June and July at Da-poorie, near Poona. He proposes to make a *bond-fide* tour of inspection above the Ghauts and to Ahmednuggur, in August and September, returning to the presidency in October.

**OPERATION OF THE PRESENT LAW OF APPEAL.**—The *Bombay Times* gives the following instance of the operation of our present law of appeal. It is a *bona-fide* case, which was finally decided in 1853. "No. 2,984 tried before Moonsiff, appealed before the zillah judge, who confirmed the Moonsiff's decree,—reheard on appeal before a single judge in the Sudder,—referred him to a full Court,—again reheard by the said full Court,—referred back to the court of original jurisdiction for retrial, retried accordingly, and re-appealed before the zillah judge, ending in a special appeal again to the Sudder, which, in this instance, affirmed the second decision of the lower court!" Can there be any doubt that the abolition of all process whatever, a positive denial of justice, would be more just than such protracted litigation? It is worse than the English Court of Chancery. There, the suitor at least knows where his case is. Here, the plaintiff is bandied about from court to court, sometimes 300 miles apart.

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS BINGLY COMYN, 15TH N.I.

**Head Quarters, Mahableswhur, May 12, 1854.**—At a European general court martial, assembled at Bombay, on Thursday, April 27, 1854, and of which Lieut.-Col. W. Parlbey, H.M.'s 10th royal hussars is president, Lieut. L. B. Comyn, 15th N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz:—

**Charge.**—For having at Bombay, on or about March 15, 1854, behaved in a scandalous infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having wilfully and knowingly given false testimony on oath before a court martial, on the trial of Lieut.-Col. Gidley, 22nd N.I.

The following extract from the proceedings of the court martial exhibits the examination of Lieut. Comyn, in which his false testimony appears, viz:—

Q. Do you remember an interview at which you, Ens. Wainright, and the Rev. Mr. Watson were present when the occurrence at Col. Gidley's quarters, on the occasion that Ens. Loft was said to be drunk on duty, formed the subject of conversation, and when on reply to a remark from Mr. Watson, that a deviation from the truth in any account you might be called upon to give of those occurrences would be inconsistent with your character as a gentleman, an officer, and a christian, you replied, that rather than give evidence against Col. Gidley, you would resign the service, or words to that effect.

A. Nothing of that kind transpired to the best of my recollection.

Q. Will you state positively that you did not tell Ens. Wainright, that Ens. Loft was so drunk at Col. Gidley's, on the occasion referred to, that you asked and obtained the colonel's permission to take his duty for him, and that you never in your reply to Mr. Watson's remark made use of the expression quoted in the last question, or words to the same effect?

A. I will positively state that I did not do one or the other.

Q. A verbal statement of yours to the contrary, as regards both the points embraced in the last question put to you has been brought to my notice, and you have now an opportunity, if you wish it, of explaining the contradiction, have you any explanation to offer?

A. I state that the verbal statement you have received is incorrect, and I have no recollection of having told Ensign Wainright anything further than what I deposed to the other day before

this court-martial, or any one else. (Pp. 207, 208, defence—cross-examination of Lieut. Comyn by the prosecutor.)

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head-Quarters, Mahableswhur, April 19, 1854.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

**Finding.**—Guilty.

**Sentence.**—To be cashiered.

(Signed) W. PARLBAY, Lieut.-Col., President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) F. FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-General,  
Com.-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Head-Quarters, Mahableswhur, May 5, 1854.

The name of Lieutenant Lewis Bingly Comyn is to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date of the publication of this order at Bombay, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT LAURIE AND ENSIGN FREDERICK JAMES LOFT, 15TH N.I.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial, re-assembled at Bombay, on Tuesday, May 2, 1854, Lieut. R. Laurie and Ens. F. J. Loft, both of the 15th regt. N.I., were tried on the following charge:—

**Charge.**—For having, at Bombay, on or about March 15, 1854, behaved in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen, in having, wilfully and knowingly, given false testimony on oath, before a court-martial on the trial of Lieut.-Col. Gidley, 22nd regt. N.I., by stating that Lieut. Comyn, 15th N.I., was "sober," when they saw "him outside the residency gate," on the road to the Durbar, on, or about April 7, 1853, he, Lieut. Comyn, being drunk at that time.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Adjutant-General's office,

Head-Quarter's, Mahableswhur, 19th April, 1854.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed.) HENRY HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col.  
Adj. Gen. of the army.

**Finding.**—Guilty.

**Sentence.**—To be cashiered.

(Signed.) W. PARLBAY, Lieut.-Col.,

H.M.'s 10th Royal Hussars, and President.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed.) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-Col.  
Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army.

Head-Quarters, Mahableswhur, 9th May, 1854.

The names of Lieut. Robert Laurie and Ensign Frederick James Loft, are to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Bombay, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army.

ENSIGN GEORGE SCROPE HAMMOND, 15TH N.I.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial, re-assembled at Bombay, on Thursday 4th May, 1854, Ens. G. S. Hammond, 15th N.I., was tried on the following charge:—

**Charge.**—For having at Bombay, on or about March 17, 1854, behaved in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having wilfully and knowingly falsely represented on oath before a court-martial, on the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Gidley, 22nd N.I., that Ens. Loft, 15th N.I., was merely in a deep sleep at the dinner party given by the political agent in Cutch, on or about April 7, 1853, whereas Ens. Loft was drunk on that occasion, and Ens. Hammond well knew that he was drunk, he, Ens. Hammond, having on that occasion assisted in removing Ens. Loft from the dinner table, and from the room.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head Quarters, Mahableswhur, 19th April, 1854.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

**Finding.**—Guilty.

**Sentence.**—To be cashiered.

(Signed) W. PARLBAY, Lieut.-Colonel,

H.M.'s 10th Royal Hussars, President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-Gen.,  
Com.-in-C., Bombay Army.

Head-Quarters, Mahableswhur, May 9, 1854.

The name of Ensign George Scrope Hammond, is to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date of the publication of this order at Bombay, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army.

LIEUT. THOMAS D'EKENNES FRASER, 15TH N.I.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial, re-assembled at Bombay, on Monday, May 8, 1854, Lieut. T. D'E. Fraser, 12th N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz:—

*Charge.*—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Bhooj, in the province of Cutch, on or about Nov. 5, 1853, when giving evidence before a court of inquiry, then and there assembled, stated to the effect, that at the regimental nautch given on the presentation of new colours in April, 1853, all the officers present were perfectly sober, he, Lieut. Fraser, well knowing at the time that such evidence was false, and that Ensigns Loft and Hammond were "intoxicated with liquor" on the occasion referred to in his evidence.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

*Finding.*—Guilty.

*Sentence.*—To be dismissed the Hon. Company's service.

(Signed) W. PARLEY, Lieut.-Col.,  
H.M. 10th Royal Hussars, President.

*Recommendation to mercy.*—The Court having performed a painful but imperative duty, beg leave to recommend most respectfully the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) W. PARLEY, Lieut. Col.,  
H.M.'s 10th Royal Hussars, President.  
General Court-Martial.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-Gen.  
C-in-C. Bombay Army.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, May 12, 1854.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—Although I have approved and confirmed the sentence passed upon Lieut. Fraser, I feel that I can, without a compromise of duty, yield to the dictates of mercy, and pardon that officer.

The appeal that has been made in his behalf is entitled to great consideration and respect, as conveying the sentiments of officers of much experience, who, in the performance of a painful duty, have by their decisions vindicated justice and upheld the discipline and honour of the army.

By attending to the present recommendation, I admit my concurrence with the Court in recognising a marked difference between the less aggravated offence of Lieut. Fraser, acknowledged and repented of by him, and the offences of the other officers who have been brought before this court-martial, and, in extending a pardon to that officer, I entertain the hope that the repentance he has manifested is the assurance of a course of irreproachable conduct for the future.

I refrain from offering general observations in respect to the recent trials in the manner of a warning, as it would be wholly out of place my addressing such remarks to an army whose conduct has been most exemplary, and merits my fullest approbation, and which satisfies me that for honourable feeling and high principles it is not surpassed by any other army or service.

Lieut. Thomas D'Egennes Fraser, of the 15th regiment N.I., is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, G. A. to be asst. to the supt. rev. survey and assessment, Rutnagherry, fr. April 10.  
CAMERON, C. H. to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Koncan.  
DAVIES, C. J. dep. sec. judicial dep. del. over ch. of his office, to H. L. Anderson, May 19; assume ch. of his duties as dep. commr. of customs, salt, and opium, at pres.  
ERSKINE, C. J. to be a director of the bank of Bombay, to be a member of the mint committee, to be a member of the committee of management of the Government savings bank; to be a member of board of conservancy, v. Spooner, May 31.  
LE GYTT, P. W. judge and sess. judge of Poona, del. over ch. of office to Hon. G. Hobert, May 17.  
LIGHTON, D. C. R. to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, and asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan, May 31.  
LLOYD, F. to be senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat for detached station of Broach, May 31.  
LOCKETT, H. B. to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednagar, May 31.  
MALET, A. to be a member of the Legislative Council of India.  
NEAVE, E. D. 2nd asst. mag. at Candeish, vested with the power to inflict corporal punishment.  
NEWTON, H. asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, res. ch. of duties, also of duties of Poona adawlut fr. Hon. G. Hobert, May 20; to be judicial asst. to comm. at Sattara, May 31.

RICHARDSON, A. St. J. judge and sess. judge of Candeish, ass. ch. of app. May 25.  
ROSE, J. N. acting coll. of Dharwar, ass. ch. of duties, May 22.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, A. F. 15 days in ext.  
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. to May 7, in ext.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

JERRIS, Rev. J. J. W. chapl. at Rajkote, 1 mo. leave fr. May 2, to Balacherry.

##### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. E. R. att. to do du. with 3rd Eur. reg. to join.  
ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L.C. to do du. with the detach. at Poona until further orders to join.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 2nd in com. of Sawunt Warree local corps, res. of ch. of duties, May 23.  
BAYLY, Lieut. col. R. A. 5th N.L.I. to 20th N.I. May 24.  
BENNETT, Ens. J. with 1st Eur. reg. to act as adj. to N. vet. batt. v. Tyrwhitt.  
BEVILLE, Lieut. H. to be 2nd in command 1st Belooch batt. v. Mainwaring, to Europe, on m.c. May 29.  
COLLIER, Ens. H. C. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 1, in suc. to Scott, prom.  
CRACKLOW, Brig. H. res. com. of garrison at Bombay, fr. May 23, prep. to proc. to Europe.  
DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. reported fit for duty, to rejoin.  
GRANT, Capt. C. T. assumed ch. of the office of superint. of police at Ahmedabad, May 13.  
HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. art.  
HALE, Lieut. col. J. 21st N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd cl. on estab. fr. May 23, v. Cracklow, to Europe, to join hd. qrs. at Poona.  
HARRIS, Ens. H. W. att. to do du. with 4th N.I. to join.  
HARRISON, Ens. C. H. att. to do du. with 3rd N.I. to join.  
HEFFERMAN, Lieut. T. vet. estab. rem. fr. appt. as riding mr. of 2nd L.C. and perm. to reside and draw pay at Neilgherries.  
HOGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. to the 2nd batt. v. Cameron, app. to com. light field batt. June 1.  
JACKSON, Lieut. col. C. T. posted to 2nd L.C. May 24.  
JACKSON, Brev. maj. T. 10th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a maj. fr. May 23.  
KERR, Ens. W. A. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, v. Hutchinson, rem. fr. the list of the army.  
LESON, Lieut. col. J. S. art. to com. a 2nd class brig. while Lieut. col. Hale is acting as dep. adj. gen. of the army.  
LEITH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. reg. ret. to du. April 15th last.  
LESLIE, Ens. G. B. att. to do du. with 4th N.I. to join.  
LLOYD, Ens. J. W. att. to do du. with 19th N.I. to join.  
LUCAS, Lieut. C. S. de N. fr. Neemuch to Surat, to com. detach. of 2nd co. 3rd. batt. art.  
MACKECHNIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th N.L.I. to be capt. fr. May '6, v. Wardell, dec.  
MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. rec. ch. of the office of supt. of police, Kaira, from Capt. C. F. Grant, May 12.  
MORRIS, Lieut. col. J. E. G. fr. 15th N.I. to 5th N.L.I. May 24; to be brig. of 2nd cl. on estab. v. Lieut. col. Smece, prom.  
MORRIS, Ens. G. S. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, v. Comyn, cashiered, passed colloq. exam. May 16.  
NICHOLLETS, 2nd lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. to be adjt. to the 1st Belooch batt. v. Beville, June 1.  
OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. 23rd N.L.I. to be pol. res. and com. at Aden.  
PELLEY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. to be cap. fr. May 23, in suc. to Jackson, ret.  
PENNEY, Lieut. col. J. fr. 2nd to 1st. L.C. May 24.  
RAMSAY, Ens. J. A. 5th N.L.I. to be lieut. fr. May 6, in suc. to Mackechnic, prom.  
SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. fr. Surat to Kolapore, to com. the 5th comp. 3rd batt. art.  
SCOTT, Lieut. E. L. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. May 1, in suc. to Fanning, dec.  
SCOTT, Lieut. S. to be an asst. to the supt. rev. survey and assessment, Rutnagherry, fr. April 10.  
SHORTT, Lieut. col. J. M. fr. 20th N.I. to 15th N.I. May 24.  
SMITH, Lieut. E. W. 1st Eur. reg. to join hd. qu. at Aden.  
SOPFIT, Ens. A. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 23, in suc. to Pelly, prom.  
STOCK, Capt. asst. adj. gen. to rec. ch. of office of act. dep. adj. gen. of army fr. Lieut. col. Hale, proc. to Poona.  
TAYLOR, Capt. F. F. 3rd L.C. tr. to inv. estab. and perm. to rec. his pay at any station in the pres.  
WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, v. Laurie, cashiered.  
WARDEN, Lieut. A. S. 14th N.I. ret. to du. May 7.  
WATKIN, Capt. H. S. 15th N.I. to be line adj. at Bhorj. v. Laurie.  
WILKINSON, Lieut. H. E. 1st Eur. regt. to join hd. qu. at Aden.  
WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. M. W. 4th N.I. to be 1st. cl. commissariat ag.  
WILSON, Ens. A. R. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23, v. Bates, dec.

WOOD, Capt. H. H. A. 4th N.I. to be brig. maj. on the establishment, v. Jackson, June 1.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

HARRIS, H. W. May 7.

LESLIE, G. B. May 7.

LLOYD, J. H. May 7.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACON, Lieut. E. A. H. 25th N.I. 6 mos. to Europe.  
BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
CAMPBELL, Capt. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
DODDS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. 18 mos. on m.c.  
FORD, Lieut. St. C. 3 mos. fr. June 9, to Benares.  
GEACH, Capt. 13th N.I. to July 1, on m.c. to Deccan.  
GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. R. E. 6th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
HARFUR, Lieut. asst. supt. of police, Tanna, 10 days fr. May 15, to pres.  
JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. 6th N.I. 6 mos. to Europe.  
JONES, Ens. 16th N.I. to July 1, on m.c. to Sattara.  
KULNER, Maj. T. supt. engr. north provs. 1 mo.  
LAING, Capt. J. 27th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
MACKINTOSH, Ens. J. E. A. 3rd Eur. regt. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
MILLS, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. to June 1, in ext.  
NEAVE, Lieut. K. 24th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
SOPPITT, Lieut. M. J. 12th N.I. 3 years to Europe.  
WADDINGTON, Lieut. T. asst. supt. rev. survey, leave canc.  
WARDEN, Lieut. A. S. 14th N.I. to June 30, in ext. on m.c.  
WESTROFF, Lieut. J. E. fr. May 25 to June 10, to Poona.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. to be acting prof. of principles and practice of surgery, and clinical surgery, May 20.  
BEATTY, Asst. surg. ass. ch. of duties of civ. surg. at Kurrachee fr. Asst. surg. Cameron.  
DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. 17th N.I. to join; to be supt. of vaccination in N. div. of Deccan, v. Haines.  
DENT, Asst. surg. R. to be surg. fr. May 10, v. Babington, dec.  
HARRISON, Surg. F. to offic. as supt. surg. N. div. dur. abs. of Supt. surg. Scott, on leave, May 27.  
IMPEY, Surg. E. 19th N.I. to be st. surg. and dep. med. store-keeper at Poona, v. Babington, dec.  
KEITH, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of office of supt. of vaccination, N. Deccan div. fr. Asst. surg. Haines.  
LARKINS, Asst. surg. T. R. to be surg. from May 4, v. Gillanders, dec.  
PEET, Asst. surg. to be acting prin. of Grant Medical College, and acting prof. of principles of medicine and clinical medicine, May 10.  
PELLEY, Asst. surg. S. M. to be an asst. mag. at Nassick, in suc. to Dr. Knap, with ch. of the gaol, May 18.  
SILVESTER, Asst. surg. to be act. curator of museum, acting prof. of anatomy and physiology, and acting asst. surg. of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.  
STEDMAN, Asst. surg. J. S. passed colloq. exam. May 4.  
WARD, Asst. surg. A. V. to be supt. of vaccination in the Concan div. of Asst. surg. Johnstone, May 29.  
WARD, Asst. surg. T. W. to med. ch. of 19th N.I. v. Impey.  
WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. to be supt. of Mahabaleshwur, in suc. to Costelloe.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLAY, Asst. surg. W. F. 6 mo. to Europe, new reg.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUTTS, Mids. fr. the *Maldiva* to the *Hastings*, May 23.  
CHESTER, Mids. fr. the *Clive* to the *Falkland*, June 6.  
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. to be civ. surg. at Rajcote, v. Clay.  
DANIEL, Com. E. W. S. to be master attendant, May 26.  
DE BELIN, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Hastings*, May 31.  
DELPATE, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore.  
FOX, Asst. surg. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Auckland*, May 31.  
GANE, Asst. surg. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Falkland*, May 31.  
GIBSON, Purser J. to Nov. 15, to Asheerghur, on m.c.  
JAMES, Asst. surg. of the *Queen*, transf. to the *Ajdaha*, v. Shephard.  
PARKER, Mids. G. C. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, June 3.  
PREVOR, Lieut. E. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
POWELL, Capt. F. T. to be asst. superintend. May 26.  
STIFFE, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Hastings*, May 31.  
TWINAM, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Hastings*, May 31.  
WARD, Asst. surg. A. to be superintend. of vaccination in the Concan div. is rel. fr. du. in I.N. June 2.  
WILLIAMS, Purser H. G. to June 30, to rem. in the Deccan on m.c.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

CLUTTERBUCK, wife of Maj. s. at Kamptee, May 22.  
HARE, the lady of Capt. G. 5th N.I. s. at Aurangabad, May 22.  
PRICE, wife of Capt. A. 4th N.I. s. at Poona, June 3.  
TROT, wife of James, s. at Rutnagerry, May 29.  
WALSH, wife of Ens. J. P. B. 1st N.I. at Baroda, May 24.

##### MARRIAGE.

SCOTT, G. C. S. to Emma M. J. d. of Capt. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd Bombay N.I. at Dajepore, May 25.

##### DEATHS.

BURTON, Mary E. d. of Capt. at Kotah, aged 13, May 25.  
HEREFORD, R. T. at Lower Colaba, aged 36, May 31.  
MARQUES, wife of J. F. at Dhoolia, aged 52, May 29.  
MURRAY, Lieut. G. G. 3rd Eur. regt. at Panivell, May 23.  
PREEDY, L. Mary Anne, inf. d. of Capt. H. W. at Kurrachee, May 15.  
PRICE, Augustus, inf. s. of Capt. A. 4th rifles at Poona, June 3.  
VIGES, Emily Jane, inf. d. of John, at Dhoolia, aged 1, May 13.  
WATKINS, E. L. at Ahmedabad, aged 49, May 18.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

MAY 23.—Omega, Potter, Port Phillip; Sea Breeze, Newell, Bushire; Chancellor, Turner, Liverpool; Flying Dragon, Bombay.—24. Steamer Victoria, Menesse, Kurrachee; Rock City, Cubbins, Liverpool.—25. Nith, Spence, Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, and Table Bay; Mississippie, Vasilit, Cardiff; steamer Queen, Young, Aden.—26. Knight, Robert Bradshaw, Aden; steamer Ajdaha, Barker, Buara, Bushire, Bassadora, and Muscat.—27. Victory, Stephens, Swan River; Flora, Withers, Adelaide; Napoleon, Chatfield, Boston.—28. Juliana, Darby, Calcutta; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Calcutta; Boyne, Saberton, London and Cape; Mahomed Samday, Butler, Mauritius.—29. Cecil, Young, Batavia; Shelomith, Potter, China; Newton, Whitney, Calcutta.—30. Steamer Auckland, Macdonald, Kurrachee; Dudbrook, Mills, London. JUNE 1. Regina, Quinton, Melbourne.—2. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Omega (May 23), from Port Phillip.—Capt. and Mrs. Ashburner, and 6 children; Miss Ashburner.  
Per Victoria (May 24), from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Mackenzie, H.M.'s 88th regt.; Lieut. Tisdall, H.M.'s 83rd; Lieut. E. B. Mellersh, art.; Lieut. and Mrs. 55th B.N.I.  
Per Rock City (May 24), from LIVERPOOL.—Capt. W. Goode, H.M.'s 64th regt.; and E. Browne, Esq.  
Per Nith (May 24), from Liverpool, &c.—Miss Sarah Parkins.  
Per steamer Queen (May 25), from ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Moyle, Mrs. Munger and infant, Capt. Simpson, Lieut. Henken, Mr. Baumbach, Mr. Ward, Mr. Steven, H. B. Frere, Esq.; Messrs. Rutherford, Mark, Moore, Young, Head, Tickle, Mager, Honigbezer, and Stiner.  
Per Victory, from SWAN RIVER.—Dr. Dodd.  
Per Flora, from ADELAIDE.—Miss C. T. Colmer.  
Per Juliana, from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Wilson, detachment 54 men of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.  
Per Shelomith, from CHINA.—Mrs. Potter and child, and Miss Bowser.  
Per Auckland, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. Stroyan, Indian Navy; Mr. Acting master Wood, Mr. J. Reid, Robert Windsor, and an engineer apprentice.  
Per Regina, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Quinton, and Mr. Butcher.  
Per P. and O. Company's steamer Pottinger (June 2), from HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and GALLE.—Mr. Yuill, Mr. Miller, Mr. Johnstone, and Mrs. Miller.

##### DEPARTURES.

MAY 23. Indiana, Malcolm, Canton; Cooma Luxmy, Pulling, Colombo; Sophia, William, Malabar Coast.—23. Maple Leaf, James Peter, Liverpool; steamer Victoria, Adams, Suez; America, Perrie, Liverpool.—25. Puttay Moombaruck, Wadge, Canton; Khusravie, Short, Siam and Singapore; Gauntlett, Inglis, Canton.—26. John Gardner, Pendleton, Calcutta and Boston; steamer Bombay, Bays, Kurrachee.—27. Sultana, Rice, Calcutta and Mauritius.—29. Result, Cow, to China; Asia, Howes, China; Typhoon, Bell, London; City of Palaces, Palmer, Mauritius.—JUNE 1. Steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—7. Steamer Ajdaha, Suez.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per John Gardner, to CALCUTTA and BOSTON.—Mr. Richardson, Mr. William Boate, and 13 natives.  
Per Bombay (May 25), to KURRACHEE.—Brig. Smee, Dr. Liabos, Lieut. H. Berthon, and 50 deck.  
Per Typhoon (May 29), to LONDON.—Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Hicks, and Lieut. Mead.  
Per Cadiz (June 1), to GALLE, &c. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Have-lock. For Port Phillip.—Mrs. Taylor and 2 children; Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee. For SUEZ.—Maj. Blois. For Hong-Kong.—Mr. Corrigan, Mr. A. Donaldson, Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee.  
Per steamer Ajdaha (June 7), to ADEN.—Col. J. Outram, C.B.; and Lieut. J. K. D. Mackenzie, H.M.'s 88th regt.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 7, 1854.

##### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 110 for Nos. regist.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 104 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 99 p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 99 do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-3	noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½	noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	240	
German Crowns .....	222	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½	to 104¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16	5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15¾	

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up 32	p. ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250	do.	Closed.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500	do.	2½
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500	do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras.....	1,000 each	1,000	do.	19 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,000	do.	20,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000	do.	5,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400	do.	58 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—nt	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½ to 2s. 1	3-16ths. For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0-15. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98
..... 30 days' sight .....	98½
..... at sight .....	99
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 240

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 15s.; and Liverpool 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 5s.; China, per candy, Rs. 18 to 19.

IMPORTS.—(Bombay, June 6, 1854).—Few or no transactions of any kind in the general market have taken place during the past fortnight. The season may now be considered as closed, and it is impossible to give any quotations with correctness, as the rates on almost all descriptions of manufacture must be regarded as nominal. The stocks in hand of all goods are heavy, and more than sufficient to meet all probable demands, which for the next three months must be local.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24, *en route* to China, left Point de Galle May 28 (per *Singapore*), and the *Cadiz* left June 10, with the London Mail of May 8 for China.

**DHULLEEP SINGH.**—Now that Dhulleep Singh has taken his departure for England, we cannot help giving expression to our hope that the Government of India has taken measures to prevent his being made an exhibition in London, more particularly a religious exhibition. Considering that this young boy has professed Christianity, and also considering that his profession has been somewhat ostentatiously paraded at various churches in Calcutta, we take the liberty of expressing an opinion publicly, which few, perhaps, would express *viva voce* to the Governor-General, but which has been very generally expressed in Calcutta, viz., that it will be a great error if those who have the charge of this youthful prince are permitted to exhibit him in London as a *star* to attract the gaping public at religious demonstrations. The boy himself can have no taste for such notoriety; and we cannot help reminding those who would look with favour upon his being thus paraded, that he is a *mere boy*, and his consistency of character, as well as sincerity of feeling, have yet to be tested; and it would, in our esteem, be to the last degree lamentable for enthusiastic people to make a show of a youth in whom it is utterly impossible they can yet place any grounded confidence or reliance. The object which the Government has in sending Dhulleep Singh to England is of course to improve and expand his mind. It would indeed be a bad beginning to carry him away from this laudable purpose by making him a *travelling show*, and allowing him to be lionized in such a manner as Jung Bahadoor was. It would, however, be doubly injurious to his mind if he found himself hawked about as a religious spectacle, and were thus taught to think more highly of himself than he ought to think; for of course all sobriety of mind would suffer amidst the glare, and gas-lights, and oceans of laudatory verbiage which platform orators would pour forth without measure upon this Indian phenomenon. To provide against this appears to us to be the duty of Government, which stands essentially *in loco parentis* to this youth at present. —Abridged from *Bengal Hurkaru*.

\* \* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, July 18, 1854.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

In pursuing our course through the interesting report on this subject, we come to the head of penal law. So much nonsense has been written on this subject, that we are almost surprised to find the reporters writing on it with moderation and calmness. For the most part men form most absurd conceptions as to what penal law can accomplish. If they had a ferocious animal who broke his chain, they would naturally go to a smith, and instruct him to make a stronger chain which should hold the savage beast fast. So when the law fails to restrain the practical development of the evil passions of man, some great law-smith, who, by the public voice or his own, has reached the top of the trade, is called upon, or calls upon himself, to fabricate instruments which shall remedy the defects of previous laws, and bind fast those whom those laws could not hold. It is assumed that laws may be so framed that all men will obey them,—a doctrine contradicted by the entire stream of history. The state of both public and private morals is affected by many circumstances besides the condition of the law; and he who believes that by mere legislation he can put down crime, should go and seek another planet for the exercise of his skill—he is not fit for this. The administrators of the Punjab are not of this class; and the good sense which marks their statements on penal law is perhaps the cause of their affording little scope for remark. Due respect is paid to public feeling; but this is seldom allowed to interfere with a just view of the character of atrocious and unmistakable crime. Infanticide, perhaps, is scarcely treated as it deserves; and though it must not be denied that the subject is attended by difficulty, we should have been happy to have found at least a more decided tone of denunciation. Another crime of deep dye—conjugal infidelity—is dealt with severely, severity being called for by the feelings of the people, and by the necessity of providing against deeds of violence and blood, to which the impunity of the offender would assuredly lead, no less than by the flagrant enormity of the offence itself. Much has been lately written on the custom in this country, said, though falsely, to be peculiar to it, of mulcting one of the offenders in pecuniary damages. This is not the place to discuss the propriety of our law; but most persons will be surprised to learn that, in so primitive a state of society as exists in the Punjab, “the injured husband may recover by civil action the sums expended in the dowry and wedding ceremonies.”

In treating of penal law, prison discipline naturally finds a place. The subject is introduced by the following ominous sentence, which to us, however, afforded no surprise:—“The perfection of prison discipline being mainly dependent on the construction of good gaols, is necessarily a work of time; and on the first establishment of our rule

in a new country, its attainment has been retarded by many inevitable disadvantages." This is not more than might be expected. When honest men engage in a search for "the perfection of prison discipline," such a confession as the above is always to be looked for. The discovery of a perfect system of prison discipline, or even of a tolerably good one, is the most hopeless of all hopeless things. Compared with the search for it, that of the alchemist was rationality itself. We have had as many varieties of it as of the outward aspect of prisons, of which we in this country possess so curious a collection, ranging from the frowning fortification at Millbank,—built, one might almost suspect, for the sole and very uncourteous purpose of annoying the Archbishop of Canterbury,—to the dandified erections at Reading and Holloway. On the subject of prison discipline (for we must escape from bricks and mortar and stone and stucco as best we may), we find some excellent observations in the *Friend of India* of the 10th November last. The writer says:—

"For the last four generations, statesmen and philanthropists, the press and the public, have been hunting for a principle upon which to reform the internal management of the prisons, and they certainly do not appear to have as yet succeeded. The original idea everywhere seems to have been that prisons were simply places of confinement. Society was to be rid of the presence of the criminal for a certain specified time, and so long as he did not break loose, the object was considered attained. Whether he rotted in a dungeon as terrible as anything ever told of priestly cruelty, or lived in luxury by bribing his keepers, whether he left the prison a wiser if not a better man, or returned an adept in every crime, mattered nothing. He was in prison, and society for the time was exempt from his depredations. The revelations of John Howard broke up this happy complacency. Humanity was terrified at the cruelties it had permitted to exist, and in England there was a violent reaction. The theory that punishment was intended for the reformation of criminals was eagerly embraced, and between sentimentalism and genuine philanthropy, the prisons were 'reformed' till they reached the point denounced by Dickens and Carlyle. The criminal was better fed, better clothed, and less worked, than he who had remained honest."

After a remark on education, in which we cannot coincide, and on religious instruction, which is inapplicable to India, the *Friend* thus proceeds:—

"All the resources of science were exhausted to preserve his (the criminal's) health, and a classification introduced so minute as to include shades of crime perceptible only to those who, like French juries, consider the cause of the crime its 'extenuating circumstance.' Then came the second reaction. The prison was to be made a place of punishment. The convict was to work, and to work at useless labour; and this, with variations, is the stage we have reached at present. Its result is the revelation of the atrocities of Birmingham gaol,—of prisoners habitually tortured and boys literally worked to death."

Here a passing observation on the state of Indian prisons occurs, after which the *Friend* lays down the sound principle on which penal restraint is, or ought to be based, and on which it must be defended.

"The idea which seems to occupy the minds of all theorists, which lies at the bottom of the opposition to capital punishments, and which seems to have influenced the reformers of the North-West Provinces, is that prison discipline should be calculated to reform the prisoner. With all respect for those who entertain this humane theory, we submit that this is only a subsidiary object. The first and last purpose of imprisonment, as of all other penal arrangements, is the protection of society. Whether any idea of retribution, or what Carlyle denominates the vengeance of right on wrong, can be entertained by statesmen, may be left to philosophers. This is the practical end, and to effect this we must act upon the fears of the criminal population."

We should feel pity for the man who cannot appreciate the vigorous common sense displayed in the above extracts from the *Friend of India*. The proper end of punishment is the protection of society. Charity may induce us to seek the reformation of the criminal, but it must not be gratified at the expense of justice,—the honest must not be sacrificed to the dishonest. The question whether the idea

of retribution can be permitted to mingle with legislative or judicial dealing, we are willing, for the present at least, to leave to philosophers, as suggested by the *Friend*; but we are quite sure that something might be said in favour of the affirmative side. But here we may be permitted to observe, that though the second reaction above adverted to has undoubtedly taken place, and brutal tyranny, oppression, and cruelty have in a great degree superseded the maudlin sympathy which regarded criminals almost as objects of admiration, the latter is not entirely extinct, or nearly extinct. It is held even among statesmen so called, that a short seclusion from temptation will make a man honest for ever; and thus we are blessed with the ticket-of-leave system, turning loose upon us to-day those whom it was found necessary to shut up yesterday. Every one has read the letter in the *Times* from the Bow Street reporter of that paper, showing how persons are selected for the indulgence, how easily it is obtained by a little hypocrisy, though of so awful a character that, in every well-regulated mind, and even in many which cannot aspire to this praise, it must excite a shudder. A writer in a periodical published so long ago as 1739, is very severe on what he calls "Gaol-bird sacraments and Newgate communions." What would he have said to the condition under which a ticket-of-leave is purchaseable, had it been the custom in his day to grant such tickets? But passing from such a profanation of the most solemn of Christian ordinances (and we are glad to pass from it), we may find enough in other quarters to show that sympathy with rogues, and indifference to the claims of honesty, are not among the "by-gones." In the *Times* of the date at which we are writing (July 15th), we find a report of a debate carried on by the sage citizens who represent their fellows in the Common Council of London, wherein one of the members is represented to have made an assertion on which it might have been thought no man living would have had the hardihood to venture. The motion under discussion was for a grant of money to a reforming institution, and a gentleman affirmed that "many of the poor children whose reformation was contemplated, were actually ignorant that they had acted criminally, until they were locked up in prison for the violation of the law." This is too much. As if it were possible that in this country any one, however uninstructed, could be ignorant that certain acts,—pilfering and stealing, for instance,—were prohibited. Did these children never see a constable? Did they never run away from such a functionary? Why their flight? Did they pursue their avocation as calmly and fearlessly as an apprentice or an errand-boy pursues his? To say that such children are entitled to commiseration because they were exposed to temptations which those more happily placed never knew,—that utter destitution and bitter want drove them to crime, is something to the purpose; but to say that any one of them, when he picked a pocket, believed that he was in the exercise of a lawful occupation, is a dose which none but a professional philanthropist, whose moral taste and perception have been destroyed by unnatural stimulants, can swallow. The youthful thief would not be able to argue questions on the ground, nature, and extent of moral obligation with Grotius or Puffendorf, with South, Barrow, or Butler; but he knows that dishonesty is wrong. When charged with an offence, does he plead ignorance of the criminality of theft? Not at all—he says

he did not commit it; thus acknowledging the act to be wrong, and that he knows it to be so. We have referred to the *Times*' report for the stuff we have quoted. In another paper, the *Illustrated London News*, also dated 15th July, we find the following biting analysis of the report of an institution called the "Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory," over which a popular nobleman presides:—"Examining this return [that made in the report], it resolves itself into the following results:—That of 100 interesting sinners of various ages admitted in the course of the year, 40 had 'left whilst on probation' (left for what we need hardly ask), or been 'dismissed as insincere;' and that of the remaining 60, 24 had been got rid of among their friends, other reformatory institutions, or in situations;\* leaving 36 still to be dealt with. In a word, 40 per cent. of his lordship's *protégés* have turned out failures at starting; the remainder being treated with various but still problematical success, at a cost annually of 2,000*l.* in round numbers, or an average of 33*l.* per head. A hard-working farm-labourer in the country considers himself lucky in earning ten shillings a week, wherewith to keep a wife and family. Why should he toil for this pittance, when here are a body of benevolent gentlemen ready to spend 12*s.* 6*d.* per week a head upon him, and reform him into the bargain?" Perhaps some newspaper readers recollect the attempts to get up sympathy for a man named Levi Something, who was hanged a few years since for the atrocious murder of a clergyman in Hampshire, and who it was said at one period of his career had applied as a penitent for admission to a reforming institution; his penitence, however, did not afterwards restrain him from committing a cold-blooded murder.

But we must return to the Report from which we have been led into such a long digression. An account is given of the Punjab prisons, from which it appears that disease and mortality have prevailed in them to an alarming extent. Into the causes of this we shall not inquire, for the Board of Commissioners appear to have been unable to ascertain them. One avowal we must quote, for the purpose of recording our dissent. It is the following:—"The Board are favourable to the principle of solitary confinement." Without placing our opinion in competition with that of administrators so painstaking and generally so successful, we must say that our view is different; we regard solitary confinement as one of the most powerful and fatal instruments ever devised for enfeebling a man's body and destroying his mind.

Here for the present we are compelled to stop. There is much more which we are anxious to notice, but we have used all the space which we can spare.

#### RETENTION OF RANK BY INDIAN OFFICERS OUT OF INDIA.

Our readers will have seen in the daily papers a memorial from Lieut.-Colonel Tucker, of the Bengal service, praying that the rank of Indian officers may no longer be merely local. General opinion awards them everywhere the position which they enjoy in India, and justice and policy alike require that law should recognise the claims at present sanctioned only by courtesy. The Court of Directors have no power in the case, and to a question on the subject put to the President of the Board in the

House of Commons, Sir Charles Wood made the only answer that could be given—that he could not decide the matter. It is a question for the entire Cabinet, not for any individual member of it. We trust that the movement which has been commenced will be persevered with, but temperately, and in a manner exempt from everything that can give offence in any quarter. The advocates of a good cause often injure it by unnecessary warmth. The officers of the Indian army have an excellent cause, in the prosecution of which, unrelaxed effort, combined with discretion, and marked by abstinence from all irritating topics, and from all approach to what is too well known by the term "agitation," must insure ultimate success.

#### INDIAN NAVY—PURSERS AND CAPTAINS' CLERKS.

THE number of pursers and captains' clerks in the Indian navy having been found insufficient for the wants of the service, the Court of Directors have determined to increase it. In regard to the former, the increase will consist of six; to the latter twelve will be added; making the entire number of pursers twenty, and that of captains' clerks twenty-four. The Government of Bombay will make arrangements for the requisite promotions to the rank of purser, and that class of officers will henceforward receive commissions instead of being appointed by warrant as heretofore. The captains' clerks will be appointed from home as usual.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 3.

##### THE GOVERNMENT OF SCINDE.

*Mr. J. Phillimore* asked the President of the India Board whether he would lay on the table of the house the report of *Mr. Pringle* on Scinde, in which he refuted the charges brought against *Sir C. Napier* by the Board of Administration of the Punjab.

*Sir C. Wood* said he had made inquiry for such a report; but could not find it; but if the hon. gentleman would properly describe the report, by giving its date, there would be no objection to its being produced.

##### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—CONSULS.

On the vote of 148,033*l.* for the consuls abroad,

*Mr. H. D. Seymour* inquired whether the consuls in China were allowed to trade. If they were, there would be a strong interest in siding with the rebels. In alluding to the recent attack on Shanghai, he said that if we went on as we had been going, we must end by an occupation of the country.

*Lord Palmerston* said that the Chinese had encroached on the ground set apart for British subjects, and had committed such acts of violence that it was necessary to use violence against them; but so far from our proceedings having the slightest tendency to disturb the amicable relations between the British Government and the Chinese empire, we had acted with the greatest forbearance. Abundant cause for a rupture between the two Governments had existed almost since the conclusion of the last war. There was hardly a single engagement in the treaty of Nankin which the Chinese had not broken.

*Mr. Gregson* believed it would not be long before we should have to take more determined measures to compel the Chinese to adhere to their treaties.

JULY 6.

##### INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to a question from *Capt. Bellew*,

*Sir C. Wood* stated that it was his intention to make his financial statement relative to India on Monday, the 24th instant.

JULY 11.

##### TENURE OF LAND AT MADRAS.

*Mr. Blackett*, in rising to move for an address for the appointment of a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the tenure of land in the presidency of Madras, said he believed he could show, on official authority, that the present system adopted with regard to the tenure of land tended to prevent the accumula-

\* The number provided with situations being only eleven.



tion of property, to precipitate the decline of the Indian population, and to render it difficult to establish anything like a healthy and stable civilization in British India. The House was aware that the tenure of land was different in different portions of India. At Bengal they paid a fixed sum to the Treasury; in the North-Western Provinces the village system was in operation; in Bombay the semindarry system, and at Madras the ryotwarry. In his opinion, the Indian Government, by the ryotwar system, attempted a task which would be difficult to the most favourably-situated government in the world—namely, that of acting, not nominally, but in deed, as landlords of their whole territory, and of placing a money rent upon every field within their vast dominions. The principle upon which the rent was fixed was this—the quality of the ground was estimated, and the probable per-centage of the gross produce of the soil was commuted into a money rent, at the market prices of the day, and such rent was then saddled on the land for ever. He thought this was a great misfortune, for at the time to which he referred many circumstances combined to render the market prices of India unusually high. Ever since that period prices had been steadily falling, while the ryots were called upon to pay an assessment calculated upon the high rate of prices which prevailed sixty years ago. He was quite aware of the difficulties which impeded the introduction of a better system, but the evils of the existing state of things were so great, that, whatever the difficulties might be, it was the duty of the House to take measures for overcoming them, and for placing the tenure of land in India—and especially in Madras—upon a sound and just basis.

Mr. Lowe said, his hon. friend seemed to think that he had nothing to do but to state a case against the present way in which the land revenue was collected in Madras in order to entitle him to ask the House to take the strong and unnecessary course of addressing her Majesty to send out a commission of Englishmen to India to inquire into the matter. It appeared to him that the hon. gentleman had by no means made out so strong a case as to justify any such course. Nothing but the strongest and clearest necessity should induce the House to sanction any course by which the authority of the Indian Government should appear, in the eyes of its subjects, to be superseded by an authority checking and controlling it from without. The resolution purported to refer to the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the tenure of land in Madras. The hon. gentleman had said a great deal about the collection of revenue, but as to the tenure of land he had said nothing which he (Mr. Lowe) could hear, except in almost the last sentence of his speech, in which he spoke of allowing the ryots to redeem their rents and thus become proprietors of the land. Now, if this were the object of his hon. friend, he confessed he did not think it would be worth while to send out a commission merely to inquire whether or not the ryots ought to be allowed to redeem their rents. These persons were described by his hon. friend as trembling between indigence and starvation, and at the same time, in order to give the commission a subject on which to report, they were to suppose these miserable creatures to be in a condition to redeem their rents, and to become owners and proprietors of the soil. Nothing in his opinion could be more objectionable than to send persons to India on a crusade against the ryotwar system; because he was prepared to prove that they must continue this system in Madras, without denying one single objection which had been urged against it by his hon. friend. The abuses which had been pointed out were no part of the system itself; they were only evils which grew out of it, and remedies for those evils might be applied. His hon. friend was afraid that nothing would be done by the Government; but he entreated him to believe that the Government did feel the grave responsibility which pressed upon them in this matter, and he did trust that the result of a few years would be to show that they were able to redress all the practical grievances complained of, without interference with the system which formed the basis upon which the tenure of land rested in Madras, and upon which he believed it must continue to rest; and that they required no commission to be sent out to India to stimulate their diligence in redressing those grievances.

Mr. W. D. Seymour supported the motion, and recommended the adoption of a system similar to that existing in Malabar.

Sir J. Hogg said, he must say he had seldom heard in that house a speech wherein any hon. member had dealt so largely in assertion and so little in proof as that they had just heard.—("No, no!") Although that assertion might not meet with the approbation of some hon. members, he was compelled to say the statement of his hon. friend, who had no doubt proceeded in a very laudable manner to collect all the information he could after Parliament rose last session—and he gave him credit for the sincerity of his intentions and his anxious desire to obtain that information—was unsupported by proof. What was the motion before the House? He (Sir J. Hogg) had listened with great attention to

the temperate speech made by the hon. gentleman who introduced the motion, and who confined himself to the subject-matter, deprecating a general discussion on Indian government, which question he observed had been fully discussed last session, and ought not now to be reopened. But what course had the hon. member for Poole taken? He opened his carpet-bag, produced his memoranda, and told the House everything he had heard from every possible source of information. This was a motion for a commission to proceed from this country to India; but the House had been asked by his hon. friend of what use it was to refer the subject to the Governor of Madras? It would take him, he said, many years before he was acquainted with the habits of the people; and he had made another observation, which he thought was applicable to himself more than to the Governor, when he said that a person going out to India was very apt to fall into the hands of interested and designing persons, who, with the very best intentions on his part, might lead him wrong. Now he (Sir J. Hogg) thought that had been just the case with the hon. member himself, and that, acting with the best intentions, he had fallen into the hands of interested and designing persons, who were in connexion with an association at Madras, from which had emanated a petition of a more extravagant and unfounded character than any document he ever remembered to have seen laid on the table of the house, or adduced before a committee. His hon. friend, in the exercise of his own sound sense and discretion, proceeded to make a tour, and, no doubt, with the most honest intentions, put himself into communication with that association, and actually set out attended by two deputies from it. Now, he asked the House what was the description of information that could be expected to be gathered by his hon. friend in a hurried tour, he never having been before in India, and being attended by two emissaries from such an association? Would it not be of the most exaggerated character? He could not fancy how a member of parliament could expect to get information by going to the south of India, into districts where, except as a collector or a judge, it was a question whether the natives ever saw a European face. He (Sir J. Hogg) would rather apply himself to the speech of his hon. friend who introduced the motion, but he felt it incumbent on himself to state what he knew in answer to some things which had been commented on by his hon. friend the member for Poole; and with reference to one of those statements he would remind him that the rent of the most valuable land was fixed by the Government. The particular grievance in this case was, that a particular portion of land, which was improved jungle-land, had been charged at the value of best land. He thought the answer of the Government to the representation of that grievance, the purport of which the hon. gentleman read, was quite satisfactory, showing that the land was estimated at a reduced value for twenty-one years, but was then rated according to its quality. He would also correct a misrepresentation with respect to a house-tax in India; no such thing existed; they paid a rent for land, but could erect a palace on it, if they liked, without paying a house-tax. Within the walls of the town of Madras, as within those of Calcutta and Bombay, where a system of police was in operation, it was necessary to have a house-tax, but not in the country. The hon. member for Newcastle (Mr. Blckett) had truly said that a great deal of ground in Madras was too highly taxed, because the price of grain had fallen so considerably that rates of assessment which were perfectly fair in Sir T. Munro's days were exorbitant now. This circumstance showed the necessity of improving the means of communication and public works in India, for, if the production of grain was increased beyond the amount required for consumption in a particular district, means ought to be provided for conveying the surplus elsewhere (hear, hear). He (Sir J. Hogg) hoped and believed that the system of communication which had been established in the southern districts of Bombay, and which was nearly completed in the northern districts, would be extended to Madras (cheers), for the subject was now prominently engaging the attention of the Indian Government. In the course of this discussion the characters of the natives had been stigmatised by some hon. gentlemen; but he might remind the House of the obloquy which was last year heaped upon the Court of Directors because they did not employ in offices of importance those very natives who were now the objects of attack (hear, hear), and who, it was contended, ought to be eligible to become members of the Council. He considered that the greatest evils to which India had been subjected had arisen from attempts to force upon the people of that country English notions and habits; and he believed that the wisest course would have been, instead of attempting to apply any particular system of tenure to the whole of India, or to any of the presidencies, to have studied the feelings and habits peculiar to the different districts, to have adopted and protected the tenure found to be existing, and to have removed as far as possible all possibility of speculation. That had been the plan

adopted so successfully in the North-West Provinces by Mr. Thomasson, who took things as he found them, protected the weak against the strong, and ascertained by careful survey the quality of the soil in every field, however small, and the extent to which various parties were interested in the property. He (Sir J. Hogg) admitted that there were evils attaching to the present system of tenure which ought to be remedied; and he had no doubt that Lord Dalhousie, if he found it necessary, would send persons thoroughly acquainted with the subject to institute an inquiry in the presidency of Madras. He hoped it would not be thought advisable to send out from this country commissioners whose knowledge of the matters to be investigated must necessarily be limited, and thus to supersede the Governor-General in the main points of his government—the care of the people committed to his charge, and the raising of a revenue in the manner most profitable to the state and least oppressive to the people.

Mr. Bright said, the hon. baronet the member for Honiton had charged the member for Poole with going to Madras and allying himself with a native association. He (Mr. Bright) would like to know with what party in Madras it would have been more proper for the hon. member to have allied himself than with an association formed of intelligent natives, anxious to communicate to parliament such information as might advance the interests of their country? It could not be attributed as a matter of blame to the hon. member for Poole that, as he went through the country, crowds of people came round him, and certainly if, as had been said, they never saw an Englishman but a tax collector, it must have been a refreshing sight to have found out an Englishman in India who was not a tax collector. The real question before the House was as to whether the Government should appoint a commission to proceed to the presidency of Madras to gather evidence on the spot as to the condition of the people, as connected with the tenure of land and the taxation on the land. He was not going to contend that it was of much importance as to whether this commission should go out; something might be said in its favour, and something might be urged against it, and, no doubt, they might choose two or three men in India as honest on this question as any who could be chosen in England, and who, doubtless, from their position, would have more easy access to information, and who would probably draw up as satisfactory a report as any other gentlemen. But he would not quarrel with the president of the Board of Control if he did not send out this commission, but he would fail in his duty if he did not, as a result of this discussion, promote the inquiry recommended, with a view of bringing about the improvements which even the hon. member for Honiton had admitted to be necessary.

Sir C. Wood would not, in the brief observations he should make, follow hon. gentlemen in the discursive discussion they had entered upon, but confine himself altogether to the point which the hon. and learned gentleman, in his temperate speech, had propounded, namely, the tenure of land in India. He admitted that, generally speaking, the assessment was too high, but that did not alter the tenure of the land, to which, so long as a man paid his assessment, he had an indefeasible right, and he hoped that by a large expenditure upon public works—by an improvement in the system, not of the tenure of land, but of the land revenue, and by the extension of irrigation, before long Madras would cease to be called the benighted Land of India.

Mr. Mangles said that the question was one of over-assessment, and not of tenure. The ryotwari system prevailed in Canada, and yet that province was in a most flourishing condition.

Mr. Henley expressed his astonishment that no member of the Government had contradicted the assertion of the hon. member for Manchester, that torture was applied in order to compel the natives to pay the tax.

Sir C. Wood explained that, having heard the allegation for the first time that evening, it was impossible for him to answer it without referring to Madras.

Mr. Mangles said it was difficult to prove a negative, but he could solemnly declare that, during many years which he passed in India, he never heard of torture being applied in Madras for the purpose of collecting the revenue.

Mr. Elliott confirmed what was said by the hon. member (Mr. Mangles). During thirty years of Indian service, he had never heard of torture being used for the purpose of collecting rent, and he did not believe such a thing ever did exist in their time.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—

For the motion .....	59
Against it .....	64
Majority .....	—5

The motion was consequently lost.

JULY 14.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Otway put a question to the President of the India Board, relative to the recognition of the rank of Indian officers in this country.

Sir C. Wood said that it was not a question which the India Board could decide. With respect to their rank in the militia, the officers of the East-India Company's service were put on exactly the same footing with those of Her Majesty's service.

**THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY AND OVERLAND ROUTE.**—Overland travellers have now the advantage of being conveyed between Alexandria and the Nile, a distance of sixty-six miles, by the railway. The first departure from Alexandria occurred on the 4th instant, with the passengers who arrived on that day by the *Ripon*, and the canal, the most tedious part of the journey through Egypt, is now avoided altogether. The whole of the line between Cairo and Alexandria is expected to be completed in another year.

**ANOTHER HIPPOPOTAMUS**, but of the feminine gender is being conveyed to England by the *Ripon* steamer, to be a companion to the male hippopotamus in the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens.

**THE SON OF ABBA PASHA.**—El Hainee Pasha is at Mount Sinai, and on his return to Egypt, will proceed on a visit to England in the Egyptian steam yacht *Faid Gihad*.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

JUNE 23.—Prinula, Collins, Bombay; Hemsbyke, Howes, Bengal; Robert Small, Walker, Akhab; Mobile, Ponsonby, Bombay.—29. Queen, Bell, Bengal; James Willis, Baxter, Bengal (at Havre); Albert, Care, Mauritius; Nemesis, Hamilton, Shanghai; Earl of Hardwicke, Pope, Madras; Prince of Wales, Hopkins, Bengal; Sutlej, Peppercorne, Bengal; Nimrod, Pearce, Bengal; Vigilant, Toly, Cape.—30. Vernon, Coslett, Bombay; Sir George Anderson, Sedgwick, Bengal; Julia, Brittan, Java; Willing, Bertram, Akhab; Pasha, Milton, Mauritius; Minden, Crawford, Bengal.—JULY 1. Prince, Thomas, Algoa Bay; Yarra, Roy, Manila; Lady of the Lake, Scott, Algoa Bay; Earl Balfour, Morice, Bombay; Standard, Blyth, Bombay; Amy Louise, Hutchins, Mauritius; Bangalore, Morgan, Shanghai; Constantine, Akhab; Van Dyk, Kotelsen, Akhab; Scandia, Trece, Mauritius; Harpener, Morice, Mauritius; Rienzi, Taylor, Bengal; Oscar I, Lilliehook, Mauritius; Rockliffe, Duncan, Bengal; Bouanza, Burnett, Ceylon; Africa, Omann, Maulmain; Grouville, Faye, Mauritius; Active, Ijarnie, Algoa Bay.—3. Japan, Green, Mauritius; Walmer Castle, Pryce, Hong-Kong; Lady Keenaway, Young, Bengal; Duke of Argyll, Suckling, Mauritius; Seringapatam, Hillman, Madras and Coast; Clara, Jarmain, Maulmain; Colonist, Somerset, Calcutta; Alexander, Burron, Mauritius; Agra, McLean, Ceylon; Asia, Robertson, Bengal; African, Pollock, Bengal; Calphurnia, Coere, Singapore; Oxnard, Hickley, Bengal; Fanny Chapman, Cunningham, Ceylon; Warrior, Queen, Stephenson, Mauritius; Whampoa, Kramer, Java; Abbot, Ferguson, Hong-Kong; Georgia, Small, and Audubon, Arthur, Bengal; Switnamley, Hamilton, and Patriot King, Wise, Bombay; Ino, Warwick, Madras; Alert, Smith, Hong-Kong; Evangeline, Hutton, Hong-Kong; Lockett, Valentine, Shanghai; Nymph, Le Couteur, Akhab; St. Helena, Cottier, Akhab; Tippoo Saib, Cornforth; Ardencraig, Conry, and Fatima, Chud, Bengal; Christabel, Flyck, and Courier, Arthur, Mauritius; Conservative, Waterson, Madras; Woodland Castle, Barclay, Singapore; Charles Kerr, Potts, Maulmain; Outhona, Taylor, Akhab (at Antwerp); Calcutta (steamer), Goodall, Benaul and Cape.—4. Jabez, Smith, Mauritius; Bolivar, Foote, Saldanha Bay; Richard Young, Smith, Akhab; Duke of Lancaster, Major, Madras; William Shand, Morris, Bombay.—5. Jane, Mearns, Akhab (to Bremen); Grauville, Burrows, Bengal.—6. Abrota, Ogier, Mauritius.—7. Ann Leckleny, Stanley, Mauritius.—8. Cyrrus, Bartley, Mauritius; Janet Wilson, Barr, Bombay; Lady Bruce, Simpson, Akhab; Carl Ritter, Subbe, Batavia.—11. Severe (late Irwin), Akhab; Magellan, Maj. and Ceylon, Free Trader, Wade, Penang.—12. Mooltan, McCracken, Mauritius; Lucy Sharp, Gibbs, Penang.—15. Thomas Blyth, Maxwell, Mauritius; Coronandel, Byron, Bombay.—17. G. F. D. —, Munsoorecottah; E. A. Souillard, Thomas, Manila.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per General Screw Company's Steamer Calcutta, July 3. — Mrs. Thornton and 2 children, Mrs. Sewell and 3 children, Mrs. Causley and child, Mrs. Bell and child, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Kean and 2 children, Miss Ainger, Maj. and Mrs. Mercer, Capt. and Mrs. Fraser and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Mr. Maclean and family, Capt. and Mrs. Richards, Capt. Bonamy; Lieuts. Milligan, Reynolds, Glanville, Reade, and Dickinson; Mr. Johnson, Mr. Saudeman, Mr. Constable, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Holme, Col. and Mrs. Miller and family, Col. and Mrs. Neill and family, Maj. and Mr. Bower and family, Capt. and Mrs. Jacobs and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Tripe and family, Mrs. Maltby and 2 children, Mrs. Nicholls and family, Miss Prendergast, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Lodge, Lieut. Bristol, Lieut. Gerardot, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Mackenzie, Ens. Sladen, Ens. Chambers, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Whiting and family, Mrs. Fogarty and family, Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. Corfield, Hon. Mr. Hobart, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Toudour, Mdme. de Torney and family, Sir G. Cathcart, Col. Seymour, Hon. Capt. Elliott, Lieut. Greville, Col. Pinckney, Mrs. Cooper and family, Mrs. Wray and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Corfield, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Noke and child, Dep. com. gens. Power and Robinson, Mr. Bang, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pean, Mr. Delta.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Ripon, July 22.—Mr. Levestre, Lieut. Issache, Capt. Davooh, Maj. Singleton, Capt. Coote, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Claude, Dr.

Caldwell, s.w.; Sir A. Oliphant, Mr. Milne, Lieut. Mackenzie, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Bravay, Mr. Sinain, Mr. and Mrs. Acozanie, Mr. Cohen and infant, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Schutz, Mrs. Randolph and child, Mr. Herring, Rev. W. B. Bly, Mr. L. Bliss, Mrs. Col. Haly and 3 boys, Mrs. Reid, Capt. Chamberlain and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. Calder, s.w.; Col. Browne, Capt. Darling, 2 Miss Browns, Mrs. Gifford, Miss Stevens, and 2 children.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Tagus*, from Southampton (July 6), to proceed per steamer *Ganges* from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mrs. Browne, Lieut. Dunn, Asst. com. gen. Horne, Mrs. Horne and 4 children, Mr. Richards, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby, and Mr. Smith. For ADEN.—Mr. Jamieson and Mrs. Haines. For SUZ.—Mr. Burn and Dr. Buist. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Willock, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. H. De Borbel, Mr. E. B. Thornhill, and Mrs. Beatson. For MADRAS.—Mr. B. F. Schomberg, Mr. W. J. Bell, Maj. Monro, Lieut. Jary, Capt. Tribe, and Mr. Levinge. For Hong-Kong.—Mr. Caldas.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BEATSON, the lady of Capt. 1st Bengal cav. s. at 23, Victoria-road, Kensington, July 11.  
DELAINE, the wife of Lieut. col. c.b. Bombay cav. d. at 13, Queen's-road, Jersey, July 11.  
FRASER, the wife of Capt. J. E. 4th Bengal N.I. d. at sea, on board the General Company's steamer *Calcutta*, July 4.  
HERBERT, the lady of Abraham, d. at Coundon, near Coventry, July 9.  
HORNIDGE, the wife of Marmaduke, d. at Harrow-on-the-Hill, July 1.  
PRYCE, the lady of Capt. W. B. d. at sea, on board the *Walmer Castle*, May 5.  
RAWLINSON, the wife of the Rev. W. C. d. at Chedburgh Rectory, Suffolk, June 28.  
VIVIAN, the lady of Col. R. J. H. Indian army, d. at Pont de Brigue, Boulogne, June 26.  
WIGRAM, the wife of Money, jun. d. at 10, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, July 1.

## MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT, Rev. T. J. to Anne, d. of the late Rev. Edward Swatman, rector of Fransham Parva, Norfolk, at Beccles, Suffolk.  
ABDY, John T. s. of Lieut. col. formerly of the Madras art. to Marian, d. of John H. Hollway, at Gunby, July 7.  
BAILLIE, William D. H. 24th regt. to Hannah M. A. d. of John Greensell, and niece of Maj. gen. Roberts, c.b. Hon. E.I. Co.'s serv. at West Tharrock church, Essex, July 11.  
CARR, Rev. Henry, M.A. Malta Protestant College, to Selina E. d. of the Rev. Guy Bryan, at Woodham Walter, Maldon, Essex, July 13.  
COOPER, Edward M. G. 13th Bombay N.I. to Annette, d. of John C. Saunter, at Brompton, July 5.  
MORGAN, W. D. 22nd Bengal N.I. to Ellen A. widow of the late G. Ross, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, at St. John's, Nottingham, July 8.  
MORRIS, Sarah, d. of the late William R. Bombay civ. serv. at Sidcup-place, Kent.  
WESTON, Capt. Henry, 14th Bombay N.I. to Adine B. d. of the late William Burgess, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, July 12.

## DEATHS.

BALNEAVIS, Georgina, wife of Lieut. gen. C.M.G. K.H. at Malta, July 1.  
BELL, Adam, M.D. at Venice, on his way from India, July 9.  
BOURDILLON, Edmond G. at Holybourn, Hants, aged 85, June 20.  
CORSELLIS, Maria, widow of George, late of the H. E. I. Co.'s civil service, at Colchester, July 2.  
JAMES, Maj. gen. John P. Madras army, at George-street, Devonport, aged 63, July 5.  
JAMES, Ellen M. H. d. of Col. Bombay army, at Bayswater, aged 16, July 14.  
OSBORNE, Fanny, d. of the late Lieut. col. H. R. Bengal army, at Farnham, Surrey, aged 13, June 30.  
PEMBERTON, Henrietta P. widow of the late Capt. Robert B. Bengal army, at the residence of her father, Gen. M'Leod, 3, Clifton-place, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, aged 43, July 10.  
SPENCER, Rev. J. Leigh, rector of Barfreystone, Kent, on his passage home from Calcutta, on board the *Mauritius*, May 14.  
THACKER, William, at Muchall-hall, near Wolverhampton, aged 87, June 25.  
WEST, Lieut. col. Charles Augustus, lieut. govr. of Languard Fort, at Aberdeen-place, Maids-hill, aged 88, June 20.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

28th June, 5th and 12th July, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, and Mr. G. E. Pool.  
Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. Davidson, J. H. Cochrane, and W. S. Jacob.  
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. A. Spens and E. Robertson.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. D. Williamson; Lieut. cols. B. Bygrave, — Sherer, H. Rowcroft, J. Pond, F. B. Corfield, and F. T. Cantley; Major F. C. Minchin, retired; Brev. maj. J. Sleeman, 73rd N.I.; Capt. J. E. Fraser, 4th N.I., A. H. Corfield, invalids, and W. Master, invalids; Lieuts. A. G. Austin, artillery, J. T. Watson, 12th N.I., W. D. Morgan, 22nd N.I., G. J. Glanville, 2nd Eur. reg., F. M. Martin, 52nd N.I., J. C. Bonamy, 32nd N.I., and G. Milligan, artillery; Surgs. A. Keir and — Turnbull; Assist. surgs. W. G. W. Cleminger and — Lee; Veterinary, C. J. Dawson.

Madras Estab.—Col. B. R. Hitchens; Lieut. cols. A. T. Cotton, J. Millar, and J. G. Neill; Majors H. Bower, 52nd N.I., and J. Smith, 13th N.I.; Capt. F. G. S. Lascelles, 4th cavalry, F. H. Sansom, 3rd Eur. reg., T. Lavie, artillery, W. Wroughton, invalids, and H. J. Nicholls, 25th N.I.; Lieuts. J. Bristow, 8th N.I., W. D. Chapman, 17th N.I., D. Mackenzie, 16th N.I., and T. M. Lane, 40th N.I.; Ensigns E. H. Chambers, 30th N.I., and J. L. Reynolds, 36th N.I.; Surg. J. Middlemass; Assist. surg. C. M. Duff, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Jackson; Major T. Jackson, retired; Lieuts. R. Cowper, 1st Eur. reg., the Hon. W. A. Hobart, 3rd Eur. reg., P. Dods, 9th N.I., J. Anderton, 19th N.I., and E. H. Bacon, 25th N.I.; Surgs. R. Wosman and C. Morehead; Assist. surg. W. F. Clay.

## MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Sandeman, pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. W. M. Pengelly and E. Peevor, and Mr. J. A. Turner, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. R. Morgan.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. McDonnell, 10th cavalry; Brev. major W. P. Meares, 42nd N.I.; Capt. S. Greville, 1st fusiliers, R. C. Tytler, 38th N.I., J. Hood, 49th N.I., H. D. Maunsell, 62nd N.I.; Lieuts. T. H. Salt, art., A. E. Osborn, 45th N.I., F. Mackenzie, 26th N.I., E. G. Langmore, 27th N.I., D. Briggs, 17th N.I., R. J. Stannus, 16th N.I., A. Taylor, 25th N.I., and A. H. Paterson, 68th N.I.; Ens. A. J. Dashwood, 48th N.I.; Surg. J. C. Brown; Assist. surgs. J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., J. Harrison, M.D., and J. Hooper.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. F. Bird; Brev. Lieut. col. T. P. Hay, 2nd Eur. reg.; Capt. C. G. Cottell, 45th N.I.; Brev. Capt. A. L. Steele, 6th N.I.; Lieuts. J. G. C. Fraser, 1st Eur. reg., R. C. T. Nicholls, 6th N.I.; and J. C. Buttler, 49th N.I.; Ens. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. Hallum, invalids; Capt. E. M. Macgregor, 2nd cavalry; Lieuts. S. J. Thorp and A. W. Graham, 4th N.I.; Assist. surgs. H. Coles and R. Dent.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. T. A. Compton, 3 months.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. Col. P. Grant, c.b., 6 months; Major H. Vetch, 54th N.I., 2 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Logan, Lieuts. G. B. B. Holmes, artillery, W. C. Phillips, 44th N.I., J. H. Evans, 4th cavalry, H. P. Cambridge, 8th N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., 6 months.

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. H. Pennington and W. Collingwood, Indian Navy, till end of the present year.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Saunders, 7th lt. cav.

Madras Estab.—Ens. J. T. Thorp, 39th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. George Wingate, engineers; Capt. C. H. Morse, invalids.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. William Ross, admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, now at Bombay, admitted a captain's clerk for the Indian Navy.

## ADDISCOMBE.

Mr. John T. Hyde has been appointed, on probation, for one year, to the office of assistant professor of fortification at the military seminary, in succession to the late Lieut. col. Jacob.

## DEPOT—WARLEY.

Lieut. R. J. Mallock, of the 16th Bengal N.I., has been appointed orderly officer, in the room of Lieut. H. Birch, resigned.

## HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Company's Civil service in India, for the presidencies hereafter stated, and with the rank expressed in their respective certificates, viz.:—

Anthony John Rickards Bainbridge, Richard Gwatkin Melvill, James Simson, Wilmot Lane, Robert Paton Martin, Edward Waterfield, James Davidson Gordon, Basil Francis Hall, Henry Houlton Robinson, Charles George Wynch, James Duff Ward, Thomas Edward Fairfax, James Casamajor Robertson, Edmund Bensley Thornhill, and George Boileau Willock, Bengal; Frederick William Morris, Madras; Robert William Hunter, Theodore Bosanquet, George Frederick Sheppard, William Mant Coghlan, Arthur John de Hochepeid Larpent, Bombay.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH JULY, 1854.

*22nd Foot.*—Capt. John Breton, from the 53rd Foot, to be capt. v. Maycock, who exchanges.  
*25th Foot.*—Capt. Charles Miller Layton, from the 35th Foot, to be capt. v. Brown, who exchanges.  
*53rd Foot.*—Capt. Joseph Maycock, from the 22nd Foot, to be capt. v. Breton, who exchanges.

## EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Charlotte*, for Bengal, from Cork, June 20.—190 troops, H.M.'s 27th foot. Capt. Stapleton, Capt. Warren, Ens. White, Asst. surg. Kidd.

Per *Soubahdor*, for Bengal, from Cork, June 20.—230 troops, H.M.'s 27th foot. Major Touzel, Capt. Molesworth, Capt. Creagh, Lieut. Carnegie, Lieut. Murphy, Ens. O'Loughlin, Asst. surg. Cameron.

Per *Windsor*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 28.—224 troops. Lieut. Chadwick, Cornets Mackenzie and Drew, of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons; Lieut. Coryton; Ensigns Blackhouse and Bingham, of H.M.'s 70th regt.; Ensigns Wood, Floyd, and Speedy, of H.M.'s 81st regt.

Per *Barham*, for Bengal, from Cork, June 30.—300 troops, H.M.'s 27th foot. Major Durnford, Capt. Rhodes, Capt. Manby, Lieut. Downing, Lieut. Newton, Lieut. Grisson, Lieut. Pinwell, Surg. Mostyn.

Per *Southampton*, for Bengal, from Cork, June 30.—216 troops, H.M.'s 27th foot. Lieut. col. Williamson, Capt. Langley, Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Chester, Lieut. Twemlow, Lieut. Barnardiston, Lieut. Patton, Paymaster Kidd, Adj. Cooper, Qr. mr. Mr. Trevor, Asst. surg. Trevan, Lieut. Nott, 75th foot.

## BOOKS.

*A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur, Baber and Humáyun.* By William Erskine, Esq., Translator of Memoirs of the Emperor Baber. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1854. Longman and Co.

THIS is a book destined to live. It is a highly valuable contribution to a portion of history but little known to general readers, but to which the volumes before us will no doubt attract many students.

We lately met with an article in the *Bombay Times* expatiating and enlarging upon a text in the *Mofussilite* on the vast and inconvenient multiplication of books, in the course of which commentary, our brother of Western India exclaimed, "Of the hundreds of volumes published monthly in England, how many, we wonder, are read! Of the hundreds of books monthly got up, how many are merely got-up books,

containing nothing new, incapable of expressing or impressing a single truth half so well as has been done before!" All reasonable men must participate in the feeling of the Indian Journalist on this monstrous evil, an evil for which no remedy is discernible. On first thought we might catch a gleam of hope, from the apprehended dearth of paper; but recollecting that this will stop the progress of good books as well as bad ones, we resign ourselves again to despair, admitting of no alleviation but that derived from the occasional appearance of such a book as that of Mr. Erskine, which may take its place by the side of Gibbon's great work. It displays an equal measure of research, an equal determination to exhaust the treasures of authority, while it is free from the meretricious allurements and the insidious sophistry which disfigure the otherwise noble production of the elder author. Passing to our own times, and to Indian history, we may observe that in carefulness of research, Mr. Erskine may be compared with Mr. Elphinstone, without any injustice to that great man, while in regard to style, that of Mr. Erskine will perhaps be generally preferred, as being less curt and more flowing.

It is only when we meet with such a work as this that we have occasion to regret the smallness of the space that we can devote to books. We should like to extract largely, were it not impracticable; but, to show that matter of exciting interest, as well as information, may be found in these volumes, we quote a brief narrative of female generalship. The heroine was the wife of Yúnis Khan, one of the princes of Moghulstán, previously to the union of the divisions of the empire under the Turkish dynasty of Taimur:—

"It appears that Yúnis Khan's Amírs, being discontented with him, had entered into a conspiracy with Sheikh Jemáledín, to whom the whole Ulús of Moghuls submitted as their chief. The Sheikh, to add insult to injury, bestowed Ais-doulat Begum, the Khan's wife, and mother of the betrothed wives of the Sultans of Samarkand and Ferghána, on one of his officers. The Begum, when this unseemly transfer was notified to her, uttered not a word. Her intended husband, arriving in the evening, entered the house; his attendants remaining without. The Begum's female slaves closed the doors behind him, and barred them within. They then fell upon the unhappy bridegroom and put him to death with their knives. In the morning his body was ignominiously cast out of the house. When Sheikh Jemáledín sent to call the Begum to account for this murder, 'I am the wife of Yúnis Khan,' she replied, 'and of him only. Sheikh Jemál has thought fit to give me to another. He knows whether this is in accordance with religion and law. I have killed the man; let Sheikh Jemál kill me, if he chooses.' Jemál was loud in her praise, and allowed her to return with honour to her husband."

A hair-breadth escape is always captivating, so we treat our readers to one:—

"Shah Ismael soon after quitted Herát on his return to Irák; and Shah Beg was left to linger out his life in prison. But when some time had elapsed, Mahter Sambal, one of his attached slaves,—believing that the first vigilance of the gaolers was relaxed so far as to afford him hopes, by patient perseverance, to gain an interview with his lord,—repaired to the fort of Zefer; and, having learned how matters were then conducted, opened a pastry-shop close to the tower in which Shah Beg was confined. In the course of his calling, by his conciliating manners, joined with occasional little presents of his sweetmeats and pastry, contriving to form an intimacy with the guards, he went quietly and steadily on, omitting nothing that could forward the design he had in view. By frankly associating and mixing with them, he lulled all suspicion; gradually gained ready admittance into the tower; and, having first put the prisoner on his guard by signs and hints, at length succeeded in speaking with him privately. Shah Beg being thus prepared, twelve of his faithful retainers bound themselves to each other by an oath, either to deliver him from prison and convey him to Kandahár, or to perish in the attempt.

"When everything was arranged, the conspirators repaired to the castle, at different times, and were one by one received into Sambal's shop, where they lay concealed. At night Sambal, who had prepared some sweetmeats and pastry for the occasion, in which he had mixed a strong narcotic, disposed of them as usual among the guards, who were thus in a short time rendered quite insensible. He then passed the sleeping guard, accompanied by two of his associates; made his way good to Shah Beg's room; and, by means of some ropes, which they brought for the purpose, assisted him to descend on that part of the tower which opened on the outside of the fort of Zefer. The rope, however, having broken, he fell from some height, and, in the fall, his manacles, from which they had not been enabled to disengage him, knocked out one of his teeth. In spite of this accident, his friends, who were waiting below, got him mounted, and they all set out on horses, shod, it is said, backwards, to mislead the pursuers. They rode incessantly for two nights and a day, when, getting a change of horses, they resumed their route, and went on without halting, till they arrived on safe ground. As soon as the keepers of the tower recovered their senses, and found the prisoner gone, a hot pursuit commenced,

but in vain. The fugitives were already too much ahead to be overtaken."

Although the following is somewhat longer than is perfectly convenient, it illustrates the manners of the time and country so forcibly, that we cannot forbear extracting it. The period of its occurrence is fixed by the name of Baber:—

"When Báber took Kandahár, whole families of the Arghún chiefs fell into his hands, and among others Máhchuchak Begum, the daughter of Muhammed Mokim, Shah Beg's brother. This lady, as Báber himself informs us, was married a few months after to Kásim Gokultásh, an officer of distinguished merit, to whom Báber was much attached, and to whom, at a subsequent period, he owed his life. But this alliance, formed in captivity, seems to have been painful to her relations, and was probably considered as not suitable to her rank. By Kásim she had only one daughter, Nahíd Begum, who afterwards became celebrated in the history of Sind.

"The disgrace of having a princess of their illustrious house in a secondary situation in a foreign land, ranked in the minds of the ladies of the harem. On Shah Beg's return from Siwí, in the midst of the rejoicings which took place on the occasion, Mokim's widow presented herself in the garb of a mourner, standing upright in the doorway of the palace, with a coarse black woollen cloth thrown over her head, in sign of her deep distress. She laid hold of the skirt of his garment as he entered, and with loud lamentation and tears besought him to have pity on her daughter, all that was now left of his beloved brother, and to release her from her shameful bondage. Shah Beg, moved by her misery, and by the remembrance of his brother, who had died not long before, thus forcibly brought to his mind, expressed his willingness to attempt whatever could be done to effect the object of her wishes. Success was not easy; and the consultations which he held with his nobles produced nothing satisfactory. A plan was, however, devised by the ladies in the harem, and met with his acquiescence. It was arranged that some one should be sent to open an intercourse with the princess; and, when she was fully prepared, that means should be taken to carry her off from Kábul into the hills of the Hazára country that were nearest that city; secure that, when once among the friendly mountaineers, she would soon find her way in safety to Kandahár.

"In pursuance of this plan, Doulat Kittá, a female who had been a servant in Mokim's harem, was despatched to Kábul; but before setting out, in compliance with the demands of Eastern decorum, she was married to one Doulat Khan. On arriving at Kábul, she contrived to introduce herself to the Begum, as a helpless stranger; and, when a safe opportunity offered, discovered herself and revealed the plan. The princess, surprised and alarmed, refused to enter into the plot, and expressed her fears that, should she reach Kandahár, her proud relations would consign her to the grave, to bury deep the stigma brought on them by her captivity. Doulat Kittá relieved her apprehensions, by taking the most solemn oath that no such intention was entertained; and that, on the contrary, the warmest welcome awaited her from her mother and her uncle. Máh Begum was at last prevailed upon to consent; the news was conveyed to Kandahár; and a select body of the first warriors and chief nobles of the kingdom was secretly despatched on the service. They took their way through the country of the Hazáras, and pushed on for the capital, having arranged with the chiefs of that tribe that they should take post on the point of their mountains nearest to Kábul with a body of their followers to be ready to support the party on its return. On getting near Kábul they rested for two or three days, at a short distance from the town, to refresh their horses, and, it is said, to have them shod backwards.

"When everything was in readiness, Máh Begum, on the day fixed for the attempt, left her house about the time of afternoon prayers, to repair to the bath, the great place of recreation and freedom for Mussulman women. Having waited till the moment when the streets were covered with the crowds leaving the mosques, she mingled with them; and, protected by the impenetrable disguise worn by Mussulman ladies, which covers the whole body, leaving only an opening for the eyes, made her way, unnoticed, among the throngs that were passing to and fro. She reached in safety a convenient spot that had been fixed upon, where she was mounted on horseback, and conducted by Doulat Kittá to the party which waited her coming. Her daughter, Nahíd, then a child of only eighteen months old, and unable to bear the fatigue of the flight, was of necessity left behind. The instant she appeared, the whole party, delighted, leaped on horseback and set out along with her. All that night and the next day, and the night following, they held on their way. In the course of the succeeding day, they arrived at their halting-place. Here, having rested awhile to recruit their exhausted strength, they went on for a day and night more, by which time they had escaped from the dangerous ground, and found themselves in safe quarters among the friendly Hazáras.

"They now halted for a few days, that the princess might rest from her fatigues, and then went on to Kandahár. As she approached that place, the grand scene of her hopes and fears, Shah Beg came forth to receive and welcome her, with every demonstration of joy; saluted and embraced her affectionately as his brother's daughter, treated her with every mark of honour, conducted her to the palace, and there, taking her by the hand, placed

her in the arms of her mother and her nurse. It was a day of general rejoicing, as for a great victory. All who had been engaged in the enterprise were rewarded with presents of horses, arms, or dresses of honour. In adventures and rescues such as these the Arghúns delighted, and their predatory habits taught them, like our borderers, to manage them with the utmost address and sagacity."

The allusion in the last sentence reminds the reader of Mr. Erskine's country. One more anecdote, illustrating the character of a faithful and devoted servant, and we will conclude:—

"Kásim Gokultásh had attended Báber in his wars beyond the Oxus against the Uzbeks. It happened on one occasion, that the Emperor, while alone, was surrounded and taken by a party of the enemy. His troops were not near enough to assist him. The gallant Kásim, with admirable presence of mind, going up, and personating the Emperor, exclaimed, 'How dare you touch a servant of mine? Do you not know your prince?' Deceived by his words, they let go Báber to turn to what they supposed a richer prize; and, in the scuffle that ensued, the Emperor escaped. The Uzbeks put Kásim to death; but Báber ever after cherished and protected his family, and all his dependents, with the most affectionate care."

*Remarks upon Sir William Napier's Pamphlet regarding the Duke of Wellington's Letter. Extracted from the Bengal Hurkaru of the 13th, 14th, and 17th April, 1854. Calcutta, 1854.*

ALL interest in the rabid effusions of the Napiers has now passed away. The atrocious attack on the GREAT DUKE has been consigned to eternal oblivion, and its writer to — no matter what. The reprint before us is a regular crusher, and did the question discussed still require settling, would settle it with a vengeance. Argument, spirit, and humour, alike contribute their aid.

*Fugitive Pieces.* By FRANCIS WILLIAM STONE. London, 1853. Hookham and Sons.

IN the dedication prefixed to this volume the author speaks of its contents as the effusions of a "youthful muse." This claim upon the forbearance of the critic is never urged in vain upon our notice, and we cheerfully quote the following lines to a lady "On the Birth of a Daughter," as affording an agreeable specimen of *Vers de Société*:—

"Dear lady, let me offer  
Gratulations on the birth,—  
The springing of another flower  
In the garden of the earth.  
And may the little maiden  
Grow up in love and beauty  
With bounteous graces laden:  
Adorned with filial duty,  
Be to thee in Life's probation  
A blessing and a pride,  
Gracing the appointed station  
By her loved mother's side."

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS.—The report of this institution for 1853, with a supplementary communication, which appeared in the Fort St. George Gazette, 13th April, 1854, brings down the history of the establishment almost to the present time. Its progress appears to be very creditable to Surgeon Edward Balfour, who has the charge of it. It seems to be rich in specimens of the marbles of India, and of many other objects of natural history, and economic geology. It is satisfactory to see this word "economic" prefixed to "geology." If inquirers will take the trouble of describing rocks and strata, and their uses, rational men will be glad to listen to them; but when they aspire to tell the time (if time then were) when the world was made, and how it was made, it will be felt that these would-be philosophers have no experience of such matters; seeing that worlds are not made every day, their dissertations are entitled to just as much attention as would be due to a lecture on colours from a man born blind, or on sounds, from one who had never enjoyed the faculty of hearing from the moment of his entrance into the world. Surgeon Balfour's turn of mind appears to be practical, and his industry and care are obvious.

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.		E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.		Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. June 24 to July 8.	
					Rs.	S. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½d.		1s. 11½d.		25,514	17 10
Madras ..	1s. 11½d.		1s. 11½d.		15,080	5 4
Bombay ..	1s. 11½d.		2s. 0d.		1,150	0 0
Bi-Monthly ..					41,745	3 2

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	225 to 227
India Bonds .....	1s. to 4s. pm.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 2 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	½ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss.Rs. —	—	2 1½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11½d. to ½d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11½d.	

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Tagus*, July 5, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£6,970	....
Alexandria .....	10,000	....
Bombay .....	—	£12,350
Calcutta .....	—	5,200
Singapore .....	14,785	2,250
Hong Kong .....	16,385	95,572
Canton .....	1,000	112,552
Shanghai .....	—	17,883
	£49,140	.... £245,807

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 5th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from the Government of Madras the undermentioned Schedule, viz.—

Schedule, dated 1st March, 1854.

Part 1.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serie, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule (the 22nd October, 1853), to the 1st day of March, 1854.

Part 2.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serie, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, prior to such last-mentioned period, and which remain unclosed.

Part 3.—Containing all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over by the said William A. Serie, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, or how otherwise disposed of.

And that the said Schedule is open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 26th July, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.:—

WEST HARTLEY COAL, CARR'S HARTLEY COAL, BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL, DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL, HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL, RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL, JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL, STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL, GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,	Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th July *aforesaid*, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 26th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—also  
CANVAS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 26th day of July, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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of our friends in Manchester. Like the editor of the *Telegraph*, from which paper we extract it, we offer no opinion as to the probable success, or want of success, which the projectors may look for. Like other speculators they must take their chance, and as we are no speculators we shall be content to look on. The good which Britain has conferred on India is of incalculable amount. But the gentlemen who are most noisy in bawling for justice to that country, have done it great harm by ruining its manufactures. Perhaps these gentlemen will take some shares in the new concerns, and give them the benefit of their experience.

"A speculation—or undertaking—has lately been set on foot by certain parties in Bombay, which will not only prove very remunerative, but also cause a great change in many of our mercantile relations with England. The enterprise is nothing less than to erect in the cotton districts of Guzerat two very large spinning factories, where cotton cloths and piece goods can be turned out as well as at Manchester, and for about seventy-five per cent. less expense. The shares of these concerns—each factory is completely separate from the other in every way—are almost entirely in the hands of monied Englishmen, residents of Bombay, men who know the country and are up to what can be done here. The shares—although in very large amounts, and not transferrable for three years—were picked up in two days, the money subscribed in a week, and the machinery for one factory is now on its way out from England. One factory is to be erected in the cotton districts about Broach, the other in those near the coast. If these pioneers of a new era in Indian industry succeed, no doubt but that others will follow in their footsteps. An instant's consideration will suffice to show what an advantage in prices cotton goods manufactured out here will command. Instead of the staple having to be packed in Guzerat, sent at a great expense to Surat, shipped in country boats to Bombay, transhipped to England, manufactured there into cloth, and then sent back to India—to say nothing of the insurance, freight, commission, brokerage, and all the thousand items which swell accounts current—the Guzerat spinners will simply have to select the very best cotton they can find, work it, and send it all over the country for sale.

"Should the speculation succeed, and we see no reason why it should not, but many—considering the long-headed men who have embarked money in it—why it should, the benefit to the surrounding districts of Guzerat will be great indeed. We may, in fact, look forward at no distant day to see an Eastern Manchester near Broach and Surat become once more a port for a very considerable export trade."

The Governor of Bombay was about to recreate at Poonah. Those who think that such a step requires an apology (which we do not), will find it in the following passage from the paper last quoted.

"The Governor takes his departure from the Presidency for Poona on Thursday next, the 22nd instant—at least such are his Lordship's present intentions, nor is he likely to defer his journey, unless the English mail should not arrive by the aforesaid day.

"As a general rule, the absence of the Governor from the Presidency is detrimental to public business, and, therefore, much to be deprecated; but there is a reason in everything, and a very great difference exists between absence from Bombay every year from the early part of March to the middle of January—as was the custom of our late Governor, and as appears, by the way, to be the custom of our Right Reverend Bishop—and a move from the Presidency to Poona for July, August, and part of September, as we hear is the intention of Lord Elphinstone. During the next three months we shall have but three direct mails to England—and at this season there is a stagnation of business in every department and in every office. One month's leave of absence during the year is what every one in and out of Government offices considers himself entitled to during the year, and it would be a hard case if the Governor was not allowed some change during the twelve months, particularly as his work follows him wherever he goes.

"There is, moreover, a great change since this time last year, in the Governor's residence near Poona. We allude to the electric telegraph, which is now complete and in working order between the Presidency and Government House, Dapoorie. Were his Lordship's presence required in Bombay, the message could be sent up in a few minutes, and six hours would suffice to bring him down here. Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, a temporary absence from the seat of Government cannot be condemned, nor is it contrary to the spirit of the evidence which Lord Elphinstone gave before the Committee on Indian affairs."

From a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government by Major Trevelyan, Political Agent in Cutch, it is painful to learn that suttee still prevails in that country.

The water question continues to agitate Bombay.

A new candidate for public patronage, bearing the title of the *Sind Kossid*, is now before us. It informs us that theatricals flourish in Sind, and nothing else. As the heat of the weather is represented as oppressive, we are somewhat surprised at the encouragement afforded to the dramatic art. The heat has closed one house in London, and will probably close others.

The latest intelligence from China, we give in the following extract from the *Friend of China*.

"We have to reverse the usual order of our report, and, as undoubtedly most interesting at home, give, before our Chinese provincial intelligence, a detail of the progress and position of British arms in these seas. The *Malta*, with the declaration of war by combined France and England against Russia, arrived on the 25th of May. Within an hour the blue peter was flying on board the *Winchester*, 50 guns, *Spartan*, 28, and paddle-steamer *Baracoula*, 6; and at sundown those vessels left the harbour, bound, it was generally believed, in search of the Russian frigate *Pallas*, and corvettes *Olivontza*, *Ducina*, and *Aurora*, all presumed to be hovering on the coast of China, waiting for the announcement of war to commence offensive operations. Admiral Stirling, with commendable foresight, took due precaution in preventing the Russian admiral from obtaining the despatches which had been kindly forwarded to him (by his agents here) in the British ship *Akbar*. It is said that before the *Akbar* reached Shanghai, her mails were taken out of her by H.M.S. *Rattler*, and that they now lie at the British Consulate, Shanghai, under seal; applications for letters by the several Russian officers there, having been rejected until the declaration of war or otherwise became known.

"The Russian steam-tender *Vostock* has been busy boarding vessels to inquire for news, and on one occasion was within a mile of H.M.S. *Stryx*, her vicinity having been hid by a thick fog. The *Stryx* tried the *Vostock's* rate of going for an hour or two, and found that with two boilers on the lowest grade of expansion, it was quite possible to keep way with her. The *Vostock* ran away to the south-east, and has not since been seen, although one report runs that she passed through Hong-Kong Harbour only a few nights ago, and that boatloads of provisions have been despatched hence to be put on board the squadron directly they arrive. Reports, however, were still, up to a week ago, being taken to Shanghai, by Chinese fishing boats, of six Russian vessels as not far from the port; and with a head wind to contend against, they can hardly be in Hong-Kong under a fortnight at the least. Indeed, the more we think on the matter, the more we feel certified that Hong-Kong is not the place where Russians will make any demonstration—hard knocks and little pelf being all the substantiality they can at all anticipate. Apparently struck, however, with the want of defence against Chinese pirates, of which there are large numbers close to us, his excellency the admiral has directed the *Spartan* to return here.

"The day after a grand ball at Government House, given on the anniversary of her most gracious Majesty's birthday, his excellency Sir John Bowring took his departure for Shanghai in H.M.S. *Baracoula*, with intention, it is said, of proceeding to Nanking so soon as the exigencies of the service permit the admiral to place a steam vessel at his excellency's disposal. During his absence the government of the colony has devolved on the honourable the lieutenant-governor."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. T. C. Annesley, 60th Rifles, at Gyah, May 20; Major Goddard, 14th L.D., from the rupture of a blood-vessel, at Simla, May 31.

BENGAL.—Capt. the Hon. R. V. Powys, Inv. Estab., at Binsur, near Almora, May 26; Lieut. G. R. Smith, 52nd N.I., at Meerut, June 1; Capt. H. Tanner, Inv. Estab. at Monghyr, May 29.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-Col. W. Bremner, at Kamptee, June 6; Capt. O. Smith, 33rd N.I., at Nagode, May 26; Lieut. E. Tomes, 2nd N. Vet. Bat. at Ongole, May 28.

BOMBAY.—Major J. Watkins, commanding 23rd N.L.I., of apoplexy, at Goondree, near Deesa, while the deceased was en route to Mount Abou.

## BURMAH.

The following is from our correspondent at Thyet Myoo, dated May 25, 1854:—

The news that the Baltic fleet had sailed reached this station on the eve of Her Majesty's birthday. That event and the account of the ceremonies which preceded the departure of the fleet raised the enthusiasm of our garrison to the very highest pitch. Yesterday the anniversary was kept, we flatter ourselves, in a manner worthy of the sworn servants of the Crown. Our gallant little frigate, the *Mahanuddy*, decked out by the prominent loyalty of her gallant commander, Captain Eales, with the gayest flags, fired the customary salute, and announced to the astounded Burmans that we possess a sovereign whom we love, reverence, and adore, and on whose account it is our highest and chiefest pleasure to risk our lives and fortunes. In the evening a large party assembled at the hospitable board of the 1st Fusiliers. No sooner was the cloth removed, than the gallant colonel, in a very eloquent and impressive speech, proposed the health of Her Majesty. The allusions made in this speech to the thrilling events, the news of which had just arrived, drew forth unbounded applause. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, all standing as the magnificent band played our grand national anthem.

Major Seaton then rose to propose the second toast, "Sir Charles Napier and the Baltic Fleet." In the course of his speech, he made a graceful and touching allusion to the farewell scene between Her Majesty and Charley, which was loudly cheered. He finished by expressing his conviction that the united fleet would prove more than a match for the batteries of Cronstadt, and the vessels of the Czar. This speech was loudly applauded, the band playing, "Over the water to Charlie."

"Lord Raglan and the Army" was toasted in a very efficient manner by Capt. Cunliffe. Air—"Britons strike home."

The health of Her Majesty's august ally the Emperor of the French was then proposed by Lieut. Malleison, who wound up his remarks by expressing his conviction, that the troops sent by the nephew to combat alongside of us on the Danube, would prove as worthy allies, as their fathers sent by the uncle to combat against us at Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo, had proved themselves worthy opponents of British troops. Air—"Partant pour le Syrie."

"The 50th and the other Queen's regiments who served with us on the Sutlej," was proposed by Capt. Richardson, and drunk amidst loud cheering. Several other toasts followed. Not one was more heartily drunk than "Colonel Welchman and the 1st Fusiliers," proposed by Capt. Richardson. The applause must have been particularly gratifying to the gallant colonel, who so justly commands the esteem of all who know him.

I have given you but a very hasty sketch of this entertainment, but even now the mail is closing, and I fear this may be too late.

We have literally no news to send you.

## ARRACAN.

The following is from our correspondent at Akyab, dated the 17th ultimo:—

"For the last few days clouds have been flying about in all directions, and though the weather at times looked most threatening, no rain has as yet come to our relief. The oldest inhabitant predicts that the periodical rains will set in on the 20th, and I hope that his prophecy may turn out correct. There is very little sickness just now, and I hope it will not be worse when the rainy season sets in. We have not seen a steamer for some time, but we don't care now so much about it, as the last brought us a good supply of stores. Our memorial to the Governor-General was ready, but as the steamer has relieved us in some degree of our wants, we have forgotten and forgiven the past, and the less said about it the better. You will of course have heard that Capt. Faithfull is to come down again and officiate for Hopkinson whilst absent on sick leave. A better selection could not have been made, for Capt. Faithfull is not only a most efficient officer, but also universally liked. Turtles have of late been very scarce, and if the rains set in on the predicted day, none will be seen for months to come. This may appear very stale news for the readers of your paper, but it is of great importance to Calcutta epicures. No news from Burmah. All quiet in the Aeng Pass. After the last lesson administered to them the wild hill tribes have given up kidnapping our coolies. You shall hear from me again if anything occurs worth writing about.—*Hurkaru*, June 13.

Only one officer of the 36th M.N.I., Lieut. Shortland, adjutant of the regiment, has lost his life in the wreck of the fleet convey-

ing the head-quarters of the corps to Tonghoo, but we regret to say that no less than 80 men have perished, and also two men of the detachment of European artillery.

## BENGAL.

## COMPANY'S PAPER.

A report has been circulated in the bazaar that English holders of Company's paper intend to sell out their stock, and have the proceeds remitted to them, in the hope that the war with Russia will afford an opportunity of investing capital at home with greater advantage than it can be done at present in India. The thing is perfectly absurd. Were holders at home bent upon following such a course, they would only cut their own throats; for, as the sale or purchase of the Company's paper must soon become known in the market, the fact of large sales being effected for the purpose of remitting the proceeds to England would have an immediate effect upon the rates of exchange, so that money could not be remitted home except at a very high premium. The circumstance which has given rise to the report is, we believe, that several parties holding paper of the transfer loan have declined to avail themselves of the proffered transfer into the guaranteed four per cent. loan; but they evidently overlooked the fact, that by taking payment they incur at once a positive loss.

According to the conditions under which the payment of the loan was advertised, they must receive either cash in India, or bills on the Court of Directors at twelve months' date. The former entails upon them the commission of the agents with the attendant risk of an unfavourable exchange; the latter deprives them at once for twelve months to come of any interest at all. Having once intimated their desire to receive payment, they have no option left, and must, therefore, take payment either in cash or by bills, as they may have expressed a wish at the time they omitted to avail themselves of the proffered transfer. But whatever they may have decided upon, it is quite immaterial, as the Indian Exchequer is fully prepared to meet their wishes. It was but a few days ago that in commenting upon the *Friend of India's* remarks on railways, we expressed our opinion about the inadvisability of applying the large balances in the Indian treasuries for other than the legitimate purposes for which they are intended, and here we have a proof that our reasons for so doing were not unfounded. We are afraid that many of the stockholders, who are speculating upon the probable effects of the war with Russia upon the finances of the country, will deeply regret to have lost the opportunity of availing themselves of proffered transfer of the 5 per cent. transfer stock into the guaranteed 4 per cent. book debt.—*Hurkaru*, June 2.

## THE EAST-INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following is, we believe, a more complete and accurate statement of the arrangements already concluded between the East-Indian Railway Company and the several contractors for the execution of the works along the extension line to Delhi than that which we quoted from the *Friend of India* last week.

From Coolcool, near Burdwan, to the More, a distance of forty-five miles, the Company, as correctly stated by the *Friend*, is constructing its own works. The line thence to Colgong, a distance of 125 miles, through Rajmahal, is in the hands of Messrs. Nelson, Smith, and Co., of whom Mr. Smith was formerly an engineer in the service of the Company, under contract. From Colgong to Powie, a section of eighty-six miles, Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. have taken the works under contract; but these contractors are not, as the *Friend* erroneously supposes, the firm who next to Messrs. Hunt, Bray, and Emsley have been most successful on that portion of the line already constructed. Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. have held no previous contract; but as the principal members of the firm are partners in that of Mackintosh, Burn, and Co., builders of considerable experience in this country, and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. stand sureties for them to the Company, there is every reason to suppose that the contract for this section of the line will be executed with vigour and efficiency. From Powie, Messrs. Ward and Co. take up the works as far as Phoolwarree, a distance of seventy-five miles. Mr. Ward, well known as a member of Jessop and Co., possesses both activity and local experience, and the capital of the firm is found by a barrister not of the briefless order. We consider, therefore, this section of the line also as satisfactorily disposed of. From Phoolwarree to the Kurumnassa (the boundary of Bengal) and thence to Benares, a section of 130 miles, the works have been undertaken by Messrs. Burn and Co., the successful contractors alluded to by the *Friend*, though under a wrong name and mentioned in the wrong place. From Benares to Allahabad, a distance of ninety-four miles, the works had been let to Messrs. Hunt and Emsley, to whom the *Friend* has assigned the

palm among Indian contractors. A section of the line from Allahabad upwards, about 120 miles in length, has been assigned to Messrs. Norris and Co. We have heard that Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co. back Mr. Norris with capital, if indeed they do not take an interest in the contract.

Some portion of the upper part of the line remains still undisposed of, but above Allahabad the country is smooth as a bowling-green, and there can be no difficulty in providing for the completion of the works, either by contractors or by the company itself.

On the whole, we think that the company has both displayed judgment and been favoured by good luck in the "placing" of the several portions of its line. On all the worst parts it has men of pith and tried ability. The heavy stone-cutting falls to the share of Messrs. Hunt and Emsley, perhaps the only men in India who would have faced the work. On the portions of the line entrusted to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. and Messrs. Burn and Co. will be some of the heaviest brick work, to which, as builders in a large way of business, they may be supposed fully equal.

Of the great bridging works, those over the Soane and Jumna, the latter is, we believe, included in Messrs. Hunt and Emsley's contract; but we imagine that the former has not yet been tackled by any contractor.

We believe that a plan for crossing the main rivers by wooden bridges of a temporary character has been suggested to the railway company's engineer, and favourably received. The delay which would be occasioned by waiting for the construction of permanent structures will be thereby avoided, and a considerable expense, which double stations and double rolling stock would have entailed on the company, should it have been resolved to open the line before the completion of all the bridges, will be avoided.

The time limited by all the contracts for the completion of the works is, as the *Friend* states, the 31st of December, 1856. We must consider this as in some degree a paper date; indeed we know that some of the contractors, while in the very act of signing the tender, having declared the impossibility of being up to time. Nevertheless, we hope in all 1857 or early in 1858 to be able to book through from Calcutta to Delhi. *Bengal Hurkaru, June 1.*

#### REVENUE OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The "Report by the Sudder Board of Revenue on the Revenue Administration for the official year 1851-52," has just been printed. It is dated 23rd September last, a year and a half after the expiration of the period to which it relates, and the Board, not without reason, regret the delay that had occurred, and which is accounted for by reference to the fact that the returns from all the divisions had not been received till after the 30th June previous. Some of the divisional authorities it would thus appear, required more than a year to complete and send in their separate reports.

The entire demand for land revenue in 1851-52 was Rupees 4,30,81,012, of which Rupees 4,25,84,042 had been collected, leaving a balance to be realised of Rupees 4,96,970, or of 1.13 per cent. on the entire demand. In 1850-51 these outstanding balances amounted only to Rupees 3,06,154, or 0.71 per cent.

The difference is attributed to the nature of the seasons respectively. That of 1850-51 was one of unusual prosperity. The rain, we are told, was not only more abundant than in the following year, but more favourably distributed over the twelve months with reference to the rubbee and khurreef harvests. The average fall of rain throughout all the divisions in 1850-51 was,—for the khurreef 26.75 inches, for the rubbee 4.48 inches; total, 31.23 inches. In 1851-52 the fall was,—khurreef 25.37 inches, rubbee 2.74 inches; total, 28.11 inches. A deficiency of even only three inches of rain in a country where the aggregate is so small, may suffice to account for a considerable amount of agricultural difficulty and distress; especially when, as in 1851-52, the want occurs just at the time when rain is most required, i.e. in the months of September and October. Still, the arrears of 1851-52, though in excess of those of the preceding years, were less than those of 1848-49, and 1849-50, which were, the former 1.879, and the latter 1.112 per cent. upon the entire demand.

Coercive measures for the realization of the land revenue were somewhat more extensively resorted to in 1851-52, than in the years preceding,—in the different forms of sales, farms, transfers, dustucks, &c. The Board are glad to perceive, however, that the process of transferring defaulting pottées to sharers of the same community, has been used successfully instead of the more extreme measures of sale, farm, &c.

The number of summary suits in the Revenue Courts has increased from 24,152 in 1847-48, to 30,602 in 1851-52, and the decisions from 16,200 to 21,696 in the same period. But the Board observes with regret, that the number of cases adjusted or

withdrawn remains nearly stationary, being 7,319 in 1847-48, and 7,150 in 1851-52. It is suggested as probable, however, that the facility afforded to the landlord on the one hand of obtaining his just dues, and to the cultivator on the other of resisting exaction, by the adjudication of their suits through the tehseldars who are on the spot, has brought many cases into court, which would not have been worth the trouble and expense of litigation at a distant sudder station.

Changes in the possession of property seem very numerous, and to be gradually and constantly increasing in number. Those registered as affected by the courts or by private transfer, have extended from 8,930 in 1847-48 to 12,426 in 1851-52. What may be the occasion of these frequent mutations, or what their frequency indicates, we cannot conjecture. It is to be feared, however, that they afford no proof of growing prosperity among the people.

While there has been a falling off in the land revenue there has been an increase in that derived from the abkaree. The entire demand in 1851-52 was Rs. 21,89,640, of which Rs. 21,06,696 was collected; while in the preceding year, of a demand for Rs. 21,16,059, only Rs. 19,86,491 was realised within the twelve months. The difference in favour of 1851-52 is ascribed to good management, but it may possibly be attributed, in part at least, to the fact that a distressed people are more prone to drink than a thriving one. This view is in some degree justified by the report, which shows that those districts which present the greatest deficiency in the value of land revenue exhibit the largest returns under the head of abkarree. Thus we find that, while in Kumaon the land revenue balances were considerably increased, in consequence, as the report states, of a dreadful visitation of cholera, the abkarree exhibited an improvement, "notwithstanding the epidemic." In Rohilcund again, where an unfavourable season rendered remission of rent necessary, there was no falling off in the abkarree. Thus, too, in Banda, where the results of the year, as regards land revenue, are described as the reverse of favourable, the improvement in the abkarree is "especially observable"—and is set down to the exertions of Sirdar Khan, the deputy-collector.

The net income from stamps has undergone but little change, having been Rs. 13,90,786 in 1851-52, and Rs. 13,45,680 in the preceding year.—*Agra Messenger, June 3.*

#### THE ROOS AND THE COMMANDANT OF THE SCINDE HORSE.

Major John Jacob, of the Bombay presidency and the Scinde irregular horse, appears to be one of those indefatigable, restless, interfering, never let-well-alone sort of personages, who are continually poking their noses into places where those organs are not required, and getting themselves and other people into scrapes which they find it difficult to extricate either from afterwards. Major Jacob's career has been an eventful one. He has had his quarrel with the Napier, and it may be supposed has not, and will not, forget it. Doubtless, he looks back with exultation on the scold, but there are men of rank, equally brave and able as himself, who under any circumstances would have shrunk from unseemly antagonism with the old and gallant general. The major, too, has had his attack upon the army of this presidency. He accused Bengal officers of a laxity of moral feeling—to an extent that would not be tolerated for an instant on this side of India. It would have been easy then, and now, to retort in the same vein, but such a course could not be condescended to, and the animadversions of the commandant of the Scinde horse, were received with that silent and withering contempt they so richly merited. Dissatisfied, perhaps, with the little real notice taken of his attack upon this army, he, intending probably to take all three in turn, next visited his displeasure upon the army of his own presidency. However, though full of childish suggestions, and the crudest of military notions, somehow or other, this *brochure* attracted more notice than that which preceded it. Unluckily for Major John Jacob, it attracted the notice of the Court of Directors. He had at least this time succeeded, in obtaining for himself that notoriety which one would think he regards as the stepping-stone to honour and promotion, and in gagging the armies of India. And now having succeeded in debarring the officers of the Indian army from the expression of any opinions through the public press, it is but right that he should feel the full enormity of his offence.

We have been led into these observations by seeing in the Bombay papers a statement that the errant major, accompanied by another officer and sixteen sowars, had been lately visiting the Khan of Khelat; had been spoken to by its chief, relative to a subsidy from the British Government; and had captured and "bound" some persons pointed out to him by the khan as Russian emissaries.



It may be suspected that, if numerous, the major and his sows must have found their prisoners a capture entailing no slight inconvenience. We are unable to anticipate how they decided upon their ultimate disposal—whether to send them to Bombay as state prisoners, or suffer them to remain in Khelat in the paid durance of its khan. That they were Russian emissaries at all, and not some unfortunate travellers or merchants, whose goods and chattels had excited the cupidity of the chief, can hardly be believed on his own statement. When it shall suit the court of St. Petersburg to intrigue in that quarter, it will do so in the full possession of the knowledge that the khan himself is so needy as to render unnecessary any indirect method of purchasing at his hands, either the annoyance of our frontier, or his good will towards any force passing through his country bent on the invasion of this.

These frontier chiefs only court British notice and alliance, that they may obtain on false pretences the subsidies our Government has been so often wheedled out of. They have always proved themselves faithless and double dealing; and if they received Company's silver to-morrow, would not be a whit too honest to finger Russian gold, for a directly contrary purpose, the day after. They are powerless in themselves, and for all that they could do in assisting or checking the progress of an invasion, are as little to be dreaded. Should Russia ever determine on the invasion of this country, the place to meet her armies, be they either her own troops or the subsidised forces of the Western Asian chiefs, will be upon the threshold of our own territories; but it is very doubtful, no matter how great the preliminary preparations, that any invading force will ever reach our frontier, of which the available brigades of the Punjab would not be able to give a good account. Our policy should be a strong and well defined frontier and the proud indifference of ready strength to all beyond it; for if the British rule in the East is to fall, it will not be beneath the sword of the foreign invader, though it may tremble before the force of a public opinion, which has already had its birth, already made the first faint efforts of its power felt, and which, if treated with that disregard which the Company's Government would fain evince, may one day become dangerous.—*Englishman*, June 9.

#### THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THEIR EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.

Saturday's *Gazette* contained some announcements of importance, amongst others, an order intimating that all soldiers of either H.M.'s or the Company's services, are to be entitled to claim the medal and gratuity given for long service and good conduct, or the medal and annuity for meritorious conduct, without reference to whether their servitude has been passed doing regimental duty, or on staff employ. This is a great boon, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, the remedy of a great grievance. Heretofore, under the operation of the rules regulating the distribution of these, by far too restricted rewards, none of the Company's army, but soldiers and non-commissioned officers, who had done nearly uninterrupted duty with their corps were entitled to either gratuity or annuity; and the consequence of such a regulation was, that magazine, commissariat, cattle, and barrack sergeants, and a host of others, who, through good conduct and intelligence had been promoted to births on the staff, were debarred from the enjoyment of benefits expressly intended to induce others to follow in their footsteps and emulate their good conduct.

Luckily this great cause of complaint no longer exists; but we believe there is another circumstance connected with these rewards that calls loudly for the attention of those possessing the power of remedying it. We have said that they are far too restricted, and we believe that, upon inquiry, it will be found that the Court of Directors is not above practising with their European troops, the mean subterfuge of publicly tendering to the well conducted amongst them, certain pecuniary donations and annuities, to be given as it were to all really entitled to them, but in reality to be doled out in such proportion as a miserably small and rigidly fixed allotted sum may be sufficient to cover. This is the sheerest deceit dispiriting to men, who are too intelligent not to be aware of it, and disgraceful to the Government, by placing the authorities in the position of those who, under false pretences, achieve a reputation for good deeds.

The *Gazette* also mentions the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant on the invalid establishment, of Conductor James Foster, on the grounds "of his long and highly distinguished services in the Burmese War in 1824-25-26, in the Afghan War of 1842-43, and in the Sutej campaign of 1845-46," a promotion as honourable to the individual on whom it has been conferred, as discreditable to the authorities who—considering such services—so tardily render it; and who (according to the *Gazette*) even waited to be memorialized before they did so.

Naturally disgusted with so obvious and inexcusable an indiffer-

ence to good and true service, and well aware that Lieut. Foster's is not a solitary case, it is with something like pleasure that we notice in the same page an indication that the present authorities in India are by no means indifferent to the comfort and welfare of their European soldiery. The matter to which we allude is an order directing the issue by the commissariat of cooking utensils for the use of the European troops of this presidency, a most excellent provision, and one that will doubtless be hailed with no small gratitude by those for whose benefit it is intended.

The *Gazette* likewise publishes some very liberal regulations as to the staff to be allowed to wings of regiments in case of being detached from each other; as well as the retirement from the service of Capt. James Whiteford, of the artillery, on the pension of major, with some other military announcements, which have already appeared in our columns, and which require no comment.—*Englishman*, June 12.

#### THE NEW CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.

We republish on our outside sheet the despatch of the Court of Directors, containing the new furlough rules for the Indian civil service. Though not perhaps adequate to satisfy an overstrained expectation, they will in general, we imagine, be regarded as a boon. They are decidedly an improvement on the old rules in clearness, simplicity, and adaptation to the circumstances of the hour. With one exception, moreover, the liberality of their provisions is strangely contrasted with that of the rules applied to military officers in civil employ. Whatever is excellent in those rules has been retained, unaltered by the restrictions which have created so universal a feeling of disappointment. The exception, however, is important. No option whatever is allowed between the ancient and the present rules. From the moment of their promulgation they will be absolutely in force, and however long his service or weak his health, the civilian must accept the restrictions imposed, as well as the benefits conferred.

And first with respect to furloughs. It was hoped, and perhaps expected, that in this respect one important innovation would have been permitted. It has frequently occurred that officers have been compelled for personal reasons to take furlough, who are so peculiarly qualified for the offices they hold, that the Government would willingly submit to the inconvenience of an acting appointment. Hitherto no such arrangement has been possible. The civilian may have qualified himself for his post by the labour of a life, he may be the only man absolute competent to fill it, he may intend to be absent only for six months. But in spite of common sense, his own wishes, and the policy of the Government, his appointment must be resigned. The act of parliament is imperative, and government is driven to a justifiable evasion in the shape of personal pledges. This inconvenience still continues to exist. The Court might have removed it with a word. They had only to authorise the Governor-General in Council to make special exceptions, and it would have disappeared. For the rest, their instructions are sufficiently liberal. The three years' furlough remains at present. The allowances during the period of absence are unchanged. But the civilian may, if he pleases, divide his holiday into two, and relieve the tedium of an Indian residence by taking the two portions at intervals of ten years.

It is with respect to sick leave, that the most important innovations have been introduced. All distinctions of place and climate, European or Indian residence, charter limits, and lines of latitude and longitude are summarily abolished. The sick civilian may go anywhere where he thinks he can get well, to the Cape or Australia, Washington or London, wherever his tastes, his health, or his family connections may incline. The Court of Directors has formally recognised the existence of steam, and the possibility of railroads. Formerly, however, the officer was tempted to proceed to places within Indian limits by the certainty of retaining his appointment for two years. He can now retain it on sick leave even in England, but only for eighteen months. He may stay for three years; after the expiration of a moiety of that period, his appointment must be resigned. The time allowed will, in the majority of cases, be sufficient for restoration to health, and we may for the future regard eighteen months as the orthodox period of an officer's sick leave. The allowances, however, are reduced. Hitherto, the civilian absent at the Cape has forfeited only one-third of his salary. For the future, he forfeits one-half, nor can he in any case receive during the period of absence more than 1,000*l.* a year. Thus, under the old rules, a collector at the Cape would have received 1,440*l.* a year for three years. He will now receive only 1,000*l.* a year for eighteen months, with, however, the privilege of spending it in England. Should he stay longer than the year and a half, his allowances are reduced to 500*l.*, and after the three years, even should he obtain further leave, he will be compelled to maintain himself from his own resources. Even with these restrictions, however, so great are

the temptations of Europe to an Anglo-Indian, that a severe fit of sickness will in many cases be regarded as a boon. The Courts are well aware of the fact, and their old jealousy of their medical servants, a jealousy which has repeatedly checked the relaxation of the furlough rules, suddenly revives. New and stricter formulas are again to be prepared, and will prove just as inoperative as those which are at present in force. No rules, however stringent, which admit of sick leave at all, can prevent occasional cases of malingering, and the cases which occur even now, are exceedingly infrequent. Englishmen, when once on the sea, relieved from constant work, and emancipated from the daily reek of a crammed cutcherry, rapidly recover. Dinner on board ship is always the event of the day, and the Court, who witness the arrival of healthy, rosy invalids, shake their heads in grave doubt of the fidelity of their surgeons.

There is one paragraph in the Court's Despatch which we must quote entire:

"We entirely concur in the opinion expressed in paras. five and six of your despatch in this department, date May 3, 1850, No. 21, that it is advisable to prescribe, by rule, some period of service after which civil servants shall not be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain office which they may have held for a period of five years and upwards, and we have resolved to establish thirty-five years as the period of service for the purpose in question. This rule must, as you suggest, be subject to exceptions in special cases which are to be referred for our decision. In such cases your recommendation will not fail to receive our prompt consideration. The above rule may be applied to every civil servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other civil servant to whom it relates, at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation."

This rule, in fact, introduces a most startling innovation. In 1850, every civilian of 1854 and upwards will hold his commission at the pleasure of the Government. Without special permission, he cannot be suffered to remain; and the following list will show how extensive will be the swoop among the *patres conscripti* of the service:—John French, Abercrombie Dick, Charles Du Pre Russell, William Dampier, George Francis Brown, James Hardwicke Patton, Francis Gouldsbury, John Inglis Harvey, Sir Robt. Barlow, Bart.; George Charles Cheap, Thomas Wyatt, William Popham Palmer, Sir Robert N. C. Hamilton, Henry Ricketts, The Honorable Joseph Alexander Dorin, Edward Currie, John Dunbar, Richard Walker, James Grant, Henry Stainforth, Charles Bury.

The service generally arrive in India at the age of twenty-three, and it follows that in a few years a civilian of sixty will be as great a prodigy as a lady in some districts of Australia. Despite its apparent harshness, the rule will be considered just by the public, as well as by the juniors of the service. However much our forefathers may have overrated the dangers inherent in an Indian climate, thirty-five years' unbroken residence usual wears out the stamina alike of the intellect and the constitution. Old age is an invidious charge to bring against an officer, whose decay has been accelerated by the fidelity of his service, yet it has occasionally been necessary to compel the departure of a judge guiltless of any more serious offence. From this painful necessity, the Government for the future is happily exempt. The practical effect of the rule must depend greatly upon the manner in which it is observed. The Court, by ordering every case of exception to be referred for their special sanction, have rendered it almost peremptory, and we suspect the Government will find it most expedient to allow it to come universally into operation. In that case, senility, like want of education, and ignorance of the vernaculars, will have been excluded by law from the India civil service.—*Friend of India*, June 1.

#### THE DRAINAGE OF CALCUTTA.

The government of Mr. Halliday has opened with a demonstration in the right direction. We hope that it is indicative of what the reign may be throughout,—in itself clean, free from the mire and sewerage of jobbery, and radically given to the sweeping out of all filthy obstructions.

God helps those that help themselves, is the theme of the lieutenant-governor's first address to the public through his secretary. We perfectly agree with the sentiment, and perhaps there is no city in the world to which the doctrine is susceptible of more practical application than to Calcutta. The people of Calcutta are not altogether to blame for the evil of social indolence and the toleration of civic nuisances. Government must bear its fair share, which share justice compels us to own, is the lion's share. The lieutenant-governor very properly instructs the municipal commissioners, that if the town of Calcutta is to be drained, the people of Calcutta must drain it; but unfortunately the said people are very well aware by long experience that the E. I. Company has looked with a reproving eye on any demonstration of an inclination among the ditch citizens to help themselves. Had the lieutenant-governor

more strictly accommodated the moral of his discourse to the actual history of events, he would have implied that if Calcutta is inclined to help itself, the Government will no longer be inclined, as it always has heretofore, to hinder its laudable activity.

We look upon the Municipal Commission as trash; it possesses no power, and it lingers among its own sewers in the most abject dependence. Perhaps a more hollow pretence for a civic corporation was never exhibited in any other civilized town. What can this commission do? Nobody regards it because every one knows that it is a sham. We take the liberty, therefore, of expressing to the Government of Bengal our opinion, that it would best become its dignity to invest the town of Calcutta with those powers of internal self-government which a town such as this ought to have. The lieutenant-governor cannot think that there should be any great difficulty in raising upon the credit of such a city as Calcutta the funds necessary for effecting a new system of drainage. The sarcasm admits of a rejoinder. The town of Calcutta will give no credit to Government until it finds itself able to deal with its own grievances in its own way. We have not the smallest doubt that ample means would be forthcoming, without any loan from Government, to provide for the complete drainage of the city; but no one feels the slightest care or inclination to busy himself in affairs that are essentially civic, but which Government monopolizes, while it sticks up a ludicrous sham yclept the Municipal Commission.

Official papers are easily constructed. The commissioners may address Mr. Grey, and Mr. Grey may reply in very practical sentences, with here and there a dash of sarcasm that reads spicily. But we beg to state, neither the commissioners, nor the lieutenant-governor, nor his secretary, are advancing the end in view a single jot. The indifference of the people of Calcutta is the consequence, and not the cause of the existing state of things. Government has made people what they are; and until Government chooses to unmake the evil it has created, the most able documents telling people to help themselves will fall still-born from the hands that pen them. In point of fact, truth does not strictly reside in the moral which the Government of Bengal teaches. As things at present stand, it would be more correct to say, Government will help those that will help the Government. While the authority of Government in this city continues as arbitrary as it is now, every one will perforce feel that whatever may be done is done for its benefit, and not for the benefit of the citizens themselves. The remedy is plain, and we cannot help expressing our conviction that the Government of Bengal is perfectly aware what the remedy is, only it cannot make up its mind to surrender, even remotely, a scintilla of authority. For the 999th time, we will reiterate the remedy to bad drainage, narrow thoroughfares, and all their attendant evils. Let the Government of Bengal use its sweeping-brush in the first instance to the commissioners for the improvement of the town of Calcutta. Sweep away the man of straw—poor—harmless—innocent—emasculated—the chronic incompetent, at which every one laughs, and no one can trouble themselves to despise, it is so helpless and infatigable in all its little ways. In the place of this, let Government create a municipal corporation—it matters not what name it gives it—invested with power, like the civic authorities in all our great British cities, colonial or otherwise: when this is done, there will be found plenty of people ready to interest themselves in the improvement of the town, the complete new drainage, watering, and lighting of the streets; and also there will be found plenty of money-lenders ready to advance the required funds for this and every other such highly necessary purpose. *Verb. sap.—Hurkaru.*

#### THE GOVERNMENT SAVING'S BANK.

A general order in the official *Gazette* announces that, in obedience to the instructions of the Court of Directors, the rate of interest on civil deposits in the Government Savings Banks is from the 26th of November next to be reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.; that the limit of deposits in regard to depositors of all classes be extended from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500, and that the interest of 4 per cent. per annum on the deposits of the soldiery is to be reduced to 3½ per cent. We do not admire the spirit that dictated this reduction. It is true that, in a financial point of view, it appears anomalous to allow depositors in the Savings Bank 4 per cent., whilst the State loan itself is reduced to 3½; but then it must be remembered that the deposits of single individuals were restricted to Rs. 500, and that as soon as any deposit reached that sum, the amount was immediately invested in Government paper, so that the State paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent. only for a limited period, and never on a sum exceeding Rs. 500 belonging to a single depositor. The reduction to 3 per cent. will have the effect of causing considerable contributions to the 3½ per cent. loan, because it will be for the interest of depositors to make up as soon as possible a sufficient sum to invest in the loan, which yields a return of one-half per cent. more than the Savings Bank gives. We believe that the amounts on account of the 3½ per cent. loan may be tendered for as small sums as Rs. 250. The measure will, however, affect all those who are obliged to have their business transacted through agents; for as the deposit by each depositor is by the new order extended to Rs. 1,500, the Government agent is not bound to invest the deposits until they reach the above sum, and if such be done through any other agent, the commission to be paid will absorb the difference of interest; so that in all likelihood a considerable amount will remain deposited at 3 per cent. Nobody can, however, complain, for there is no bank which

would allow such a rate on floating deposits. Considering, however, the special purpose for which the Government Savings Bank was created, we confess that the reduction in the rate of interest is inconsistent with the spirit of liberality which generally characterises the Indian Government.

The poor soldier is also to be clipped; but, as if the Court of Directors were somewhat conscience-struck, the reduction is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. This we look upon as exceedingly injudicious, because it is for the interest of the State to encourage economy to the utmost among the soldiers; and instead of clipping the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., we think it would have been by far more advisable to increase the rate of interest by one per cent.—*Hurkaru.*

#### WANT OF ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

If the Indian Government had carried out every undertaking, which, in the opinion of the public, ought to have been done at the expense of the State, the vaults and coffers of the Treasury might have safely been thrown open for a complete ventilation, without the least fear of inviting the attention of robbers. It is unnecessary to go back to a remote period, for the proposals which have been before the public within the last few years, if carried out, would have swallowed up the whole of the balances. First came the plan of supplying the whole town of Calcutta with water from Pultah. Then we had dry and wet docks. After these came the drainage of Calcutta; the lighting of the town by gas; then a canal and a railroad to Diamond Harbour; all sorts of public buildings were to be erected; a lunatic asylum to be established; then came a bridge across the Hooghly; in fact, there was no end of projects, all of which Government were to carry out at its own expense for the special benefit of the town of Calcutta. It is somewhat strange, that, with the exception of lighting the Indian metropolis with gas, not one of all the other proposals induced private capitalists to form a joint-stock company, though all that time money was almost unprecedentedly abundant and cheap. If all the above undertakings were to pay Government, surely it might be expected that they would have yielded a still better return to private companies, for there is hardly any doubt that Government management is not the cheapest. To what, then, are we to attribute this reluctance on the part of private capitalists to invest money in enterprises which it is asserted will pay a handsome dividend? We will not maintain that it is a want of confidence or fear, that following precedents of years gone by, everything would be turned into jobbery; but we will rather ascribe it to the effects of the late commercial crisis, which has produced great caution and circumspection on the part of all those who may have money to invest.

In recording these views, we, however, by no means exonerate Government from all blame; on the contrary, we are of opinion that Government may justly be censured, not only for having done so little for the advancement of works of public utility, but also for the want of encouragement held out to private enterprise. It cannot be denied, that the several proposals which have been submitted from time to time by private parties, have met with no countenance whatever, and that many useless difficulties were thrown in the way, which proved a complete extinguisher of all hopes. We are of opinion that with regard to all works of great public utility, it is desirable that they should be left to private enterprise, because it prevents the creation of a monopoly and opens a fair field for competition, but at the same time no work of more than ordinary extent can be carried out effectually and efficiently unless Government holds out such encouragement as the nature of the undertaking may render necessary. Nowhere is the absence of such encouragement so much felt as in India, where the unsatisfactory state of the revenue system, as well as the defects in the judicial department in the Mofussil, must prove a serious drawback to the investment of capital in similar undertakings. And yet there is no country in which the Government itself is so directly interested in the establishment of those very works as in India, as everything would tend to contribute towards the revenues of the country. Railways, roads, canals, each must lead to a speedier and more extended development of the natural resources of the country.

There is another circumstance, which in India, more than anywhere else, renders the utmost encouragement on the part of Government necessary. We have seen the reluctance on the part of native capitalists to invest money in any undertaking not yielding an immediate and large return. Any funds required must therefore be supplied by European capitalists, and as there are but few who can command large sums, it follows that nearly the whole amount necessary to carry out an undertaking of some magnitude must be drawn from the mother country. To effect this some encouragement on the part of Government is absolutely required, especially as the manner in which English capitalists have been led by the nose with respect to railways is not likely to inspire people with much confidence. Moreover, times in India have greatly changed. The members of the services were once glad to invest their savings with commercial agents; but that period is gone by. Money now flows into the banks, where the returns are quicker and periodical. Those vast sums formerly lodged in agency houses would have been subscribed to any undertaking in which Government would have taken an interest; at present they are withheld even from works guaranteed by the State, such as the

Railway, merely because people think that it is better to get a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum from a Mofussil Bank, than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the Railway Company. Government cannot undertake to carry out every work of public utility at their own expense without cramping their financial resources, but they have it in their power to hold out such encouragement, as will call forth private enterprise, and induce people at home to invest capital in the undertaking.—*Hurkaru.*

#### ADDRESS TO GEO. HILL, ESQ., ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE BY THE NATIVE ASSISTANTS IN THE TREASURY.

DEAR SIR,—As you are about to retire from the post of uncovenanted head assistant in the office of the Military Accountant, Fort William in Bengal—an office to which you did both honour and justice during your past incumbency—we, the native assistants of the same office, cannot, with a right sense of our duty towards you, allow the present opportunity to pass, without offering this humble testimony of the sense of gratitude and esteem with which you will be remembered by us as our late superior in office, at whose hands we have met with a just and impartial consideration of our rights and interests.

We are quite assured, that a man so generally and favourably known as yourself will gain little from the praises which we may bestow, but permit us to acquaint you that it is a sincere tribute of respect, such as is due to the character of a man like yourself, that we have this evening met in this hall to offer you thus publicly.

The ability and official integrity which have always marked your long career, have been noticed with approbation by your superiors in office, and need scarcely any mention at our hands on the present occasion. Partiality and favouritism were unknown to you in the discharge of your official functions, and instances without numbers are remembered, that in spite of the strongest recommendations you have given preference to men whose merits and qualifications deserved them,—a circumstance which in itself does sufficiently indicate the characteristic of a noble mind.

For these reasons and for the experience which you have acquired, your absence from the office will be greatly felt and your loss not readily repaired, but we regret that ill health has rendered it necessary, that you should retire from the cares and toils of a busy life, and we pray God that you may enjoy a long lease of life, a perpetual equanimity of mind untroubled by busy cares and live among your family and children, the patriarch of undivided love and affection.

We request you to accept the accompanying vase as a humble but sincere token of your esteem and regard, and with it our most respectful cordial farewell.

We remain, Sir, yours sincerely,  
Fort William, Military Accountant's Office, June, 1851.  
To GEORGE HILL, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

#### EXAMINATION RULES FOR THE UNCOVENANTED.

The Board of Revenue seem determined to carry out the new examination rules with a vengeance. They have just issued a circular intimating to all commissioners of revenue, that with reference to the new classification of deputy collectors, no one of these uncovenanted officials can expect gradual advancement until he has passed an examination of the second standard, and that no new officer will be appointed unless he has passed an examination of the first standard within twelve months. We cannot offer any objection to the latter condition, but we strongly apprehend that the first was never contemplated, and that the Board, as they do in almost everything, are carrying out rather the letter than the spirit of the regulations. A deputy collectorship is in the uncovenanted branch almost analogous to that of a collectorship in the covenanted service. It is the highest situation which the generality reach, and that only after a prolonged number of years in the service. What would the collectors think if they were called upon to pass an examination after fifteen years' service in the higher standard, and yet, although the new examination rules make no distinction, the qualifications of the deputy are to be tested again, but those of the covenanted remain unquestioned.

Looking upon these examination rules dispassionately, we cannot help perceiving that they bear uncommonly hard upon the uncovenanted, even if no difference were made in the test. As the object is to secure among the members of both services a thorough knowledge of the vernacular languages, and promotion being guarded by the degree of efficiency attained by the applicants, the apparent effect is that of a sort of commendable competition; but that competition is very different with the covenanted and the uncovenanted servant. The former has only to compete with his fellow brethren in the same service, without having anything to fear from outsiders. It is a privileged service into which no degree of proficiency or talent can obtain admittance. With the uncovenanted it is quite different. He has to compete with the natives, and hence his attainments are judged by a standard

it is nowhere stipulated the civilian should reach. But the unfairness consists in the circumstance that, whilst the native has to pass only in his own language, no standard is prescribed for his attainments in English. Not that we expect any extraordinary proficiency in that respect of the Anglo-Saxon, still if he be obliged to pass in the vernacular, it is equally important that the native should pass in English. The objections to this latter course are, however, greater than may be anticipated from the circumstance that the result would be far from reflecting creditably upon the system of education pursued in our colleges, as it would show the utter uselessness of the notion to cram the native's mind with learning, for which he will never have any use.

The great reason assigned for this proficiency in the vernaculars is based upon the necessity that he who administers justice should be able to converse perfectly well with those who appear before his tribunal. But as long cases cannot be finally disposed of by native magistrates, &c., it is necessary that the submission of the facts to superior authority should be equally clear and intelligible. It hence follows, that whatever proficiency a man may have attained in the vernacular, it is of equal importance that he should possess also a thorough knowledge of English, or the only alternative left is that the superior authority referred to should understand thoroughly the vernacular. The superior authority is vested in covenanted judges; and hence, if it be necessary to take such stringent measures with uncovenanted deputies, we submit that there exists still stronger reason for exacting the same, if not a superior, standard from covenanted judges.—*Hurkaru*, June 13.

#### RUSSIAN VESSELS IN THE EAST.

Nicholas of Russia seems to have contracted an alliance with his namesake, the potentate of the lower regions, and to have been accommodated by the latter with the loan of a fleet under the command of Admiral Snarleyow, hoisting his flag on board the well-known cruiser *The Flying Dutchman*.

Two Russian line-of-battle ships reported to be at sea, says the telegraph from Europe. Two Russian frigates said to be in the Straits of Rhio is the last news brought by the China steamer. Doubtless these vessels are identical—degrees, latitude, and longitude being unknown quantities in the phantom system of navigation, and are also the same as were reported, some six weeks ago, as in the neighbourhood of Manila, but have not yet made Calcutta experience the horrors of war by cutting off her supply of cheroots.

We feel that we can just now afford to joke at the idea of a Russian fleet making its appearance in the Hooghly and beginning to play its broadsides upon the dome of Government House. If there have been any Russian ships in Pacific waters they were sailing vessels, and the commander, if a wise man, has long before this exchanged the latitudes of opium and tea for those of Australian gold.

But can we rest satisfied that this agreeable sense of security will continue throughout the war upon which we are now entering with an enemy of insatiable ambition, great resources, and no despicable courage and enterprise? Steam is a despiser of geographical distances, and squadrons of observation almost as contemptuous as any commander in his Satanic majesty's service. What would be the sensation on the Course at driving time if, some twelve or eighteen months hence, the telegraphic reports of the morning, ill understood during the day, announcing the arrival at Kedgerie of first one and then another large steamer, should receive their interpretation in the evening in the shape of a brace of Russian war frigates, screwing up the river in defiance of all port regulations, returning with interest a salute from the fort, and beginning to knock our much boasted palaces about our ears, in a manner truly gratifying to Messrs. Burn and Co. and Mackintosh, but not perhaps equally pleasant to the Qui-hyes, their occupants, who might not relish being shelled out by the Russians at night, and having to shell out to the Russians in other fashion in the morning?

We have the least disposition possible to be alarmists. We feel as comfortable as the weather will permit; and sleep o' nights without dreaming of a domiciliary visit from Cossack or Red Russian, making themselves more familiar than welcome with our watch and diamond ring, and perhaps with our wife and daughters. But whilst at shaving time (the birth season of our brightest ideas, or those we fancy such) we do ask ourselves the question—"Might it not be as well to be prepared? Better be laughed at for a little over-caution, than have to cry after too much confidence." Then, notwithstanding *Punch's* culinary efforts upon the warrior of Brook Green, which left that illustrious individual in a state of crackling to which roast pig would be a fool, we cannot for the life of us see that there would be anything so very ridiculous were the European inhabitants of Calcutta to think about enrolling themselves into a corps of volunteers. There are plenty of them

to furnish a very efficient regiment of foot and another of horse, which need not put the Government to the expense of a rupee, except in the matter of drilling. We do not see that the goose step is a bit more absurd than the polka; playing at soldiers would be just as good fun as a stupid evening drive, and then the excuse for wearing moustaches would be absolutely unexceptionable.

Even should the advent of a Russian squadron be considered beyond the bounds of probability, yet the presence of such a corps as we have hinted at, might place at the disposal of Government, in some emergencies more likely to occur, regular troops, which it might otherwise be thought necessary to keep in reserve at the presidency. It is extremely probable that troops from India will be called for in Turkey; and if for no other purpose than to detain such a brigade in this country, the machinations of our wily foe will be directed to the creation of disturbances in central Asia, if not disaffection and conspiracy in the interior of our own Indian empire. We cannot, therefore, but think that a juncture may possibly arise within the next year or two which would make Government not ungrateful for having the task of guarding the capital taken, at any rate, to some extent, off its hands.

We merely throw out a suggestion. Topics for discussion are not over rife; we therefore beg to bring on the *tapis* that of the Calcutta Volunteers.

We are quite prepared for a round of jeers and raillery from our contemporaries to-morrow morning, but after they shall have sufficiently expended their mirth, let them tell us seriously what they think of our proposition.—*Ibid*.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24th arrived at Calcutta June 3rd (per *Bombay*).

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We understand that it is the intention of the Governor-General to confer the post of Secretary to the Legislative Council upon Mr. Wylie, the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

THE PATNA AND GYA ROAD.—Government has sanctioned the construction of a metalled road from Doobee, on the grand trunk road to Patna on the Ganges, a distance of about seventy-nine miles, at an estimated expense of about ten lacs of rupees. The importance of this line of communication cannot be over-estimated by the native, and especially the Hindoo, community. Gya is the resort of a larger number of pilgrims than any other place of sanctity in Hindoostan, Benares, and perhaps Jugger-nauth, excepted. The inconvenience to which these pilgrims were subjected, owing to the dilapidated state of the road leading to the town, both from the Patna and the trunk road side, was very great, and the annual loss of life by sickness and hardship was fearful. The line of road now authorized to be constructed at the public expense also runs through a district of the greatest fertility, and in the highest state of cultivation. The districts of Behar, Patna, Shahabad, and Sarun, through or contiguous to which the road now planned will run, are the principal fields for the production of that useful class of esculents which, under the common name of doll, constitutes, next after rice, the principal food of the Indian population. Patna is the place from which all this produce is exported for the consumption of the neighbouring provinces. Hence, whatever facilitates the means of conveyance to that port affords a direct encouragement to the agriculture of that extensive region, and an appreciable relief to the consumers of its produce. How injuriously the want of communication practicable for wheeled carriages tells upon the freedom of export, and distribution of produce, is apparent from the following table, which we have extracted from the last published official statement of Prices Current:—

	Gya.	Patna.
Urhur	27½ seers	20 seers.
Khesarie	46 ..	36½
Mascullye	25 ..	36
Moorg	17 ..	34
Mussoor	34 ..	40
Gram	33½ ..	45
Rice	20 ..	26
Ghee (cow's)	2½ ..	1½
Cane-sugar	2½ ..	4

We have no doubt as to the general accuracy of the returns from which these statements are compiled. Our readers will find in the above table those articles priced higher at Patna than at Gya which are the produce of the district, while imported articles are priced higher in the interior. The difference is on an average a third over the price at which the articles are brought to the first market. Ought this difference to exist between two towns distant only sixty miles from each other?—*Hindoo Patriot*, May 25.

**HIGHWAY MURDERS.**—A friend who went up to Ishapore on some private affairs mentioned to us yesterday, that on his way to the above village he saw the bodies of four murdered travellers near Sothul. The darogah of Thannah Noiabuttee and his assistants were there instituting local inquiries, and the village and its neighbourhood were nearly emptied of their respectable inhabitants on the approach of the darogah. What the cause of the disappearance of the inhabitants was may be easily guessed by the public.—*Hurkaru, June 8.*

**THE RIVER DAMOODAH.**—We learn from the pilgrims who came to bathe in the river on the festival of the Dussaharah, and who reside in the Damoodah districts, that owing to the late heavy rain the Damoodah has overflowed its embankments, and in many places the water is above kneedeep. They mentioned to us that paddy crops which were about two feet high have been destroyed by the inundation.—*Hurkaru.*

**BENARES.**—From a Benares correspondent, we learn that the cavalry stables at Sultanpore are now a mass of ruins, having been entirely dismantled by orders from the Military Board. The bricks are being conveyed to Rancee-ka-Talao (on the Allahabad road) for some Government building now in course of erection near the cross-roads. A sale of withdrawn stallions from the central stud (Arab, English, and stud-bred) comes off on the 3rd of June. Great bidding is looked for by the numerous griffs. The new post-office, Bungalow, is speedily progressing. Colonel McCausland, commanding the 50th, is about to proceed on sick leave to the hills shortly. One marriage on the *tapis* already, and a probability of one or two others, ere many months elapse. The "Thomason Pillar" is, at last, standing erect in the college-garden. All honour to Captain Atkinson, the ex-engineer! Very hot! and we hope the rains may come in their own good time to cool the fiery atmosphere. When is our new brigadier coming? No signs of the mail yet. A hurried telegraphic scrap reached us a day or two ago.—*Morning Chronicle, June 3.*

**CHUNAR.**—A Chunar correspondent, dating the 22nd May, writes:—"Swords in this little place have not yet quite been turned into ploughshares, nor has the lamb laid down with the lion, but the preliminary organs of peace are now residing in the district; no less than two engineers of the East-India Railway Company have taken up their abode here—theodolites and dumpy levels are becoming as plentiful as mangoes, levelling staves are at a high premium, bis and tricoloured flags are fluttering in the breeze, and the long supposed mythical railway is fast becoming a substantial reality. Between this and Agra there are ten civil engineers and one district surveying engineer; these are indeed "signs of the times;" and if what these gentlemen say is the case, we may in four years hence expect to be hurled from this to Calcutta in ten hours, others of a more sanguine nature, adopting the go-a-head principles of America, declaring that with means at their disposal, they would guarantee the whole line between Calcutta and Mirzapore being completed and opened in a twelve-month. This, Mr. Editor, in my opinion, is all flam, neither do I expect at the expiration of four years even will their chimerical expectations be realized. The line of country through which the railway must pass in this district is probably one where more engineering ingenuity will be called into operation than upon any other part of the line (not including the Soan and the Jumna); it is intercepted with innumerable nullahs, which, though now for the most part dry, are in the rains perfect torrents, broad and deep, and running with such impetuous velocity, that anything in the shape of an ordinary bridge or embankment is invariably demolished, if not bodily carried away; yet, with all these difficulties to contend against, and where an unlimited scale of masonry must primarily be resorted to, I see no bricks being burnt—no stones being collected—no contracts entered into for the above material—no artificers and no workmen employed—though now is the time, for in the rains it is as useless to attempt to make bricks as to make hay; thus another year is thrown away; and if, after the lapse of four years, any of us should be very anxious to reach Calcutta in ten hours, we must be transmogrified into an alphabetical generation, and be conveyed thither by electric telegraph, for there will assuredly be no railway open in that time. In the mean time, as works progress, and hope springs up, I will occasionally give you a line, relating how difficulties have been successfully overcome by engineering skill, or how nature has signally triumphed over art."—*Indian Standard, May 26.*

**BLUETT v. ROGERS.**—We understand that the further proceedings against Mrs. Bluett, to which we alluded a few days ago, are in no way relative to her original libel upon Capt. Rogers, but in respect of the gratuitous slanders in which Mrs. Bluett indulged while giving her evidence on the trial of the action brought by Capt. Rogers, the object of which was to blast the reputation of the plaintiff's wife.—*Calcutta Paper.*

DR. McQUEEN is said to have been appointed to the charge of the medical duties of Shony-geen, in the province of Martaban.

A MOST ABSURD RUMOUR was yesterday (May 28) current in the town of Calcutta, that the Governor-General had directed the European soldiers in the fort, and the British sailors on board the ships in the river, to be let loose for the purpose of plundering the native population. Women generally, and even many men, were so thoroughly impressed with the truth of this report that they shut themselves up in their houses, and numerous workmen in Calcutta have left their employment and retired to their homes in the suburbs.

MAJOR J. H. BURN, 1st N.I., town major, Fort William, has been appointed superintendent of army clothing in Bengal, and auditor of clothing accounts.

MR. GEMNER, a German gentleman, has been appointed conservator of forests in the Tenasserim provinces, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

MR. MATE PILOT G. SAUNDERS. — The result of the Marine Court for the trial of Mr. Mate Pilot George Saunders for the loss of the barque *Eliza* is published in the *Gazette*. As expected Mr. Saunders has been acquitted fully of all and every part of the charges, the proceedings of the Court being fully approved of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

**PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—We have received the important intelligence, that the communication has been carried across the Sutlej and the Beas, and that a telegraph office will, in all probability, be opened at Lahore, in the course of another week. It has not, we believe, been definitely settled where the office is to be located, but we understand that negotiations are pending for the purchase of the house belonging to Mr. Kirke, at Anarkulee, and conveniently situated near the chief public offices. Mr. A. Todd is the officer deputed to take charge of the communication.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 3.*

**BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHUMBUL.**—H.H. the Maharajah of Gwalior, has given six lakhs of rupees to build a bridge across the Chumbul. An application has been made to the Governor-General for a competent engineer to superintend the work.—*Mofussilite, June 1.*

**THE RIVER DAMOODAH.**—We learn from the pilgrims who came to bathe in the river on the festival of the Dussaharah, and who reside in the Damoodah districts, that owing to the late heavy rain, the Damoodah has overflowed its embankments, and in many places the water is above knee-deep. They mentioned to us that paddy crops which were about two feet high, have been destroyed by the inundation.

MR. G. F. COCKBURN, the officiating chief magistrate, is to be president of the commissioners for the improvement of the town of Calcutta.

A MESSAGE sent by Lord Dalhousie to Lord Elphinstone to Bombay by the electric telegraph, took twenty-six hours and a half in its transmission.

**RULES OF EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR CIVIL OFFICERS.**—We mentioned some time ago, that the stringent (scorpion) rules of examination for junior civil officers, on which promotion was to depend, first introduced, singularly enough, in Bengal, were about to be adopted in the North-Western Provinces and in the Punjab. We remark on the singularity of their being first introduced in Bengal, as it is so rarely that any real improvement of any kind originated in a province notoriously worse governed and managed than much more recent acquisitions. The arrangements for the adoption of these rules in the Punjab are, we understand, complete, and they are to be brought into operation, for the first time, on the 1st November next. They are to apply equally to assistants and extra assistants. All officers desirous of "going up" are to obtain leave for the occasion. Loodeeana is to be the place of examination for the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej states, the committee there to consist of the two commissioners and the deputy commissioner of the district. The Lahore divisional examination is to take place at the capital, and the committee to consist of the commissioner, and the deputies of Lahore and Goojranwala. The Jelum examination is to take place at the station of that name, and the examiners are to be the commissioner, deputy commissioner, and the present first-class assistant. One committee is to be for Mooltan and Leila, to assemble at Khangur, and to consist of both the commissioners, assisted by the deputy commissioner of the district. The Peshawur committee to assemble at that station, and consist of the commissioner, aided by the deputy commissioner of Hazara. A central committee is to be formed at Lahore, to consist of judicial and financial commissioners, with the secretary to the chief commissioner. They are to prepare the questions to be proposed to examinees by the divisional committees. We shall in our next give an outline of the examination which those anxious to be advanced in the service are to undergo.—*Lahore Chronicle.*



CAPTAIN BOWIE will, we believe, be appointed to the town-majorship in an officiating capacity, and discharge the duties of the post until the arrival in this country of Captain J. Metcalfe, 3rd N.I., at present on furlough in Europe, and on whom the situation will be permanently conferred.

BABOO MUTTY LOLL SEAL has set apart two lacs of rupees in his will for the performance of his shroud, and that his sons, in honour of their late father, contemplate adding another lac, to make the shroud as magnificent as possible.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Colonel Low had been added to the Legislative Council, and Mr. Wylie has been appointed its secretary.

DEATH OF MR. CAVANAGH.—We regret much to see the death of Mr. Hugh Cavanagh, of Cawnpore, recorded in our obituary. Mr. Cavanagh, in connexion with the Cawnpore Bank, was well known and highly respected by a large class of persons in these provinces. His illness was short, and death terminated it on the 2nd instant, his age at the time being 36 years.—*Delhi Gazette, June 7.*

DARJEELING, June 6.—The rains have begun I fear. During the last three days we have had a regular down pour; this is earlier than usual, in fact the season has been a most extraordinary one. We have had (for Darjeeling) no end of gay doings, two very pleasant dances, and I hear may expect more. Archery is the order of the day, besides the regular meetings, scoring days, &c. of the society (whose cognizance is a bow of Cerise ribbon). The bachelors of the *dépot* entertained the station at Leebong the other day in a most handsome manner, giving prizes to the ladies, which were well contested for and much admired; unfortunately the day was wet, which, however, did not damp the spirits of the guests or their entertainers, who did all in their power to make the party go off well, in which they succeeded admirably. The married men give a return I hear in the same shape. The assembly-rooms are at last rented for a moderate sum. The season being anti-dramatic, I expect the little theatre which was erected last year will be useless. The Masons, I understand, wish to start a lodge. The new barracks, now in the course of erection, as well as those under repair will, when finished, be magnificent buildings and very comfortable, well able to contain a larger *dépot* than the present one. The officers seem much crowded, thanks I hear to the Military Board. The station is not very full, and will remain in *statu quo*, I fear, as there are very few more people expected, which is a great pity, and would not be the case if the many advantages of the bright spot were better known; it is the cheapest hill station they say in India, no inconsiderable addition to the salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the scenery. A fire is quite bearable even now by day and night."

THE LATE LADY LAWRENCE.—We have only time to draw the particular attention of our readers to the following most interesting paper, handed to us this morning for insertion:—"Some friends of the late Lady Lawrence, wishing to perpetuate the memory of one so exemplary in all the relations of life, propose to establish a fund in connection with the Lawrence Asylum, the object of which shall be to provide donations for deserving girls on their leaving the institution. Those who either knew Lady Lawrence, or who approve of the object of this proposition, are invited to join in establishing an endowment, to be called 'Lady Lawrence's Fund.' The following gentlemen have kindly undertaken to act as a committee, and to receive subscriptions in aid of the above design: R. Montgomery, Esq., Lahore; Lieut.-Col. R. Napier, Lahore; Major H. B. Edwardes, Peshawur; Dr. C. Hathaway, Lahore; Rev. W. Jay, Agra; Rev. W. Parker, Kusoolie. Names of subscribers: Major and Mrs. H. B. Edwardes, Rs. 1,000; R. Montgomery, Esq., Rs. 500; Col. R. Napier, Rs. 500; Dr. Charles Hathaway, Rs. 300."—*Lahore Chronicle, May 24.*

SEALKOTE.—We have the following from Sealkote, dated 18th instant:—"It is said that Major J. Clarke, deputy commissioner of Goojranwallah, is to proceed shortly as political officer to Cashmere, and that Mr. F. Thompson, assistant commissioner of Sealkote, is to officiate for him at Goojranwallah. Another *on dit* is that Mr. Wedderburn, deputy commissioner of Lahore, goes on furlough to Europe in October next, and that Mr. Temple, at present in charge of the Goojerat district, is to succeed him. This promises to be a mild hot season compared with other years. We have had no hot winds as yet—the occasional showers of rain that fall have kept them back. It is still cold in the morning, and a light quilt is still used by the natives who sleep out in the open mydam. I hear the telegraph posts have been put up as far as Wuzerabad. Perhaps you will be able to inform us if a supply of postage-stamps has been received at Agra, and whether the new postal rules are to take effect from the 1st proximo." We fear not.—*Agra Messenger, May 27.*

DEATH BY DRINKING.—A melancholy event occurred on board the *Nussur Mujeed* yesterday morning. The second mate of the vessel, having received his salary the day before, bought a dozen bottles of brandy, and began to indulge in the liquor at a most astonishing rate of excess. He drank two bottles and a half when his superior officer discovered the fact, and found the man very drunk; whereupon he took the remaining bottles away from him, and secured them. But this kind precaution came too late, for the mate expired early the next morning from an apoplectic fit, which carried him off so suddenly, that nobody in the ship knew anything of the occurrence until he was discovered a corpse.

OPIMUM.—The following is the result of the sixth opium sale of the season, held at the Exchange rooms June 8:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar..	2,885	820	805	809-13-5½	2,312,100
Benares.	1,170	825	815	816-14-5	955,755

MR. ARRATOON, who figured some time ago in the Alipore Magistrates' Court, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the house of correction, and further sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years in banishment to Hazareebaugh, and thence made his escape, has been traced to Tangra by Mr. Campbell, police serjeant of Entaly, who apprehended him. It is said that Arratoon struggled hard to get off from Campbell, but was overpowered by a large body of the police.

LAHORE.—The following is from a correspondent at Lahore, writing on the 23rd instant:—"Lahore and Wuzerabad will probably see general courts-martial sitting in the course of next month. At Lahore, a few days since, two horse artillerymen of Burnett's troop had a misunderstanding, and one stabbed the other with a knife in four places, inflicting three severe wounds, any one of which would have proved fatal if somewhat deeper. At Wuzerabad, on the 19th, a soldier of H.M.'s 61st, while engaged cleaning his pipe, chanced to ask a comrade who owed him some money, when he intended to repay him. The debtor, a man named Donaghue, walked away, loaded his musket, and deliberately shot the other through the body, so that he died the day following. Lieut. Crofton, of the engineers, is engaged surveying a line for a branch of the canal, which is to pass to the northward of the Sudder Bazar out of cantonments. It is understood that the chief objection to its running through the station is the clashing of authorities; but it would be of great public benefit if the civil and military authorities would, were it for this time only, consent to agree, even if the water were only made available for the public purposes of watering the roads and the trees planted on either side of the road. Yesterday there was a great change in the weather, and it is time to put up tattles—the wind is hot."—*Agra Messenger, May 27.*

RUSSIAN EMISSARIES.—The Czar seems to have been sowing his agents broad cast over the East, indifferent as to the sort of ground on which they fell, but trusting probably that some of them might yield the comfortable fruit of injury and annoyance to his enemies in the West. It is suspected, and has indeed been roundly asserted, that some of his emissaries have been thrown even into India itself, and there can be no doubt that they abound in Persia and the countries adjacent. The crop of results is hardly likely to repay the cost of the seed and the sowing. The sterility of the soil is not the only difficulty to be contended with. Our Government has its "little birds" ready to pick up the tares which the enemy is scattering among its wheat. If the *Scind News* is correctly informed, the object, or one of the objects, of Major Jacob's trip to Khelat is now apparent. According to our contemporary, writing "on pretty good authority," the major "has made very judicious arrangements with the khan of that principality, who pointed out some half-dozen Russian emissaries who have been boned by the major, and are now in his safe custody and keeping." There is nothing very improbable in this story, which may account for the mysterious visit of the bewigged Jacob to Khelat, some distance beyond our frontier. The only point which seems to demand qualification is that of the number of the alleged emissaries. Six for Khelat seems an extravagant allowance; but if so many have really been stationed in so small a territory as that, how many may we suppose there are in Persia and Afghanistan? British India under Lord Dalhousie, is not to be caught napping, however cunningly the Russian bear, or the brutes in alliance with it may advance. There has for some time been an unostentatious movement of men and materiel towards the north western frontier, and we shall not be surprised to find all these quiet preparations developed in a very pugnacious attitude ere long. The *Hurkaru*, we observe, has "good reason" for supposing that an "Army of Observation" will be formed in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, for the purpose of showing to the Czar and his friends that we are quite ready to give them a warm reception whenever they please to honour us with a visit.—*Agra Messenger.*



**THE BHAGURUTTEE.**—A letter dated 6th instant from the mouth of the Bhaguruttee mentions that the planters had had good rain, but want a few days sun. The river rising from four to nine inches daily.—*Englishman*, June 12.

**CAPTAIN NICOLL.**—We believe Captain Nicoll, of the 50th N.I., acting major of brigade at Cawnpore, will succeed Major Menteth in the same appointment at Delhi, and will be here about the end of the month to receive charge of the office.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 7.

**THE TRAINED THUG-CATCHER *versus* THE ORDINARY THIEF-CATCHER.**—A case has recently been decided, which clearly proves the great advantages possessed by the special over the general system of police in India as elsewhere, and which illustrates, in a singular manner, the confidence which bankers repose in the messengers they employ to carry bullion to and fro. About the middle of November last year, an old and infirm man was despatched from Sealkote to Umritsur, with a bag containing the sum of 1,519 rupees eight annas, the property of some merchants at the former place. On the third morning of his journey, he left Chimeearce, in the Umritsur district, and had proceeded about half a mile, when he was attacked by two men, who knocked him down, broke his teeth, filled his mouth, ears and eyes, with dust, wound a sash, the thug instrument of strangulation, round his neck, left him for dead, and carried off the bag. He recovered, however, gave information to the nearest thana, and the police were quickly on the spot. But all their exertions to trace the thieves were ineffectual; they gave "it up," and the deputy-commissioner of Umritsur reported the case to the superintendent of thuggee; his bloodhounds never slumbered, and three months after the commission of the crime, Major Graham obtained a clue, which led to the apprehension of the principal criminals, the clue being furnished by an accomplice before the fact, who had instigated the deed, and furnished the necessary information; but he was dissatisfied with the share of the booty, and ultimately "split." The arrest led also to the recovery of 682 rupees of the lost cash. The culprits immediately confessed; and, the case being clear against them, they have been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment beyond the seas, and hard labour in irons. The accomplice is sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour; two other men, accessories to the extent of keeping the matter secret, were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to a fine of 250 rupees each, the money to be handed to the merchants, whose further loss is to be made good by the sale of the effects of the chief culprits, who are, it appears, men in a respectable position of life, enjoying a religious pension from Government! It is admitted on all hands that, but for the exertions of the thuggee department, the crime would never have been brought home to the guilty parties.—*Lahore Chronicle*, May 31.

**A BARBAROUS MURDER.**—We regret much to hear, from the following and other letters given elsewhere, that a most barbarous murder has been committed at Murree by a husband on the person of his wife:—

"Murree, May 28, 1851.

"This hitherto quiet little station has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by a fearful murder, which was committed about nine o'clock last evening, in the barracks occupied by the convalescents of the season. The unfortunate victim was the wife of a private named Costello, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the perpetrator of the fearful act was her own husband. The particulars are as follows: It appears that Costello had an altercation with his wife, and in a fit of jealousy struck and abused her, and she left her room with the declared intention of reporting him; upon which he knocked her down; she got up, and proceeded a few paces, when he again attacked her, and she was seen by some men who were standing near to fall a second time; she then cried out that she was killed; and on one of the men lifting her up, he found her covered with blood, which was gushing from a fearful wound in her throat five inches long, dividing the jugular vein and carotid artery, ending under her right ear, causing almost instant death. Medical aid speedily arrived, but all efforts were useless, and before ten minutes the wretched woman was a corpse. The murderer had, in the mean time, made off to his quarters, whither he was speedily followed and made prisoner, and conveyed to confinement. Search was then made for the instrument with which the deed was committed, but without effect, until by accident one of the men, who was searching for a lock to fasten the door of the room, happened to turn up a guttural, which was lying on a charpae, when he found underneath a razor covered with blood. The murderer had evidently thrust it in there when he left the body of his hapless victim. An inquest was this morning held on the body, which presented a fearful appearance; and it is to be hoped that speedy justice will overtake the ruthless perpetrator of this horrid deed."—*Lahore Chronicle*, June 3.

**FIRST JUDGE OF THE CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—We understand that Mr. Stack, of the Calcutta bar, is to be Mr. Wylie's successor as first judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The appointment is a good one, but we are surprised that any gentleman who can make a respectable livelihood at the bar, and whose income is steadily increasing, should give up his practice and his liberty, and take to the sedentary business of the Small Cause Court, for a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month. Better anything made by one's own exertions and industry, than the stagnant life of these small judges.—*Morning Chronicle*, June 12.

**THE GANGES CANAL.**—A correspondent sends us the following interesting notice of the channel of the Ganges in the neighbourhood of Chunar. The enormous depth of the river will probably surprise some of our readers, and we deem it necessary to say that we can vouch for the correctness of our correspondent's statements:—"You may be interested in learning that no perceptible difference has been made in the fall of the Ganges since the opening of the canal, and it is daily rising at present. Upwards of 10,000 cubic feet of kankur rock have been removed since the 17th of April from the bed of the channel at Deodhampur, which will make the passage safer. I observed a paragraph in a copy of your paper of the 13th inst., relative to the rise of the Indus at Attock, which some one remarked was not greater than that of the Ganges at Benares. I can testify to the correctness of the remark, as the difference between the lowest fall and greatest rise of the Ganges at Chunar, in the two years when there were the greatest floods, was forty-eight feet, viz., in 1825 and 1847. In 1852, the rise was thirty-eight feet, and last year forty-three feet. The Ganges runs from one to one and a half mile per hour during the cold and hot season, and from four and a half to five in the rains, except at some parts, when the velocity is increased to eight miles; at Chunar Fort for instance. The natives say, the Ganges is unfathomable at Chunar; but last cold season it was measured and found to be about 120 ft. deep near the fort. I have given these particulars, thinking you might be glad to avail yourself of them for publication, should you think the public will be interested by them." It is almost too soon to decide on the effects which the Ganges Canal is likely to have on the depth of the river below, as the water was turned off from the canal almost immediately after the ceremony of the public opening, and it has not, we believe, since been turned on again. But we have little doubt that Colonel Cautley's theory will be verified, and that no effect will be produced on the river below Allahabad. Whatever may be the effect on the upper branch of the Ganges, will be of little moment, as the river is practically useless for the purposes of irrigation, while for navigation it will soon be entirely superseded by the canal.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 31.

**THE HORSE-WHIPPING AFFAIR.**—On the 31st May a committee of inquiry assembled at the Main Guard in Fort William, to investigate the circumstances connected with the horse-whipping affair that took place at the military club on the 24th current; and in which Assistant-Surgeon Wigmore, of H.M.'s 11th light dragoons, and Captain Dorin, of the 27th N.I., on the commissariat staff at the presidency, are principals.

**EASTERN JESSORE.**—A letter of June 9 mentions that the violence of the rain has done considerable mischief to the indigo. The writer estimates the quantity fallen since the first of the month at sixteen inches, which is very much more than usual at the commencement of the rains. He says, the prospects of the planters before the rain were unprecedentedly fine, but that many low fields had a foot of water lying in them at the time he wrote, and that even the high lands require two or three weeks of fine weather to restore them to their previous condition. He concludes by saying that the planters' estimate of the produce of the district was as high as 20,000 maunds; but is now so much reduced that they will be fortunate if it reaches 12, to 13,000. Indigo is therefore something like war, which Napoleon said was frequently high at night, but low enough in the morning.—*Englishman*, June 13.

**DACCA, JUNE 4.**—We were oppressed for about a month by insufferable heat. On the eve of the 28th ult. the mercury rose to 97 deg. Fah. During the last two days we have occasional showers, and then the weather is pleasant indeed. Curzon tells us that at Erzroum the cold in winter is commonly 16 deg. below zero, and is often colder! By the bye, we may as easily realize the dreams of Ariosto, as imagine the rigour of an Armenian winter,

Who can hold a fire in his hand  
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?

The Government has sanctioned the construction of a road between Dacca and Calcutta; and our energetic magistrate, Mr. M., is of opinion that the road will be ready by the end of '56, in case nothing prevents him from commencing the work by the first month of '55. If the Government intends only to join Dacca

and Furreedpore, we may then have the whole work done in a couple of years, as the Furreedpore road wants only a little repair to render it the most beautiful road in Bengal, and that station is already in communication with Calcutta overland. The collector, Mr. T., has received orders to advance from the Dacca treasury Rs. 10,000, for the purchase of commissions ordered for the Paris Exhibition of '55. A few days ago I saw a beautiful piece of Dacca muslin, made to order, and destined for Paris. Its worth Rs. 100, its size ten yards by eighteen inches, and weight only 3 oz. 2 dwt. Goods are to be purchased after inspection; four competitors are already in the field, and there is no want of zeal in them, though Mr. T. is not taking a very active part in settling matters with them, which I am afraid will go far to cool the ardour of the aspirants.—Captain Smith intends removing the elephants from their present unhealthy location to the old cantonment. This will be doing them a great service, and they will be bound down, not by iron chains, but by the chain of gratitude. There are now about 206 elephants in Dacca, out of which nearly ninety have been just brought from Chittagong. Dacca has been so unhealthy of late, especially towards the jungle, that Captain Smith has been forced to send the elephants to four distant parts of the town before their final removal to Phoenix Park. I visited the *feelkhanah* a couple of years ago, before Captain Smith's arrival, and I found it as disgusting a place as Moorshedkooly's Bycaout; but of late things have undergone marked improvements, and I have not the least doubt that Captain Smith will put everything to rights very soon.—The magistrate has ordered all the *akhayas* within the town to be broken up, as Mr. M. had recently experienced the strength of our Dacca prize-fighters. Mr. M. is an able officer as far as I know, and I can judge of him, but he wants a little spirit to stir him up now and then. A big-bellied Baboo, with a long tongue, will at no time put him out of his wits, but when the mischief is done, Mr. M. comes upon his victim with vengeance. Though he cannot stop the crime, he does not betray the same dearth of good sense in punishing the criminal. But this is not the right way of doing the business. Mr. M. has yet a bit of a Tartar's notion of justice. He is young, and we may expect much from him in time.—The summer vacation is over, and the principal has requested, till further notice, the pupils and masters to attend the college from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. As the first three classes have to study plan-drawing, they have been ordered to be an hour earlier in their attendance from Wednesday next. I have been just informed on very good authority, that the mathematical examination has again proved a failure. Go ahead Sir James with Mr. Bethune's minute, and you will reap another rich harvest of blocks next year.—You will hear again very soon a few words on a very interesting subject, which is only "looming in the future," and so I cannot drag it out.—*Hurkaru*.

CAPT. JAMES WHITEFOORD, of the artillery, has obtained leave of absence to the 31st proximo, to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of submitting an application to retire from the service. This casualty will advance 1st Lieut. Alfred Wintle, a cadet of the 11th June, 1841, and 2nd Lieut. T. E. Hughes, a cadet of the 8th June, 1849, to the superior grades. By Lieut. Wintle's promotion, the adjutancy of the 1st battalion of artillery will be vacated. Lieut. O. Penson, of the 3rd E. R., has also obtained leave of absence to the 1st proximo, with a view to resigning the service. This will give Ensign F. J. Stephenson, the father of the ensigns, his lieutenantcy; and it is about time he should get promotion, being in the tenth year of his service. Ensign Duffin, of the 70th N.I., a cadet of December, 1844, will become the oldest ensign in the army. There are only four ensigns of 1845, and three of these belong to the 3rd European regiment; so it is to be hoped for their sake that the new corps will get a little promotion, and the officers be able to come to some arrangement to buy out several of the old hands said to be ready to retire.—*Hurkaru*, June 10.

MILITARY ON-DITS.—The *Morning Chronicle* states that Captain James Williamson, of the 1st Bengal fusiliers, has applied for permission to resign the service. Brigadier Eckford is appointed to Delhi, in room of Brigadier Gwatkin, who is compelled by ill health to be absent from the station. Colonel F. Markham, C.B., the new adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces in India, was expected to join head-quarters about the 23rd or 24th of June.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### STAFF-OFFICERS' PAY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 29, 1854.—The Commander-in-Chief announces, for general information, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide that a staff-officer permitted to study at the Thomason College shall

be allowed to enjoy half-staff salary for a period of six months only.

By order of his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief,  
H. T. TUCKER, Lieut.-Col.  
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

##### LIEUT. A. BASILICO.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 24.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. A. Basilico, of the 11th regt. of N.I., in General Orders of the 6th instant, is cancelled, with reference to the unfavourable report which has since been made to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, by the officer commanding this corps, of the lieutenant's conduct in respect to his pecuniary affairs, and of his frequent appearance before courts of requests.

2. Lieutenant Basilico will return to his corps without delay, and his leave will be considered as cancelled from the date of his rejoining, a report of which is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, for the Commander-in-Chief's information.

##### THE NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, Home Department, June 3, 1854.—The right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, the right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, having, in accordance with section XXII., Act XVI. and XVII. Vict. cap. 95, respectively appointed the Honourable Daniell Elliot, Arthur Malet, Esq., and Charles Allen, Esq., to be members of the Council of India for making laws and regulations, they have this day taken the oaths and their seats in the Legislative Council.

GEORGE COUPER,  
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS RESIDING AT STATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 31, 1854.—Under instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to prohibit general officers commanding divisions, whether temporarily or permanently, from residing in future at stations other than the established head-quarters of the divisions they command; but it is to be understood that this rule is not intended to apply to brigadiers falling for brief periods into the command of divisions in which they are serving, and who will remain ordinarily at their usual stations unless otherwise directed.

##### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to be a member of the Council of India for making Laws and Regulations, May 23.  
ANDERSON, C. C. to be dep. coll. in Ghurwal.  
BRIGHT, G. offic. mag. of Midnapore to offic. as coll. until relieved by Mr. Broadhurst, May 25.  
BROADHURST, W. H. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, May 25.  
COCKBURN, G. F. to offic. as chief mag. of Calcutta, and to be commr. for the improvement of the town, vested with the powers of a mag. in the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, Howrah, Burnset, Hooghly, Nuddea, and Jessore, to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the mag. in those districts.  
COLVIN, B. J. to be a member of the Board of Examiners, and ditto of standing committee for exam. of candidates for off. of pleader at pres.  
DASHWOOD, H. W. to offic. as reg. to Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. prov. June 1.  
DRUMMOND, F. B. to be register of deeds and marriage registrar in district of Tipperah, June 7.  
ELLIOTT, W. H. to offic. as commr. of rev. and circuit for the Burdwan div.  
ELLIOTT, C. P. attach. to N.W. Prov. and the Panjab, instead of Bengal div. May 26.  
HAMILTON, Sir R. Bart. agent to the gov. gen. for Central India, rec. ch. of the polit. duties of the Bundelcund and Rewas states, fr. Maj. D. A. Malcolm, rec. ch. May 26.  
HALSEY, W. S. to be an asst. in the Benares div.  
HARDINGE, B. qual. for pub. service, attach. to N.W. P. and Panjab, June 9.  
KEENE, H. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moozuffernuggur.  
LONSDALE, D. F. to be coll. of customs at Tounghoo, May 26.  
MARTIN, J. C. to be marriage reg. in the district of Kamroop.  
RAIKES, H. C. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.  
TAYLER, S. H. C. qual. for pub. serv. attached to Bengal div.  
THORNHILL, H. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, dur. abs. of Roberts.  
WATERFIELD, W. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of 24 Pargunnahs.  
WIGRAM, R. J. qual. for pub. serv. attached to Bengal div. June 9.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRANDRETH, E. L. 3 mo.  
 BRANDRETH, A. 1 mo.  
 JENKINS, C. 2 mo.  
 JENKINS, E. 1 mo.  
 LEVIEN, A. 1 mo.  
 LIMOND, C. 1 mo. on m.c.  
 ROBERTS, A. A. 21 days.  
 WATSON, W. C. to Aug. 10 in ext.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

JENNINGS, M. J. leave for 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. F. art. to be exec. off. Dinapore div. v. Ommamey, May 30.  
 APPERLEY, Major W. W. 4th L.C. to stud in central prov. June 2.  
 ATKINSON, 1st Lieut. G. F. eng. to be exec. eng. Umballa div. v. Anderson, May 30.  
 BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 3rd Punjab irr. cav. offic. 2nd in com. to offic. as commandant from Mar. 1.  
 BAYLEY, Lieut. D. 7th L. C. to be brev. capt. fr. Mar. 9.  
 CAREY, 2nd Lieut. De V. F. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 21, in succ. to Stokes dec.  
 CARTER, Ens. A. H. 73rd N.I. to be lieut. in success. to Brev. maj. W. E. Andrews, dec.  
 CLARKE, Corn. M. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. ex. in n. lang.  
 COARE, Lieut. G. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 23 in succ. to Riddell, dec.  
 COUPER, Lieut. J. K. 2nd N.I. to be 1st class assist. stud depart. v. Apperley, June 2.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. E. eng. to be assist. to chief eng. of the lower provinces, May 30.  
 DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N. I. to do du. with Arracan batt. and to act as 2nd in com. v. Munro, dec.  
 DYAS, 1st Lieut. J. H. eng. to be director of canals in the Punjab.  
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. Cuttack div. v. Short, May 30.  
 EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov.-Gen. for Central India, resu. ch. of du. May 20.  
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. M. asst. to the Mysore commiss. ret. to duty.  
 FAITHFUL, Capt. G. 68th N.I. to offic. as commiss. of Arracan.  
 FOSBERY, Ens. G. V. 48th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in native language.  
 FRANKLAND, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 5th inf. to be instead 2nd in com. 6th inf. Hyderabad conting.  
 FULTON, 1st Lieut. G. W. W. engr. to be exec. eng. of the Julundur div. v. Boileau, May 30.  
 GRAHAM, Ens. G. A. 2nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. in n. lang.  
 GRANT, Cornet A. C. 2nd L.C. placed at the disposal of the C.-in-C. June 2.  
 GREATHED, 1st Lieut. W. W. H. eng. to be superintend. of canals west of the Jumma, v. Turnbull, May 30.  
 GUISE, Capt. H. J. 28th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Alexander.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. T. C. to continue to act as adj. of Arracan batt.  
 HICHENS, Lieut. W. engr. passed colloq. exam. in n. lang.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. H. N. 9th N.I. to be adjt. v. Lieut. Travers, May 30.  
 HOWARD, Lieut. G. J. to offic. as cant. jt. mag. and superint. of Abkeree, at Wuzerabad, in addit. to his other duties.  
 HOWARD, Lieut. J. J. E. 24th N.I. 2nd Sikh local inf. to be adjt.  
 JERVIS, 2nd Lieut. S. C. engr. to be exec. engr. 2nd div. Arracan road, May 30.  
 KNYVETT, Maj. F. 64th N.I. off. exec. off. 2nd div. grand trunk road, to cont. ch. of that div. May 30.  
 LAMB, Lieut. T. jun. asst. to commissr. of Assam to offic. as princ. asst. at Nowgong, dur. abs. of Capt. J. Butler.  
 LEIGH, Capt. R. T. 7th N.I. to offic. as jun. asst. to commissr. of Assam, June 7.  
 LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. 5th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to his other du. v. Need, on leave.  
 LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 23, in succ. to Riddell, dec.  
 M'DOUGALL, Ens. C. A. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, in succ. to Martin, ret.  
 MACDONNELL, Ens. F. J. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. to offic. as 2nd in com. 8th irr. cav. in add. to his other du.  
 MAGNAY, Lieut. J. D. 30th N.I. to act as adjt. May 26.  
 MAINWARING, Lieut. N. W. 73rd N.I. to be capt. of a co. in succ. to Brev. maj. W. E. Andrews, dec.  
 MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. to study civil engineering at the Thomason coll. Roorkee until Nov. 1.  
 MEAD, 2nd Lieut. C. J. art. to be exec. off. 3rd div. Arracan Road, May 30.  
 MERRICK, Lieut. T. C. 3rd N.I. to be exec. off. 3rd div. grand trunk road, v. Fulton, May 30.

MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. to offic. as jun. asst. to commissr. of Assam.

OSBORN, Ens. H. R. 55th N.I. passed exam. in field engineering.

OTTLEY, Capt. G. O. B. 6th N.I. to be a 2nd class assist. stud. depart. v. Couper, June 2.

PHILLIPS, Ens. H. 40th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in n. lang.

QUIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of lieut. Moore; to be adjt. v. Lieut. Sidebottom.

RANKEN, Capt. G. 69th N.I. perm. to retire on the pension of a major, fr. July 17.

REID, Lieut. B. T. asst. commissr. of Ferozepore to offic. for E. L. Brandreth dur. his abs.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. R. 3rd L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. March 26.

RICHARDSON, Capt. to offic. as com. 8th irr. cav.

RIGBY, Capt. H. eng. to be exec. eng. Benares div. v. Atkinson.

RUSSELL, 2nd Lieut. L. eng. to be exec. eng. 1st div. Arracan Road, May 30.

SIM, 1st Lieut. G. eng. to be exec. eng. of the Cawnpore div. v. Pott, May 30.

SHARP, Capt. J. N. eng. to offic. as civ. architect and garrison eng. Fort William, v. Abercrombie, May 30.

SHORT, 1st Lieut. W. D. A. R. engr. to offic. as exec. eng. Meer div. v. Sharp, May 30.

SKENE, Capt. A. 68th N.I. to be supt. of Jalown and Jhansee.

STEWART, Lieut. D.M. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 1, in succ. to Martin, ret.

STURT, Lieut. col. 43rd N.I. to assu. com. of stat. and garrison at Umritsir and Govindgurh.

TRAYERS, Lieut. E. J. 1st Punjab inf. to be 2nd in com. v. Lieut. Keyes, May 30.

TYNDALL, Ens. H. 61st N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 12, v. Cumberland, dec.

WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. 8th N.I. passed colloq. ex.

WATSON, Ens. J. 1st Punjab irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Lieut. Fane.

WHITEFOORD, Capt. J. art. permitted to retire from the service of the Comp. on pension of a major fr. July 31.

WOLLASTON, Capt. C. 8th L.C. dep. superint. stud dep. fr. Central to N.W. Prov. June 2.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED

## CAVALRY.

PATTON, J. A. M. June 3.

FLOWDEN, C. W. C. (abroad, May 23).

## INFANTRY.

BATTYE, W. May 23.

BUSHBY, C. M.

HOGGAN, G. H. W.

REPTON, H. H. June 3.

WARD, P. June 5.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BASILICO, Lieut. A. 11th N.I. leave canc.

CONOLLY, Lieut. W. P. 46th N.I. to Aug. 30, prep. to Eur.

COOKSON, Capt. G. R. joint mag. of Meerut, leave canc.

CORFIELD, Maj. J. 1st N.I. to Nov. 15, Murree.

COX, Col. H. C. M. 58th N.I. to Oct. 15, in ext. m.c. prep. to Eur.

ECKFORD, Col. J. 56th N.I. to reside at Nyne Tal.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to agent to Gov.-Gen. for Central India, leave canc.

GARDNER, Lieut. H. J. T. executive officer 2nd div. Peshawur Road, 6 mo. to Murree and Cashmere.

GRAHAM, Brev. maj. J. 3rd Eur. regt. 6 mo. to Cherra Poonjee, m.c.

HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. 3 years to Eur.

HOPKINSON, Capt. H. commr. of Arracan, 1 mo. on m.c.

KITSON, Capt. CA. 10th L.C. to Oct. 15, Cashmere and Murree.

LOFTIE, Brev. maj. M. E. 30th N.I. to Sept 23.

MAINWARING, Lieut. G. B. 16th N.I. 3 years to Eur. old reg.

MORLAND, Lieut. J. 1st Eur. Fus. 2 years to Eur. on furl. on m.c. old reg.

NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. to Aug. 25, Murree.

PATCH, Maj. H. inv. estab. to Dec. 1, to Dorundah and Chota Nagpore.

PENSON, Lieut. J. O. 3rd Eur. regt. to July 1, prep. to res. the service.

PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S. com. of ord. to Nov. 1, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

PONSONBY, Lieut. col. C. C. asst. adj. gen. Meerut div. fr. May 3 to Nov. to Simla.

ROBERTS, Lieut. F. S. art. to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. asst. commissr. West div. Rachore Doab, 1 mo. to Hyderabad.

WARREN, Brig. G. Warren, brig. staff, to Aug. 18, prep. to Eur.

WHITEFOORD, Capt. J. art. to July 31, prep. to ret. fr. the service.

YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. 3 mo. to Bimlipatam, new reg.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Surg. F. trans. fr. 13th N.I. to 10th L.C. at Peshawur.

EWART, Asst. surg. J. passed colloq. ex. in n. lang.

GRANT, Asst. surg. G. to be surg. fr. May 16, in succ. to Gerard, dec.  
 HENDERSON, Vet. surg. C. to vet. ch. of the Saharunpore stud depot, v. Phillips, res. June 2.  
 McCOSH, Surg. J. transf. fr. 10th L.C. to 13th N.I.  
 PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. rec. ch. of the jail and civil med. dep. of Moulmein, fr. Surg. Reynolds.  
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. lately arr. to rec. med. ch. 39th N.I. fr. Surg. McRae.  
 TUSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to med. ch. of Scinde rifle corps.  
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to rec. med. ch. of 1st Punjab cav. and civ. div. of Dera Ishmael Khan.  
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. and A.M. services pl. at disp. of the C. in C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
 BRADLEY, Surg. W. H. leave canc.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

### STAFF.

Capt. J. W. Hay, 70th ft. to be mil. sec. to gov. of Madras.

### CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. Ellis, May 25 to Oct. 24, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.

### INFANTRY.

—22nd. Lieut. F. H. Gee, fr. 87th, v. Macpherson, exch.—24th. Lieut. J. T. Torey, to be exec. off. of road fr. Sumbulpore to Nagpore.—29th. Lieut. W. S. Simmons, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—43rd. Capt. R. H. Weyland and Lieut. G. H. W. Walker, perm. to retire.—61st. Major Deacon, to Oct. 31, to Kussowlie, Simla, and interior.—64th. Capt. Cumberlandge, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Ens. A. Bannison, passed in Hindustani.—75th. Lieut. col. Hallifax, to be brev. col. fr. May 7.—78th. Lieut. T. Anderson, 18 mo. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. Purvis, to act as brig. maj. until arr. of Havlock's succ.; Lieut. R. B. A. Purvis, to be brev. capt. fr. May 11.—83rd. Capt. Heatley, to act as dep. adj. gen. until arr. of Havlock's succ.—86th. Lieut. W. Knipe, 2 yrs. to England.—87th. Lieut. W. Macpherson, fr. 22nd, v. Gee, exch.—96th. Lieut. col. Cumberland, to be brev. col. fr. June 5.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BIRD, wife of Capt. 31st N.I. d. at Allahabad, May 26.  
 BLUNT, wife of Wm. C. S. s. still-born, at Bareilly, May 30.  
 BROWNE, wife of F. H.M.'s 29th, s. still-born, at Moulmein, May 23.  
 CRAWFORD, wife of John, d. at Trichinopolee, May 2.  
 DE SILVA, wife of J. G. s. May 27.  
 DUNN, wife of J. T. s. at Calcutta, June 8.  
 DRUMMOND, wife of Lieut. H. engr. d. at Mussorree, May 14.  
 HARE, wife of Capt. George, 5th N.I. s. at Aurangabad, May 22.  
 LACKERSTEEN, wife of W. R. s. at Calcutta, June 6.  
 LEIGH, wife of Capt. R. T. 7th N.I. s. at Berhampore, May 22.  
 LLOYD, Mrs. R. s. at Howrah, May 23.  
 LUTMAN, wife of Capt. H. M.'s 24th, s. at Sealkote, May 26.  
 McLEAN, Mrs. W. T. d. at Calcutta, June 1.  
 MELDRUM, Mrs. d. at Bhanno, May 25.  
 MELIAS, wife of Thomas, s. at Purneah, May 16.  
 PENHEARROW, Mrs. D. s. at Dinapore, May 23.  
 ROBERTSON, wife of Capt. 68th N.I. s. at Akyab, May 25.  
 ROSS, wife of Lieut. C. D. R. 3rd Eur. regt. d. at Chinsurah, May 28.  
 VANDENBERG, Mrs. J. B. d. at Calcutta, June 1.  
 VARDON, the lady of S. M. s. at Berhampore, May 26.

### MARRIAGES.

DEVERELL, G. T. to Miss A. E. Clark, at Bowangolah, June 3.  
 KENNEDY, W. P. to Charlotte J. d. of R. Howard, at Cuttack, May 18.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. L. 4th Sikh I. to Lucy M. d. of the late D. Curtaene, at Rangoon, May 15.  
 SMELT, C. T. H.M.'s 38th, to Ellen, d. of the late G. A. Ward, at Darjeeling, May 27.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. L. H. 6th N.I. to Emina, d. of the late T. Jones, at Ghazeeapore, June 6.

### DEATHS.

ANNESLEY, Capt. J. C. 60th rifles, at Grah, May 30.  
 ANAKIEL, wife of C. G. at Calcutta, May 21.  
 BLUNT, Margaret, wife of W. at Bareilly, aged 26, May 30.  
 BOSE, M. at Akyab, May 19.  
 BURTON, Mary, d. of Capt. at Kotah, aged 3, May 5.  
 DA COSTA, Lewis, at Calcutta, aged 63, May 20.  
 DRUMMOND, W. P. s. of G. at Arrah, May 28.  
 KEMP, H. C. at Calcutta, aged 46, June 3.  
 NEWTON, J. at Calcutta, aged 24, June 3.  
 POSTANCE, Mrs. S. at Allahabad, aged 50, June 1.  
 POWYS, Capt. the Hon. R. V. inv. estab. at Binsur, near Almora, May 26.

SMITH, Lieut. G. R. 52nd N.I. at Meerut, June 1.  
 SPENCER, Rev. J. S. at sea, on board the steamer Mauritius, May 15.  
 TANNER, Capt. H. inv. estab. at Monghyr, May 29.  
 WAKE, Arthur, s. of Lieut. col. 44th N.I. at Dinapore, May 23.  
 WILSON, Frances J. d. of C. M. at Calcutta, May 21.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

MAY 31. Shoo Gong, Mendham, Mangoon.—June 2. Ship Thomas Hamlin, Hamlin, Port Phillip; Gen. Godwin, Hicks, Swan River; Bella Marina, Thomas, Liverpool; Rockall, Martin, Boston; Pere Charnegnan, Veillon, from Bourbon 30th April.—4. Steamer Bombay, Paterson, Suez; Aden, Galle and Madras; Gloriana, Toynbie, Jamaica, Cape and Madras; Sagof, Lugrin, Bombay and Alleppey.—5. Heatherbell, Ellis, Madras; Shanghai, Gunter, London, Algoa, Mauritius, and Madras; Shaw Allum, Adelpore, Bombay; Alliance, Hyslop, put back, Mitchell Montaigne Villet, Melbourne and Pondicherry; St. Abbs, Rouse, London.—6. Col. Burney, Crisp, Rangoon; Iona, Middleton, Madras; Mirzapore, Parker, London; Devon, Wrightman, Liverpool.—7. Steamer Shanghai, Munro, Hong Kong, Singapore and Pinang; and Peony, Jenkins, Mauritius.—8. Schooner John Hepburne, Galastan, Rangoon.—9. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Maulmain; John Brightman, Gahan, Ennore; Sultany, Shire, Mauritius; Gallant, Black, Singapore.—10. Cambodia, Corryn, Maulmain and Madras; Invincible, Graham, Liverpool; Samarang, McDonald, Sydney and Madras; Benjamin Busk Green, Gannon, London and Madras; City of Benares, Muir, Clyde; Pekin, Whitley, Mauritius and Madras; Progress, Henderson, London; Constantine, Rogers, Wellington and Madras; Gallant, Black, Singapore and Pinang; Dido, Youngerman, Pinang.—11. Urgent, Stroke, Madras; Helen Wallace, Major, Melbourne; Hindoo, Schamlett, Sydney and Batavia; John Gardener, Penidleton, Bombay; Sal ges, Suard, Bourbon.—12. Tenasserin, Jacques, Mauritius; Mooltan, Baikie, Rangoon; Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shoo Gong (May 31), from RANGOON.—Mr. Fretwell.  
 Per Rockall.—Messrs. Farnham, Greenleaf, and Blood.  
 Per Colonel Godwin (June 2), from SWAN RIVER.—Mrs. Hicks and child; Mr. Mathewson.  
 Per steamer Bombay (June 4), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Talm; Miss Norton; Messrs. McGill, Patton, Repson, Drabble, and Stephenson, and Dr. Farnell. From GALLE.—Messrs. Young, Morgan, and Stock. From MADRAS.—Mr. Plowden; Captain and Mrs. Chesney, and Ensign Marde.  
 Per Sagof (June 4), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. C. Lugrin.  
 Per Gloriana.—Lieut. Sinclair, 59th M.N.I.; T. Ward, Esq., and E. J. Roberts, Esq., M.B., Surgeon.  
 Per Iona.—Mrs. Middleton, Master Middleton, Mr. Greenlaw, and Mr. Mier.  
 Per Shanghai (June 7), from Hong Kong.—Capt. Toogood; Mr. P. Mackinnon; Mr. C. Ballen, and Mr. W. Maitland. From SINGAPORE, RASABUR.—Mr. Adams; Mr. Quareley, and Mrs. Dawson, and child.  
 Per John Hepburn.—J. A. Jones.  
 Per steamer Fire Queen, from RANGOON.—Major Nott, 19th regt. M.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Cousins; Capt. J. Dixon, and D. Berwick; Mr. Davis; Lieut. Onslow, H.M. 29th regt.; Asst.-surg. Montgomery; Mr. T. Frost; Mr. T. W. Frost; Messrs. Chater, Galstin, Gordon, and Fitzgerald; Ordnance dept. From MAULMAIN.—Capt. Tapley. From AKYAB.—Messrs. Hervey, H. Smith, Wollaston, Surg. R. C. Read, and J. Read. From KYOOK PUYOO.—Dr. Walker, Lieut. Duprey, and 14 Camp Followers.  
 Per Samarang.—Messrs. McDonald, and R. B. Morgan, Esq.  
 Per Constantine.—Mrs. Rogers, and Dr. Stuart.  
 Per Cambodia.—Miss Comyn.  
 Per Mooltan.—Capt. J. Kanis, and S. Stephen, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

MAY 30. Sky Lark, Henry, New York; Josephus, Paine London.—JUNE 1. Perseverance, Hart, Madras; Villa de Dunquerque, Versaille, Dunkirk, and Old England, Pearce, London, via St. Helena.—7th. Norden, Salt-trox, London; Veanne, Morean, Mauritius; Fittay Salaam, Jones, Mauritius; Lyman, Pearce, Boston; Malay, Hutchinson, New York; John Mathie, Ball, London; Chandernagore, Goudelin, Mauritius; Stornoway, Hart, Singapore and China; Hamoodly, Pearson, Pinang and Singapore; Arratoon, Apear, Connew, Maulmein; and steamer Sesostria, —, for —.—9th. Ararat, Cochran, Moulmein.—10th. Robert Morrison, Cumming, London; Rokeby, Paterson, Cape of Good Hope; Frederick, McNalty, Liverpool; Wadiatool Rohoman, Page, Mauritius; Maria Somes, Davis, London; Octavia, Murdoch, for London, and Cohota, Gerry, for Boston.—12. Maria Somes, Davies, London; Octavia, Murdoch, London; Cohota, Gerry, Boston.—13. Steamer Ganges, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer Ganges (June 11), to MADRAS and SUEZ. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Duval. To MARSHALLS.—Mr. C. Ballen. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Young, Master Young, Mr. Davidson, Mr. J. Hosmer, Mr. Hay, Mr. Browne, Thomas Cummings. To MADRAS.—Mr. Temesfield, Mr. Clark's child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 13, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prein.	4 12	5 0
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	1 6	2 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	0 8	0 12

### BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2475
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	225 12 .. 226 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	223 12 .. 224 4	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 6 .. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l.; to Liverpool, 7l. 15s. to 8l. 15s.

**IMPORTS.**—(*Calcutta, June 13.*)—The amount of business done in *British Cotton Piece Goods* has been rather on a limited scale. *Grey and White Shirtings* have been freely taken at former quotations, but the demand for bleached has been rather slack. *Book Mullins* have not been favoured at all, and but a very small quantity sold during the week. *Grey and White Mulls* are in moderate enquiry, and prices continue unaltered.

## MADRAS.

## A WARNING TO YOUNG OFFICERS.

"He that hateth suretyship, is sure."—*Proverbs.*

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.)

Dear Sir,—Will you do me the favour to insert in your paper the following letter: it may perhaps have the effect of deterring officers from heedlessly becoming security—at any rate, it will point out the responsibility they incur by so doing.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. WHITE, Lt.-Col. 35th N.I.

Madras, 1st June, 1854.

To the Officers of the Madras Army.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to bring to your notice the following facts:—

An officer of my regiment died intestate in 1849. The usual committee of adjustment assembled, the authorised demands were liquidated, and in due course a balance of about 1,500 Rs. was transmitted to the secretary to government. As the estate was solvent, I obtained the sanction of government to send home to the family of deceased a few trinkets subsequently valued at 12l. 19s. Early in the year 1851, when in England, I was informed by the brother of deceased, that a demand was made against the estate of about 9,000 Rs., and that he was required to return the trinkets I had forwarded, or remit their value. On inquiry, I learnt that the deceased in 1846 had become joint security with a Dr. C., for a sum of money borrowed of the Agra bank by Captain G., who was either unable or unwilling to repay this loan. The other security, Dr. C., declined to reply to the administrator's letters, and consequently a demand was made against the estate, the proceeds of which was made over to the Agra bank. On my return to India in December last, I was called on to pay into the treasury the value of the articles I had forwarded to the friends of the deceased. I appealed to government for protection against the injustice of the demand. In reply, I was informed that government had no power over the administrator—so I had to pay.

When it came to the knowledge of Captain G. that his friend's estate was sequestered, he endeavoured to clear it, and for that purpose remitted on three occasions—100l., 150l., and 200l., but this did not relieve the estate—it was all placed to his own debt, nor will the estate ever be released till he pays the amount of his own debt in full, and liquidates the sum he borrowed in 1846, and for which the deceased was one of the securities. This may be a caution against officers jointly and severally becoming security for similar loans. During the time the estate was in my hands no demands were ever made, nor any claims preferred by the secretary of the Agra bank, that the instalments were not regularly paid, had he done so, I should have informed Captain G. how he jeopardized the estate of his friend, and prevented the sister receiving the proceeds of the estate which the deceased requested should be given to her.

In the event of an officer under my command dying, who, when alive, had requested me to send to his family his watch, ring, locket, bible, and prayer-book, I shall first ascertain if, at any period of his life, he had been security for a friend, and if he had, I should make up my mind to fulfil the dying man's request with a tolerable certainty of being eventually compelled to refund the value, although at the time the estate was solvent.

My object is to point out to officers the responsibility they incur by becoming security; they are not only, while living, liable to be called on to pay in default of the borrower not fulfilling his engagements, but in the event of their own death, the proceeds of their estate, and even the trinkets, or their value, which they might earnestly desire to be sent home to their family, are liable to be made over by the administrator to satisfy the claims of the Agra bank. A recent order prohibits officers making known their grievances through the press; but I would hope that I do not transgress by cautioning young officers against heedlessly becoming security.

W. G. WHITE, Lieut.-Col.

**THE DEFENCES OF MADRAS,** we learn from the *Examiner*, are being put in as effective a state as possible, and many of the old guns which have not been fired or even charged for so long are being and will be immediately exercised.

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.**—From the Nizam's dominions we learn that Mr. Bushby's expostulations have had the effect of temporarily restraining the conduct of the Arabs, and that the Nizam's minister was making arrangements for the final settlement of all the questions which depend between the Arabs and the country.

**BANGALORE.**—We understand that the amateur theatrical performers of H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry are determined to exert themselves to enliven the place. Their first performance came off on Friday night, when the "Dream at Sea," was performed, followed by the nautical farce of the "Spitfire," both of which, we hear, were sustained in a highly creditable manner. We hope to hear something more of the amateurs of the 43rd Light Infantry. —*Bangalore Herald, June 6.*

**CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.**—The *Madras Athenæum* announces the baptism on one day by the Free Church Missionaries at Madras, of eleven native converts. Seven of them were females. One of the converts was on his way to Benares as a pilgrim, when he met at Madras a relative who had embraced Christianity, and through his instrumentality became a Christian too. Even the enemies of the Christian Mission (for they have enemies still), must admit that within the past few years there has been a surprising increase in the number of conversions.

**THE PAUMBAM PASS.**—We learn from the Madras papers that thirty thousand rupees have been sanctioned for the further deepening of the Paumbam Channel between Ceylon and the main land. The channel is now to be deepened to thirteen feet.

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**—The same authority informs us, that the Local Government have, also, just intimated to the Superintendent of Stamps, that his office will have to furnish postage stamps to the public, from the date at which the new postal rules are destined to come into play. About twenty-five lakhs of stamps have been already struck off in Bengal, and forwarded to this Presidency for immediate distribution, as a preliminary measure.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—It is estimated by some of the local journals, that Lord Harris intends to set on foot a commission, consisting of no less than eleven persons, to whom the discharge of certain duties in connection with Public Works is said to be entrusted. Major Balfour, one of the notable P. W. Commissioners of Madras, is said to be one of this body, a proof that the report, which was gall and bitterness to Sir Henry Pottinger, is far differently received by our present ruler. Nothing definite is known of the object of this new commission, but it is reported that his Lordship "has in view the preparation of some comprehensive and connected plan of operations to be laid before the Supreme Government or Court of Directors; which, if sanctioned, will enable the Madras Government to carry on the work of improvement, without any external intervention. It is felt that our public works will only advance at a snail's gallop, till the Governor has at his disposal a specified adequate sum to be expended on them generally, "leaving the application of it on single objects, to be settled afterwards, when the Government shall have been satisfied of the most advantageous way in employing it."

A New Cross Road is to be constructed between St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamallee.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and assd. jud. of Mangalore, res. ch. of his office, and assd. ch. of the sub. court, June 6.  
CARMICHAEL, D. F. to act as hd. asst. to reg. of court of Sud. and Foudaree Adalat dur. abs. of R. S. Ellis.  
CORLESTON, F. sub. judge of the zillah of Mangalore, del. over ch. of civil and sub. courts to the princ. sud. ameen, May 29, assd. ch. of court of Honore, June 7.

ELLIS, G. H. to be add. sub. coll. and joint mag. of Canara, June 6.  
 GREENFELL, St. L. M. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of n. div. of Arcot.  
 MASTER, C. G. is perm. to prosecute his studies under the orders of the coll. of Rajahmundry.  
 MURRAY, H. A. to be priv. sec. to the governor.  
 RATLIFF, J. to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of Nellore, June 6.  
 ROBINSON, W. act. sub. jud. of Mangalore, asst. ch. of the court.  
 SMOLLETT, actg. coll. and mag. of Chingleput, asst. ch. of the district, June 5.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, W. H. 6 weeks.  
 BAYNES, C. R. 1 month.  
 LIDDELL, W. 1 year, to Neilgherries.  
 MASTER, R. E. 2 weeks.  
 ROBERTSON, A. 1 month.  
 THOMSON, H. 1 mo. to Madras.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

RHENIUS, Rev. C. admitted to the service, arrived May 31.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Capt. H. J. 34th L.I. to be an asst. to supt. of roads.  
 ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. D. D. art. fr. 4th batt. to h. brig. June 7.  
 APPELGATH, Lieut. F. 33rd N.I. to be capt. fr. May 26, v. Smith, dectd.  
 ASHE, Ens. B. T. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, in succ. to Stapleton, invalidated.  
 BABINGTON, Lieut. col. D. fr. 17th to 32nd N.I. June 14.  
 BABINGTON, Lieut. R. C. 4th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. engr. v. Farewell.  
 BARROW, Capt. J. L. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. June 8.  
 BELL, Ens. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. pass. exam. in Hind. qual for charge of a comp. June 13.  
 BERDMORE, Capt. H. F. M. art. posted to 4th batt. June 8.  
 BIDEN, 1st Lieut. art. posted to 1st batt. June 8.  
 BOILEAU, Lieut. A. J. M. engr. to be civ. eng. in 6th div. in succ. to Major Lawford; to proc. to Cuddalore and relieve Major Lawford.  
 BOND, Lieut. F. W. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.  
 BRADLEY, Lieut. C. J. 24th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.  
 BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. 33rd N.I. to be capt. fr. May 26, in succ. to Smith, dectd.  
 CAMERON, 1st Lieut. C. art. posted to h. brig. June 8.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt. T. H. art. posted to 5th batt. June 8.  
 CARR, Ens. M. W. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 2, v. Lawford, ret.  
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. O. W. S. engr. to act as civ. eng. in 2nd div. v. Boileau, to join.  
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. A. 39th N.I. to offic. as dep. supt. of elec. telegraphs, v. Brunton, at Calcutta.  
 CHERRY, Cornet C. N. to do duty with 1st L.C. June 16.  
 CLARKE, Ens. T. G. 21st N.I. passed ex. in n. lang. qualified for ch. of a company.  
 COSSERAT, Lieut. J. P. 34th L.I. passed ex. in Hind. qualified as adjt. June 6.  
 DUDGEON, Brev. maj. F. 44th N.I. to be major fr. June 5, in succ. to McCally, prom.  
 FAREWELL, Lieut. W. T. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to be a 1st asst. civ. engr. v. Wilkieson.  
 FALLS, Lieut. A. V. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.  
 FARLEY, Capt. W. to act as master attendant at Cocanada during H. Thomson's abs. June 6.  
 FERGUSSON, Lieut. H. M. 3d Eur. regt. pass. exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. June 6.  
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. col. J. fr. 32nd to 17th N.I. June 14.  
 FRYE, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. permitted to join his corps, *via* Calcutta.  
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. to act as exec. officer in dept. pub. works, v. Ritherdon, June 16.  
 GOAD, Capt. J. W. art. posted to 3rd batt. June 8.  
 GRAY, Capt. F. 1st nat. vet. batt. to com. the detach. of the 2nd nat. vet. batt. at Poonamallee.  
 GROVE, Lieut. H. L. 2nd Eur. regt. to be a first asst. civ. engr. v. Rundall.  
 HAIG, Lieut. F. T. engr. to act as civ. eng. in Godavery div. dur. abs. of Cotton, or till further orders, June 16.  
 HURST, Lieut. W. P. 7th N.I. ret. to du.  
 JOHNSON, Ens. J. H. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for ch. of a comp. June 6.  
 JOHNSON, Lieut. W. R. 39th N.I. to be an asst. to supt. of roads.  
 KING, Lieut. J. act. dep. commissary of ord. to revert to former app. of asst. commissary of ord. since Lieut. Clarke's return.  
 LAMPEN, Ens. J. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for ch. of a comp.  
 LANAUZE, Lieut. A. act. asst. commissary of ord. to revert to former app. of dep. asst. com. of ord. since Lieut. Clarke's return.  
 LAWDER, Lieut. E. J. 44th N.I. to be capt. from June 5, in succ. to McCally, prom.

LITTLE, Capt. R. R. art. posted to h. brig. June 8.  
 MACINTIRE, Capt. A. W. art. posted to h. brig. June 8.  
 MACLEAN, Lieut. J. N. H. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.  
 MAGNAY, Ens. J. 38th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. qual. for the gen. staff, June 13.  
 MCCALLY, sen. Maj. A. 44th N.I. to be lieut. col. from June 5, v. Bremner, died.  
 MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 1st nat. vet. batt. perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from May 31.  
 MORGAN, Lieut. J. R. 13th N.I. to act as exec. off. in the dept. of pub. works, v. Babington, June 16.  
 NICHOLSON, Ens. J. S. to do du. with 12th N.I. to join, June 3.  
 PARRY, Lieut. S. H. J. 1st Eur. fus. pass. exam. in Hind. to rec. moonshlee allow. June 6.  
 PEARSE, Ens. C. J. 47th N.I. passed exam. in n. lang. qualified for ch. of a company.  
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. R. L. art. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bombay with a view to his being app. asst. to political res. at Aden, posted to 4th batt. June 8.  
 PLAYFAIR, 1st Lieut. E. M. art. posted to 1st batt. June 8.  
 PRESCOTT, sen. Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 1, v. Stapleton, invalidated.  
 PRIOR, 1st Lieut. G. B. art. posted to 5th batt. June 8.  
 PURVIS, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. fr. 1st brig. to 2nd batt. June 7, to be capt. by brev. fr. June 13.  
 RAIKES, 1st Lieut. C. art. posted to 2nd batt. June 8.  
 RAIKES, Ens. A. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 5, in succ. to McCally, prom.  
 RIPPON, Lieut. S. fr. 1st to 5th batt. June 7, to be adjt. to 5th batt. (Golundauze), at the recommendation of the C. in C.  
 RITHERDON, Lieut. A. W. 45th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. engr. v. Grove.  
 ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. art. ret. to duty, June 13.  
 RUNDALL, Lieut. F. H. engr. to be civ. engr. in 9th div. fr. May 31.  
 SCOTT, 1st Lieut. A. N. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. June 7; to be adjt. and qr. mr. to 4th batt. art. at the recommendation of the C. in C. June 9.  
 SMART, Capt. G. 21st N.I. to do du. with 43rd N.I.  
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. S. R. art. posted to h. brig. June 8.  
 STAPLETON, Capt. G. J. 10th N.I. trans. to inv. estab. fr. June 1, posted to N.V. batt. June 8.  
 ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. ret. to du.  
 STEUART, 2nd Lieut. M. art. fr. 2nd batt. to h. brig. June 7.  
 SWETE, 1st Lieut. J. B. art. posted to 5th batt. June 8.  
 THOMAS, 1st Lieut. L. F. C. art. posted to 3rd batt. June 8.  
 TYRREL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. to be an asst. civ. engr. under ord. of bd. of rev. in dept. of pub. works.  
 VARDON, Capt. F. C. art. posted to 3rd batt. June 8.  
 WALPOLE, Ens. H. fr. doing duty 2nd batt. art. to do duty 49th N.I. June 7.  
 WILKIESON, Lieut. C. V. engr. to be asst. to sec. to bd. of rev. in dept. of pub. works, to join.  
 WYSE, Lieut. J. C. 34th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for general staff.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

## CAVALRY.

CHERRY, C. N. June 13.

## INFANTRY.

BEAUMONT, W. H. June 13.

ROWLANDSON, G. June 13.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSTRUTHER, Lieut. col. P. art. to Europe on m.c. new regulations.  
 BARROW, Lieut. T. O. 5th N.I. sub-assist. commy. gen. to Eur. on m.c. old reg.  
 CLARKE, Lieut. G. inv. estab. leave cancelled.  
 COTTON, Brev. maj. F. C. engr. 1 year, to western coast, m.c.  
 DE WET, Capt. O. G. 1st N.I. in ext. to Sept. 15, to Neilgherries.  
 GODFREY, Lieut. R. C. 31st L.I. prep. to Cape of Good Hope.  
 HAMILTON, Capt. R. 1st N.I. to June 1, on m.c. to the Neilgherries, June 6.  
 JACOB, Lieut. V. G. 44th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 9, to the Neilgherries.  
 JEFFERIS, Lieut. J. H. art. to Eur. on m.c. old reg.  
 JOHNSTONE, Maj. W. G. 12th N.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 30, to Neilgherries and Madras.  
 LIARDET, Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. to Europe on furl. new regulations.  
 MOLONY, Brev. capt. C. P. 25th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regulations.  
 ORR, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to Europe, on furl. old regulations.  
 STEPHENS, Lieut. G. N. 31st L.I. prep. to Cape of Good Hope.  
 STUART, Lieut. R. A. W. C. 17th N.I. 3 years, to Eur. on m.c.  
 WARD, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. 1 month, prep. to Eur.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CLEVELAND, Assist. surg. E. S. M.D. is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army, June 6.



CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. fr. doing duty under vet. surg. horse brig. to do duty under vet. surg. 63rd L.C. June 7.  
 DAY, Assist. surg. F. to do duty supg. surgeon's depôt, Mysore div. June 2.  
 GOODHALL, Surg. A. fr. 10th N.I. to 34th L.N.I.  
 JACOB, Assist. surg. W. A. M.D. posted to 30th N.I. June 7.  
 PORTEOUS, Surg. H. W. posted to 32nd N.I. to rem. as at present until relieved, June 7.  
 SANDERSON, Assist. surg. A. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani for med. ch.  
 SUTLEFFE, Assist. surg. R. R. posted to 38th N.I. June 7.  
 WILSON, Assist. surg. J. fr. doing duty supg. surg.'s dept. Sangor div. in med. ch. 17th N.I. posted to 17th N.I. June 7.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BURTON, wife of H. s. at Royapooram, June 17.  
 INNES, wife of Dr. 84th foot. s. at Rangoon, May 17.  
 KELLIE, wife of J. d. at Madras, June 7.  
 OAKES, wife of W. s. at Suffolk House, Madras, June 13.  
 PEARNS, wife of Capt. Arnold, Madras art. d. at Mhow, May 24.  
 RATTON, wife of Asst. surg. J. A. d. at Chingleput, June 8.

## MARRIAGES.

HODSON, H. L. to Georgiana, eld. d. of the late J. P. Meppen, at Vizagapatam, June 1.  
 JAMES, F. J. to Mrs. Sarah Hardie, at the Cathedral, June 8.

## DEATHS.

BARTELS, H. R. s. of H. E. music master 3rd M.L.C. of cholera, at Pebbare, May 22.  
 BOYSON, Caroline, d. of J. R. at Shervwaroy Hills, June 5.  
 BRENNER, Lieut. col. W. 41st N.I. at Kamptee, June 6.  
 CAMPBELL, inf. s. of N. G. at Chedderghaut, Secunderabad, June 10.  
 COTTRELL, wife of Lieut. C. C. 1st N.V. batt. at Madras, June 9.  
 CUTTER, inf. twin s. of Rev. Mr. American mission at Rajahmundry, June 6.  
 FENNEL, wife of Rev. A. chaplain at Mercara, June 10.  
 POSNETT, inf. s. of Rev. R. at Bangalore, May 31.  
 SMITH, Capt. O. 33rd N.I. at Nagode, May 26.  
 TAYNTON, Myra, widow of Lieut. col. J. late Madras art. June 8.  
 TWIGG, R. W. aged 45, at Black Town, June 17.  
 WILLIAMS, Sally, youngest d. of Qr. mr. serjt. W. horse art. of fever, May 29.  
 WILLIAMS, Qr. mr. serjt. W. H. art. of apoplexy, May 29.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 5. *Hermine*, Fox, Melbourne.—7. *Nonpareil*, Tulloch, Coringa.—11. *Thomas Lowry*, Dobson, Tranquebar; Harsinger, Tanen, Masulipatam.—13. *Str. Hindostan*, Tronson, Suez; *Hippogriffe*, Howes, Boston.—14. *Str. Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Cuddalore.—15. *Anna Maria*, Anwyll, Mauritius.—17. *Gazelle*, Leslie, Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope.—18. *Screw str. Proponitis*, Maynard, Southampton, Cape, and Mauritius; *Sultana*, Tapper, Calingapatam.—19. *Str. Ganges*, Black, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Thomas Lowry* (June 11).—Mr. C. H. Roddy.  
 Per *Harsinger* (June 11).—2 Misses Sherkey and Master Sherkey.  
 Per steamer *Hindostan* (June 10), from *SUEZ*, *ADEN*, and *GALLE*. From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Major Rowlandson, Miss Rowlandson, Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. Latham, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Spence, and Mr. Cherry. From *Suez*.—Capt. Russell. From *GALLE*.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray. From *SOUTHAMPTON* to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Delpratt, Mrs. Delpratt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hemah. From *SUEZ* to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. From *GALLE* to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Simpson. From *BOMBAY* to *CALCUTTA*.—Lieut. col. Havelock.  
 Per *Hippogriffe*.—F. F. Wills, Esq. Miss Wills, and Miss Dale.  
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. C. Johnson.  
 Per steamer *Proponitis* (June 19), from *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Dr. Cheyne, Miss Peybot, and Mr. Grace. For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Brandfield, Mr. Mayton, Mr. Walker, and Mrs. Mitchell.  
 Per steamer *Ganges* (June 19).—Mr. Temesfield, Mr. Clarke's child.  
 For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. Duval. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. Jenkins. For *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. C. Ballen. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Young, Master Young, Mr. Davidson, Mr. J. Hosmer, Mr. Hay, Mr. Brown, and Mr. T. Cummings.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 7. *James Hall*, Rose, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; *Chapmans*, Charles, London; *Melanie*, Bird, Coringa.—10. *Iceni*, Bupham, Cuddalore and London.—12. *Alexander John Kerr*, Dickson, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—13. Steamer *Hindostan*, Tronson, Calcutta. JUNE 19. *Nonpareil*, Tulloch, Mauritius; *Malsabar*, Noaks, Bimlipatam and London; *Lesmoynne*, King, Calcutta.—19. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatam, Coringa, and Vizagapatam.—20. Steamer *Ganges*, Black, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindostan* (June 13), from *MADRAS* to *CALCUTTA*.—F. J. Bell, Esq. Mrs. Bell; Capt. J. P. Frye, Mrs. Frye, and infant; H. B. Webster, Esq. B.C.S. and Mrs. C. Lafond.  
 Per *Malsabar* (June 19), to *LONDON*.—W. H. Bayley, Esq. and Capt. Young, B. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Burton, and Mr. Fireacre.  
 Per *Lesmoynne* (June 19), to *CALCUTTA*.—W. Warrington, Esq.  
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (June 19), to *MASULIPATAM*, *CORINGA*, and *VIZAGAPATAM*. For *MASULIPATAM*.—Col. Grantham, Mrs. and Miss Bee-

sar, and Lieut. Benson, 45th regt. For *CORINGA*.—Mr. G. Williams, Mr. J. H. Master, Mr. C. J. Master. For *VIZAGAPATAM*.—Mrs. Beale.  
 Per steamer *Ganges* (June 20), to *SUEZ*. To *SOUTHAMPTON*.—C. R. Hinds, Esq. Lieut. Jeffers, Capt. C. P. Malony, Miss H. Johnson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 20, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 98 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 2 to 2½ dis.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 2 to 2½ dis.  
 1835-36 3 to 3½ dis.  
 1843 2 to 2½ dis.  
 5 per cent. transferable .. 5 to 5½ prem.  
 book debt .. ..  
 Tanjore Bonds .. .. 2 to 2½ dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 12½ to 13 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disct.  
 Sell, par.  
 Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disct.  
 Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## SUTTEE IN CUTCH.

Subjoined is a copy of a letter addressed by Major Trevelyan, political agent in Cutch, to H. L. Anderson, Esq. secretary to Government. It has just been placed at the disposal of the Press, and our readers will learn from it that suttee still prevails in Cutch:—

"It is with regret I have to report the commission of an act of suttee, or self-sacrifice, at a small village in this neighbourhood, though in this instance, the victim, an old woman of the Charun tribe, seventy years old, perished by means of entombing herself along with the corpse of her husband.

"The circumstances connected with this case were brought to my notice by his highness the Rao at Bhooj, about a month ago, and a few days subsequently several of the Charun inhabitants of the village of Bhada were summoned there by his highness for either being concerned in, or not preventing the woman in question from destroying herself in the manner above described.

"On the 2nd instant these men underwent their trial before his highness the Rao, in the palace, on which occasion I was present; but there was little elicited beyond the fixed determination on the part of the woman not to survive her husband, and all endeavours to divert her from her purpose proved unavailing. Rather than resort to force to prevent her from immolating herself, and thereby drawing down upon their heads imprecations and curses, she was permitted by her relations and the other inhabitants of the village to take her own course without interference.

"After the investigation, his highness, in consultation with me, sentenced the son of the deceased to imprisonment in irons for a period of one year, and further directed that 150 korees should be levied from the villagers,—which, considering the smallness of their number and impoverished condition, added to their belonging to

one of the most bigoted tribes in the province,—would seem to be sufficient notice to take of the matter in the present instance, especially as the punishment is, I feel assured, looked upon as a severe one by the parties concerned.

"The wife of the son of the deceased came to me here this morning to implore my intercession with his highness the Rao on behalf of her husband, and obtain his release from prison, he being the only support of herself and family, who, by his imprisonment, have been reduced to the utmost destitution; and such I believe to be partly or wholly true: but I, of course, declined to interfere in any endeavour to alter a punishment so justly deserved by her husband for disobedience of his highness the Rao's orders, prohibiting the performance of suttee in any shape."

### THE SUMALI EXPEDITION.

[Abridged from the *Bombay Times*, June 14.]

The home mail, which leaves Bombay within a week, takes with it, as far as Aden, Lieut. Richard Burton, of the 18th N.I., author of several peculiar but very able and interesting works on districts in India, Hadji, and leader of the proposed expedition to the country of the Sumalis. There has been not a little geographical research in Eastern Africa, and the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, and unpublished records of Government, contain several useful papers specially devoted to that subject; but, while enterprising travellers have visited the nations both to the north and to the south of the Sumali country, they have left that large district a *terra incognita*, to be now, we trust, thoroughly explored, and brought into closer relationship with the opposite port of Aden, and with the shores of India. Lieuts. Christopher and Dansey were both, on different occasions, very nearly penetrating into that country; Lieut. Cruttenden has intended, from time immemorial, to pay it a visit; and Dr. Carter might have risked an excursion in it, had he so pleased. Even Mr. Burton's visit is, as yet, only proposed, and has to be sanctioned by the Court of Directors; but, having already expressed their opinion as to the necessity of such an exploration, it is to be expected that they will throw no obstacles in his way; in which case, sure we are, that he, if man can, will carry it to a successful issue. So far from this expedition being premature, there is now not a day to be lost in carrying out its objects, if we do not wish to see them laid hold of by some other nations, to the limitation of the spread of British commerce, and to the eventual general detriment of British interests in the East. The French are already anxious to obtain possession of Zeyla, not far west from Berbera, and perhaps it is just as well for us that the *Cayman* war steamer was wrecked there lately. Even the unenterprising Austrians are turning their attention to Eastern Africa, as affording an opening for the extension of their power and commerce; and, to this end, have erected forts near the equator, and taken other measures of a very practical kind. And the obstacles thrown in the way of the construction of railways through Egypt, together with the possibility of a ship canal being opened between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, should make us doubly careful as to the future. Bombay itself was, at one time, very nearly ceded by the British, as a valueless possession, and there are always men whose *cui bono* is limited to their ledgers; but that great British empire, on which, as Disraeli put it, the sun never sets, has only been formed by the enterprise of daring men, acting in accordance with the far-seeing policy of wise rulers. But in this particular case it needs no great stretch of mind to discover the advantages which are likely to ensue. In 1853 Lieut. Dansey, as we find from his Journal, reported of Berbera, that the presence of a British functionary there was necessary "to control and prevent the interminable petty feuds which at present frighten away the timid merchants (African and Foreign)," and that, if this were granted, "less than a year would suffice" for the establishment of "a large and permanent town." Hurrur, the capital of the Sumali country, is only twelve days' journey from Berbera, and affords better coffee than that of Arabia; and, as our contemporary the *Gazette* has already informed the public, there is good hope of a valuable trade in horses, ivory, gums, and gold. Already the Americans supply their own cottons and German cutlery to the Sumalis, a fact which should put us to shame. Aden ought, of course, to monopolize the trade with Berbera, and from thence with the interior; and were this once partially accomplished, Aden, so far from remaining a burden on our revenues, would become a source of much wealth, and enable us, even if a canal were made through Egypt, yearly to extend the commerce, the power, and the fame of our country. On the scientific results of such an expedition it is almost unnecessary to dwell. For our own part, we would be more than satisfied, if it only yielded an admirable account of the Sumalis, from a human and sensible point of view, such as Mr. Burton has already displayed his ability to occupy, together with an extension of our geographical knowledge.

Many expeditions have been so unfortunate, and others, like that of Major Harris, so expensive, that there has been, for some time, an aversion to starting new ones; but in 1849, the Royal Geographical Society obtained permission from the Court of Directors that an officer should be sent into the Sumali country; and the want of a fit person was then the great difficulty. All we have to object to the present plan is, that it is too modest and demands too little. Mr. Burton is perfectly ready to go alone and unattended, if his further plans are not approved; but his requests from the Court of

Directors are too reasonable, we should think, to be refused. All he asks is, that permission be given to three officers to accompany him, and that he should have letters from Government, surveying-instruments, and 500 rupees per mensem to defray the expenses of the journey. He is also, we believe, desirous to have a Mahomedan surveyor with him; but a fit person of this kind will not easily be found, especially one able to work, and, at the same time, to endure the hardships of savage life. Only half the coast line from Berbera to Zanzibar has been surveyed, and much may be done in this respect in the interior, so that we would suggest that, to give an additional guarantee of accuracy, and to lessen the labours of Lieut. Herne, of the fusiliers, Lieut. Stroyan, of the Indian Navy, be added to the mission. Mr. Burton is deserving of every aid, and, as is usual in such circumstances, something might be done to aid the success of the expedition, if not by increased pecuniary means, yet, at least, by conferring on him some higher status,—say a local or official majority, which would be to no one's prejudice. We fancy, neither that old chief who has sent word that he intends to demolish the first European who enters his territories, nor any others of the Sumalis, except those who have intercourse with Aden, could discern between the divinity of a lieutenant and that of a local major; but the Aden men will understand it, the reports of him will be more respectful if he starts as a major, and the Austrians, French, and Americans, seeing that we are taking up the affair in earnest, may keep away from the field. Mr. Burton already deserves any advancement or honour which may be safely given to him. When we see so many brevet-majors and C. B.'s, distinguished rather by good luck than by ability, and a French African traveller, like M. Arnaud d'Abbadie, made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, there is double reason why enterprising and talented English discoverers should have some honours conferred upon them.

Though Lieut. Burton leaves Bombay in a few days, he does not intend to start from Aden till early in October, travelling being impossible in the Sumali country during the monsoon. After landing at Berbera, and establishing his character among the Sumalis, he proposes to visit Hurrur, the capital of the country. From thence he will push on, in a south-western direction, towards Gonana, from which place he trusts to be able to reach Zanzibar. If compelled, after reaching Zanzibar, to return immediately to India, his expedition must then come to an end, which many parties will deeply regret; but if his leave is extended to at least a couple of years, and if he is permitted to penetrate westwards, and he obtains the countenance of the Imam of Muscat, he may explore the Jebel Kamar, the no longer fabled Mountains of the Moon, and discover the sources of the Nile and of the White River. Some danger there certainly is in the enterprise, but none that there is not reasonable expectation of being overcome. Certain Sumali chiefs, who have property at Aden, are willing to guarantee the safety of the travellers; and we have little doubt that the leader of it, who intends, by all possible means, to cultivate the friendship of the Sumalis, will insure its popularity among them.

But now we have delayed long enough in referring to what specially needs comment in this matter, the character and abilities of Mr. Burton, and the duty which lies on Government to turn these abilities to proper account. Rarely united are the qualities which fit one for exploring unknown countries and pioneering the way for civilization, laws, and commerce. To the honour of the Indian army be it said, that it has always been able to furnish such men, and at the present day, we know of none to compete, in this respect, with the officer who has proposed this expedition. To the acquirements of scholarship, not easily outrivalled even in this land of scholars, he possesses the genial insight of the student of human nature, and the celerity in action and bravery of spirit of the soldier and man of the world. He has already proved, by his visit to Mecca, the possession, in a high degree, of what we may call dramatic power, and of a singular combination of fearlessness and caution. Most of our readers must know that he visited Mecca professedly as a native of Afghanistan, and succeeded, by means of his well-assumed disguise, in not only examining the Holy Land of Muhammedanism, but also in obtaining information which Burckhardt and Ali Bey failed to gain, because they were known as Europeans and renegades. Few things could be more difficult of accomplishment than this visit to Mecca, and yet he succeeded in it, and he will succeed in whatever he undertakes, if not too much fettered by the Government. Already he is an *Ancer polutropus*, and able to combat with fortune in all her shifts. To keep such a man at mere regimental duty, would be waste, sheer waste: any man can accomplish that duty: one man has visited the Caaba and sketched that Semetic Kiblah. He is not at all of the Bombay native infantry; but belongs to what Carlyle would call the World Pioneer Service, a service which, in most cases, indeed, has had to go a warfare on its own charges; each member of which has very often had to say, like poor Columbus after he had discovered the million acres of America for the starving millions of Europe, "I lack wherewith to pay my tavern bill;" but there is no reason why the present should fall into the errors of the past, or because true men worked for us, and left their bones on many a shore, without encouragement and without reward, that we should let our children be benefited in the same selfish way. This is mere common sense; and the same common sense demands that Mr. Burton should have all convenient aid, and that he should be left

at liberty to follow out his own plans; to stay one year, or ten years, among the Sumalis; to survey the coast, or the Mountains of the Moon. Before he leaves Aden, however, we hope to have from him his Mecca pilgrimage, which ought, if flying anecdotes be true, to be one of the most interesting of all books of travel. And if his writings and labours go on steadily improving, as they have done, and he steers clear of that common fault of humanity, the desire to *seem* rather than to *be*, remembering well the line, which we need not translate to such an accomplished scholar, *les sages asphalees o misthos*, he may yet accomplish a future, at least as enduring as the Greek Troglodytes and the *Berbera-desa* of the Indian Puranas.

### THE VEHAR WATER-WORKS.

(From the *Telegraph and Courier*, June 14.)

The Bombay public will be glad to hear that Government are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet with regard to the Vehar water-works. Lieutenant Day, one of the most efficient officers in the revenue survey, has been employed for the last week in measuring and surveying the ground which will be required for the purpose of forming the fresh-water lake. Mr. Day's work will be over in about ten days, and a committee is then ordered to assemble and examine the accounts of the Vehar estate, and ascertain the true value of the land. The committee will be composed of the collector of Tanna, Mr. Acland, the company's solicitor, and Capt. Crawford, of the engineers. To the latter officer we are indebted for the original plan of obtaining water from Salsette, which he laid before Government some years ago. We are delighted to learn that; however much delay the justices have been guilty of, no such blame can be laid at the door of the "mild despotism." Every week is of the utmost importance in having the affair settled. The delay of a month in commencing the work might cause us to be an extra year without the required supply of water. As it is, and making all the haste possible, the Vehar water could not be used in Bombay before the hot weather of 1856; but even to accomplish this, the work should be commenced upon by the end of this monsoon—say in August or September. We hear that the work is to be conducted under Mr. Conybere, a gentleman fully competent for the task, and who, after having abolished the nuisance of the main drain, and supplied Bombay with good water, may certainly say that his labour has not been in vain whilst eking the salt of the municipality. But we should not forget that the first projector of this scheme was Captain Crawford, and to him we are very greatly indebted both for the original plan and the subsequent carrying out of the same. This officer, too, is one whose work will be remembered in Bombay, both in connection with the water-works and the railway.

We repeat that the highest credit is due to the local Government for the manner in which they have carried out and pushed on this matter of the Vehar water-works. And it is the more pleasing to witness, and gives us the greatest hopes for the future, inasmuch as the local press, and local public opinion, have, in this subject, pointed out the road in which the Governor in Council should walk. It is not too much to say that there is now a public opinion in Bombay, nor can we record higher praise of Government than to assert that they—as at present constituted—are not ashamed to be led by the public voice.

Having gone thus far in a great and a good work, let them now not delay. They should remember that although the man who puts his hand to the plough has done half the work, there is a bitter condemnation against him if he ever looks back. We are not writing without book, when we say that Mr. Goldsmid, the revenue secretary, has helped greatly to expedite the work to its present state of forwardness.

**THE LONDON MAIL** of May 9th arrived at Bombay June 8th (per *Acbar*).

**THE RAILWAY.**—We are glad to hear that the Board of Conservancy are acting vigorously on the idea of bringing water in by the railway from Mahim. The first batch came in yesterday morning. It is expected that 30,000 gallons can be brought in daily by this means, and conveniently placed for disposal among the people of both the native town and fort—an immense blessing, which, but for the railway, they could not have enjoyed.—*Gazette*, June 3.

**LIEUT. THOMPSON**, 15th N.I.—We learn from the *Bombay Telegraph*, that a seventh court-martial is to take place in the 15th Bombay Native Infantry. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thompson is to be tried for misappropriation of the regimental funds.

**LIEUT. MILLIGAN**, of the Bengal artillery, has obtained the usual reward of Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in the Oordoo and Hindee languages.

**THE LATE PHOOLSHAIR (EDUCATIONAL) INSTITUTION** have given up to the Indo-British Institution the sum of Rs. 6,600, being the balance of the funds in their possession, on the ground that the latter institution approximated in some degree to the objects contemplated by the Phoolshair institution, which has long since been defunct.

**DR. SHEKLETON**, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been appointed Deputy Assay Master in the Mint at Calcutta.

**ACCIDENT TO MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.**—We deeply regret to learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that a very serious accident lately befel Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of the Bombay Telegraphic Establishment, eldest son of Dr. O'Shaughnessy. Dr. Green, deputy superintendent, in charge of the Bombay line, says—"On the night of the 25th, while we were telegraphing the mail to Seepoor, Mr. O'Shaughnessy went to the well in which the earth plate is sunk, to see that all was right, and tumbled headlong into it, fracturing his shoulder-joint, and otherwise seriously injuring it. He will recover, thanks be to God. This is all I can say for him."

**STUDY OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—At a special examination held on the 12th June, in the Town Hall, Messrs. Hope and Gonno of the C. S. passed respectively in Guzeratee and Hindostanee. Some eight or nine young civil servants went up, but only two passed, and of these one, Mr. Hope, is a noted linguist, and has now passed in his third language, after being only a few months in the country. So long as young civilians are allowed to assemble in crowds at the presidency, very few will go through the ordeal of passing. We thought that there was some rule by which no young man just arrived from Haileybury was allowed to remain in Bombay. There used to be some such rule, but it appears to have been forgotten for some time past. At present there must be upwards of a dozen future judges and collectors residing here as gentlemen at large, before they have passed in the languages. The effects of this are partly seen, and will be more fully developed perhaps hereafter.

**POONA.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence and family, accompanied by his personal staff, had arrived at Poona from Mahabuleswar, and has taken up his residence for the rains. At his lordship's desire, the salute announcing his arrival was not fired till Monday morning.—*Poona Observer*, June 14. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the 21st regiment N.I. and the southern Mahratta irregular horse while passing through *Sattara en route* to Poona on Friday last. His lordship was, we hear, highly pleased with the fine appearance and high state of discipline maintained by these corps, and expressed himself in terms of warm approbation to their commanding officers.—*Ibid*.

Since my last, I have been on a visit to the Hill-Fort at Singhur, where a sad accident, which I do not see anywhere recorded, happened just before I arrived. The widow of a medical officer of Her Majesty's service, whilst taking a walk in the dusk of the evening, fell down a precipice, at the foot of which was an excavation for the reception of water. Fortunately it was dried up at the time, otherwise the poor lady would inevitably have been drowned. An officer of the 10th Hussars, who happened to be walking by at the time, hearing Mrs. ———'s cries, went to her assistance, but unfortunately overbalancing himself, he was precipitated to the bottom with fearful violence, and broke his leg in the fall. Both parties were very severely injured, and it was several hours before assistance reached them, the accident having occurred in an out-of-the-way spot. They are both, I am glad to say, now doing well.

**MEETING OF JUDGES.**—A very full meeting of her Majesty's justices has been held in the Town-hall. The bench have acquiesced in the Draft Act forwarded by Government with their letter of the 5th June, on consideration that clause to the following effect be added to it:—"Provided always, that so soon as the bench shall have proposed and the Government shall have sanctioned a substitute for the tax levied under this Act, and so soon as the same shall have come into operation, this Act shall immediately thenceforth be repealed." Mr. Narayan Dinnanath's proposition, substituting a water-rate in lieu of an increased house assessment, was carried.

**OPENING OF THE SEASON, JUNE 15TH.**—Our season has opened, Poonah is filled to overflowing, and every thing betokens the gathering of the *élite* of the Bombay presidency. The numbers of fine turn-outs at the Bandstand, the bright light of innumerable Argand lamps seen through the now reviving verdure of the gardens in front of the bungalows, the over-crowded pews in the church, all testify that the "beauty and fashion" of the Western presidency are collected here. Every one has returned from the hills, the only blank now left being that caused by the absence of Lord Elphinstone and his civil and military staff, the former having, as you are aware, put off his visit till the arrival of the next mail. Much speculation has been caused among all circles, both great and small, relative to the cause of the governor's continued stay at Bombay; some have it that he has received orders, by the last steamer, to prepare everything for the despatch of an expedition to Egypt (?) others that he has only been warned that something may be expected by the next mail. The dearth of water and scarcity of forage is causing much injury to the life of man and beast in the Deccan, and the agriculturists have been much disappointed at the continued want of those genial showers which usually feed our parched plains during the

first weeks of June. There have been only a few cents of rain during the last fortnight, but appearances are now threatening, and a fall may be expected I think in the course of the night. The Gymkhana opens to-morrow, and a goodly meet is expected to take place, weather permitting; a tiffin will of course be ready, and the preliminaries of matches, &c., settled over cold fowl and "barley brew." The secretary is Mr. G. Shaw, of the civil service. The lovers of the turf have had a meeting, and have arranged all the necessary preliminaries; some good running is expected. The Persian prince Aga Khan has arrived with a splendid stud. Detachments of the 1st lancers and 3rd light cavalry have just arrived, and are encamped on the banks of the river; as also the detachment of the 2nd cavalry, which arrived more than a fortnight ago. I observe, however, that temporary lines are being put up for them near the Masonic Hall. The troop of Poona auxiliaries has been countermanded, being so near that they can come down at once whenever the season opens."

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARR, M. W. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HEBBERT, H. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, recd. ch. of the Adawlut at that station, fr. Mr. Walter, June 6.  
 NEWTON, H. jud. assist. to commiss. at Sattara, asst. ch. of the Adawlut at that station fr. Mr. Leighton, June 9.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JORDAN, T. S. 1 month.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ASTON, Brev. Maj. H. (retired) 10th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Hume, prom.  
 BANNERMAN, Ens. P. W. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 23, in suc. to Macgowan, prom.  
 BOLTON, Ens. G. N. res. to be lieut. 10th N.I. fr. August 3, 1853, v. Coley, prom.  
 BOODLE, Lieut. C. E. 5th N.I. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 BURD, Lieut. R. 10th N.I. to take rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Schneider trans. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. ret. to du. May 25.  
 CARNEY, Lieut. A. 7th N.I. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 COLEY, Capt. J. C. 10th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 3, 1853, v. Morton ret.  
 CRISPIN, Lieut. G. B. 4th N.I. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 DANVERS, Ens. A. 5th N.I. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 DOBBIE, Lieut. J. R. P. 10th N.I. to take rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Aston, prom.  
 FEARON, Capt. P. S. 14th N.I. ret. to du. May 25.  
 FORBES, Ens. C. H. H. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 15, v. Goble ret.  
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. W. W. passed ex. in Hindoostanee, to be emp. in pub. works.  
 HANKIN, Ens. S. K. 2nd N.I. ret. to du. May 25.  
 HAWTHORN, Ens. G. S. to be lieut. 24th N.I. fr. May 11, v. Hutchinson, rem. fr. list of army.  
 HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 HERNE, Lieut. G. S. 1st Eur. reg. withdrawn fr. his reg. to be emp. on spec. du. in pol. dept.  
 JACKSON, Capt. T. ret. to be maj. 10th N.I. fr. April 16, v. Aston, ret.  
 KEMBALL, Lieut. V. S. is perm. to resign his appt. of superint. revenue survey and assessment, Rutnagherry, fr. June 4.  
 KERR, Lieut. W. A. 24th N.I. to take rank fr. April 11, v. Scatterd, dec.  
 KNIGHT, Lieut. F. W. 1st Eur. regt. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 MACKINTOSH, Ens. J. E. A. having been reported by the garrison surg. fit for du. is to join his corps, Jan. 14.  
 MACGOWAN, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 23, v. Vincent, prom.  
 M'PHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 18, v. Duncan, prom.  
 MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. May 19, v. Taylor, inv.  
 MOYLE, Capt. J. G. to take rank in 10th N.I. fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Aston, prom.  
 NAYLOR, Lieut. resumed ch. of his office as lieut. of police, Hyderabad, June 3.  
 NEAVE, Lieut. K. 24th N.I. to take rank fr. April 11, v. Scatterd, dec.  
 PELLY, Capt. W. P. 10th N.I. to take rank fr. Apr. 16, in suc. to Jackson, prom.  
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. W. W. to take rank fr. Aug. 31, 1853, v. Bolton, res.  
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. 29th N.I. to be super. asst. to supt. of rev. surv. at Rutnagherry, to join.  
 ROSE, Ens. A. 8th N.I. passed ex. in vernac. lang. March 3.  
 SANDWICH, Lieut. J. P. 1st Gr. N.I. passed ex. in Guzerattee, and to be interp.

SHAW, Ens. G. M. to rank fr. May 19, and posted to 3rd L.C. v. Stevens, prom.  
 SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty, May 25.  
 SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. to be interp. in Hindoostanee.  
 SOPPITT, Lieut. A. to take rank fr. Apr. 16, in suc. to Jackson, prom.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. D. passed ex. in Hindoostanee, to be emp. in pub. works.  
 VINCENT, Capt. H. to be maj. 10th N.I. fr. May 23 v. Jackson, ret.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. T. to remain in ch. of office of supt. revenue survey and assessment, Rutnagherry, until further orders.  
 WARDEN, Lieut. T. S. 4th N.I. to be acting adjt. of Guzerat irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Johnson, or till further orders, June 14.  
 WOOD, Capt. to be a brig. maj. on estab. posted to Deesa.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Maj. W. S. 3rd Eur. regt. 6 mo. to Europe on furl. on m.c. new regulations.  
 LECKIE, Capt. W. M. 13th N.I. 1 month to Ceylon.  
 LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. 3 years to Europe, m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

COSTELLOE, Surg. D. to med. ch. of 1st Eur. regt. v. Arnott, to Eur. to join.  
 EDWARDS, Surg. E. W. offic. insp. of hospitals, is permitted to remain in the Deccan on special duty, June 4.  
 PEET, Assist. surg. to have charge of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy hospital, June 4.  
 WARD, Assist. Surg. T. W. ret. to duty, May 25.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

McKENZIE, Assist. surg. J. M. R. 18 mo. to Eur. on furl. on m.c. old regulations.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARRON, Mids. C. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, June 16.  
 BURNES, Mids. H. W. H. perm. to reside on shore, June 9; 1 mo. fr. June 10, to the Deccan, on m.c.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. of the *Peroze*, perm. to reside on shore, June 9.  
 FENDALL, Mids. W. 1 yr. on furl. to Europe on m.c.  
 GARDNER, Lieut. F. ret. to du. to join the *Hastings*, June 7; transf. to the *Falkland*, June 9.  
 GLEN, Asst. surg. of the *Tigris*, perm. to reside on shore, June 9.  
 GRAHAM, Purser, fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Elphinstone*, June 9.  
 INGLE, act. Purser, fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Semiramis*, June 9.  
 LIARDET, Mids. of the *Falkland* to be disch. to the *Auckland*, June 14.  
 McALISTER, Asst. surg. of the *Achar*, perm. to reside on shore, June 9.  
 MASON, prov. Mate, fr. the *Falkland* to the *Queen*, June 10.  
 PEEVOR, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, June 9.  
 ROOME, Asst. surg. to July 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableshwar and Deccan on m.c.  
 STEVENS, Lieut. J. L. to be withdrawn fr. list of officers of I.N. by authority of the Court of Directors, June 7.  
 STROYAN, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, June 10.  
 TURNER, Mate J. A. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, June 9.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BURKE, wife of Asst. apoth. R. I.N. s. still-born, at Omecarry, June.  
 CABRAL, wife of G. s. at Aden, May 24.  
 COLLINS, wife of J. d. at Aboo, May 27.  
 DE CRUZ, wife of G. s. at Belgaum, June 4.  
 ELLIS, wife of F. M. of the steamer *Phlox*, s. at Poona, May 29.  
 FLYN, wife of E. I.N. s. at Calaba, June 14.  
 GEACH, wife of Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. s. at Poona, June 6.  
 NEALE, wife of Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. s. at Sholapore, June 11.

## MARRIAGE.

DE CASTA, Joseph, to Beatriz Borges, at Madras, May 15.

## DEATHS.

BETHAM, Jane T. d. of R. G. at Madras, aged 2, June 6.  
 BURTON, Mary E. d. of Capt. at Kotah, May 25.  
 DAVIDSON, Anna Maria, wife of Major Cutburt, at Bolaum, aged 35, June 8.  
 FENTON, Benjamin, at Aden, aged 30, May 15.  
 MANQUES, Ursule, wife of J. F. at Dhoolia, aged 52, May 29.  
 MILLER, R. at Deesa, May 28.  
 POLLOCK, Susan, d. of the late Wm. at Umbrolee.  
 ROBEIRO, Antonia, relict of the late Andrea, at Bombay, May 30.

TRAVERS, A. C. sub-collr. and mag. of Alibaugh, of cholera, in that district, June 10.

WARNER, Margaret, wife of Charles, at Kalbadavee, aged 34, May 30.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 5. Falkland, Hewett, from cruise.—6. Steamer Bombay, Deyts, Kurrachee.—7. Hydroos, Eaglesham, Calcutta, and Galle.—8. Steamer Acbar, Balfour, Suez and Aden; Good Success, Thomas, Melbourne.—9. Frederick Huith, Tober, Cape; Julia, Hunt, Singapore and Anjer; Ayrehiro, Davis, Aden.—11. Java, Robertson, Melbourne; Salem, Cunningham, Melbourne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bombay (June 5), from KURRACHEE.—Rev. Mr. Tyvel; Miss Sandwith; and 50 natives.

Per Julia (June 6), from SINGAPORE and ANJER.—Mrs. Hunt.  
Per steamer Acbar (June 8), Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Godwin, Mr. Mrs. and three Misses Whyte; Mr. Whyte, junior; Mr. Bruce, Mr. Utterson, Mr. Souffront, Mr. Burstall, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Robson. From ADEK.—Mr. Brown, Mr. Erenlieb, and Major Grant.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 6. Tornado, Teulon, Liverpool.—7. Steamer Ajdaha, Barker, Aden; Anna Dorothea, Darley, Liverpool.—10. Euterpe, Morton, Liverpool.—11. Sea-Breeze, Newell, Sorabaya.—16. Steamer Erine, Mallison, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.—20. Steamer Auckland, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Tornado (June 6), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Gidley; Mr. Laurie; Mr. Hammond; Mr. Loft; and Mr. Comyn.

Per Columbus, to CHINA.—Mrs. Holton and child.  
Per Vasco de Gama, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Lees and servant.

Per Ajdaha (June 6), to ADEK.—Col. J. Outram, C.B.; Lieut. J. K. D. Mackenzie, H.M. 86th regt.; and M. Remington, Esq.

Per Erin (June 18), for GALLE.—Captains J. D. Leckie and W. M. Leckie; Mr. R. A. W. C. Stewart; Sorabjee Rustonjee; Mr. Miller, and Jaffer Hoossain. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. Shekleton.

Per Steamer Auckland (June 20), to SUEZ.—Major S. F. Mackenzie, 2nd regt. Madras L.C.; Lieut. C. Armstrong, 14th regt. Bengal N.I. Major W. S. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; St. John Gordon and child. To ADEK.—Ensign J. Finlay, 78th Highlanders, and P. F. Campbell Johnstone, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 20, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 111 for Nos. regist.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 103½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 98 to 98½ p. 100 Co.
	Rs. 98 to 98½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-3 noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £ .....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	240
German Crowns .....	218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	104½ to 104¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16 5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15¾

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	32 p.ct. pm. sales
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	73 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	27
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras .....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	13 p.ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,000 do.	20.000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5.500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	58 p.ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 .. .. 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 .....	98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99
..... at sight .....	99 7-16ths
On China at 60 days' sight .....	Rs. 245

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 7s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 4l. 5s.; China, per candy, Rs. 19.

IMPORTS. *Bombay, June 19.*—As usual at this season of the year very little is being done in the market, a few sales on speculation or to meet local wants, and to put off damaged goods by auction, have taken place, but these cannot afford any safe or fair criterion for quotation. The rains have hitherto been rather scanty, and it is not likely till they fall more abundantly both here and in the Mofussil that any changes will take place in the market.

## CEYLON.

## BIRTHS.

FINCHAM, wife of P. s. at Kandy, June 9.  
MUTTUKISTNA, wife of the Rev. G. R. s. at Cottanchina, June 11.  
RUDD, wife of H. s. at Colombo, June 16.

## DEATH.

DE LA HARPE, J. Arthur, s. of P. H. at Colombo, June 18.

## CHINA.

The *Malta*, with the London Mail of April 8th arrived at Hong Kong May 25th.

The *Douro* left Hong Kong on May 22nd with the China Mail for Europe, and was wrecked on the 26th of May on the Paracels. The mails, passengers, and crew were saved.

WRECK OF THE MAIL-STEAMER "DOURO."—The P. & O. screw-steamer *Douro*, the second day out from Hongkong, experienced a typhoon, in which her funnel being washed overboard and other damage sustained, Capt. Hederstedt resolved on bearing up for the port he had left. The fourth day out the vessel struck on one of the Paracels, where she hung when the boat left, which brought here two of the passengers and an officer, who, with a crew of five, in eight days travelled some 350 miles. The *Malta*, which was to have taken the present mail, started for the wreck within five hours after the receipt of the news; the *Pekin*, previously circulated for Calcutta, taking her berth. We are told by one of the passengers that when they left, if the weather continued as it was, the vessel might hold together for a month; and that he did not think the hull had sustained any material damage. On leaving, Mr. Norie, late chief officer of the *L. M. Wood*, who is going home for his health, steered in to the coast of Hainan, where, by the interpretation of the Chinese servant of the Rev. Mr. Young, a request was made of the mandarins for assistance; but the application was not only treated slightly, but some degree of hostility was exhibited, and they then resolved on steering direct for Hong-Kong. On the 1st instant it blew so hard, that they had to lash the sail over the boat to keep the seas which broke on board from swamping them outright. Too much praise can hardly be accorded to the gallant fellows who undertook such a voyage for the purpose of relieving their suffering shipmates. Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee's conduct in inspiring the rowers to their work we have heard spoken of in the highest terms. When the boat left, Captain Hederstedt had nearly completed two rafts, sufficient to carry all on board if the vessel broke up. The *Douro's* cargo consisted of some 1,600 bales of silk.

## BIRTHS.

BROWN, Mrs. Wm. S. d. at Shanghai, May 14.  
EMSLIE, wife of Adam W. s. Macao, May 29.  
NEWMANN, wife of Rev. Robert, d. at Victoria, May 21.

## DEATHS.

GOODINGS, Mary Anne, wife of Robert, at Victoria, May 23.  
HEMSTED, Lieut. Edward, of H.M.'s brig *Grecian*, at Shanghai, aged 37, May 26.  
MEREDITH, Richard, at Victoria, May 24.  
RANGEL, wife of F. A. at Victoria, June 2.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MAY 9.—Mercator, Meulen, Hartlepool.—10. Douro, Hederstedts, Bombay.—15. Sea King, Forman, Melbourne.—17. Klazini, Browning, Hartlepool.—21. Nederland, Rinter, Hartlepool.—22. Bon Accord, Bacle, Sydney.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hellespont.—Mr. and Mrs. Maloy, and Mrs. Lily.  
Per Don Quixote.—Mrs. and Miss Nott, and Mr. T. G. Cary.  
Per U. S. steamer John Hancock.—Gen. Jochnus.  
Per steamer Malta.—Messrs. Nicol, Anthon, and Belise.  
Per Zephyr.—Capt. Helms.  
Per Aerolite.—Mrs. Stutley.  
Per *Pekin*.—Mr. Ralli and servant.  
Per steamer L. M. Wood.—Messrs. Birdseye, Shask, Hossain, Roberts. R.N., Sillar, Waller, Matheson, Donaldson, Framhein, and servant.

## SHIPPING.

## DEPARTURES.

MAY 4. Merse, Shewan, London.—16. Hurkarn, Crowe, London.—22. Douro, —, Galle.—24. Paon Shun, Burt, Calcutta.—24. Scotland, Davie, London.—26. Zinto, Jones, Colonies; Louisa Ballie, Sparke, Colonies.—June 6. Steamer *Pekin*, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Douro (May 22), for SINGAPORE.—Messrs. George Cheyne, and Menam.  
Per SYDNEY.—Mr. Andrew Shortrede, Lieut. H. B. Barnaby, R.N. and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young. For PORT PHILIP.—Captain Gargalez.  
For BOMBAY.—Messrs. P. Rustonjee, Shaik Moherally, F. S. Adam, P. Merwanjee, and servant, Ludhabhoy Surmahomed, Cowasjee Eduljee, and Yacoub Shover. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Commr. Tong, R.N. and Don Jorge Corbiz. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Sade and 4 children.  
Per *Pekin* (June 6), for SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Elms, Donaldson, Sillar, and Burmah. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Birdseye. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Roundy, and Mr. P. Ripley. For PENANG.—Dr. Barton, and Capt. Woodberry. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Gossett and King.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, June 6, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On London, Bills, 6s. 8d.

On India Company's and Bank Bills, Rs. 315 to 320.

Syce, 114 doll. per 100 taels.

Gold, 165 doll. per bar.

Carolus Dollars, 17 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, 7l. 10s. to 8l. To the United States, none offering.

## C A B U L.

## ENCROACHMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS AND PERSIANS.

CABUL.—We now publish below another letter from Cabul, received this morning. It tends to confirm a report which reached us yesterday from the frontier, to the effect that Dost Mahomed had addressed to Major Edwardes a definite request for aid against the threatened encroachments of the Russians and Persians:—

Cabool, 10th May, 1854.

In my former communications I have intimated that there has been an exchange of letters between the Ameer of Cabool and the Peshawur commissioner, through Nazir Khairoollah Khan. It is now asserted privately in confidential circles that the Ameer has warned the British Government of the daily increasing power of the Persians in Heerat and Candahar, aided by Russian agents, and has volunteered to assist the English against those powers, provided money is placed at his disposal. He has added, that if the English Government places him in a position to oppose the Western Powers, Peshawur will remain free from any internal or external disturbance. This is the secret object of the Nazir's mission, while openly he is said to have come to settle his pecuniary affairs in Cashmere. At the same time, the Ameer maintains his communication with Persia and Russia direct, as well as through the son of Yar Mahomed Khan, at Heerat. It is said that Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan will command the reinforcement sent towards Bulk, which country is threatened to be attacked by the King of Bokhara. Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan has really moved to attach himself to Persia, while the Ameer seems convinced of the advantages of an alliance with his British neighbours.

The Ameer has employed several news writers secretly, to know what Nazir Khair-oolah and his brothers are doing with the English authorities at Peshawur and Sindh. He has become lately very suspicious; and when informed by his own spy at Peshawur that the Nazir was preparing an account of the sufferings and death of the English officers at Bokhara for the information of the Government of India, he expressed his surprise that he had not been informed of the Nazir's intention.

There is a report here that several thousands of Persian soldiers have united with the Heerat force, which is encamped between Heerat and Forah on the Candahar frontier.

The Ameer was remarking the other day after reading the Nazir's letter, that he (the Dost) is very much pleased with him for his advocating the cause of the poor Mooftee before the commissioner of Peshawur, adding to his courtiers that this poor man was unjustly accused by the wicked son of the barber (Bachah Dalak), Haje Mahomed, formerly in the service of the late Sahub-i-Peshawur, as news writer of the Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan.

There is a rumour from the Heerat side that the Emperor of Russia has informed the Shah of Persia that he is going to overthrow the Turks, the enemies of the Christian as well as of the Persian faith, and that two more sovereigns of Europe have joined the Russians. That if the Shah of Persia were to march against Bagdad, and take the holy shrine of the Najuf Ashraf from the followers of the Osman, it will be advantageous to the interests of the Kajar government and spread its creed. The latter, it is said, has deputed Musoom Beg to the king at Constantinople, and has already excited some places, subject to the Sooltan-i-Room (Turks) to rebel against their lawful master.

The remains of the late Nawab Jabbar Khan were brought from Tatung and buried here some days ago. The wife of Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan, the daughter of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, has also followed the nawab. I forgot to mention the demise of Mahomed Mirza Khan Jawan Sheer, the son-in-law of the nazir, and also a conspicuous enemy of the British when under the wings of the late Mahomed Akbar Khan. He is succeeded in his estate and office by his son, who is placed under the immediate orders of the Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan, son of the Dost.

Khan Sheereen Khan, the Persian chief, has married his son Habeeboollah Khan, with great pomp, with the daughter of Yusuf

Alee, son of Mahur Alee Khan Moorad Khanee, and is now looking for a bride of equal rank for his grandson, Kadirdad Khan.

Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan was lately amusing himself in the vicinity of Jellalabad with shooting, &c.

There is a story among the people here that the Candahar chiefs have written to the King of Persia that they will give up the administration of that place for a certain stipulated sum to the English in Sindh, if Dost Mahomed does not take immediate measures to bring them and their country under his own protection, while the Ameer has his eyes open towards the success of the Nazir's mission to the English Government at Peshawur.

A rumour is also current at Cabul that the Russian force has been attacking and destroying many places subject to Kokan, in the direction of the Hoorgunj boundary. In some places they have placed iron works over the sands of the waterless wastes to convey water for the use of their camp. They intend to extend this useful scientific device all the way to Khiva. But this report requires confirmation.

The troops of the Sirdars at Jellalabad and Cabul say that the English army will come to Cabul as soon as the roads are made.

It is also said that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan is indisposed at Bulk, — *Delhi Gazette, May 27.*

Cabool, 18th May, 1854.

I have ere this informed you of the inundations of the Cabool river, in consequence of a considerable fall of snow on the mountains during the last cold season. By the order of the Ameer, all the trees of the Alum Gunj were cut down and placed on the banks of the river, to prevent the spreading of the waters, and thus save the city from further injury. The Ameer has issued orders that every house in the city should pay him one rupee each.

The following is the copy of the news or letter from the agent of the Dost at Heerat, which had reached Cabool on the 20th Rabee-ool-sanee:—

Translation of a letter from the agent of Dost Mahomed Khan at Heerat, to the address of the Ameer. It reached Cabool on the 20th of Rabee-ool-sanee (6th of January), and the contents are as follows:—

On the 8th an envoy from the King of Persia arrived here with magnificent dresses of honour for Zahcer-ool-doulah, son of the late Vazeer Yar Mahomed Khan. He put them on, but as money and shawls have no value in his eyes, he gave them away next day to Abdoolah Chani Beglurbegee, of the Jumshadee tribe.

The Persian envoy, whose name is Hasun Khan, remains still at Heerat, and Gholam Raza Khan, a relative of the Moostaafee, has waited upon Zahcer-ool-doulah from the Urz-i-ukdus (meaning only ground, or city of Mushbud), with despatches from Heesam-ool-sult-nut, the governor of Khorasan, and stated that the British flag has been pulled down at Teheran ("Bairuk-i-doulut-i-ungreeze ra uz payah takht maukoof namoodund"), and this has interrupted all friendly intercourse between the Persian and English Courts. The British ambassador was nearly ready to quit Persia, which country has united herself with Russia.

Heesam-ool-doulah, with 6,000 men and extensive munitions, has marched to Anadurburd, a distance of twelve fursongs from Mushbud. Heesam Khan, son of the late Raza Koolee Khan Koord, along with his troops and artillery, having set out in the direction of Merw, has taken possession of that place. The chiefs of Sur Burdgan, and of its dependencies Taka and Shahpoor, with all their subdivisions, have given in their allegiance to the Governor Heesam-ool-sult-nut.

A report has arrived that Surdar Nasir Khan, at the head of 12,000 Persians, and in conjunction with his Majesty's Mirraunee (not understood), composed of 30,000 soldiers, have, by the advice (literally "ititafak," union) of the Russians, been ordered to move towards Oorgunj. This is the Persian news.

May I become sacrificed to your highness ("tasuddookut shawum," are the real words), but a few days ago Mahomed Ameen, agent of the Vazeer-i-Mookhtar, the English Plenipotentiary, has come with letters for establishing friendly relations between the British and the Heerat states. Zahcer-ool-doulah was induced to attach himself to the English, being won over by the friendly mission of the Vazeer-i-Mookhtar. This threw the Persian envoy into neglect.

As soon as your slave heard of this state of things, I called upon Zahcer-ool-doulah, and entreated him thus: "The English nation has never continued friendly to any state, and I fear that their alliance will not only injure Heerat, but poison the mind of the Ameer, since both states (Cabool and Heerat) are one," and I added that he ought not to mind the necessity of the times.

While I was thus conversing with Zahcer-ool-doulah, your messengers arrived with letters. As they were full of accusations against the English, whom you were pleased to name "be aitbar"



(honourless) and "mutlub ashna" (self-interested), the perusal of your communication produced a change in his sentiments, and he has since treated the Persian envoy with more distinction. After drawing up an able paper proposing an alliance, agreeably to your suggestions, he has forwarded it to the King of Persia, Salah Mahomed Khan, brother of the Surteep Sooran Khan, takes the letter, and will be escorted by Gholam Raza Khan with 500 cavalry. They are first to wait upon Heesam-ool-sult-nut, the governor of Khorasan, and afterwards proceed to the presence of the Shah.

One of the articles of the proposed treaty is that in the event of the English being foolishly desirous of taking Cabool, with the view of polluting the earth there with their impure bodies, the Persian king engages himself to supply Zaheer-ool-doulah with funds in order that the latter should proceed with his army to aid the Ameer of Cabool, and should the cursed English nation be inclined to attack Heerat, the court of Persia will similarly send money to the Cabool chief for coming to the succour of Heerat. This treaty is to be guaranteed by the Russian plenipotentiary, Vazeer Mookhtar-i-Roos, who is to see also that the Persian government acts liberally towards Heerat in consideration of the good offices of the late Yar Mahomed Khan. The contracting parties are also pledged to consider the enemies and friends of Persia to be the enemies and friends of one another as dictated by the Ameer. Pending the arrival of an answer to this draft of a treaty, Zaheer-ool-doulah is deceiving the English ambassador at Teheran, by detaining his agent, Mahomed Ameen at Heerat. On the return of the treaty duly ratified from the capital of Persia, Hajee Khair-oolah Khan will be deputed to the Cabool court to confer personally with the Ameer, and after consultation, will act on the advice of the Dhost.

May I become sacrificed to you,\* but seven crores of rupees, which Persia owed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, have been forgiven by the Emperor, and also numerous cities, formerly taken, have now been restored to the Kajar dynasty. All the sea ports of Persia will be closed against the English, and the Russian army is to be at the disposal of Persia, and the king in person will shortly move out.

There is no information of Shadmen Khan, who by his brother Hakoomut Khan Valee was deputed to Meer Ahmud Khan Jumshaidee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Oorgunj State, whether he is in Karah Yab with the said Meer Ahmud Khan, or gone direct to Khiva. But it is not improbable that the Russian and Persian force will shortly be or rather in possession of that kingdom.

The agent of Hakeem Khan Shiburghanee, has waited upon Zaheer-ool-doulah at Heerat, and petitioned that he would try to get him and his country freed from the molestation of the Ameer of Cabul. He was told in reply that the Governments of Heerat and Cabul are one.

A few days ago Yar Mahomed Khan Jumshaidee of Heerat and the Shah Ghazee Azum Khan Jumshaidee of Persia, set out by order of Zaheer-ool-doulah, and made chapaos (plundering expeditions) in the provinces of Shorawuk and the Khost Hazarahs. Similar services were entrusted to Ahmud Khan, the brother of Kareemdad Khan Hazarah and Surdar Jubbar Khan, with the Heerat horse in the districts of the Farah and Javeen Hazarahs. Immense booty has been brought into the city of Heerat by these marauders.

Surdar Mahomed Omur Khan lately started from Candahar, took possession of Baroburd, and plundered a caravan of Ahmud Shahee. The natives of Baroburd have since solicited the assistance of Zaheer-ool-doulah, from Heerat. Consequently Surteep Alee Khan has gone to aid them. Some cavalry was also sent towards Kayun, and they carried off about 10,000 sheep.

Zaheer-ool-doulah has acknowledged before the Persian and English envoys, as well as the Dooranee and Parseeban chiefs, that he and Heerat are both at the disposal of the Ameer of Cabul, who is quite at liberty to send a noble of his court, or any of his sons, to Heerat, which is his own (Ameer's) house, and therefore can send all his family there if he likes.

The chiefs of Candahar had stated to Nusroollan Khan, that if he could make amicable terms with them on part of Zaheer-ool-doulah, it would destroy the foundation of the existing quarrels between Heerat and Candahar. This was mentioned to Zaheer-ool-doulah, who swore that he would have nothing to do with the chiefs there, and that any one advocating their cause would be treated as disloyal. He will never be a friend of Candaharees, and if he become one, it will be through the Ameer of Cabool.

This is the true copy of the Heerat letter, and I hope soon to send you more recent and more important documents.—*Delhi Gazette, June 10.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, July 28, 1854.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

THE subject of civil justice is dismissed somewhat briefly. The most noticeable feature in the returns of the amount of litigation in different divisions of the country is its great disproportion in some as compared with others, upon the basis of population. Thus the division of Lahore has a population something more than double that of Jhelum; but the number of suits in Lahore is upwards of fourteen times those of Jhelum. The arrangements for determining suits are of the very simplest kind, and though the habits of the people render them unfitted for a very artificial or refined system, it may be feared that the instruments employed for the administration of justice are scarcely better fitted for their duty than a hatchet or a bill-hook would be fitted for the fabrication of exquisite cabinet-work. The Board are sanguine in their hopes of success: time only can show whether their hopes are well founded or not. The employment of professional pleaders is discouraged, while arbitration is regarded with favour. Any system that will gradually (for all movement of this nature must be very gradual) lead nations to administer justice to and for themselves is consonant to the better feelings of Englishmen. It is to our own institution of trial by jury that, more than to anything beside, we owe our freedom, our love of fair play, our moral courage, our self-respect, and our respect for the rights of others. It is the great engine which has made us what we are. Some little confusion arises from the indiscriminate use, in this part of the Report, of the words juries, punchayets, assessors, and arbitrators, as having not merely a somewhat similar, but an identical meaning. In preference to spending time, however, on such points of difference, it will be better to quote a passage from the Report, which shows that the Board had formed a correct conception of the work to be done, and of the proper manner of doing it:—

"Private arbitration is a potent means of popular justice. The attribute of divine discernment, which the people of India fondly ascribe to their cherished institution, is no less associated with arbitration in the minds of the Punjabees. From the first, the Board have been anxious that public disputes should be referred to that rude tribunal, whose voice is all-powerful in the regulation of private affairs, where individuals are most vitally concerned, and of those social and family interests which are dearest to mankind. These native assessors are especially useful in ascertaining the truth, in questions relating to intricate accounts, local usages, and social practice. But it has been found that unless vigilance and discrimination be exercised, abuses will arise in the working even of this institution; the selection and appointment of the arbitrators, the conduct of the inquiry, the mode of recording the award, must be scrupulously and jealously guarded. In England, from the time that a jury is empanelled and sworn, their every movement is observed; their place of sitting and of consulting, the delivery of their verdict, are all matters of the strictest rule; so must it be with these Indian juries; otherwise, the very thing which should have been for our guidance will become an occasion of stumbling, and a byword; and if discredit should be thrown on the system of punchayets, and the faith of the people in this their best institu-

\* This is the mode of addressing the superiors from the inferiors.

tion, should be broken, their morality will thereby be weakened. Impressed with these convictions, the Board have drawn up a detailed code of rules to regulate the proceedings of arbitrators.

*“Résumé of rules regarding arbitration.”*—1st. The presiding officer must see that there is a proper case to go to the jury, and must define the precise issue which they are to try. 2nd. Either party has the right of challenging any arbitrator who may be nominated. 3rd. Arbitrators must be nominated by parties themselves, and not by their attorneys. But persons of rank, or females, may nominate through their relatives or private agents. 4th. Any evidence which the arbitrators may take must be placed on record. 5th. The arbitrators must record the grounds of their award. Any member differing from a majority must also record the reasons for his dissent. 6th. The arbitrators must attend and decide in court. They may consult the records of the case in the court-house, but they may not take any public documents to their private residences. 7th. The award must be presented in the presence of the parties, either of whom is at liberty to urge any objection he may entertain. 8th. No decision passed by arbitration shall be considered final unless it shall appear to the presiding officer just and proper. Any award can be set aside when its illegality or injustice may be apparent, or when partiality may be suspected. If these instructions are faithfully carried out, it is hoped that the institution will be preserved in all its vigour and usefulness.”

Fraud and chicanery here, as elsewhere in India, embarrass all attempts to administer civil justice, and reduce litigation almost to the condition of a game of chance. On their efforts to check such abuses, and secure a fair dispensation of justice, the Board speak with a modesty, and at the same time with a moderated tone of expectation as to the future, which none but minds of a high class ever attain in regard to such subjects. They say :—

“On the whole, the Board can hardly consider that civil justice has advanced as satisfactorily as the other branches of the administration. Indeed they are not sure that it will ever be very successful. There is no part of the British system so difficult to popularize.”

Although we thereby leap the blank fence which separates the first part of the Report from the second, we shall proceed at once to the subject of revenue, and we may venture on this with the greater confidence, seeing that throughout India revenue officers exercise functions *quasi* judicial. The Board divide the revenue into five heads,—1. land-tax; 2. excise, stamps, and water-rent; 3. tribute; 4. post-office; 5. miscellaneous. Two of these they very summarily dismiss from consideration—“tribute,” as being of insignificant amount, and “post-office” contribution, as unnecessary to be treated of; while the “miscellaneous” is reserved for future notice. The “land-tax,” it appears, has certain satellites, or, as they are called in the Report, “accessories;” and of these the first may be considered to be the “grazing-tax,” which is made up of dues levied on the owners of camels and cattle in return for the right of pasturage on the central wastes of the Doabs. Vast herds of camels, occupied ordinarily in the carrying trade of the country, are, at certain seasons of the year, turned loose to feast themselves on the leaves of the densely-growing trees and brushwood; but as the collectors of the tax would find far greater difficulty in tracing the wandering owners of the vagrant beasts than the latter experience in discovering supplies of toothsome food, the attempt to levy the tax individually, by the Government at least, would, in colloquial phrase, be attended with “more plague than profit.” It would be desperate work to set about counting the number of beasts; and even the precise number of their owners, to say nothing of identifying them, could scarcely be ascertained with less difficulty. Luckily, the rude organization often found to prevail among people who have attained the measure of social advancement which prevails in the Punjab, furnishes the means of

effecting a realization which could not otherwise be accomplished. The camel-owners being gregarious, or, to speak more refinedly, clannish, contracts are made with the chief or representative of the clan, who pays a stipulated sum into the Government treasury, and assesses his partners, distributing the amount of the burden among them; and it is to be hoped, with a fair regard to the number of their camels. There are also “forest dues,” being the produce of the sale of timber on Government domains, or of licenses to cut it; and “garden proceeds,” derived from patches of land belonging to the late Government, or subsequently confiscated.

Coming now to the land-tax itself, we are first introduced to the practice of the Sikhs, who, according to the views of certain noisy demagogues, must as natives have been models of mildness and mercy, while their European successors must also have been monsters of fraud, tyranny, and oppression. The share of Government, however, under Sikh rule, was assumed to be a clear half of the gross produce, and in some cases fifty-four per cent. was collected. The tax, save in regard to certain articles of produce, was levied in kind, and deductions were generally necessary for fraud, waste, and expenses. For sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and a few other articles, payment was required in money. When the Government demand was a share of the crop, whether by actual division or by apportionment, the officials sometimes disposed of the grain themselves, but more commonly obliged the agriculturists to pay for it at prices somewhat higher than those quoted in the markets.

No sooner did the British possess power, or even influence, than the improvement of the revenue arrangements was undertaken. It is admitted that at first some mistakes were committed,—as unavoidably there must have been,—but even these mistakes were more endurable than the systems which they superseded. Their effects were rapidly corrected, as experience and information suggested, and the country even became more productive to the Government, while the assessments were reduced. The exact amount of relief afforded to the cultivators cannot be precisely ascertained, as various modifying causes were at work. But at a low estimate, it may be stated that the reduction of land-tax throughout the Punjab averaged twenty-five per cent., exclusive of abolished extra levies. Yet the revenue improved, notwithstanding the country had suffered severely from war and devastation. The improvement was aided by some accidental circumstances, but it was the result chiefly of good management. Arrears were recovered which would have been lost to the native Government. The plunder formerly derived from Mooltan came to an end; the assignments on its revenues were replaced by pensions where there was any claim for them, and instead of the tribute formerly paid by that province, or at least engaged to be paid, the entire revenue, subject only to the charges above mentioned, found its way to the Government coffers.

Yet there was a drawback, although in addition to the liberality of the Government, and the peace and security of the country, or rather in consequence of them, cultivation was greatly extended, and one blessing beyond the reach of any Government to secure was enjoyed,—that of a succession of harvests more favourable than had occurred for a long series of years. The result of all this was a fall in prices, which could not be counteracted by exportation.

Afghanistan, from the distressed state of the country and the difficulty and cost of transit, afforded no outlet. Sind produces as much grain as it consumes, and Bhoawlpore is poverty-stricken and thinly peopled. The Jullunder Doab is fruitful as a garden, and needs no supply of the riches of the earth, while those who inhabit the hills to the north of the Punjab, though quite ready to receive the surplus produce of the Punjab, have no means of paying for it. In fact, the excess of agricultural wealth was the source of inconvenience and suffering. Production was in excess of consumption, and though all political economists, with the single exception, as we believe, of M. Sismondi, tell us that this is a state of things which never can occur, the uninstructed agriculturists of the Punjab, who are no philosophers, could have answered, "but here it is." This is not the only instance in which philosophy has been set right, or at least contradicted (for philosophers never retract), by hard facts.

Hazlitt said that abstraction was nothing but seeing only one half of the question. This is the fashionable philosophy. Leave out of your theory everything that may embarrass it; lighten it by dashingly cutting away all conditions, modifications, limitations, and reference to circumstances,—everything, in fact, that may impede its progress,—and then trust its success to the capacity of human gullibility. This is not the place to discuss the point; but the reception given to the most monstrous doctrines in political economy within the last thirty years, affords ample illustration of the soundness of the above prescription for success.

The occurrence of the name of the Dewan Moolraj, who slaughtered certain Englishmen in cold blood, demands a moment's pause. This person, it will be recollected, was arraigned before a solemn judicial tribunal, who found, *à la mode de France*, that he was the "victim of circumstances." Great is the variety of human fortune, and great the difference with which human beings pass through the same conditions. Miss Vincent, "the acknowledged heroine of domestic tragedy," was the "victim of circumstances" at the Victoria Theatre, every evening, Sundays excepted, for twenty years, and was none the worse for it. Ladies, we suppose, are better prepared for these trials than a hard, stern, Oriental despot. Moolraj, however, though an unmitigated villain (bating the allowances to be made on account of his having been the "victim of circumstances"), was a good administrator. This faculty he acquired under his father, Sawun Mull, who went to Mooltan in the year 1820, as head of one of the offices of account. In 1823, Runjeet Sing assigned to him (Sawun Mull) half the province; in 1829 he obtained the whole. The country previously to his appointment was a ruined desert. Sawun Mull dug canals, made various other improvements, and replenished the depopulated country by inducing inhabitants from the adjoining states to settle within it. "In the progress of years," says the report, "tracts for which Sawun Mull paid a mere trifle, yielded a large revenue." He accordingly accumulated a splendid fortune, and would probably have accumulated much more, had not his career been cut short, in 1844, by a disease to which Eastern magnates are very subject—the blow of an assassin. Moolraj, however, followed his father's steps; and allowing for such foibles as the practice of treachery and murder, he would deserve the reputation of an able ruler.

It is observed in the Report, that "occupancy and con-

quest were probably the real grounds of property in land." They were so everywhere, and therefore, it may be presumed, in the Punjab also. The present tenures are various. There is a singular class of proprietors, so called, not unhappily characterized as "proprietors out of possession." They claim, however, as the descendants of ancient proprietors, a sort of head-rent, which, as might be expected, is variable in amount and precariously realized. In some instances they retain a very small portion of land. The actual proprietors come next; and here, too, is variety. Sometimes the proprietors are individuals; sometimes co-parcenary bodies. Part of the land in each case is cultivated by the proprietors; the remainder by mere cultivators, of whom a part are only tenants at will, the rest entitled to hereditary occupancy, subject to the payment of the rent. Between the hereditary cultivator and the proprietor the distinction is very fine. The main test is the right to sink a well, which one who is but an hereditary cultivator cannot do. Moreover, he cannot sell or mortgage his land, but he can sublet it. The trees which he or his ancestors have planted are his own property; and he sometimes claims to pay no more than an equal quota of the public demand. In Mooltan a curious tenure was introduced by Sawun Mull, and followed by Moolraj: where land was owned, but not cultivated, patents to sink wells were granted to strangers, who paid a head-rent or a proportion of the produce to the proprietor; the use of the land, as also the well, belonging to the patentee.

The English law of tenures has been deemed an abstruse subject, and has given rise to an amazing display of research and learning. How much would be required to reduce the subject of Indian tenures to anything like order and consistency!

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 21.

#### INDIAN APPOINTMENTS, &C., BILL.

On the motion of *Sir C. Wood*, this bill was read a third time and passed.

JULY 24.

#### INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to a question from *Sir E. Perry*,

*Sir C. Wood* said that he would fix a day for the Indian financial statement when the state of public business would allow him to do so.

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**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The amount paid into the treasury of the East-India House for bills on India from the 8th to the 24th inst. was 39,615*l*.

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## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JULY 18. *Severn*, Scowcroft, Portland Bay; *Margaret*, Barker, Bombay. —19. *Mary Ann*, Watts, Mauritius; *Leonidas*, Todman, Sydney; *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Melbourne; *Queenstown*, Haisman, Bombay; *Pakenham*, Ransom, Coringa. —20. *Iris*, Dobson, Adelaide; *Ferozepore*, Hutton, Melbourne. —21. *Ashburton*, King, Sydney; *Marion Moore*, Tweedie, Melbourne; *Prince Alfred*, Smith, Melbourne; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Alcoa Bay; *Isabella Blyth*, Nash, Swan River. —22. *Tartar*, McGreen, Alcoa Bay; *Australasia*, Lindsay, Portland Bay; *Matilda*, McPhun, Mauritius; *Carthage*, Cromar, Madras and Ganjam; *Gleaner*, Duffin, Mauritius; *Queen of Sheba*, Kingston, Adelaide; *Chatham*, Wharton, Madras and Mauritius. —24. *Bermondsey*, Darke, and Poictiers, Downes, Geelong; *Shannon*, Wigg, Mauritius; *Free Trader*, Campbell, Manila; *Augusta*, Buck, South Australia; *Bucephalus*, Lansdowne, Bengal and Demerara. —25. *Alfred*, Voss, Bengal; *British Isles*, Storie, Hobart Town; *Blackfriar*, Tisseman, New South Wales. —26. *Amaranth*, Young, Java; *Tudor*, Quhampton, Melbourne; *Lydia*, Greaves, Ceylon. —27. *Euphemus*, Bowden, Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

From PORTSMOUTH.—July 20. Hotspur, Toynebee, and Agincourt, Hyne, Cape and Calcutta.

From the Downs.—July 20. Devonshire, Steere, Calcutta.—23. Owen Glendower, Pare, Colombo and Bombay.—20. Token, Ollard, Bombay.—23. Lord Auckland, Skingley, and Earl Grey, Dalton, Kurrachee; Wellington, Black, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Euxine*, from SOUTHAMPTON (June 20), for SUEZ.—J. Jell, G. Jotham, J. R. Lantham, J. Harmer, J. Grant, E. J. Painter, J. Graves, M. Radford, and J. Hudson. For ADEN.—Capt. Goodfellow, J. Delany, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Remington, Mr. Stephens. For CRYLON.—Mr. Sutherland. For MADRAS.—Mr. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. G. Gilbert, Mr. Dames, Mr. Budd, Lieut. Fraser. For CALCUTTA.—H. Robinson, C. B. Fair, J. Durragh, Mr. Bell, J. Groser, Dr. Brizzett, Miss Cunliffe, C. Baker, J. Holmes. For HONG KONG.—J. Chitty, Capt. Penroze. For SINGAPORE.—J. N. Kent. For PENANG.—G. R. Main.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

AUG. 6. Per steamer *Ripon*, from HONG KONG.—Mr. Birdsey, Mr. A. Roberts, Mr. Binnun, Mr. T. Sellar, Mr. O. Donaldson, Capt. Nilms, Capt. Yonge. From SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Bilbe, Mr. B. Weymar, Mr. and Mrs. Large, and children.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Young, and child; Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hoamer, Mr. Brown, T. Cummin, and C. Ballow.—From MADRAS.—Mr. C. R. Hurd, Lieut. Jeffries, Capt. Malone, Mr. W. Johnstone.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. S. F. Mackenzie, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. C. Armstrong, 14th N.I.; Maj. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. J. Gordon, and P. F. C. Johnston.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

COMPTON, the wife of Capt. (retired list Madras army), s. at 23, Cumberland-street, July 21.

CURRIE, the wife of J. P. s. at Eaton-place South, July 20.

EDGER, the wife of the Hon. J. E. s. at Cardiff, July 20.

FINCH, the lady of F. of Shahpore, Oondce, Tirhoot, s. at Mar-seilles, June 29.

CANE, Maitland, M.D. Madras army, s. at Bayswater, July 19.

KINDERSLEY, the wife of J. R. Madras c.s. d. at Brighton, July 16.

SPANKIE, the wife of R. Bengal c.s. s. at Gosean House, Killy-leagh, July 15.

SULLIVAN, the wife of T. O. of China, d. at Bath, July 18.

## MARRIAGES.

ALLMAN, Geo. of North Brixton, to Caroline, eldest d. of the late Capt. H. Whitfield, at St. Paul's, Hammersmith.

APPLEGATH, F. 33rd M.N.I. to Emily Rose, 3rd d. of General H. S. Osborne, at Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, July 20.

BRINTON, W. M.D. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Mary, 2nd d. of F. D. Danvers, of Lancaster-place, at St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy, July 22.

HAMILTON, Daniel E. of Clifton, to Mary Annie, d. of the late J. Bennie, at Bath, July 18.

JENKYNs, Edward Senkler, eldest son of E. Jenkyns, of the East India House, to Julia Sophia, third surviving d. of Edward Riddle, of Caledonia House, St. Heliers, and late of the War-office, London, at St. Mark's Church, St. Heliers, Jersey, July 4.

LEACH, Benjamin Auber, s. of William Leach, of Blenheim House, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, to Emily, eldest d. of Frederick Dawes Danvers, of Lancaster-place, at St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy, July 22.

MEADON, R. K. of Walbrook, to Caroline Fitzwilliam, eldest d. of the late Capt. Pollok, H.E.I.C.S. at St. Marylebone Church, July 19.

VINER, Rev. A. W. E. to Lucy Maria, youngest d. of the late W. Prichard, H.E.I.C.S. at Bath, July 18.

## DEATHS.

BACON, J. F. late a surgeon on the Bengal estab. at Exeter, July 15.

BATHIE, Katherine Frances, youngest d. of the late George Kin-naid Bathie, at Kennington, July 22.

BODE, Lt. E. I.N. at Brighton, July 25.

CHESTER, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. W. M.A. late a Chaplain in the Hon. Company's Service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 64, July 15.

DODWELL, Elizabeth, wife of E. at Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, aged 51, July 51.

HODGES, Capt. E. H.E.I.C.S. at Ramsgate, aged 66, July 18.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

19th and 26th July, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. G. F. Fullerton.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. Cox, inv.; Capt. R. Robertson, 70th N.I.; Col. J. H. Handerscomb; Lieuts. R. P. Anderson, 25th N.I., and J. G. Robinson, retired.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. Justice, Surg. J. Dodd, Major G. Singleton, retired; Lieuts. L. H. Isacke, 2nd Eur. reg.; and W. R. Lodge, 35th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. W. J. Browne, c.b.; Col. H. Cracklow, and Surg. F. S. Arnott, M.D.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. T. Seaton, c.b.; Col. J. Eckford, c.b.; Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 24th N.I.; Surg. J. Macintire; Lieut. col. C. Haldane; Capt. H. D. Twysden, 33rd N.I.; Lieuts. C. Dumbleton, 10th cav.; A. W. Owen, 11th N.I.; and H. B. A. Poulton, 64th N.I.; Ens. A. H. Bramley, 44th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Campbell, M.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. J. Birdwood, eng.; Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th N.I.; Capt. R. R. Scutt, inv.; Lieuts. M. C. Lawson, art.; and J. W. Rutherford, 47th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. Estridge, eng.; Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Fus.; Lieut. Noding, 4th N.I.; Surg. G. M. S. Seaward; Brev. Major T. R. Morse, 1st Eur. reg.; Ens. F. Anderson, 2nd Eur. reg.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. R. Houstoun, 6 weeks; Mr. D. Ogilvy, 6 months; Vet. surg. D. Cullimore, 4 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th N.I., 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. R. R. Houghton, 19th N.I., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major E. P. Lynch, 29th N.I., 3 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Commander J. S. Draper, I.N., till end of the present year; Mr. R. O. Hordern, I.N., till end of January next.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. H. Bacon, 56th N.I.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Perrin, of the pilot service.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Robert F. Colvin, of the University of Edinburgh, appointed Junior Minister of the Church of Scotland, at Bombay.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. F. Hewison, volunteer for the pilot service.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Richard Noble, and Mr. Clements C. B. Daniell, captains' clerks for the Indian Navy.

## EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Devonshire*, for Bengal, from Gravesend.—175 H.M.'s troops, Lieut. col. W. R. Faber, Capt. O. Chatherton, Lieuts. Blyth, Moon, and Davis, Asst. surg. Pateyon, of H.M.'s 35th regt.

Per *Lord Auckland*, for Kurrachee, from Gravesend, July 20.—190 H.M.'s troops, Ens. Graham, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Lieut. Stewart, and Ens. Sheatfield, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Lieuts. Dundas and Hare, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Lieut. Lampen, H.M.'s 87th foot; Asst. surg. Hooper, Bengal estab.

Per *Earl Grey*, for Kurrachee, from Gravesend, July 20.—223 H.M.'s troops, Ens. Purvis, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Ens. Logan, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Lieut. Fenton, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. Harrison, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Lieut. Simpson, H.M.'s 87th regt.

Per *Wellington*, for Kurrachee, from Gravesend, July 2.—150 H.M.'s troops, Col. Blair, H.M.'s 9th Lancers; Lieut. the Hon. D. Monson, Ensigns Atkinson and Wroughton; H.M.'s 52nd regt. Ensigns Ord and Edwards, H.M.'s 86th regt.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	222 to 226
India Bonds .....	1s. to 4s. pm.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	1½ to 2 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	¾ to ¾ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 1½
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. July 9 to July 24.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	24,158 16 10
Madras ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	15,153 5 4
Bombay..	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	303 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			39,615 2 2

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11½d. to ½d.
Madras do. ....	
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11½d.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Eurine*, July 20, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£200	—
Alexandria .....	35,000	—
Calcutta .....	—	£5,200
Singapore .....	6,611	6,721
Hong Kong .....	11,020	52,183
Canton .....	1,000	175,039
Shanghai.....	—	7,125
	£53,831	£246,268

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 19th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd August next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

FIG LEAD,  
SERGE FLANNELS,  
SWORDS and SCABBARDS,—also  
VITRY;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 2nd day of August, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 500 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Point de Galle, in Ceylon, viz,—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,  
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,  
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
JONASSON'S HARTLEY COAL,  
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,  
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 2nd August aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 2nd August next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Bombay, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 340 Company's, and they must embark between the 21st and 31st August, 1854.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 11½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Established 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will 4, cap. 54.

## DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P. Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.  
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq. Major John Arthur Moore.  
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq. William Rothery, Esq.  
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq. Robert Saunders, Esq.  
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up to the current of the time; and we give the matter floating on the surface of Indian society as we find it. The date of the letter is the 13th June:—

"I mentioned to you that the minister had had an interview with the resident the other day; I now learn that he had been deputed by the king to express his majesty's sympathy with the cause of England in the existing struggle between Russia and the Western Powers. 'His majesty also,' the minister said, 'was actuated by the most friendly feeling towards his ally, the Government of India, as well as his forefathers, who had endeavoured to aid the British in their wars with the native powers of Hindoostan by conferring loans in specie. If the king had the means, he too would gladly offer to the British Government what we consider the sinews of war;\* but on account of the exhausted state of his exchequer, he was powerless to aid them in that way, and therefore begged that the resident would make known to the Governor-General his resolution to offer for the service of England an auxiliary force. He could place twelve battalions, each a thousand strong, of Sepoy infantry at the Government's disposal; among them those regular corps at present commanded by European officers and by native captains, all efficiently disciplined according to the English system of drill. His majesty could also add to this force a thousand cavalry, as well as the guns attached to each battalion, which would amount in the aggregate to about one hundred guns, mortars, howitzers, and other pieces of small calibre. It was true, this force is not at present exactly so very efficient as to be able to cope with an enemy of such redoubtable valour; but in case the Most Noble the Governor-General accept this offer, so frankly made, the king would through him (the minister) lose no time to put them on a complete war footing, provide them with experienced officers, and march them anywhere the British desired. That there were rumours of disturbances on the British north-western frontier, where the Oudh troops could perhaps advantageously aid British interests, and that therefore his forces might be stationed, and fight alongside their native brethren in the Honourable Company's service.' I believe the authority on which I mention this piece of information to be trustworthy; it certainly has been widely circulated in Lucknow, and is generally credited. Presuming, therefore, that it has really occurred, the offer has been made either with a view to be refused or accepted. If the former, it certainly shows much political acumen on the part of the minister, who, we may suppose, suggested it to prove that the king's government either is or wishes to be considered friendly to the British, who would not, after such a display of kindly feeling towards them, adopt any stringent measures with respect to Oudh. If, on the contrary, the proffer has been advanced in all sincerity, I think we might as frankly accept the proposition, for the king could well afford to spare us a portion of the numerous troops he has, and which amount altogether to fifty or sixty thousand men, regulars and irregulars, artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In case we do so, and as, according to the last mail, it is not unlikely that we may have to send Indian troops to the seat of war, the Oudh auxiliary forces, thus generously placed at our disposal, and with their expenses either wholly or partially defrayed by the king, might be of great service in guarding Peshawar and the north-west, from which we might remove our own forces, who might then take an active part in the strife, without exposing our frontier to danger."

We seem to be in favour everywhere. The following is from Hyderabad:—

"I hear it has been officially reported that the four ressalas of the contingent horse have volunteered for service in Turkey. Whatever the inducement (I presume its object is to recommend themselves to Government), it will be pleasing, if the example be followed elsewhere. I consider, however, that as their services are very much required here for the internal security of the Nizam's country, it will be found inexpedient to send them out of it."

The Presidency papers declare unanimously that they have nothing to report of the respective seats of power, and we should be sorry to pretend to know better than they.

The Ceylon editors seem to think that the first duty of their office is to manifest their skill in squabbling. When they can manage to settle their personal differences, they will perhaps favour us with something more interesting to the public than such matters. The coffee-planters have petitioned against the proposed trigonometrical survey, not only on account of the expense, but because they apprehend interference with the boundaries of estates as previously settled.

The state of affairs in China, no man in the western part of the world, we suppose, professes to understand. We

therefore take up with the Summary afforded us by the *Friend of China*, which we subjoin:—

"Since the despatch of the last overland mail hence, we have had no tidings of the movements of Admiral Stirling's squadron in the North Pacific; indeed, we have had no later news at all from the north; and, amongst other matters, Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, now unheard of for three months and upwards, is beginning to excite considerable interest.

"In the south, affairs are in a fearfully excited state; and never, we believe, at any time since the commencement of the revolution, have matters approached so close to a crisis. There is hardly a district within a hundred miles of Canton, but the elements of disaffection in it are in active fusion. Last October, it will be remembered, we speculated on the fate of Canton, should Toong-kiang, or the eastern branch of the Pearl River, actually fall into the hands of the insurgents. Afterwards, we reported the temporary subdual of the rioters, caused, we believed, by the feeling that 'the time was not come.' At that time, there had been some fighting about Shihlung.\* Now we have to report Shihlung in the absolute possession of the Triad Society, and a new form of government established (if that can be called government which consists principally in devising modes for levying black mail, and chopping people's heads off who refuse to acknowledge the ruler). A man 'of the flood family Hung'—(some call him Hoe-Atukh)—is the leader of this movement. For several weeks, while preparing his plans, he continued sending letters to the Che-hien and elders of the place, announcing his advent with twenty thousand men. 'You cannot raise the half of this number,' ran one of his letters, 'and how foolish is it of you to think of resisting me. As for you, Che-hien, (chief magistrate), your head is the first that shall fall to the swords of my followers. Look for me on the 22nd!' And on the 22nd, sure enough (equivalent to our 17th instant), his word was kept; the Che-hien was headless, and Shihlung and surrounding villages acknowledged Hoe-Atukh's sway.

"From the Bogue, the admiral sent a colonel and a thousand men, with the offer of a large reward for Hoe Atukh's head. The colonel was killed, and the whole regiment either dispersed or fraternized with those they were sent to fight against. From Canton fourteen war-boats were sent to oppose Hoe Atukh's progress. Four returned to Canton a day or two ago, reporting the defection of the other ten. A council was called immediately; and we are told that from sundown to sunrise the Governor and Lieut.-Governor of Canton held argument with their colleagues on the best mode of warding off the threatened attack. Next day an application was made to charter the *Spark* (American steamer) to tow some more war-junks to the scene of action. The *Spark*, however (the crack passage-boat of the river), could not be let to hire for towing purposes; and the junks had to find their way to Shihlung under sail. Half a dozen of them, miserably manned, were passed a few miles from their destination on Monday last. They can do no good when they get there. Extending operations in advance, Hoe Atukh and his band have named four lakhs of dollars as the ransom of Whampoa. The sum is being made up.

"In Canton every preparation is made for the worst: two thousand of the Manchu part of the garrison patrol the streets nightly, and, if we may judge from the large amount of voluntary contributions, or promises to pay, by the wealthier portion of the community (some 900,000 taels, say £300,000, within the last week or so), a substantial militia will be obtained to repel the invaders. But this can only last for a time. Canton is almost as bad as Hongkong in the number of its *lazaroni* and secret-society men; no foe being so dangerous as the one that lurks unseen. But we will not anticipate.

"Of Tai-ping Wang's army we hear of an encampment on the borders of Hunan and Hupih."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

II.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. J. A. Butler, Ceylon rifle regt., at Silistria, of a wound received while defending that fortress, aged 27, June 22.

BENGAL.—Lieut. J. J. E. Howard, 24th N.I., at Wuzerabad, June 12.

MADRAS.—Ens. W. H. Clarke, 26th N.I., at Kimmedy, June 12.

BOMBAY.—2nd Lieut. H. M. Davies, art., at Ahmednuggur, aged 19, June 17; Surg. Malcolmson, 3rd L.C., at Nusseerabad, June 16; 2nd Lieut. H. M. Marshall, art., at Ahmednuggur, June 17; Lieut. William Cameron, art. of cholera, June 26, at Sholapore.

\* The Marquis of Hastings relieved the treasury of Oude of a good deal of this material.—Ed. Allen's India Mail.

"\* The Pearl River commences, or rather ends, a few miles east of First Bar, Whampoa, 'not many miles from Shihlung, a large mart and manufacturing place, where the trade and produce of the eastern half of the province centre.' This river (Toong-kiang, or East River) is about the same size as the North River; and, once in the insurgents' possession, the fall of Canton becomes certain.—F. of C., Oct. 22."



## BENGAL. THE RENT LAW.

There is yet another reason for desiring that the Small Cause Court process should be summary in reality as well as name. It appears to be not impossible, that the legislature may through its agency remove one of the most prominent abuses of Bengal. We allude to the law which provides for the recovery of rent by summary process, the law which is known to magistrates and cursed by ryots as the "huftum." This law is one of the many by which we have strengthened the hands of the zemindars, till instead of the English landlords which Lord Cornwallis fondly believed they would become, they occupy more nearly the position of American slaveholders. Or rather, perhaps, we may compare them to the Russian proprietors of serfs, whose power though regulated by law, is practically limited only by their own sense of justice, and their own conviction of their personal interests. Originally rendered necessary by the faithlessness of the people, the Act has been perverted into a terrible instrument of oppression. That a summary process for the recovery of rent is in this country indispensable, may be instantly allowed. No ryot pays until he is convinced that evasion is impossible. The infinite oppression of the zemindar is equalled by the infinite guile of his tenant, and we have heard experienced officers declare, that if it were possible for a people to deserve oppression, the Bengalee ryots would merit it to the full. The evil rests not in the summary process, but in the manner in which that process is enforced. Its principal defects in working are the provision for immediate personal arrest without summons, and the facility afforded for unjust *ex parte* decrees by means of false returns to notices. So completely is the former provision employed as an instrument of torture, that experienced officers have calculated that two-fifths of all the cases which appear upon the record, are cases got up solely to punish refractory tenants. A ryot perhaps has neglected to obey the summons of his zemindar at an inconvenient season. He has quarrelled with the favourite *gomashtha*, or other agent. He has refused to give information against a neighbouring villager, or has declined to volunteer false evidence in his master's interest. Instantly the law is put in motion. The ryot is arrested without summons, in the midst of harvest, or of some religious or family ceremony, and retained in prison by all the devices, which in this country are possible to wealth and influence.

There is probably no rent due, but the burden of proof rests with a ryot, ignorant beyond the ignorance of an English peasant, opposed to the shrewdest and most unscrupulous of mankind, and tortured with the certainty that his fields and family are unprotected in his absence. Yet the nonpayment of rent is not in this country a criminal offence; the power of adjudicating such cases has been entrusted to the collectors, but they are specially enjoined to proceed according to the rules of civil procedure. Yet in every other description of civil procedure, a summons invariably precedes arrest. It is true that by sect. 15, Reg. VII. of 1799, it is provided that arrest is only to be made when there is a suspicion that the defaulter is preparing to abscond. But no proof of the suspicion is required. An easy falsehood is all that is demanded to satisfy the court. The creditor has only to add half a dozen words to his petition, and the warrant of arrest must issue, even in the teeth of all *prima facie* evidence.

It must issue, also, without any deposition as to the fact of a balance existing against the victim, though such deposition is necessary before a summons can issue for the most ordinary assault. We need scarcely say that absconding is not the offence likely to be committed by a Bengalee ryot. The great defect of his character is a sort of catlike attachment to his native village, an indisposition to move, except in the very last resort. Besides, his flight would scarcely benefit him. He cannot resign his land, while his landlord declares his accounts are unclosed. The law of distraint is always in operation, and even if he escaped his persecutor's clubmen, he could carry with him nothing but the cloth around his loins. In reality, it is his last resort, a fact which can be brought at once to the test of statistics. Let a return be called for from every district, shewing the number of cases in which judgment has not been executed in summary suits for rent, because the defaulter has absconded. Of course more would abscond after judgment has been entered, than after the suit had merely been instituted, and the test therefore is only too fair towards the law. The result will prove, that the law, even if necessary in the dark ages of 1799, is in 1854 simply an instrument of oppression.

In the second case, supposing the ryot is not to be punished, but only plundered, the process is something in this wise. The collector issues a "notice," directing the tenant to attend his court for such and such a cause. The Nazir

or sheriff hands this to a *peada* or constable, an individual without the slightest education, scarcely able to distinguish wrong from right, and paid in an inverse ratio to his power of extortion. He is taken to the house of the *gomashtha*, and well fed; a false receipt is written out, and he is told to take that back to the Nazir. If, as is frequently the case, he is a blockhead from the North-west, he returns careless, whether the affair is right or wrong, but satisfied that he has had little trouble, and has enjoyed a remarkably good dinner. If, on the other hand, he is a Bengalee, with eyes in his head, he probably shuts them for a small *douceur*. In either case, he is unable to read, and greatly in dread of the *gomashtha*, who might injure him with his real superiors, the *Amlah* of the court. The "receipt" of the notice is filed, the collector has no means of discovering the forgery, and the *ex parte* decree is delivered as of course. Perhaps, however, the collector has a remarkable keenness of vision, and an instinctive distrust of a summary application. He makes inquiry as to the genuineness of the receipt. Two witnesses are immediately in attendance, and their story, delivered with the customary appearance of unwillingness, is perfectly consistent. The plot is as perfect as one of Bulwer's novels, and the "unities" of time and place as complete as in a French tragedy. The collector, though satisfied that oppression is intended, is still without resource, the decree is issued, and the witnesses depart happy in the possession of four annas, and the pride of successful perjury. The ryot is ruined, and it is the absolute certainty that this machinery can at any moment be put in force against him, that renders him a serf.

Is it absolutely impossible to transfer these cases to the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts? We have endeavoured to show how little the summary arrest is required, and we believe the production of the return we have demanded will render the demonstration complete. Why should not claims for rent be settled like claims for oil? We are no dreaming philanthropists. We know that the ryot is nearly as much inclined to pay less than his due, as his owner is to exact more; a summary provision is necessary, and it may be found in the process of the Small Cause Courts. In those courts the ryot must receive a summons before he is arrested, the plaintiff must appear himself instead of by attorney, and the judge living among the people, with an establishment over which the zemindar has little power, will have at least some slight prospect of detecting perjury. At all events, if the court is competent to decide a claim for the price of sweetmeats, it is competent also to decide a claim for the price of the usufruct of land.—*Friend of India*.

## PROGRESS OF THE INDIGO SEASON.

The rains having set in earlier and more violently than usual, we have received most miserable accounts of the progress of the indigo season, from the neighbourhood of Furreedpore, Dacca, &c. &c.

A vast quantity of the plant has been cut, and the produce obtained from it is next to nothing. It remains to be seen what is the extent of the injury done to the other indigo districts by the incessant rains which have this year been experienced; but we conceive, from the tenor of our correspondent's letter, that as far as the above districts are concerned, their out-turn can no longer be doubtful.

From all we can gather from other parts of the country, we cannot but infer that serious damage has been generally done to the growing crop; and with the rainy month of July in expectation, and the present state of the country, already saturated with the heavy rains of June, the result of the Bengal crop cannot be looked forward to, except with anxiety, by those interested in indigo cultivation.

Of up-country prospects it is too early to give an opinion; but we understand that the rains have set in generally, which at this early date is certainly one favourable feature, so far as that portion of the crop is concerned.

A letter from Serajunge, dated the 17th June, says:—  
"Our prospects in this part of the country, Pubna and Mymensing districts, are, I am sorry to say, very bad indeed just now."

"We commenced manufacturing with a magnificent crop on the ground, but first the extreme heat (accompanied with northerly winds during the night) which we experienced during the greater part of May, withered the plant almost completely—and next, just as it commenced recovering, we got such a downfall of rain for thirteen successive days as to rotten the plant and almost entirely divest it of leaves. We are anxiously looking for some fine sunny weather, but the clouds still hover about and threaten more rain."

"Almost every factory has decreased in number of vats for the past few days, and we are now working half power."

"Produce is very bad indeed; two maunds per 1,000 bundles,

whilst this time last year we were getting from seven to nine maunds.

"The river is low for the time of the year, and the only thing that can save us is its keeping so, and our getting some fine weather and hot sun; but under the most favourable circumstances, I do not think it possible that any factory can do more this season than pay its outlay—a bumper season is out of the question."

The following is a statement of the indigo prospects in Purneah, June 20 :—

"The season commenced rather unfavourably. No rain had fallen from the beginning of October last to the time that the sowings commenced, consequently the planters were apprehensive that a good portion of the moisture of the lands would have been evaporated; but in this idea they are mistaken: the easterly winds, which have blown almost without intermission since that time, caused the lands to remain sufficiently moist to effect a pretty fair vegetation of the seed. The prospects were good up to the middle of April, when the effects of a six months' drought began to be felt. The sky looked very rainy at times, and the appearance of distant lightning nearly every night, indicated that some more fortunate districts were refreshed with golden showers. The plant suffered very much in April from the want of rain; it became checked in its growth, and on the clay soils showed symptoms of *morea* (a native expression used for the plant when its tips are curled up, and yellow by the heat, whilst the lower leaves become blackish); when the plant is in this state it never recovers, but remains in the same state until its time arrives for returning to mother earth.

"The planters to the north of the station were more fortunate than those to the south in having had several nice falls of rain in April. The first shower which fell to the south was on the 5th of May, which was quite in time to save the crop, and to enable those who had not completed their sowings to do so; it rained again on the night of the 6th, which was unfavourable, for it caked the soil on the seed sown that day; it rained again on the 8th, and caked the sowings of the 7th.

"We experienced hot sun during the middle of May, which was favourable for the spring sowings, and unfavourable for the May sowings. It rained again on the 31st of May, which was all right. It rained again on the 1st of June, which was all right also, and quite sufficient; but from the 2nd to the 5th inclusive it rained incessantly, and it has been raining almost daily since. We have only had two days of sunshine in this month. I calculate that at least one-eighth of the crop of the district was swamped between the 2nd and 5th, and about three-eighths has turned yellow and sickly since. Nearly all the factories have been at work sooner than was intended, but the produce from such unhealthy plants as I have described is miserable. The three rivers which run through the district, viz., the Great Kosee, Little Kosee and Punar are full; the two Kosees have already done great injury, and are still rising. The Punar is banded out, and all the hopes of those who are affected by that river depend on these bunds. Under the most favourable circumstances, Purneah cannot make more than 3,000 or 3,500 maunds; and if the weather does not improve, and the rivers recede, even this low estimate must be reduced."—*Englishman*.

#### THE IRON DISTRICTS OF INDIA—BEERBHOOM.

There is iron in Beerbhoom, not only in the ground, but dug out, manufactured, and sold as far as Moorsheadabad on the one side, and Deoghur on the other. The district is nearer to the line of railway than any of those hitherto examined, and the communication with the Ganges or the Grand Trunk Road is not a matter of unusual difficulty. The production too, under native management, is enough to justify the belief, that the mines, if worked upon the Swedish system, would afford a large and permanent supply.

At present it reaches.

Village.	Furnaces.	Mds. of cutcha iron.	Mds. pukkah.
Dahoocha . . .	22	24,288	17,688
Dewangunge . .	4	4,416	3,216
Gunpore . . .	12	13,248	9,648
Bareekotah . .	1	1,104	804
Damrah . . .	4	4,416	3,215
	43	47,472	34,571

To this must be added the produce of the villages scattered through the jungles from Nugore to Deoghur, estimated at 20,000 maunds of raw, or 16,000 maunds of prepared iron. It is sold at the furnace for Rs. 1-12 a maund, or 4l. 18s. per ton, and at Moorsheadabad, at prices varying from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 per maund. In this one district, therefore, easily accessible from Calcutta, and by the use of the native methods alone, 2,000 tons of good

iron a year may be obtained at a reasonable price. That amount would be of little value either to India or the railway, but it requires only an expenditure of capital to be indefinitely increased.—*Friend of India*.

#### FURLOUGH FOR THE UNCOVENANTED.

The Court of Directors has recently remodelled the furlough rules for both branches of their covenanted service. It remains to create furlough rules for those who do not possess the advantage of a covenant. We are happy to believe that the abolition of the Act of Parliament, which prohibited the departure of any officer from India without quitting his appointment, will enable the Court to frame regulations for this purpose, in accordance with a policy more liberal than has been heretofore pursued. Their decision, however, should be made speedily, for the question in its present state is a nuisance alike to Government and its servants. By the theory of the Indian Administration, every uncovenanted servant is, or ought to be, a native. He is therefore at home, and has no more actual necessity for a furlough than a clerk in Somerset House or St. Martin's le Grand. The theory, however, which was never strictly correct, is now utterly at variance with the facts. Englishmen in large numbers have entered the uncovenanted service, and are among the most efficient agents of the Government. Born and educated in Europe, and subject to all the evils incident to a foreign climate, they feel the absolute refusal of a furlough as a bitter injustice. Moreover, with the progress of the empire, and the introduction of more liberal principles of administration, a separate class has been created, which occupies a position totally distinct from the mass of the uncovenanted servants. Law appointments and civil offices, scientific situations and places in the educational department, are filled by men who, enjoying the same education with civilians, are subject to the same disqualifications as the Portuguese clerks, who being in Government offices consider themselves part of the uncovenanted service. If their health requires that they should proceed to Europe, they must throw up their appointments. They may have worked hard and successfully for years, but the Government can make no allowance for that long period of service. They may be possessed of such peculiar qualifications, that their superiors would consent to any inconvenience rather than injure the state by the deprivation of their services, but the Government is as powerless as the officers themselves. The law forbids any uncovenanted servant to leave India. The system forbids the grants of a subsistence allowance, and the unfortunate officer must either remain and die in harness, or depart to subsist as he best can upon his savings, content with a personal promise of restoration on his return.

We do not intend to assert that this system is unjust. We submit only that it is inexpedient. We have a strong sympathy for the indignant feeling which induces many uncovenanted servants to demand these concessions as a right, but we are none the less sensible that the argument cannot be maintained. No man has, or can have, any right to anything beyond the terms of his contract. If he bargains for a penny, he has a right to a penny, and to no more. The only question—setting natural kindness aside—is, whether it may not be advantageous for an employer to offer advantages beyond the bare day's wages, whether, in short, good service at a high rate, is not cheaper than inferior service at diminished cost. This is the principle which induces most of the civilized governments of the world to offer pensions to their servants. Governments never die, and it is therefore cheaper to postpone a portion of the reward of labour, than to pay down the sum which would attract the same men without the pension. And it is on this principle that we advocate the concession of liberal terms of furlough to uncovenanted servants. It is true the servant may obtain a great benefit which was not in the bond, but the master will obtain better service for the present, and better servants for the future. The additional health, knowledge, and energy gained by the covenanted judge in his two years' residence at home, would be gained also by the European principal sudder ameen. The mildew of a prolonged Indian residence gathers alike on the civilian and the uncovenanted, on the porcelain and the clay, and requires in either case to be carefully rubbed off, if the article is to be of farther service. The knowledge that such a furlough would be among their privileges, would attract men into Government employ who now prefer work which is heavier and worse paid, simply because it leaves them the hope of again reaching England. Twelve months' furlough on half-pay up to a certain limit would benefit the Company as much as those who have so long been irritated by the refusal of the boon.

With respect to natives, the case is somewhat more complicated. They are at home, and failing health can scarcely be pleaded as an excuse for removing to a climate identically the same, but fifty or a hundred miles away. It is questionable, also, whether a native judge would gain much additional energy or zeal

from lying asleep for six months in his own house, the manner in which the majority of them would probably employ their holiday. At all events, the question rests upon ground very different from that occupied by the Europeans, and may wait until stirred by the native community themselves.—*Friend of India.*

#### CALCUTTA versus SIMLA.

With the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief in India, a modification of existing arrangements will, we believe, come into operation, which is not likely to prove acceptable to the parties affected by it, or beneficial to the interests of the state. We allude to the establishment of army head-quarters at the presidency, instead of in the Upper Provinces, where, with a few temporary exceptions, they have been located for the greater portion of the last half century. The new order, of course, emanates from home, where it is considered that as the Commander-in-Chief draws council pay, he should be made to perform council duties. This narrow view of the case we look upon as illiberal in principle, and likely to prove bad economy in practice. That the Commander-in-Chief of the whole royal army in India and of the Company's troops in the Bengal presidency, should have a voice at the council board on military and political questions is natural and just, but it does not follow from this that he should always be present at the seat of Government. The real object should be rather to secure his recorded and responsible opinions on particular and important occasions, than to entail a forced attendance to the thousand minor details that may come before the Council for decision. On the contrary, the latter course is far from desirable, since it must of necessity interfere with the due and efficient performance of his more legitimate duties as chief of so large, so mixed, and so widely scattered a command.

Important as may be the opinion of the military head on the great questions of a campaign, there is little that could not be communicated in a letter as well as in a Council minute. Even granting that advantages might occasionally accrue from the adoption of the latter course of procedure, they would be dearly purchased by the practical and permanent severance of the Commander-in-Chief, and the general staff, from the bulk of the army. The force in Bengal, including Behar, the eastern frontiers, and Pegu, for all of which Calcutta might be considered as a suitable centre of command, constitutes but a small fraction of the total force under the Commander-in-Chief's control.

Beyond these limits, exclusive of five-sixths of the royal infantry scattered over Hindoostan, there will be found from Allahabad upwards the whole of the regular cavalry, European and native, nine-tenths of the irregular cavalry, about four-fifths of the native infantry, together with the head-quarters, and nearly four-fifths of the artillery, including the whole of the horse artillery and the sappers. Of this force, the larger portion is stationed on or beyond the Sutlej. Surely then the proper locality for the head of this force is in the North-West Provinces, from some central point of which he can periodically visit the more important frontier and division stations, and annually pass one-half of the force under his personal inspection.

For meeting all these requirements there can be few localities better situated than Simla, where in a cool and bracing climate the bodily and mental constitution is likely to be maintained in a more efficient working condition, than under the enervating and wearing influence of the hot winds of the plains. As a general rule we consider that there should be no fixed head-quarters, but that the Commander-in-Chief should be where his presence is most generally beneficial. Circumstances may arise which may render it desirable that he should occasionally visit the presidency, but on ordinary occasions his place is decidedly where the main body of the force under his command is stationed.

One objection to the system of past years is the expense entailed by the Commander-in-Chief's tours during the cold season. In this there may be some truth, but the remedy is a simple one;—let future visitations be conducted on a more economical scale. Time as well as money would be saved by the Commander-in-Chief relinquishing the slow progress of the stately camp and escort, and proceeding from station to station by dāk, with a portion of his staff. This, also, would enable him to extend the circle of annual inspection considerably, and permit a longer residence at each place of importance.

Lord Frederic Fitzclarence will, in all probability, be the next Commander-in-Chief; and as he is known to be equally desirous and capable of introducing beneficial reforms, it is most desirable that he should have a personal and practical acquaintance with the real condition and wants of all branches of the force under his command. This acquaintance can never be obtained by a permanent residence in Calcutta.—*Friend of India.*

#### SURVEY OF THE RAILWAY.

The Benares correspondent of the *Indian Standard* gives an account of the progress made in the survey of the railway line in the North-western Provinces, such as does not create any hope that the anticipations of the *Friend of India* will be realized, and locomotives be hurrying us along from Calcutta to Delhi by the expiration of 1857. We shall not be disappointed if the line is opened only to Rajmahal by that date, and another section from Allahabad upwards in working order. Above Allahabad, along the ridge of the Doab, it will be easy work; cuttings there will be none to speak of; the bridges will be few and far between, and of small dimensions, and the soil is eminently adapted for embankments; but below Allahabad it is quite another pair of boots. From Chunar to Mirzapore, and thence on to the banks of the Jumna, there is a long series of hills to be cut through or turned, numerous ravines to be crossed, one large river, the Tons, and smaller ones, which in the rains are roaring torrents, and the bridging of which has severely tasked the engineering skill of some of the most efficient of the Company's officers. From Rajmahal to Monghyr the country presents numerous engineering difficulties, which, we have no doubt, will all be surmounted in a masterly style; and beyond this comes the great work of the line, the bridging of the Soane; this, we question not, will also be effected, but at an enormous outlay, we fear.

We believe that there is no obstacle which will stop the progress of the English railway engineers, who possess skill and energy to construct a railway over a far more difficult country than that through which our Bengal line is to pass; but we feel convinced that the time required for the execution of the work will much exceed the calculations of the least sanguine among them, and we fear the cost of construction will be greater upon the Bengal portion of the line than is anticipated. From Allahabad upwards, where there is little water-carriage, and where the outlay per mile will be about one-third of that in the lower provinces, the returns from the rail will be proportionably so much larger, that we consider it would be very politic to open the section from Allahabad to Cawnpore with the least practicable delay, and above all, not to delay that measure until the intervening portion between Rajmahal and Allahabad is completed; for we apprehend that several years may elapse from the finishing of the first section in the Doab, before those through the northern part of Bengal, Behar, and the southern portion of Allahabad can be opened for traffic.—*Hurkaru.*

#### COLONEL CAUTLEY'S LAST REPORT.

On the 13th April, 1854, five days after the opening of the Ganges Canal, Colonel Cautley presented to Government his last report on that stupendous undertaking. The praise of the Governor-General stamped his character as an officer of Government; this report, it is said, confirms his reputation as an engineer. Our Indian enterprisers, official as well as private, are too apt to theorize, to indulge in paragraphs showing in well-rounded periods the vast benefits their projects will confer on the community, and to mix up that which may be, with that which is, in inextricable confusion. Of all these errors, Colonel Cautley has steered clear. The report was written in the very moment of his triumph, yet it is remarkable chiefly for the cold truthfulness of its scientific details, and its elaborate description of the minute flaws here and there discovered in the masonry. There is not a word of the fertility bestowed on millions of acres, of the dread of famine averted, or of the increase of revenue which will ultimately accrue. In short, the report is in direct contrast to a railway prospectus, an education minute, or Dr. Buist's plan for Indian irrigation. Of the great ceremonial of the 8th April, he speaks in the most ordinary terms:—"The anticipations which had been held out," he observes "in the 111th and 112th paras. of my inspection report of 1852-53 have been realized. Water was admitted in the canal channel from the head above Hurdwar on the 1st April, and allowed to pass off through the dam and sluices at Dhunouree, after passing through a course of thirteen miles. On the morning of the 8th April, water was passed over the Solani aqueduct in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces."

The canal is complete; but in so vast a structure the flaws are neither few nor unimportant. They arise partly from immense masses of masonry resting on earth of unequal character, partly from a contraction of material in drying, and partly from the penetration of water through the soil, the brickwork, or the cement. Colonel Cautley observes, with respect to the parapet settlements on bridges—"Some are so exceedingly slight that they would by an inexperienced eye be disregarded;" and again, speaking of horizontal separations in the Solani aqueduct rivetments, he says, they "show themselves in mere hairs." Some more noticeable instances, at other points, were found after a long

interval to have suffered no increase. The most scrupulous consideration is given to every fissure in the chief of all these great works, the aqueduct, which conveys the water of the Ganges over a bridge which spans the Solani river. The vast weight of this extensive and substantial structure, pressing on such a soil as the bed of a river, must have a settlement, productive of at least some rents in the unyielding mass. These were expected—they are stated as bare facts—and such and such are the scientific remedies. There is no shrinking in the man;—in all his statement, the engineer is as callous as his own bricks. Moreover, not content with pointing out these minute flaws, Colonel Cautley adds to the impressiveness of his warning by a general statement. "Since the water has been passing over the aqueduct proper, there has been not only moisture showing itself on the intrudes, but at some points dripping is observed. On the face of the elevation, and at a point between the abutment and pilaster of the wing-buildings, moisture shows itself externally. Moisture shows itself also in the interior of the wing-buildings, through the wall on the canal side. It strikes me that the application of asphalt may be found expedient eventually. I have in fact so arranged the floorings with regard to true bed-level (from which they are depressed nine inches), that asphalt, or any other material, can be applied hereafter. In the mean time, the action of the brickwork, as shown by the admission of water, will offer practical hints as to further remedies." All these expected deficiencies will speedily be remedied. We have not quoted them to prove that there are imperfections in the great canal, but to demonstrate how completely Colonel Cautley was devoid of the vanity occasionally attributed to him. Even when complete success afforded him an opportunity for a not ungraceful exultation, he is still the faithful servant of the public; he prefers remedying even minute defects, to claiming the honour to which he was so justly entitled; he is anxious rather for the permanence of his work, than for any present addition to his reputation. Calcutta refused to honour the most successful of Indian engineers; the Governor-General, in the eyes of the public, more than compensated for the absence of popular applause; but with thinking men Colonel Cautley's greatest honour is his own estimate of his own completed undertaking.—*Friend of India*.

#### DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Yesterday's *Gazette* contained an order relative to divisional and brigade commands, which will be anything but acceptable to elderly officers in weak health, or such as are fond of summering at hill-stations. The Governor-General, considering that circumstances have rendered it expedient that special attention should be drawn to the orders of the Court of Directors upon this subject, republishes the following paragraph of a home letter:—"No officer who is not fully qualified for the discharge of those duties should be selected for the command, or be continued in it if he become disabled by loss of health." We do not know what the circumstances to which Lord Dalhousie alludes may be, but within the last few years generals of division and brigadiers have been pretty frequently on sick leave, and we presume it is the intention of the Government to warn such, that they are liable to be relieved from duties which they are not capable of performing.

The officers of the Bengal army in command of divisions and even of brigades are men who have generally reached that period of life at which, in the best climates, man's energies have suffered considerable deterioration; and having been so many years subjected to the enervating effects of a tropical climate, and in many cases to the fatigues of active campaigning, it is hardly to be supposed that they possess that activity which men in such responsible situations ought to have.

We want younger men in positions of high command, from the general of division to the commander of a corps; and that we have them not is the fault of the system. It would be hard to shelve men because, owing to the slowness of promotion, they have become worn out in the service of their masters before reaching that position which entitles them to high command. An easy remedy might be found for the existing evil, which is the formation of a retired list; and we have no doubt that the officers of the army would be only too glad to contribute towards the support of such a list; in fact, though we consider the agitation of all other projects for retiring funds objectionable, because it tends to retard promotion, we should hail with satisfaction the publication of a scheme having for its object the removal from the effective list of all officers who have completed their tours of divisional commands.

We would go even further. In former days the period for which a divisional command was retainable was fixed at three years. This was increased to four, and subsequently to five years. We would fix the term hereafter both for divisions and brigades at three years, which is identical with that for which an

admiral holds a command, and we believe is the period for which general officers of the British army retain theirs.

By this means younger men would, in a very few years, be available for all the most responsible and onerous military posts in India; and it would be no hardship to subject officers to a rule analogous to that which is about to be enforced with regard to civilians, who are hereafter to be compelled to retire upon the completion of thirty-five years' service, within which term no officer ever yet obtained a division, and few ever got command of a brigade. The youngest brigadier in the Indian armies is Brigadier Story, who came out in 1824; and we never remember an officer who obtained a brigade after so short a service.

The Court of Directors might object to a retired list on the score of expense, but we question if the outlay would be so great as apprehended; for if officers reached the higher grades at an earlier age, fewer would retire than now do in the rank of captain and major; and those who do retire in these grades have generally served long enough to be able to claim, in virtue of their length of service, a pension higher than that to which their rank entitles them. Two great advantages would be gained by the establishment of such a fund as we have hinted at,—promotion in the various branches of the service, and the several regiments of each branch would be greatly equalized, and in all we should have younger men in high positions, which would so much promote the efficiency of the service, that if the Court of Directors is wise, it will not be deterred from adopting so desirable a measure, even if it involves the expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees per annum, especially as savings are now being effected in several departments, which, we feel confident, will more than meet any additional outlay that the formation of a retired list upon the system we have suggested, might involve.—*Hurkaru*.

The LONDON MAIL of May 8th arrived at Calcutta, June 16th (per *Hindustan*).

**SINGULAR LAW CASE.**—The *Englishman* mentions a curious case now under trial in the Sudder Court. A wealthy zemindar of Midnapore, named Rudronarayan Singh, died. His estates were placed in the hands of the Court of Wards. An individual has now appeared, who declares that he is Rudronarayan Singh, and claims the property. He says he ran away to escape the cruelty of his stepmother. The two sisters of the deceased zemindar, and other relatives swear to his identity. The case is one of frequent recurrence, but always unsuccessful.

**A CURIOUS FACT.**—The *Englishman*, in a review of the annals of medical science, mentions the curious fact that an outbreak of the "mahamurree," or plague of Kumaon, is invariably preceded by a mortality among the rats. It would seem that the filth and effluvia which are the causes of this terrible disease, are too powerful even for these animals. They can live in a London sewer,—they perish in a Kumaon cottage.

**POORER, JUNE 5.**—The concourse of pilgrims at the shrine of Juggernath this year has been so great, and the demand for articles of consumption so high, that rice (boiled) is actually selling at five seers the rupee. This is a deplorable state of things, and ought not to be allowed to continue long, for if it does, the poorer classes of the pilgrims must perish by thousands. It is high time for the local authorities to interfere. Let supplies of rice be instantly imported, and let Government undertake this on their own account, if they wish to save these pilgrims from starving. It is heart-rending to see these infatuated indigent pilgrims go about from door to door begging for a handful of rice to satisfy their hunger, and hundreds weakened by want from food, are lying about the streets awaiting certain death.

**KISHNAGHUR.**—We extract the following from a Kishnaghur letter, dated June 16:—"Mr. Lillie, the magistrate, goes hence to Chittagong in four or five days, having been appointed officiating collector of that district, and Mr. Lawford, his assistant, will take charge of the magistracy. He is already performing the magistrate's duties, though he has not yet formally taken charge."

**MR. H. B. SIMSON.**—We have been given to understand that Mr. H. B. Simson, an unpassed civil servant, having exceeded the prescribed period of one year and three months allowed for qualifying himself for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has granted him a further period of six months for that purpose, but he has been warned by his Honour that if within this extended period he fails in qualifying himself, his name will be removed from the Bengal civil service list, and he will be required to return to England.

**DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY**, we are sorry to say, talks of vacating his post of superintendent of electric telegraphs in this country. Ill health, through over exertion, is said to be the cause.—*Englishman*.

**SIR JOHN CHEAPE, K.C.B.**, has been transferred from the Pegu to the Cawnpore division.

**MR. WYLIE.**—The report that Mr. Wylie had been appointed secretary to the legislative council is incorrect.

**CAPT. GREGG**, the officer who, on the death of Capt. Young, temporarily officiated as brigade major of H.M.'s troops, Fort William, is to be retrenched to the amount of Rs. 6,000, money embezzled by a Serjeant Robinson employed as clerk in the brigade office.

**THE RAILWAY.**—A large concourse, representing all classes, chiefly natives, flocked to Howrah on the 29th June, to witness the incipient "snort" of the "iron-horse," which is destined, after a short interval, to annihilate time and space in this part of India. The locomotive itself, unencumbered by a "train," started early in the morning, and made a journey as far as Pandooah. It was expected back at one, but did not return till about three in the afternoon, those having the direction of the experiment stopping immediately for refreshments. We are told that the locomotive ran at a rate of nearly forty miles an hour, as it had nothing but its own weight to drag along. We understand that several of the public departments in the habit of forwarding stores to the upper provinces have been applied to by the directors of the railway company for a return of the number of persons and quantity of goods for which passages and freight have been engaged in private steamers during the year. We believe these returns have been asked for with a view to compare the comparative cost at what the same number of persons and quantity of freight could be conveyed by the railway. This looks as if the railway was really going to be opened some time or other, and that the only thing remaining to be done was the fixing of the rates of freight and passage. If, however, the rates charged by our inland steam navigation companies are to form the basis, the public will be disappointed in their expectations of cheap travelling, for it so happens that since the withdrawal of the Government boats, private companies had it all to themselves, and therefore the rates were far from being the cheapest.

**NEW INSOLVENT ACT.**—Sir Lawrence Peel's draft of a new Insolvent Act is ready, and will be submitted to the Legislative Council of India almost immediately. It is said that the new Act will entirely remove those anomalies which in the existing Act are very justly complained of.

**LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD PROCTER**, 39TH N.I., is to be tried upon two charges of wilful murder, for shooting the two Burmese some months ago, on the ground of their being spies. —*Hurkaru*.

**SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The appointment of secretary to the Legislative Council of India has been conferred upon Mr. Morgan, of the Calcutta bar, with a salary of 2,500 rupees per month. Mr. Cochrane is to succeed Mr. Morgan in the appointment of acting master of the Supreme Court during the absence of Mr. Macpherson.

**GOVERNMENT CATTLE ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The *Gazette* of June 21 contains the order for the reduction in the Government cattle establishments. By these new arrangements a saving of twelve lakhs of rupees per annum will be effected in the military expenditure.

**THE WELLINGTON ENDOWMENT FUND.**—An account of the subscriptions to the Wellington Endowment Fund has been published; from which it appears that the total number of subscribers is 1,356, being 1,211 European and 165 natives, whose contributions, including the collections at the Straits settlements, amounted to Rs. 1,39,306 13., of which Rs. 1,33,454 3. 2. have been paid, and Rs. 5,852 9. 11. remain outstanding. The royal army has contributed Rs. 30,714 12. 10., so that the total amount forthcoming from Bengal falls little short of Rs. 180,000.

**ASSISTANT-SURGEON WIGSTROM**, one of the officers engaged in the late *fracas* at the military club, the investigation of which has occupied so long a period, has, it is said, made himself scarce, and according to a contemporary is supposed to have left in the screw steamer *Argo*. —*Hurkaru*.

**THE REVEREND W. KAY**, principal of Bishop's College, is about to proceed to England: failing health is the cause.

**A CARPET OF IVORY.**—The *Citizen* informs us that among the curiosities to be transmitted from India to the great exhibition of 1855, in Paris, is a carpet of ivory. It is 20 feet long by 6 feet broad, and made of long strips of ivory plaited like the matting of our rooms. The price fixed upon it is 3000 rupees, and it may yet become the fashion. Such a carpet would be nearly indestructible, but we fear it will have the inconvenience which attends cocoanut matting—it will be slippery.

**DELHI.**—A most agreeable change has taken place in the weather. The periodical rains set in yesterday about half-past 12, noon, with a heavy shower and strong breeze from the N.E. Up to yesterday the heat had been very oppressive. —*Delhi Gazette*, June 14.

**MR. A. FORBES.**—The civil and sessions judge of Chittagong, Mr. A. Forbes, has sent in his application for permission to retire from the civil service.

**THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY.**—We understand that at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, which was held yesterday, the financial result of the operations of the past half year exhibited a clear profit of Rs. 1,07,516 15. 10, out of which a dividend of twelve per cent. per share per annum was declared. A proposition was brought forward which has been postponed for final decision at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, to the effect that an addition to the capital of the Company should be created by opening a few hundred new shares, the old shareholders, in consideration of the three lakhs of working capital contributed by them, benefitting under the new arrangement by being allowed an increase to the number of shares held by them in the proportion of one in four. —*Hurkaru*, June 22.

**MR. MACLEOD WYLIE.**—We much regret to learn that Mr. Macleod Wylie, the first judge of the court of small causes, continues in a very delicate state of health. We sincerely hope that we shall shortly be able to announce his convalescence, for should he be compelled to leave Calcutta for a change of air it might be difficult to find a *locum tenens*, who, by his knowledge of law, combined with great courtesy, would be so acceptable to the community at large; added to which Mr. Wylie's reputation for a conscientious discharge of his duties stand so high, that suitors, if we are rightly informed, are at times content to accept his decision, when, were another on the bench, they might possibly appeal to a higher tribunal. —*Hurkaru*, June 27.

**MR. W. H. ELLIOTT.**—From letters from Burdwan, we are sorry to learn that the health of our late chief magistrate, Mr. W. H. Elliott, and the officiating commissioner of revenue and circuit of that division, is so impaired, that he contemplates applying to Government for leave of absence on medical certificate.

**ROGERS v. BLUETT.**—Counsel for Captain Rogers have moved the Supreme Court for a rule for Mrs. Bluett to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against her for the slanderous imputations upon Mrs. Rogers, uttered by Mrs. Bluett while giving her evidence as a witness in the action for libel brought against her by Captain Rogers. The information was moved for against Mrs. Bluett as the publisher of a written libel, her evidence having been reduced to writing by the clerk of the papers, and afterwards signed by her according to the rule and practice of the Court. *As the case was put in by Captain Rogers and his wife, Mrs. Rogers's female attendant and medical man denying fully and minutely the falsehoods deposed to by Mrs. Bluett. The Court refused the application on the ground that this was not a case calling for the extraordinary mode of redress by means of criminal information.* Sir L. Peel in delivering judgment, said that the trial referred to of Rogers v. Bluett was fresh in the recollection of the Court, and it was in the opinion of the Court scarcely necessary, considering the style of the evidence given by Mrs. Bluett, to have taken the trouble of thus publicly coming forward to contradict the assertions then made by her in a way that could lead no person who heard them to give them any credit. But putting that point wholly out of consideration, it appeared to the Court very undesirable to extend the rules hitherto affecting applications for criminal informations, which were applications of an extraordinary kind. —*Hurkaru*.

**RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.**—We regret exceedingly to hear that Sir Lawrence Peel has, in consequence of failing health, tendered his resignation of the Chief Justiceship. Sir Lawrence's departure will be a serious loss, not only to Calcutta, but to India at large, for his great legal knowledge and truly liberal spirit would have rendered him invaluable as Vice President of the legislative Council. We hardly know how his loss is to be supplied. We are glad to be able to add that there is nothing alarming in the illness of Sir Lawrence, and that he is suffering chiefly from debility, brought on by long residence in India. —*Hurkaru*.

**BABOO PROSONO COOMAR TAGORE** has been appointed Deputy Clerk to the Legislative Council. The selection is, we consider, an admirable one, for in addition to the knowledge he must have of the feelings and wants of his countrymen, the Baboo has from his long practice as a leading pleader in the Sudder Court necessarily obtained an intimate acquaintance with the Mofussil laws and Company's regulations, which cannot but be of eminent service in the situation he has been chosen to fill. The salary of the new appointment is, we are told, to be Rs. 1,250 per mensem.

**CROSSMAN v. WARREN.**—We understand that Capt. Crossman, Superintendent of Bazaars at Barrackpore, has filed a plaint for libel in the Supreme Court against Col. Warren, late Brigadier of that station, on account of the article which appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 22nd of May, reflecting upon the conduct of the first-named officer in the discharge of his staff duties. —*Hurkaru*, June 17.



LORD DALHOUSIE, in determining the limits of the territorial rule of Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, has deemed it expedient to place the Tenasserim and Pegu Provinces directly under the Governor-General in Council.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. NEW SUB-DIVISION.

June 12, 1854.—The lieut.-governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-division, composed of thanahs Gourunddee, Khutwalliparah, and Booreer Haut, in Zillah Backergunge, and thannah Sheebchur, in Zillah Furreedpore, with the head-quarters at Madareepore.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, June 13, 1854. No. 632 of 1854.—In amendment of the rules on the subject of travelling allowance to officers of the Department of Public Works, contained in General Order No. 113 of February 22, 1850, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the grant of travelling allowance at the rate of eight annas per mile to all executive and assistant executive officers, for all journeys performed in the execution of their public duties, subsequently to May 31, 1854, which require the officer to proceed to a distance of more than five miles from his place of residence.

2. The mileage will be passed on monthly journals showing the places visited, and the object and results of each journey, and bearing the approval of the superintending engineer.

3. This order is not applicable to the canal department, North-Western Provinces.

With reference to para. 24 of Government General Order, No. 430, of the 21st April last, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Arracan and Chittagong divisions, department of public works, shall be transferred from the control of the superintending engineer in Pegu to that of the superintending engineer of the 2nd circle under the Government of Bengal, under whom the new Arracan road is likewise placed, with the exception of the portion passing over the mountains, which will continue under the superintending engineer in Pegu.

### BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Fort William, June 10, 1854.—Circumstances having occurred which render it expedient that the special attention should be drawn to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors relative to divisional (and brigade) commands, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from their letter to the governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 95 of 10th September, 1851, para. 7 viz:—"No officer who is not fully qualified for the discharge of those duties, should be selected for the command, or be continued in it if he become disabled by loss of health."

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. to offic. as coll. of Morshedabad.  
ANSON, E. H. 2nd asst. to agt. to gov. gen. to Central India at Indore, to be 1st asst. June 13.  
BOILEAU, C. E. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Budaon.  
CAMPBELL, G. retd. to du. June 16, re-attached to N. W. Prov. and Punjab.  
CHAPMAN, C. E. to be an asst. to the mag. and the coll. of Bhagulpore, June 15.  
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to be mag. of Howrah, fr. June 15, but cont. to off. as coll. of Dinagepore, June 20.  
FORBES, F. C. transf. fr. Mynpoory to Etawah, June 14, vested with powers of jt. mag. in district of Etawah.  
GRANT, D. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Banda, to exercise special powers.  
HAMPTON, G. B. v. est. with pow. of a dep. coll. in the distr. of Hooghly and Nuddea, June 21.  
HOGG, F. F. to be an asst. in district of Etah.  
MORGAN, W. to be clerk, of the legislative council.  
MUSPRATT, H. to offic. as coll. of Beerbhoom.  
NICOLSON, D. G. asst. com. rec. ch. of duties of prin. asst. com. office and treasury of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces on dept. of Capt Tickell to Amherst.  
PHILLIPPS, A. L. M. to be an asst. in the Meerut div. June 3.  
TAYLOR, S. H. C. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Burdwan.  
WIGRAM, F. S. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in zillah Muttra.  
WIGRAM, R. J. to be an asst. to mag. of Howrah.  
WYATT, T. res. serv. of E.I.C. June 10.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

WEBSTER, H. B. June 17.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, W. 1 mo.  
CROMMELIN, A. G. 3 mo.  
GRANT, W. C. 1 mo.  
LEWIS, J. M. 1 mo.  
MORRIS, G. G. 1 mo.  
SANDEMAN, H. D. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, prep. to proc. to Europe on furl.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GAWEN, Rev. J. serv. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of India, June 16, to be chap. of Promer fr. April 15, v. Wells, app. canc. June 23.  
HILL, Rev. S. J. to be a marriage registrar in the dist. of Moorshedabad, June 13.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Ens. A. B. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Barrackpore.  
BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th N.I. has furnished certificates of qualification as surveyor and engineer.  
BIRCH, Ens. F. M. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
CAVENAGH, Brev. maj. O. 32nd N.I. supt. of affairs of the Mysore princes, to be town and fort maj. of Fort William, and ex officio supt. of govt. cadets, v. Brown, June 27.  
CHALMERS, Ens. W. G. to do duty with 10th N.I. at Benares.  
CHEAPE, Brig. gen. Sir J. K.C.B. fr. Pegu to Cawnpore div. June 9.  
COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.  
D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. interp. and gr. mr. 4th N.I. to perf. du. of adjt. dur. m. c. of Aikman.  
DAVIES, Capt. F. J. 58th N.I. services pl. at disp. of foreign dept. June 27.  
DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to continue to act as 2nd in command Arracan batt.  
DE BOURBEL, Lieut. R. exec. eng. Damoodah div. in the dist. of Burdwan, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. in the dist. June 13.  
EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st assist. to agt. to gov. gen. for Central India at Indore, to be pol. agt. at Bhopal, June 13.  
FAGAN, Ens. H. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
FAGAN, Lieut. C. S. 2nd in com. 1st inf. Hyderabad cont. to act as adjt.  
GERMON, Lient. R. C. 13th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.  
GORDON, Lieut. A. C. to be a dept. comm. of 3rd class in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.  
GRAYDON, Lieut. W. 16th N.I. to be brev. capt. from June 12.  
HALL, Lieut. G. W. M. 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav., to rec. ch. of station st. off. fr. Hilliard.  
HAMILTON, Lieut. T. C. to cont. to act as adjt. to Arracan batt.  
HARDINGE, Lieut. G. N. 2nd in com. of guide corps, to offic. as adjt. Punjab irr. force.  
HASTINGS, Lieut. Hon. E. P. R. H. 32nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 15.  
HAWES, Lieut. B. asst. commis. Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to offic. with the full powers of a mag. as dep. commis. in charge of Seonee, subject to the result of the examination to be held in Oct. next.  
HEATH, Lieut. A. H. art. to offic. as exec. offr. Sealcote div. dur. abs. of Lieut. J. H. Maxwell.  
HOGGAN, Unposted Ens. G. H. W. to do duty with 19th N.I. at Lucknow.  
HUNTER, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.  
HUTHWAITE, Lieut. col. comdt. E. c. b. horse art. perm. to draw his pay and allowances fr. Meerut circle of payment.  
INNES, Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 10, v. Combe, ret.  
JACOB, Ens. H. J. C. to do duty with 45th N.I. at Bareilly.  
JENKINS, Lieut. R. assist. to govt. genl.'s agt. in Rajpootana, to be 2nd assist. to agt. to the govt. gen. for Central India, at Indore, June 13.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. has furnished certificates of qualification as surveyor and engineer.  
KEMP, Ens. G. T. to do du. with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
KEYES, Lieut. C. P. 2nd in com. 1st regt. Punjab inf. to offic. as adj. on dept. of Travers.  
LIND, Lieut. J. B. to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf. v. Williamson.  
MACFARLANE, Lieut. C. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 10, v. Combe, ret.  
MACHELL, Lieut. L. art. to offic. as com. of No. 4, or gar. comp. Dera Ishmael Khan, and commis. of ord. dur. abs. of Mackinnon.  
MACPHERSON, Capt. T. C. pol. agent at Bhopal, to be pol. agent at Gwalior.  
MACQUEEN, Lieut. A. 42nd L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 18.  
MAISTER, Lieut. G. art. to offic. for Mecham as a.d.-c. to the Gov. Gen. dur. his abs. on duty.  
MALCOLM, Major D. A. rec. ch. of off. of res. at Baroda, fr. Col. Outram, May 30.  
MARTIN, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. to off. as adj. and gr. mr. to Gov. Gen.'s body guard, and to act as 2nd in com. June 21.  
MARSHALL, Lient. W. E. 48th N.I. is permitted to study at the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee until Nov. 1



**M'QUEEN**, Unposted Ensign J. W. to do duty with head qu. wing of 41st N.I. at Etawah, instead of at Mynpoorie, as previously notified.

**MEEHAM**, Lieut. R. art. to com. of No. 2 comp. horse lt. field batt. Asnee, v. Stokes, dec.

**MERRICK**, Lieut. T. C. 3rd N.I. dep. superint. Ganges canal, to remain in that situation.

**MOFFAT**, Capt. A. R. 58th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. 2nd div. Lahore and Peshawur-road, as a temp. arrangement.

**MONEY**, Capt. J. art. to act as adj. to left wing 4th batt. art. v. Turnbull, ret. to Peshawur.

**MORTON**, 1st Lieut. W. E. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

**NEWMARCH**, Ens. H. F. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 12, v. Howard, dec.

**NICOLL**, Capt. H. 50th N.I. acting brigade major at Cawnpore, to be a major of brigade on the estab. v. Monteath, res. June 27.

**OAKES**, Ens. R. E. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, v. Smith, dec.

**OSBORNE**, Lieut. H. R. 55th N.I. has passed the exam. in field engineering.

**PALMER**, Capt. C. O'B. to rank from March 20, v. Williamson, res.

**PHILLIPS**, Capt. J. C. 3rd Eur. reg. to rejoin as 2nd in com. 18th irr. cav. June 9.

**PROBYN**, Lieut. D. M. to act as 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Nicholson; to be adj. to 2nd regt. Punjab cav. fr. Aug. 5, 1852, v. Couper.

**ROBERTS**, Lieut. C. J. 43rd L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

**ROSS**, Lieut. E. D. R. 3rd Eur. reg. to rejoin as adjt. 17th irr. cav. June 9.

**ROW**, Lieut. W. S. exec. off. Adjie div. in the district of Burdwan, vested with powers of a jt. mag. in the dist. June 13.

**SHARP**, Capt. J. N. engs. appt. to offic. as civ. architect and gar. engr. Fort William, cano.

**SHORT**, Lieut. W. D. A. R. engr. to be exec. engr. in Midnapore and Culmejole div. dept. public works, v. Rigby, transf.

**SMITH**, Lieut. col. L. H. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Umballah, and draw his pay and allowances fr. Sirhind circle of payment.

**SNOW**, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. to be lieut. fr. June 18.

**STAPLES**, Lieut. T. 58th N.I. to proc. to Sulhead, in Hazarah, and rec. temp. ch. of 7th comp. sep. and min. fr. Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft.

**SWAYNE**, Lieut. J. D. exec. off. north Hidgellie div. in the dist. of Midnapore, is vested with power of jt. mag. in that district.

**THOMAS**, Lieut. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

**TURNER**, Lieut. F. M'T. adj. to guide corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th cav. Punjab irreg. force.

**TWYNAM**, Ens. E. J. L. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 7, v. Munro, dec.

**TYTLER**, Capt. J. N. B. F. 9th irr. cav. to assu. temp. ch. of adj.'s off. du. abs. of Fenwick.

**WHEELER**, Ens. F. to do duty with 50th N.I. at Benares.

**WILLIAMSON**, Capt. J. 1st Eur. Fus. res. serv. of E.I.C. March 20.

**WILLIAMSON**, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf. to offic. as maj. of brig. v. Jones.

**WILLUGHBY**, 1st Lieut. G. D. art. to perform duties of adj. to art. div. at Promie.

**WOOD**, Lieut. H. dep. commr. of 2nd class in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, to ass. ch. of the Dumoh dist.

**WREN**, Cornet F. S. M. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.  
BARLOW, M. June 17.  
INFANTRY.  
GORDON, H. W. June.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**ANDERSON**, Ens. A. M. 38th N.I. 18 mo. m. c. old reg.

**ARMSTRONG**, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, m.c. old reg.

**BOILEAU**, Ens. T. B. fr. April 30 to May 21, in ext. and to enable him to rejoin.

**BRODIE**, Lieut. C. G. 25th N.I. 3 yrs. m.c. new reg.

**CHESTER**, Ens. S. D. E. W. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

**CUMBERLAND**, Capt. W. inv. estab. 18 mo. to Europe, m.c.

**DARLING**, Lieut. P. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 15, to Cashmere, old reg.

**DELANE**, Lieut. G. 6th L.C. 6 mo.

**DEPREE**, Lieut. G. C. art. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, m.c. old reg.

**EAGAR**, Lieut. F. J. 25th N.I. 3 yrs to Europe.

**FINNIS**, Lieut. col. fr. March 26, to —, to rem. at Benares until arrival of his corps.

**FRASER**, Lieut. col. engs. 18 mo. to Europe, new reg.

**GRANT**, Lieut. B. D. 35th L.I. 6 mo. fr. May 20, to Simla, on m.c. old reg.

**GRANT**, 1st Lieut. J. H. art. fr. 24th May to Oct. 10, to Simla, on m.c. old reg.

**HAIG**, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, m.c. old reg.

**HAND**, Ens. T. M. 51st N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Cashmere, old reg.

**HASELL**, Capt. C. 48th N.I. leave cancelled.

**HICKEY**, Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. fus. to Jan. 1855, Mauritius, m.c. old reg.

**INNES**, Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. June 1 to Nov. 30, to Meerut and Simla, on m.c. old reg.

**JACKSON**, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. 3 yrs. to Eur. on furl. old reg.

**JENKINS**, Lieut. H. G. 10th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and Meerut, old reg.

**KENNEDY**, Lieut. col. J. D. 5th N.I. fr. May 8 to July 8, to Simal, old rules.

**MACKENZIE**, Brev. maj. A. h.a. 6 mo. fr. May 20, to Simla, on m.c. old reg.

**MANDERSON**, Cornet W. J. 2nd L.C. fr. May 28 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old reg.

**MARSDEN**, Brev. maj. F. C. 29th N.I. 6 mo. furl. to Europe, new reg.

**MAXWELL**, Lieut. J. H. engs. May 20 to Nov. 19, new reg. to Cashmere.

**MCCAUSLAND**, Lieut. col. J. K. 50th N.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c.

**PERKINS**, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. 6 mo. fr. May 16, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

**PIERSON**, Ens. W. S. 54th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Nowgong, old reg.

**POULET**, Ens. J. 17th N.I. March 1 to Nov. 20, to Simla and Ninee Tal, on m.c. old reg.

**SIMPSON**, Capt. T. 15 days.

**WEBSTER**, Lieut. R. F. 3rd Eur. regt. 2 mo. fr. May 20, to pres. and 3 yrs. to Eur. old reg.

**WEIFORD**, 1st Lieut. C. R. 1st fus. May 6 to Oct. 15, to rem. at pres. old reg.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**BEALE**, Surg. A. to rank fr. Dec. v. Inglis, ret.

**BOWHILL**, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. May 16, v. Gerrard, dec.

**BROUGHAM**, Surg. J. P. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 20, v. Cumberland, ret.

**CHEYNE**, Surg. G. M. 42nd L.I. to med. ch. of a detach. of 67th N.I. at Benares.

**ELDERTON**, Surg. C. A. fr. 4th to 15th N.I. at Peshawur; to rank fr. Dec. 31, v. Grierson, ret.

**FOGARTY**, Surg. G. T. C. to rank fr. Dec. 1, for the augmentation.

**GRANT**, Surg. G. to rank fr. March 31, v. Chapman, ret.

**HEMING**, Sub-asst. surg. R. G. W. att. to civ. stat. of Etah, prom. fr. 2nd to 1st cl. of sub-asst. surgs. May 31.

**MACPHERSON**, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 12th N.I. in Dec. appt. cano. June 9.

**PHILIPS**, Vet. surg. J. posted to 3rd L.C. v. Parry, June 9.

**NAISMITH**, Surg. J. M.D. to rank fr. March 1, v. Wood, ret.

**SHURLOCK**, Surg. W. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, for 3rd Eur. reg.

**TIERNEY**, Asst. surg. J. F. to join and do duty with H.M.'s 10th foot.

**WELLS**, Surg. W. W. to rank March 26, v. Davidson, ret.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DELPRATT, S. June 17. SUTHERLAND, P. W. June 17.  
MORGAN, R. B. June 12. YOUNG, A. June 5.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ROLLAND, Dr. P. 6 mo. fr. May 1, on m.c.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### STAFF.

Dep. inspect. gen. Whyte, assu. ch. of off. on June 8; Capt. G. Horne, 12th Lancers, to be a.d.-c. to Brig. gen. Macleod, com. ceded districts.

##### CAVALRY.

12th Lt. Drags. (Cornet E. Brown to be lieut.; Cornet A. Fletcher to be lieut.—14th Lt. Drags. Capt. A. Scudamore to be maj. Lieut. Need to be capt. and Cornet Gowan to be lieut. fr. June 1, in succ. to Goddard, dec.; Lieut. H. E. Reader to be capt. v. Chambers, ret.; Lieut. Clements passed colloq. exam.

##### INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. A. R. Bayly, passed exam. for surveyor.—10th. Lieut. T. C. Robertson, to May 31, in ext.—22nd. Capt. W. H. Poulet, May 29 to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. G. P. E. Morreson, to be an assist. in civ. eng. dep. in the Punjab.—29th. Lieut. V. Tonnochy, to be dep. superint. of the West Jumna Canal fr. March 21.—43rd. Lieut. L. Graham, Sept. 23 to March 25, in ext. to rem. in Eng.—52nd. Capt. the Hon. E. G. Curzon, 1 mo. fr. May 22, to Simla.—60th. Lieut. J. P. Battersby, pl. at disp. of for. dep. for empl. on roads to New Sanatorium in the Chumba hills.—74th. Capt. W. W. J. Bruce, to Nov. 19, in ext. to rem. in England; Lieut. H. Y. Stonehouse, perm. to retire.—78th. Surg. Webster, to resume med. ch.; Ens. Finlay, 2 yrs. to Eng.—96th. Ens. J. B. Kirk, 5 mo. fr. May 21, to Darjeeling.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, wife of Lieut. T. T. 7th L.C. d. at Julundhur, June 19.  
CANTER, wife of Capt. 2nd in com. 5th regt. Scindiah's contingent, d. at Gwalior, June 12.

CHAMBERS, wife of Capt. W. F. 75th F. d. at Peshawur, June 16.  
 COURT, wife of M. H. d. at Cawnpore, June 16.  
 CRAGG, wife of W. d. still born, at Calcutta, June 13.  
 DANE, wife of R. surg. of 29th foot, s. at Moulmein, May 21.  
 DEERHOLTS, wife of R. of the Bengal off. s. at Calcutta, June 21.  
 FERRIS, Mrs. W. d. at Gokoolgunge, June 10.  
 FORBES, wife of Conductor J. s. at Dum Dum, June 25.  
 GILMORE, wife of M. S. c.s. d. at Poorsee, June 7.  
 GRANT, wife of Hon. J. P. c.s. still-born child, June 16.  
 INGRAM, wife of M. L. s. at Calcutta, June 14.  
 KRUKLEBERG, wife of Rev. C. s. at Chapra, May 25.  
 LACROIX, wife of E. H. d. at Calcutta, June 27.  
 LASCHELLES, wife of Rev. H. H. chaplain, twin s. at Saugor, June 1.  
 LAWRENCE, wife of J. c.s. s. at Murree, May 27.  
 LUDLAM, wife of A. L. s. at Nynee Tal, June 2.  
 MARTINDALE, wife of G. R. d. at Calcutta, June 18.  
 MEREWETHER, wife of W. L. Sindie horse, d. at Shikarpore, June 12.  
 MORAN, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, June 14.  
 NICHOLSON, wife of Lieut. A. L. 64th N.I. d. at Lahore, June 3.  
 RICKETTS, wife of H. A. s. at Doaba factory, June 3.  
 ROBERTS, wife of F. M. s. at Dum Dum, June 15.  
 SWIFT, wife of B. 87th foot, d. at Penang, May 15.  
 WILLIS, Mrs. A. J. d. at Calcutta, June 14.  
 YOUNGERMAN, wife of Capt. brig *Dido*, d. at Calcutta, June 6.

## MARRIAGES.

BOISRAGON, Lieut. T. W. R. 69th N.I. to Margaret, d. of Maj. J. G. Gerrard, 1st Bengal fus. at Mussorie, June 3.  
 BROWN, J. overseer canal dept. to relict of the late band master, J. Dunn, 31st N.I. at Julundhur, May 11.  
 GILMORE, Capt. H. C. inv. estab. to the widow of P. A. Johnson, late of Manchester, at Caumnpore, June 12.  
 GORDALL, H. B. to Mary, d. of J. Ede, unconv. asst. to civ. aud. N.W. Provs. at Agra, May 19.  
 LEWIS, Capt. H. master attendant of Rangoon, to Catherine, eld. d. of the late J. Norton, of Littleonn Hall, Staffordshire, at Calcutta, June 13.  
 ROACH, J. H. to Mary, d. of J. Cordozo, of H.M.'s pension estab. at Gowhatty.  
 SLOAN, W. to Laura, d. of A. Vanderputt, at Ichapoor, May 22.  
 STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. to Laura, youngest d. of Brig. E. Gwatkin, at Mussorie, June 13.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. L. H. 6th N.I. to Emma, youngest d. of the late T. Jones, of Clower, at Ohmnpore, June 6.

## DEATHS.

BELETY, T. S. asst. foreign dept. Govt. of India, aged 34, at Calcutta, June 26.  
 CAVANAGH, H. banker, at Cawnpore, June 2.  
 COCKBURN, R. s. of M. D. late c.s. of dysentery, at Luz, June 3.  
 CRAGG, wife of W. at Calcutta, June 14.  
 DAVISON, W. of Kussowlie, at Simla, June 12.  
 DADD, W. aged 57, at Allahabad, June 2.  
 FORBES, inf. s. of Mrs. at Dum Dum, June 18.  
 FRANCIS, Emma, inf. d. of Capt. engr. at Jakatala, May 27.  
 GRIFFITHS, Mrs. T. at Agra, June 9.  
 GUEST, J. A. at Meerut, May 30.  
 HARWARD, s. of T. H. C. at Cawnpore, June 11.  
 HOWARD, Lieut. J. J. E. 24th N.I. aged 26, at Wuzerabad, June 12.  
 LOGAN, G. 1st asst. G. T. survey of India, at Mussorie, June 10.  
 MERCADO, A. at Chandernagore, June 16.  
 MOORE, J. band master 49th N.I. at Phillour.  
 NEWMAN, Eliz. inf. d. of James, accountant, at Kuddapah, May 21.  
 NOTT, inf. s. of Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. at Lahore, May 31.  
 OGLE, inf. d. of M. at the convent, Hirdhanna, June 12.  
 ONSLOW, inf. d. of Maj. W. C. at sea, on board the *Bengal*, May 8.  
 REID, inf. s. of Capt. C. Sermoor batt. at Binsur, Almorah, June 9.  
 SAUNDER, inf. child of J. at Calcutta, June 25.  
 SMITH, F. W. Electric Telegraph Office, Kedgeroe station, at Calcutta, June 15.  
 WILSEY, inf. d. of Serj. E. art. at Meerut, June 10.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 16.—Hydrabad, Castle, Adelaide; Cambrone, Youbert, Bourbon.  
 —17. Steamer Hindostan, Tronson, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Paou Shun, Bart, Hong-Kong and Singapore; Meridian, Thibant, Bourbon; Mary Anne, Kinsey, put back from Thornhills Channel.—18. Old England, Pearce, put back Jenky in the ship's upper work; Martaban, Brown, Melbourne and Batavia; Westward Ho, Hussy, California.—19. Superior, Caubery, Melbourne, Batavia and Singapore; Meridian, Theband, Bourbon.—22. Maha Rance, Carr, Liverpool; Parthenon, Baker, Boston and San Francisco.—23. Ereneste, Allenes, Pondomorka.—24. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Chittagong; Thos. Mitchell, Paul, London; William Carey, Emmet, Liverpool; Aga Backur, Barnett, Rangoon; Paragon, Murch, Maulmein; Lismoine, King, Madras; Rose, Punjab, Bourbon.—

25. Steamer Propontis, Maynard, Southampton, St. Vincent, Ascension St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Point de Galle, and Madras Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, China, Singapore, and Penang; Samuel Appleton, Young, San Francisco.—26. Oceana, Lewis, Sydney.—27. Alexander, John Kerr, Dickson, Madras; Thos. Royden, White, Port Phillip.—28. Asiatic, McLeod, Port Phillip; Sir Robt. Seppings, Clark, Mauritius; Almahamada, Salmon, Mauritius; Albany, Gorham, Port Phillip; Coeur de Lion, Clendon, Mauritius.—29. Steamer *Secotris*, Neblett, Maulmein; Thalesias, Turbet, Port Phillip; *Dashing Wave*, Fisk, San Francisco; T. D. Monson, — Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Paou Shun (June 7), from HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Francis.  
 Per steamer Fire Queen (June 24), from CHITTAGOON.—Capt. Llewellyn and child, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, Mrs. Reid, Miss Steadman, Messrs. Mohr and Law, Capt. Brightman, and Mr. Johannes.  
 Per Aga Backer (June 24), from RANGOON.—Mrs. Jones, Mr. Macnamara, and Serjt. Conolly.  
 Per Lismoine (June 24), from MADRAS.—Messrs. Warrington and Delacroix, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopwood.  
 Per Thomas Mitchell.—Dr. Stewart, Capt. Gowan, Cadet Curtin, and Volunteer Young.  
 Per Paragon.—Mrs. Murch and family.  
 Per steamer Propontis (June 25), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. White, Messrs. Brandl and Walker, cadets; and Mon. Curbinson. From CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. Pearson, c.s. From MAURITIUS.—Dr. Maxton and native servant.  
 Per Samuel Appleton (June 25).—Mrs. and Master Young.  
 Per steamer Hindostan (June 17), from MADRAS.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Delprat, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Rowlow, Mr. Heunlop, and Messrs. Pefenger and Rougrein. From SUER.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. From GALLE.—Mr. Sampson. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Havelock. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Fay and infant, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Lafond.  
 Per Alexander John Kerr (June 27), from MADRAS.—Mr. Owen.  
 Per Thomas Boyden (June 27), from Port Phillip.—Miss Whyte.  
 Per Almahamady.—Mrs. Salmon and 3 children.  
 Per steamer *Secotris* (June 29), from MAULMEIN.—Lieuts. Money and Johnson, of the 4th Sikh I.; Capt. Fugha, of the 4th N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Presgrave and children, Messrs. Mathewson, Farquhar, Collie, D'Souza, and Athens; Mrs. Robins and 3 children, Mrs. Brown and 3 children, and Mr. Macnamara.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 11.—Lahore, Teeseyman, Liverpool; Mary Anne, Kinsey, Mauritius.—12. Riensi, Lemas, Boston; Kotka, Bergstrom, London.—14. Frank Johnson, Lothorp, Boston; Winterthur, Kersting, London.—15. Steamer Fire Queen, —; steamer Ganges, Black, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.—16. Argo, S. V. Hyde, Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape and London.—18. Ocean Eagle, Somes, Boston.—21. Oreswall, Barnett, London; steamer Formosa, Penang, Singapore, and China; Jomasserra, —, Rangoon.—23. Malad, Feche, Maulmein; Arrow, Rodgers, Singapore and China; Pere Charnegnan, Vullon, Bourbon and Mauritius.—25. Rolling Wave, Davys, Liverpool; Kramse, Smith, Singapore and China.—26. Erin, Box, Penang and Singapore; Pantaloon, Bonnyman, Singapore and China; Gallant, Black, Penang and Singapore; Salazes, Inard, Bourbon.—27. Nuseur Musjeet, Fairweather, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Argo (June 16), for MADRAS.—Maj. Nott, Dr. Montgomery, Lieut. Sinclair, Lieut. C. G. Dupree, and Mrs. Sladen. For THE CAPE.—J. H. Crawford, Esq. c.s.; and Lieut. Urquhart. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. Martin, Lieut. Hickey, and Mr. Waters. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Showers and 3 children; Mr. Arthur King, Mr. Fulton's 3 children, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Miss Welsh, Geo. Hill, Esq.; Mrs. Hill and child, D. Brown, Esq.; Christopher Richardson, Esq.; B. C. Carr, Esq. H.M.'s Gold Coast Corps; M. Anderson, Esq. 38th B.N.I.; Lieut. C. G. Brodie, Capt. La Touche, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. Merland, Rev. J. M. Bellew's 4 children, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. C. G. Toovey, Lieut. J. F. Eager, Mrs. Col. Faber and child, Lieut. col. Babington, Mr. Babington, 2 children, 2 infants, and servant, the Rev. J. Harding, Mrs. Harding and child, Maj. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Hildy, 3 children, Lieut. James Orr, Lieut. H. W. Ayton, H.M.'s 84th regt. Mrs. Carr and 2 children, infant, and servant, Maj. Shaw, Donald McKenzie, Esq. and Alex. Roylance, servant, Lieut. col. Anstruther and native servant, Mrs. Anstruther, Lieut. C. H. Riley, and Anthony Valle. For GALLE.—Mr. C. H. Roddy and—Simon. For CAPE.—Private Taylor.  
 Per steamer Bengal (June 26), to CALCUTTA.—J. Lamond, Esq. Capt. G. W. Peyton, R. L. Bruntton, Esq. lady, and native servant, Mrs. Showers, 5 children, and 2 native servants, and J. F. Durant, Esq.  
 Per Amelia (June 24), to PENANG.—Lieut. W. Clark.  
 Per Hippogriffe (June 25), to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. A. Coshun, G. Johnstone, F. Johnstone, S. Brown, and C. Anderson.  
 Per steamer Tenasserim (June 21), for RANGOON.—Rev. — Gawen, Capt. Lewis, Edward Jones, Esq.; Messrs. D. S. Smith, Solomon, sub-asst. surg.; C. M. Doyle, F. Mendes, and Trevisan. For MAULMEIN.—Mrs. Dawson and child, Mr. G. F. Gemmer, conservator of forests; Mr. C. T. Watkin, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick and 3 children.  
 Per steamer Bombay (June 29), for MADRAS.—Mrs. W. McAdam Stewart, Capt. Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson, and child; Mr. S. W. Clark, Mr. T. Roods, and Geo. Ward. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. G. Delane, Lieut. Webster, Mr. J. W. Roberts, Lieut. col. Fraser, c.s.; Mr. Emley, Mr. Burrows, John White, Henry Wilson, and Lieut. Jackson. TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Castley. TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. Valette. TO SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Williamson and a child, Capt. D. Lane, Lieut. Webster, Lieut. col. Fraser, c.s.; Lieut. Jackson, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. Emley, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Do Russell, John White, Henry Wilson, Messrs. George Griffin, Morris Haynes, James Treanor, and J. Wilson, Lieut. T. O. Barrow, Maj. G. W. Y. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and infant. TO MARSEILLES.—Lieut. T. W. Gibson. TO ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. C. F. Liarlet, W. Ewing, Esq. Mr. Jenkins, Lieut. S. Taylor, H. Montgomery, Esq. m.d.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 29, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	4 0 to	4 8
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	1 12 ..	2 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	1 0 ..	1 4

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2475
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per ss. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	225 12 .. 226 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	223 12 .. 224 4	
Sovereigns .....	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 6 .. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l.; to Liverpool, 6l. to 7l. 10s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, June 29).—But a moderate amount of business has been done as far as the Import market is concerned. For *British Piece Goods* the demand is very slack, dealers keeping themselves back, and offering much lower prices than holders are inclined to accept. An improvement, however, is looked for shortly, unless the present stocks increase by heavy arrivals. *Grey and White Shirtings*, though selling in moderate quantity, have given way in prices from 2 to 4 annas, and in some instances a reduction of 6 annas has been submitted to for low descriptions. *Jaconets* are neglected, and dealers would not take them, unless at heavy reductions, which holders do not seem inclined to accede to. *Madapollams* are a shade lower, and in moderate inquiry. *Lappets* have declined considerably, yet there does not appear to be a good demand for these, as also for *Grey and White Mulls*. Very little has been done in *Book Muslins*, and as to *Printed and Coloured Goods*, little demand exists. *Mule Twists*, however, have been improving, and a fair business has been done at full prices both in these and in *Coloured Yarns*, which are looking up. No improvement to notice in Metals, with the exception of *Copper*, which has advanced a little. Holders are firm, and the stock is not large.

## MADRAS.

REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT NAGPORE.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* states, that Mr. Mansel has submitted to the Supreme Government a plan for the reorganization of the military arrangements of Nagpore. The late rajah maintained three regiments of foot, amounting to 2,400 men, four ressalahs of cavalry, and 300 artillerymen. There were besides a nondescript, but paid, rabble of some eleven hundred horse and foot. Mr. Mansel proposes to officer the three regiments of foot, and two ressalahs of horse on the plan of the *mizam's* contingent, and dismiss the remainder. The regiment of cavalry, and two of the regiments of infantry, stationed in the country, may then be withdrawn. Two regular infantry regiments will remain, and the total force in Nagpore will amount to about 5,000 men.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. BREMNER.—“We regret,” says the *Madras Athenæum*, “to record the death of Lieut.-Col. William Bremner, of the 41st regt. M.N.I., at Kamptee, on the 6th inst. This casualty promotes Maj. Arthur McCally, of the 44th regt. N.I. to lieut.-col., Capt. (Brev.-Maj.) Francis Dudgeon, to major, Lieut. Edward James Lawder, to captain, and Ensign Arthur Raikes to lieutenant.”

LIEUT. TYRRELL, 18th N.I. has been ordered not to rejoin his regiment, his services being required to survey a line of railway which it is proposed to make from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. The iron road in question is to be laid down on the cheap system advocated by Col. Cotton, and will cost perhaps about Rs. 25,000 a mile. Where the rail encounters a nullah or other depression of

the surface, it will be carried over on screw piles, the utility of which have never been thoroughly appreciated in Madras. We have heard it said, that as a result not at all unlikely under the vigorous administration of Lord Harris, the line, which is sixty-eight miles in length, may be wholly finished by the 1st of January, 1856. This would be an achievement that would go a great way to remove from the presidency the long-enduring and much deserved epithet of “the Benighted.”—*Athenæum*, June 13.

RUMOUR OF A DISTURBANCE.—A rumour got abroad about a fortnight since that some of the civilians to the southward had become apprehensive of a disturbance and consequent loss of revenue, owing to the removal from Trichinopoly to the Neilgherries of the principal portion of the European troops serving in the southern division, and that government had it therefore in contemplation to order back great part of H.M.'s 74th highlanders. We expressed our opinion at the time, that such an absurdity as ordering down the highlanders could never have been thought of by the authorities; and as a proof that it never was, we may mention that the government only a few days back sanctioned the disbursement of a small sum for improving the temporary barracks on the hills for the married people, and this they certainly would not have done, had any doubts existed on the subject. Besides, too, if the collector fancies that additional troops are required at Trichinopoly, a squadron, or wing of cavalry, might without difficulty or inconvenience be spared from Bangalore, and an entire regiment of cavalry will probably soon become available, when the proposed changes come into play at Nagpore. Some ten or twelve years ago, when the idea of hill stations was first entertained, we remember hearing that the civilians were strongly opposed to the withdrawal of Europeans from Trichinopoly, on the ground that their absence might possibly encourage the natives to become troublesome, not that there was the smallest real cause for such an idea; on the contrary, indeed, all military men who have ever been stationed to the southward declare, that the people are as quiet a race as any in southern India, and such is borne out by the fact that not a soldier has been required for service, south of the Pallaur river, for the last forty years! We can only therefore attribute the anxiety of the civilians to retain European troops at a station which has ever been notoriously fatal to that section of the service, to the remains of that nervous feeling of suspicion and distrust, with which Madras officials were wont in by-gone days to be affected, in respect to the fidelity of the native troops, and their fitness to cope with a rabble of their own people; but military men, who know them better, are perfectly free from such ridiculous suspicions.—*U. S. Gazette*, June 20.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

AGNEW, G. V. to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore.  
ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Rajahmundry, del. over ch. of court to P. Irvine.  
COPESTON, F. to be civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry.  
ELLIS, G. H. S. to be subord. judge of Mangalore.  
HATHAWAY, A. sub-judge of zillah of Cuddepah, resumed charge of court.  
HUDDLESTON, W. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, to be a marriage registrar of that district, v. Fullerton.  
ROBINSON, Jas. to be add. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara.  
SANDEMAN, Alex. S. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar.  
SIM, W. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of the N. div. of Arcot.  
WOODGATE, C. H. acting civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinevelly, res. ch. of court.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. 1 mo. to pres. and 3 yrs. to Europe.  
PRENDERGAST, T. 2 yrs to sea and Simla, on m.c.  
ROBERTS, C. A. 1 mo. to Bangalore and Oosoor.  
SMITH, H. G. 1 mo. to sea-coast and Madras.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

RICHARDS, J. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BAUMONT, Ens. W. R. to do duty with 51st N.I. to join.  
BODDAM, Capt. W. T. 2nd N.I. to be maj. from April 4, v. Garston, ret.  
BRYMNER, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
BURN, Lieut. R. C. 5th N.I. placed at disp. of commissr. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.  
CAMPELL, Cornet A. H. E. posted to 7th L.C. as 1st cornet; to rank from March 20; to continue to do duty with 2nd L.C.  
CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. 1st N.V. batt. ret. to duty.  
CHERRY, Cornet E. M. posted to 6th L.C. as 2nd cornet; to rank from April 6; to continue to do duty with 1st L.C.

CHERRY, Cornet C. N. posted to 4th L.C. as 2nd cornet; to rank from May 6; to continue to do duty with 1st L.C.  
 CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 CLERK, Lieut. C. 2nd N.I. to take rank from April 4, v. Garston, ret.  
 COSSEBART, Lieut. J. P. 34th L.I. to be adj.  
 DAVIDSON, Ens. A. A. posted to 6th N.I. as 4th ens. to rank from April 1.  
 DE HAVILLAND, Ens. J. 48th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, Moonshee allow.  
 DREVER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to be gr. mr. and interp.  
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. H. A. 15th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani.  
 EASTON, Ens. A. C. posted to 44th N.I. as 3rd ens. to join to rank fr. March 26.  
 EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. to do duty with sap. and min. June 28.  
 EWART, Lieut. J. P. 16th N.I. res. app. as gr. mr. and interp.  
 FALCONER, Lieut. G. P. De, to rank in engr. fr. June 12, 1852.  
 FERRERS, Lieut. E. J. 4th L.C. passed ex. in Hindustani to rec. Moonshee allow.  
 FINLAY, Lieut. H. M. prom. to rank in art. fr. Dec. 9, 1853.  
 GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. to act as supt. of gunpowder manufactory dur. abs. of Anstruther.  
 GRACE, Ens. C. U. posted to 30th N.I. to rank as 3rd ens. fr. March 14.  
 GRANT, Ens. S. F. M. T. 47th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, Moonshee allow. disbursed to him.  
 GUMM, Ens. C. A. posted to 31st L.I. to rank fr. April 1 as 4th ens.  
 GUNNING, Lieut. C. G. 37th Grens. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HARRINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. exec. offi. in ch. of roads in Bellary dist. to be 2nd asst. civ. engr.  
 HASTINGS, Lieut. W. J. M. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HEWETSON, Lieut. col. C. fr. 46th to 41st N.I.  
 HILL, Ens. W. 18th N.I. doing duty 44th N.I. to proc. to pres. and report himself to dep. adjt. gen. with view to being provided with a passage to join his corps.  
 IRVING, Ens. A. B. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 LLOYD, Capt. H. 20th N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. at Rangoon, fr. Jan. 1.  
 LUGARD, Ens. H. J. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MCCALLY, Lieut. col. A. posted to 46th N.I.  
 MCGOWN, Maj. T. 6th N.I. perm. to res. app. as acting judge advocate gen. of the army.  
 METCALFE, Lieut. E. 48th N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp.  
 MITCHELL, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
 MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. ret. list, perm. to res. and draw his pay in India.  
 MONCKTON, Lieut. J. E. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. May 23, v. Mackenzie.  
 MOTTILL, 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 NEPEAN, Lieut. H. M. 37th grens. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allow.  
 O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. posted to 33rd N.I. as 4th ens. to rank fr. March 24.  
 OSBORNE, Ens. J. W. W. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allow.  
 PARSONS, Lieut. C. M. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allow.  
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. G. R. 5th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. June 18.  
 PLOWDEN, Ens. C. H. 19th N.I. doing duty 49th N.I. to repair to pres. and report himself to dept. adjt. gen. of the army, with a view to being provided with a passage to join his corps.  
 PRITCHARD, Brev. maj. H. dept. judge adv. gen. to act as judge adv. gen. dur. abs. of Chalon.  
 RAWLINS, Ens. W. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 RAWLINS, Lieut. H. W. 30th regt. N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 RICHARDSON, 2nd Lieut. J. A. 1st fus. doing duty with 31st L.I. to proc. to pres. and report himself to dep. adj. gen. with view to being provided with a passage to join his corps.  
 ROWLANDSON, Ens. G. to do duty with 2nd batt. art. to join.  
 ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. art. to act as dir. of art. depôt of instron. dur. abs. of Simpson.  
 RUSSELL, Capt. G. W. 2nd N.I. to take rank from Apr. 4, v. Garstin, ret.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. C. engs. placed at disp. of commr. of Pegu, for purpose of surveying line of road between Rangoon and Promé.  
 SHAW, Lieut. D. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 SILVER, Capt. A. C. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 STANDEN, Ens. D. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani—moon-shee allowance disbursed to him.  
 STANSFIELD, Lieut. T. W. 51st N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani; qual. as interp.  
 STEVENSON, Lieut. J. F. J. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.  
 STOKES, Ens. G. B. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 STUART, Ens. R. C. A. rec. arr. to do du. with 42nd N.I. to join via Calcutta.  
 TEMPLE, Ens. S. 3rd Eur. regt. passed ex. in Hindustani, moonshee allowance.  
 TWYFORD, Ens. E. R. H. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

UTTERSON, Lieut. W. E. 17th N.I. ret. to du.  
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 18.  
 WHITEHEAD, Ens. G. W. H. posted to 34th L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 20.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. F. 9th N.I. to be adj.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

GRACE, C. H. June 17.

STUART, R. C. A. June 25th.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BREMNER, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 12, to Calcutta.  
 GIBSON, Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 GRIFFIN, Capt. J. G. B. 3rd Eur. reg. 2 mo. in ext.  
 HEARN, Lieut. C. T. 26th N.I. fr. June 16 to Oct. 25, to Waltair, on m.c.  
 LLOYD, Brev. maj. W. K. art. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Bombay, prep. to retiring.  
 MACINTYRE, Lieut. J. McK. art. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 RILEY, Lieut. C. H. 50th N.I. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 SHAND, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. 6 weeks to Madras.  
 SIMPSON, Brev. maj. G. W. Y. art. to Eur. m.c.  
 SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. 2 mo. fr. June 15 to Aug.  
 STUART, Lieut. R. A. W. C. 17th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 THOMPSON, Ens. R. 48th N.I. in ext. prep. to Eur.  
 TOD, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. 2 mo. fr. June 20, to Madras.  
 TRIST, Capt. J. H. G. 2nd N.I. batt. 6 mo. fr. May 23 to Bangalore and Neilgherries.  
 WILSON, Lieut. J. A. W. F. 2nd N.V. est. 3 mo. fr. June 20 to Madras.  
 WOOD, Capt. P. R. J. 4th N.I. to Sept. 4.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMSON, Asst. surg. not arr. to rank fr. April 1.  
 CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. ret'd. to du.  
 CORNISH, Asst. surg. W. R. not arr. to rank fr. April 6.  
 DAY, Asst. surg. F. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. to join and do du. with detach. of recruits, recently arr. at pres. with a view to aff. it med. aid on the march to Bellary.  
 M'DONALD, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Feb. 14.  
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. (abroad), to rank fr. April 1854.  
 WYNDOWE, Asst. surg. (not arr.) to rank fr. March 24.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. 1 yr. to Eur. ceasing to draw pay.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BURNEY, the wife of George, s. at Madras, June 18.  
 BURTON, the wife of H. s. at Royapooram, June 17.  
 CONLIN, wife of Corporal J. 84th fus. s. at Negapatam, May 29.  
 DICKENS, the wife of W. 3rd Eur. reg. s. at Bellary, June 19.  
 FORBES, the wife of Capt. G. 5th L.C. d. at Poona, June 16.  
 GAY, the wife of J. C. d. at Salem, June 19.  
 MACDONALD, the lady of H. 4th N.I. d. at Mercara, June 20.  
 McCALDER, the wife of John, s. at Madras, June 21.  
 PHILLIPS, the wife of D. s. at Madras, June 16.  
 PRIOR, wife of Lieut. G. P. art. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, May 31.  
 SELBY, Mrs. George, d. at Ootacamund, June 6.  
 STANSFIELD, wife of Lieut. T. W. 51st N.I. s. at Vellore, May 29.  
 WHEELER, the wife of Serj. maj. D. 2nd N.V. batt. s. at Arcot, June 26.  
 YELSMORE, the wife of John M. s. at Madras, July 2.

##### MARRIAGES.

CLERK, Charles T. to Laura A. d. of Asst. Apothecary J. H. Bartley, at St. Mary's Church, June 21.  
 GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. to Emma M. d. of the late Charles Godwin, at Poona, June 15.  
 NEWBIGGING, Robert J. to Olivia, d. of the late Richard F. Smith, at St. George's Cathedral, June 21.  
 RYVES, Henry E. 19th N.I. to Harriet, d. of Lieut. col. J. Clough, 51st N.I. at Bangalore, June 17.

##### DEATHS.

BALLARD, Joseph A. s. of J. at Coonoor, aged 2, June 15.  
 BOYSON, Matilda M. wife of John M. at the Shervaroy hills, June 21.  
 BRAY, the wife of D. N. at Royapooram, June 27.  
 CANNON, Jane, d. of Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. at Kotagerry, Neilgherry hills, aged 23 mo. June 9.  
 CLARKE, Ens. W. H. 26th N.I. at Kenedy, June 12.  
 DALZIEL, R. chief engineer of H. Co.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, at Madras, aged 27, June 19.  
 DICKERSON, A. near Nellore, June 10.  
 EVANS, Elizabeth, widow of the late Conductor William, at Palamcottah, June 12.

GRAY, Louisa, S. H. wife of Asst. apoth. D. H. at Mercara, June 18.  
 JOPE, William C. inf. s. of Asst. surg. K. on the Shervoy hills, aged 6 mo. June 16.  
 LIDDELL, William, coroner of Madras, at Kilpauk, aged 52, June 22.  
 OLIVER, Charles s. of G. at Madras, aged 28, June 10.  
 PAFELL, Edmund G. at Vepery, aged 37, June 18.  
 TAYLOR, Jane J. wife of George, at Egmore, aged 51, June 18.  
 WALLER, Florence M. G. d. of Staff-surg. at Belgaum, June 9.  
 WATKINS, Edwin C. infant s. of James, at Ongole, aged 8½ mo. May 28.  
 WATSON, Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles F. Madras commissariat, at Vizagapatam, aged 55, June 18.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 21. Dominion, Green, Mauritius.—23. Ravenscraig, White, Melbourne; screw-steamer Argo, Hyde, Calcutta.—24. Emerald Isle, Pellott, Mauritius; Sir Thomas Gresham, Narracott, Adelaide; steamer Bengal, Bowen, Suez, Aden, and Galle; Ideale, Hansten, Hartlepool.—27. Royal Thistle, Wright, Melbourne.—28. Australia, Avery, Port Phillip; Charles Dumergue, White, Vizagapatam.—29. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Dale, Mauritius.—30. Melanie, Bird, Coringa.—JULY 1. Utile, Warneck, Pondicherry; Rob Roy, Francis, China and Singapore.—2. Rosina, Broadfoot, Melbourne and Batavia; Roxburgh Castle, Hight, London; Perseverance, Hart, Calcutta Sand Heads; Temandes, Absolon, Table Bay.—3. Raduga, Lamson, Melbourne.—5. Steamer Bombay, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Argo (June 22), from CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Sladen and infant, Maj. Nott, Dr. Montgomery, Lieut. Sinclair, and Lieut. G. C. Dupree. For the MAURITIUS.—Mr. Martin, Mr. Waters, and Lieut. Hickey. For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Lieut. Urquhart, and J. H. Crawford, Esq. For ENGLAND.—Mrs. Showers and 2 infants, 2 Master Showers, Miss Shewers, Mr. A. King, 2 Misses Fulton, Mr. Alexander and infant, Master Alexander, Miss Welsh, G. Hill, Esq. Mr. and Miss Hill, C. Richardson, Esq. Mr. McKennie, Mr. C. G. Toovey, D. Brown, Esq.; Ens. R. C. Carr, Lieut. Brodie, 26th B.N.I. Capt. La Touche, Lieut. Morland, Lieut. Edgar, 25th B.N.I.; 2 Masters Bellow, 2 Misses Bellow, and Mr. K. Anderson.

Per Emerald Isle (June 24), from MAURITIUS.—Miss Pelloice.  
 Per steamer Bengal (June 25), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Paton, Miss Brewster, Miss Durant, and Mr. Stewart. From SUZ.—Col. Cameron. From ADEN.—Lieut. Biden. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Oman and infant, Sir A. Lake, Bart. Mr. Howard, Mr. Jones, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Clastoon, Mrs. Ousley, and Mr. Etison. From MASSILLIES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hamilton. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Sheikellon. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Balkessen.

Per Rosina (July 2), from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Broadfoot and child.  
 Per Roxburgh Castle (July 2), from LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lock and infant, Miss Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Martyr and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Gunner, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Glover, Mr. Giles, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Cart, and Mrs. Percy.

Per Perseverance.—Mr. A. M. Estene, Mr. Francis, Mr. L. Bacon.  
 Per Raduga (July 3), from MELBOURNE.—Mr. Johnson.  
 Per steamer Bombay (July 8), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. M'Adam Stewart, Capt. Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson and child, Mr. S. W. Clerk, Mr. T. Hoods, and George Ward.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 19. Steamer Proponitis, Maynard, Calcutta.—22. Ship Dinapore, Wilson, London.—23. Dominion, Green, Calcutta; Argo, Hyde, Galle, Mauritius, Cape, and Southampton.—24. Amelia, Millard, Penang and Singapore; Ravenscraig, White, Calcutta.—25. Hippogriffe, Howes, Calcutta.—26. Bengal, Bowen, Calcutta.—29. Sir Thomas Gresham, Narracott, Calcutta.—JULY 1. Thomas Lowry, Dobson, Mauritius.—8. Bombay, —, Suez.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 4, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—On Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sicca and Co.'s..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 3 to 3½ dis.  
 .. 1835-36 2½ to 3 dis.  
 .. 1843 2½ to 3 dis.  
 4 per cent. transferable } No transactions.  
 book debt .. }  
 Tanjore Bonds .. 2½ to 3 dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. No transactions.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disc.

Sell, par.

Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. disc.

Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

## HADOW versus HADOW.

The libel for divorce instituted in the Supreme Court by J. R. Hadow, Esq., against his wife, was decided on Tuesday last by sentence being pronounced against the impugnant. It is needless to publish the details of the case, as sufficient light is thrown upon it by the judgment as pronounced by the chief justice, who said that the Court had given to the case the greatest possible attention, and that it had caused them some degree of anxiety; for notwithstanding that the impugnant did not appear to oppose the application, still, before performing so solemn an act as that of pronouncing a sentence of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, it was indispensably necessary that the judges should be satisfied on the evidence that there could be no reasonable doubt that the act of adultery alleged in the libel had been committed. Their lordships particularly begged it to be understood that they would have been very far from satisfied with the evidence given by the witnesses principally examined,—the servants who had accompanied Mrs. Hadow to Poona and Mahabuleshwur,—had it not been confirmed, strongly confirmed, by the subsequent conduct of the impugnant.

Their lordships thought that it would be extremely dangerous to pronounce sentence of divorce upon such evidence as had come before the Court, unless circumstances subsequently occurred confirming them, and which, as would be presently shown, had occurred in the present instance. A great body of evidence in support of the promovent's case had been brought before the Court, and which God forbid that their lordships should doubt, simply because it was chiefly given by persons of very little weight, and moving in an humble sphere of life. Still a great part of it, as referring to the occurrences at Poona, only proved a degree of undue familiarity, which, however, no woman who had any regard for her husband's honour or her own reputation, would indulge in. But it would be difficult to say that every woman who permitted such familiarities would violate her marriage vow and commit adultery. There has been a strong body of evidence before the Court of a great variety of circumstances, no one of which would by itself bring conviction to the mind, of any criminal conduct; but when all were combined, and the subsequent conduct of the parties was taken into consideration, they clearly lead to the conclusion that adulterous intercourse had taken place. No great weight was to be attached to the fact of Captain Henry's frequent visits to Mrs. Hadow at Poona. No doubt it was wrong for a married woman, in the absence of her husband, to receive such frequent visits from a single gentleman. The conduct of the parties was very imprudent, still it was not right hastily to jump at the conclusion that adultery had been committed, and criminal intercourse taken place.

But when their lordships found that Captain Henry repeated his visits with greater frequency at Mahabuleshwur, and that he and Mrs. Hadow always retired after dinner to the sitting-room, and remained there for several hours without a light; that the ayah had observed almost invariably after those visits, and those visits only, certain indications which clearly denoted that sexual intercourse had taken place; when their lordships remembered the scene in Mrs. Hadow's bed-room the night before Mr. Hadow had arrived at the hills, when Mrs. Hadow was crying, and Capt. Henry caressing and comforting her;—when it was found that the day after the matter had exploded in Bombay, and Mrs. Hadow had been removed by her husband to a friend's house, she left that friend's house without intimating her intention to him, and had proceeded with Captain Henry to Bandora, accompanied it was true by another gentleman;—that during the time she was at Bandora, she

was in the habit of receiving lengthy visits from Capt Henry,—and no one else;—late at night, surely it would be almost taking leave of our common sense to pronounce the conduct characterized by these circumstances as consistent with innocence. When the domestic estrangement between Mr. Hadow and his wife took place, if Captain Henry knew that it had arisen from her alleged familiarity with him, the natural and manly impulse of his heart should have been to hasten to protect and comfort her, and to afford her every assistance to remove the imputations cast upon her character; but common prudence would have dictated that he should have abstained from paying such visits unaccompanied by any other person. But the fact of those visits to Bandora alone, and Capt. Henry's protracted stay on those occasions to a late hour of the night, had the direct effect of confirming all the imputations alleged in the libel. Without treating the impugnant's own admissions as conclusive, their lordships, taking all the facts of the case into consideration, thought that adulterous intercourse was sufficiently proved, and consequently pronounced the sentence of divorce.

Our reason for not publishing a full report of the case was—1st, that sufficient light was thrown upon the case by the judgment given by Sir William Yardley; 2nd. we have no desire whatever to gratify the sort of curiosity which leads people to read with avidity the details of evidence adduced on trials of this kind; and 3rd. because very naturally, and very properly, Mr. Hadow's solicitor requested us not to publish the evidence. In a small community like this of Bombay, and under the existing circumstances of the case, we feel certain that all right-thinking men will agree that we only did what was correct and proper.—*Telegraph and Courier*, June 28.

The LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Bombay, June 25th (per *Semiramis*). The LONDON MAIL of June 24th arrived at Aden (per *Oriental*) July 14th, en route to Madras, &c. H.C.'s sloop *Elphinstone* took the LONDON MAIL of June 24th on to Bombay.

**GOVERNMENT RECORDS.**—The scheme of opening the records of Government to the press at Bombay has not yet worked well. The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* says, that no documents connected with the "punishment of public servants" are accessible, and these are what is especially required. That is, the public prefers scandal to information. We believe the hypothesis is incorrect, but in any case these are precisely the documents which will not be made public. We doubt whether it is expedient that they should be. In England, the heads of departments dismiss without apology, and it is questionable whether the state gains by compelling them to retain subordinates in whom they have lost all confidence. How long would a private office work if its head had no authority to dismiss his clerks.—*Friend of India*.

**MR. CHARLES PRICE.**—A native paper at Bombay announces that Mr. Charles Price, civil auditor, has been placed upon subsistence allowance. He had contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 1,80,000, and went through the Insolvent Court. He has therefore been suspended, pending the decision of the Court of Directors. It is impossible to form an opinion on the justice of his sentence from this statement. The man who goes through the Insolvent Court to escape the consequences of his own extravagance, and the man who is driven there because he is a shareholder in the Union Bank, do not occupy the same position.—*Friend of India*.

**THE POST BETWEEN KURRACHEE AND BHAWULPORE**, a distance of 549 miles, is now carried in about fifty hours. This is at the rate of more than ten miles an hour, and speaks well for the energy of Mr. Cautley, the postmaster of Scinde. A passenger dak has been established from Hyderabad to Kurrachee.

**JUNCTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA.**—A Captain Allen has proposed to join the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by a new route. It seems that between the Sea of Tiberias and the Dead Sea there exists a deep fissure, 650 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Between the Mediterranean and the Sea of Tiberias a canal might be cut, and the waters of the Mediterranean "cascaded into the low country," thus creating another inland sea. There would remain only a strip of land between this lake and the Red Sea. General Sir R. Burgoyne is about to send an engineer to survey the latter. It is singular that this scheme, if carried out, will literally fulfil a prophecy hitherto regarded as impossible.

A COLLEGE OF ENGINEERS is to be opened immediately at Poona.

A POONA correspondent writes that the station is expected to be very gay this season. Every one is delighted, he adds, with the exit of Captain Gilley, the late military secretary, from the adjutant-general downward. He was haughty and overbearing on parade, and had the manners of a prize-fighter.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

**DEATH OF LIEUT. W. CAMERON.**—In almost every issue of our paper for some past, we have had to announce the death of either some officer of the army or member of the civil service. This morning it is our painful duty to note the death of Lieut. Wm. Cameron, of the artillery, who for the last three years held the situation of adjutant and quarter-master of the 2nd battalion of artillery in this garrison. The deceased officer went from Bombay a short time ago to take command of No. 2 light field battery at Sholapore. He arrived at that station on the morning of the 26th instant, was attacked with cholera about ten A.M., and died at nine o'clock in the evening. Lieutenant Cameron was much liked by every one here, and will no doubt be greatly regretted by his regiment.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

**DEATHS IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.**—We regret to announce the death of Surgeon Malcolmson, of the 3rd Bombay light cavalry, which occurred at Nusseerabad, on the evening of the 16th July, of pneumonia. Dr. Malcolmson entered the service in 1828, and was when he died in expectation of seeing himself nominated to succeed Dr. Collier as staff surgeon of the Rajpootana field force. By this casualty Assistant Surgeon T. W. Ward will be promoted. The following is a list of the number of deaths amongst the surgeons of the Bombay army during the last eighteen months:—

1. Surgeon Elliot, died at Mandivi.
2. Surgeon Malcolmson, died at Nusseerabad.
3. Surgeon Ryan, died in England.
4. Surgeon Nicholson, died in Scinde.
5. Surgeon Grey, died in Bombay.
6. Surgeon Watkins, died in Bombay.
7. Surgeon Gillanders, died in Guzerat.
8. Surgeon Babington, died in Bombay.

**THE REV. W. CLARKSON.**—The *Bombay Gazette* pays a deserved tribute to the Rev. Wm. Clarkson, a missionary who has recently left that presidency for Europe. Fifteen years ago, he established himself at Surat, which he shortly quitted for the Mahe Caunta. In that district he has since remained, organizing a Christian community. His converts have been settled upon an estate purchased by subscription, and have been specially brought to the notice of the Government by the collector, as the most industrious and orderly of villagers. Among them Mr. Clarkson has laboured, unrelieved, without recreation, and almost without European society, for nearly fifteen years. His labour has been well rewarded, and he now quits India with his health destroyed, but also with the consciousness that his life has not been spent utterly in vain. Mr. Clarkson's knowledge of Guzerathi, the language in which he taught, is said to have been profound.

**SIR HENRY LEEKE**, commandant of the Indian navy, having been placed in the retired list as a rear-admiral, will consequently have to vacate his present appointment.

**LIEUT. DAY**, we hear, has finished the survey of the three villages in Salsette, required for water-works, and has gone to Poona, from whence he will send his report and plans of the survey to the committee appointed for the purpose.

**THE "WILLIAM GIBSON,"** which left Bombay June 28th, returned to port from stress of weather alone, and not in consequence of having been leaky, as was erroneously reported. She sailed again on the following day.

**MAJOR JACOB** had returned to Jacobabad from his visit to the camp of Khilat. He met his Highness at Mustoong, about seventy miles north of Khilat. The major was much pleased with his visit and its results. He reports the country about Mustoong to be one of the finest parts of Beloochistan, and he met with no obstacles from mauraunders in the Bolan pass.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA** has declared a dividend for the half year ending the 30th of June, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HAVELOCK, C.B.

*Head-Quarters, Mahabeshwur, June 5, 1854.*—"After a service of seven years on the staff of this presidency as deputy adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, C. B., has been transferred to the appointment of quarter-master general of the forces in India.

"The lieutenant-general commanding must wish the lieutenant-colonel joy not only on account of this mark of her Majesty's approbation of his conduct, but also in returning to that part of India which has been the scene of his gallant exploits.

"The opportunity afforded by Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock's departure for the Bengal Presidency enables the lieutenant-general commanding to express how highly he appreciates Colonel Havelock's ability as a staff-officer, and to tender his most sincere thanks for the zeal and punctuality with which all the important duties of the department of Queen's troops have been invariably discharged by him.



"In bidding Colonel Havelock farewell, the lieutenant-general commanding begs that he will accept the assurance of his warmest esteem and regard; and his lordship is convinced that the regret he feels in parting with Colonel Havelock will be fully shared in by every officer of the Bombay army who has enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

"By Order of His Excellency. Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick FitzClarence, G. C. H.,  
 ("Signed), J. HENRY, Captain, Actg. Depy. Adjt. Gen. H.M.'s Forces, Bombay."

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT GEORGE THOMPSON, 15th N.I.

"Head Quarters, Poona, June 27, 1854.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Bombay, on Thursday, June 15, 1854, and of which Major C.C. McIntyre, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders is president, Lieut. A. G. Thompson, 15th N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz. :—

**First Charge.**—For conduct highly insubordinate, insulting, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Mandavie, on or about Oct. 17, 1853, made use of the following language to Lieut. (now Capt.) Kane, his superior officer, when in command of the firing party at the funeral of the late Surg. Elliott, namely, "You, sir, are partly the cause of the doctor's death," or words to that effect.

**Second Charge.**—For having at Bombay, on or about March 1854, behaved in a scandalous, infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having wilfully and knowingly given false testimony on oath, before a court-martial, on the trial of Lieut.-Col. Gidley, 22nd N.I., by stating that on the occasion of a nautch given by some of the officers of the 15th regiment, N.I., in the month of April 1853, Doctor Elliott and Ens. Loft and Hammond, who were there, were all "sober," whereas the contrary was the fact.

**Finding.**—Guilty of the first charge. Guilty of the second charge.

**Sentence.**—To be cashiered.

(Signed) C. C. MCINTYRE, Major,  
 H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, and president.

(Signed) R. W. D. LEITH, Bt. Major,  
 Offg. Judge-Advocate.

Approved and confirmed,  
 (Signed) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-Genl.,  
 Commander-in-Chief.

Head-quarters, Poona, June 26, 1854.

The name of Lieut. A. G. Thompson is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Bombay, which is to be reported to the Adjt.-Genl. of the army. By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) J. HALE, Lieutenant Colonel,  
 Actg. Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

## CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. sec. in polit. dept. &c. to conduct div. of separate dept. of govt.  
 BLANE, G. J. mil. acct. resu. ch. of his du. June 14.  
 CAMERON, C. H. asst. and sess. jud. of the Konkani, assu. ch. June 14.  
 DOWN, E. P. prom. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 12.  
 ERSKINE, J. M. to proc. to Colaba, and remain in ch. of sup. collectorate, June 24.  
 ERSKINE, H. N. B. attached to Dharwar collectorate, for prosecuting studies in Carrarese.  
 FORBES, G. S. to perf. du. of 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna, prom. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. June 20.  
 GIBBS, J. prom. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 12.  
 GOLDSMITH, H. E. offic. ch. sec. to accomp. the govt. to Deccan as sec. in ch. of all departments.  
 GONNE, C. att. as an asst. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, to study Mahratta.  
 GORDON, S. St. J. prom. fr. 6th to 5th class fr. June 20.  
 HAVELOCK, W. H. 1st asst. mag. of Belgaum, vested with full power of a mag. in collectorate.  
 HOBART, Hon. G. A. to assu. ch. as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Poona.  
 HARRISON, C. M. jud. and sess. jud. of Sholapoor, resu. ch. of Adawlut.  
 INVERARITY, J. S. prom. fr. 5th to 4th class fr. March 12.  
 KEMBALL, C. G. prom. fr. 6th to 5th class, June 20.  
 LEIGHTON, D. C. R. asst. judge and sess. judge asst. ch. of office, June 19, prom. fr. 5th to 4th class fr. March 12.  
 MORIARTY, J. perm. to change his place of study from Ahmednuggur to Poona.  
 NEAVE, E. D. prom. fr. 6th to 5th class fr. June 20.  
 PINHEY, R. H. to proc. to Tanna and perf. the du. of 2nd asst.  
 SHAW, C. F. H. prom. fr. 6th to 5th class fr. June 20.

SOUTER, F. H. to act as supt. of police at Dharwar, dur. abs. of Capt. Cormack.

TYTLER, C. E. F. to act as a gov. dir. of Bank of Bombay dur. abs. of Goldsmid, and as a memb. of Mint Com.; also as offic. sec. in gen. dept. to conduct du. at Pres. of rev. and financ. depts.

WHITE, R. act. asst. judge of Dharwar, resu. ch. of duty, June 2.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GORDON, S. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 HARRISON, C. M. leave canc.  
 LE GEY, P. W. leave canc.  
 MANSFIELD, S. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Capt. G. W. placed at the disp. of govt. of India, June 23.  
 BARR, Capt. J. T. to be act. pol. agent in Kattewar, pro tem.  
 BARRAS, Cadet J. inf. rec. arr. to 26th N.I. to join.  
 BRETT, Lieut. 11th N.I. serv. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. to join.  
 BUSHE, Cadet H. K. rec. arr. att. to 13th N.I. to join.  
 DAVIS, Ens. A. P. to be lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. May 23, v. Murray, dec.  
 EVANS, Capt. sen. dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be act. asst. qr. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Maj. Adams.  
 FEARON, Capt. P. S. 14th N.I. att. to 19th N.I. June 24.  
 HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. adj. and qr. mr. 2nd batt. art. to be a memb. of standing com. of survey, v. Cameron, June 24.  
 HANKIN, Ens. L. K. 2nd N.I. att. to 19th N.I. June 24.  
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 18th N.I. att. to do da. with 13th N.I. till Nov. 1, when he will rejoin.  
 LE FEVRE, Cadet E. L. inf. att. to right wing 1st Eur. regt. to join.  
 LE GEY, Cornet P. H. 3rd L. C. attached to horse brig. art. June 24.  
 LYONS, Ens. 16th N.I. to be acting dept. asst. qu. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Adams.  
 MASON, Lieut. W. H. 3rd N.I. rep. fit for duty, to rejoin his corps.  
 MAYOR, Capt. F. inv. estab. posted to N. V. batt. at Dapoolie, to join.  
 PHAYRE, Capt. sen. asst. qu. mr. gen. to be acting dep. qu. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Maj. Adams.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

## INFANTRY.

LE FEVRE, E. L. June 20.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Maj. W. S. 3rd Eur. Reg. 1 year, new reg.  
 FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 10th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old reg.  
 GORDON, Lieut. W. F. 1st Eur. fus. and Aden field force, 6 mos.  
 KANE, Capt. F. A. C. 15th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c. old reg.  
 PELLY, Capt. W. P. 10th N.I. 3 mo. to Calcutta, on m.c.  
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. W. W. 10th N.I. June 25 to Sept. 25, Agra.  
 WEMYSS, Capt. eng. to the dockyard, leave canc.  
 WHITEHILL, Capt. T. supt. of police at Sholapoor, 3 mo. fr. July 1.

## MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLLUM, Surg. R. to act as dept. assay mr. June 22.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. appt. as civ. surg. of Kattewar canc. but to act in that capacity, assu. ch. fr. June 9.  
 DENT, Surg. R. to rank fr. May 4 v. Gillanders, dec.  
 LARKINS, Surg. T. B. to rank fr. March 1, v. Nicholson, dec.  
 ROSS, Asst. surg. att. to 3rd Eur. regt. to proc. to Pres. and report himself C.-in-C. I.N. for du.  
 SHAW, Surg. G. J. M.D. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, on augmentation.  
 WARD, Asst. surg. T. W. to be surg. fr. May 10, v. Babington, dec.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JERVIS, Rev. J. W. leave canc.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROOMAN, Lieut. C. H. perm. to reside on shore fr. May 15; 3 yrs. to Europe on m. c.  
 BUTT, Mids. E. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Falkland*, June 21.  
 CHATTERTON, Mids. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore, June 23.  
 COOKSON, Lieut. of the *Auckland*, to perf. duty of purser, June 20.  
 CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. J. perm. to reside on shore, fr. May 18, and leave canc. fr. that date, June 20.  
 DELPRATT, Lieut. E. 3 yrs. to Europe on m. c.  
 ELLIS, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen* to join the Gulf squad, June 22.  
 FIFE, Asst. surg. fr. the *Acbar* to med. ch. of the Bushire residency.

GANE, Asst. surg. to hold himself ready to join the *Zenobia*, June 24; to join the *Hastings*, June 29.  
GARDINER, Lieut. F. returned to duty, June 7.  
GLEN, Asst. surg. to join the *Queen*, June 21.  
JACKSON, Mids. H. to join the *Hastings*, June 21.  
LOWNDS, Asst. surg. F. M. M.D. to pres. to report himself to c.-in-c. I.N. June 20.  
MCALISTER, Asst. surg. fr. Bushire residency, to med. ch. of the *Achar*.  
MCKENZIE, Asst. surg. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore, June 23.  
ROOME, Asst. surg. H, M.D. rel. fr. du. in I.N. June 20.  
TwyNAM, Lieut. of the *Falkland*, to com. the *Tygris*, fr. Apr. 19.  
WILLIAMS, Purser, H. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. March 31.  
YATES, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. April 6.

**DOMESTIC.**

### BIRTHS.

**BROMLEY, Mrs. Thomas, d. June 22.**  
**BURKE, the wife of Capt. J. H. engr. s. on Malabar-hills,**  
 June 10.  
**MILDMAY, the wife of Arthur St. John, s. at Mhow, June 22.**  
**PRICE, the wife of Capt. A. 4th Rifles, s. at Poona, June 3.**

### MARRIAGES.

SCOTT, G. c.s. to Emma, d. of Capt. A. M. Haslewood, 3rd B.N.I.  
at Dajepore.

SHAKESPEAR, William R. to Fanny J. d. of Sir R. Hamilton, Bart.  
at Indore, June 8.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. col. c.B. art. to Eliza, d. of the late Col.  
Egan, Bombay army, and widow of Maj. Clarkson, at Christ  
Church, Bvulla, June 20.

### DEATHS.

**CROKER, Eleanor H. d. of J. R. late capt. 86th regt. at Bombay, June 25.**  
**DAVIES, 2nd Lieut. H. M. art. at Ahmednuggur, aged 19, June 17.**  
**GRAHAM, Mary A. d. of Conductor J. at Bombay, June 11.**  
**MALCOLMSON, Surg. 3rd L.C. at Nusseerabad, June 16.**  
**MARSHALL, 2nd Lieut. H. M. art. at Ahmednuggur, June 17.**  
**MEREWETHER, Mary C. d. of W. L. Scinde horse, at Shikarpoor, June 15.**  
**POETT, Ellen J. d. of A. J. horse art. at Poona, aged 18 mo. June 9.**  
**POTTER, Capt. H. M. late commander of the *Shelomith*, at Colaba, aged 54, June 20.**  
**PRICE, Augustus, infant s. of Capt. A. 4th rifles, at Poona, June 3.**  
**SANDWITH, Ethel, wife of Capt. J. F. 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, aged 37, June 25.**  
**SCROGGIE, John, at Byculla, June 2.**  
**WATKINS, Maj. John, 23rd N.I. at Goondree, near Deesa, en route to Mount Aboo, June 11.**  
**WATSON, George S. infant s. of J. at Bombay, aged 17 mo. June 21.**

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

**JUNE 19.** Morayshire, Brady, Suez; Haumet, Fleury, Aden; Brewer, Thrane, London.—**20.** Neptune, Henderson, Adelaide; Steamer Semiramis, Frushard, Aden.—**22.** Marianne, Francis, Singapore.—**23.** Crisis, Bell, Liverpool.—**24.** Mariner, Harland, Adelaide; Falkland, Hewett, Bombay.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per steamer Semiramis (June 20), from ENGLAND.—Lieut. Ward, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Mr. LeFevre, cadet; Rev. Dr. Trumpp; Mons. P. Ravagee.

**DEPARTURES.**

**JUNE 20.** Marion, Bisset, China; Louise, Sanbord, Marseilles; Arabisc, Crouch, London; Martin Frederick, Peters, China; Knight, Bradshaw, Liverpool.—22. Clan Gregor, Glennell, Liverpool.—24. Cairngorm, Robertson, Hong-Kong; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Calcutta.—25. Hydree, Rowe, Calcutta; Cecile, Young, Bushire; Maria Gray, John Dixon, London; William Gibson, Wm. Miller, London.—**JULY 1.** Steamer Pottinger, —, Galle, Penang, and Hong-Kong.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per William Gibson (June 25), from LONDON.—Capt. Canolime.  
Per steamer Pottinger (July 1), to HONG-KONG.—For CALCUTTA.—  
Asst. surg. Genl. For SINGAPORE.—Burjorjee Khodadad, Esq. For  
KONG-KONG.—Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, Esq. Dadabhoj Eduljee, Esq. and  
Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Lumga, Esq.

**COMMERCIAL.**

*Bombay, July 1, 1854.*

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	..	{ Rs. 111 for Nos. regist. for trans. p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	..	Rs. 103½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	..	Rs. 97 to 97½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	..	Rs. 97 to 97½ do.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3	noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.	" 10½	noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 240	
German Crowns	" 217	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 104½	to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16	5-16ths
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½	

### BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.1,000 each	1,000	pd.up 32	p.ct. pm.sales.
Oriental Bank.....	" 250 each	250	do. 73	ex. div.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500	do. transf.bks.closed-	
Agra Bank .....	" 500 each	500	do. 45	noml.
Bank of Madras .....	" 1,000 each	1,000	do. 13	p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each	12,000	do. 20,000	
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each	7,000	do. 5,500	
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 510 each	400	do. 58	p.ct. dis.

**EXCHANGES.**

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For doc.bills.	6	2s. 7-16d. to 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98		
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½		
..... at sight .....	99		
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 237		

**FREIGHTS.**

Our quotations are, to London, 4*l.* 5*s.*; and Liverpool, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; China, per candy, Rs. 19.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, June 30).—**The interval since the last overland summary extends over so brief a space of time that there is little to be said in the way of business; indeed, as is usual at this season, when the rains have set in, transactions are of a very limited kind, and generally confined to local requirements. Some inquiry (assuming a speculative nature) for goods "to arrive" had existed. For immediate delivery dealers will not purchase, and prices cannot therefore be taken as any indication of the state of the market, prospects for which entirely depend upon the development of the monsoon, which burst in a mild form on the 7th current, and such has been its character up to within the last two days.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Dost Mahomed on the 8th of May, from his confidential agent at Herat. It gives a lively picture of the intrigues now going on in the courts of Central Asia. It will be observed that the writer does not mention the presence of any Russian ambassador at Teheran, and it was lately announced by the Bombay papers that that functionary had been withdrawn, whether temporarily or not it is hard to say:—

Here is the news from Teheran. Moolah Akbar, who was deputed hence to the court of Persia, on arriving in the neighbourhood of the capital, sent news of his approach. The minister at once sent a mehmander, two officers of rank, and fifty horse of the royal guard, to receive him with due honour. On his arrival, the mansion of Ishmael Khan-i-furrah Bashee was placed at his disposal and the other usual honours were shown. The next day the minister sent his Peshkhidmut, or confidential attendant, to inquire after the health of the envoy, and to promise him a speedy interview. Accordingly the next day the envoy waited on the minister and delivered his credentials, which were duly submitted to the king.

The minister then turned towards the envoy and complimented him on the prudence and address which had led him to be selected by the ruler of the Herat as his fitting representative at the court of Persia. He would recommend him therefore at once to confess that his master, the chief of Herat, was in the wrong in the dispute with Persia, when amicable arrangements could be easily made.

The envoy replied by complimenting the minister on his unrivalled fame as a diplomatist, but he could not admit that his master was at fault; on the contrary, he had done excellent service to the crown of Persia. If there were any enemies of that crown, they were among those who made the loudest professions of friendship. For his part he had come to Teheran to communicate to the king the secret wishes of his master at Herat, and to learn the real disposition of the Shah towards Herat.

The minister then asked the names of the professed friends who had injured the interests of the king. The envoy named among others, Kazeemdad Khan, Beglur Begee—and here the minister agreed with him. He then said that Kohundil Khan of Candabar was quite as bad as the Hazarah chief, at which the minister was much annoyed, and said that he would not believe any such story of a man who was equal in every way to the late Yar Mahomed of Herat. The envoy replied, "Yes in birth and rank as a Douranee, equal no doubt, but not in integrity of character, of

which Kohundil Khan is utterly destitute. The duplicity and treachery of the Candahar chief were known to all. On the death of the late Yar Mahomed, he attempted to seize Herat, in spite of the entreaties of all the other chiefs; and in order to render Yar Mahomed's son unpopular, he denounced him and all the Persians as infidels. This was the man whom the court of Persia now believed in!

"You are right," interrupted the minister; "his treasonable correspondence was intercepted and submitted to the king."

The envoy then went on to denounce Kohundil still further, mentioning his correspondence with the English, which failing, he had had recourse to Persia; and his cruel treatment of the sons of the late Mahomed Raza Khan, whose eyes he had put out; conduct which still excited the abhorrence of all who had heard of it. His, the envoy's own master, on the other hand, had never, to this day, had anything to say to the English; he had rejected all their proposals, and was solely anxious to ally himself with Persia. When the chiefs of Candahar fled from that place on the approach of the English, and passed through Herat on their way to Persia, the Dooranee soldiers had earnestly besought his master to seize the chiefs and their families; but he rejected this advice, and his conduct had met with the approbation of the court of Persia.

But in return for such good conduct, no sooner was the death of Yar Mohammed proclaimed, than the chiefs of Candahar were the first to attack Herat and seize certain of its dependencies. But by the blessing of God, Kohundil Khan had been put utterly to shame, for not a single town between Farah and Bakwah remained in his hands, and by God's help he would soon be deprived of Farah too.

Thus did the envoy defend his master before the Persian minister, and your highness will see what a difference he made out between the conduct of Kohundil Khan of Candahar and Zaheer-oollah of Herat. "Yet," concluded the envoy, "behold the guilty is treated by the Persian court as a friend, and the friend as an enemy and traitor."

The minister received this statement graciously, and acknowledged that it was true. After this conversation the envoy was presented to the king. His majesty received him kindly, asked after the health of his master; whether he (the Herat chief) was fond of hunting, and what sort of shikar was procurable at Herat. He made minute inquiries regarding the Herat country, which the envoy replied to as far as his duty permitted. While breaking the seal of the letter from his master which the envoy had just presented to the king, his majesty remarked, "You may tell your master that I am much more favourably inclined towards him than ever—indeed I never bore him any ill-will. He was the first chief to tender his allegiance to me on the occasion of my coronation."

The Herat envoy then represented to his majesty the plunder of two Heratee caravans at Mulkhan; on which the king gave orders to Sooltan Alee Khan, son of Kohundil Khan, and then present at Teheran, to write to his father, informing him that if all the plundered property and all the Herat territory seized by the Candaharees is not at once restored to its rightful owners, he, the king of Persia, will direct the army of Khorasan to unite with the Herat forces to invade Candahar and expel the chiefs therefrom.

The Herat envoy then showed his majesty a Koran bearing the seal of your highness (Dost Mahomed) to a declaration of friendship with the Herat government. At this the king angrily remarked, that your highness had made similar engagements with the chiefs of Candahar, your highness's own brother. How then could your highness remain faithful to Zaheer-oolla of Herat?

The Herat envoy replied that the blame rested entirely with the Candahar chiefs, who had promised the ameer of Cabul that they would abstain from all encroachments on Herat, and would restore all the territory they had seized from that state. The breach of these engagements absolved the ameer from all pledges of amity with the Candahar chiefs. The envoy added that it was the ameer's intention to make open war on his brothers at Candahar, and to resist all their encroachments on Herat.

Thus closed the envoy's interview with the king. The next day the envoy was sent for to the house of Sahib-ooll-douhah, the minister's son, who told him that "the court of Teheran knows not what to think of your mission. You professedly come to tender on behalf of your master Zaheer-oollah, his acknowledgments of fealty to Persia; but the court has learned that you are secretly the bearer of letters and presents from your master to the British ambassador at this court."

The envoy confessed that he had brought the letters, on which the minister's son said, "If the Herat chief is faithful to Persia, what need has he of the friendship of the English?"

The envoy replied that the court of Persia had latterly been assisting the enemies of Herat, by appointing Askhur Khan Surteep to give aid to the Hazarahs, and by showering royal favour on the Candahar chiefs.

A conversation of two hours took place, which Sahib-ooll-Dowlah reported faithfully to his father the minister.

In the evening the minister sent for the envoy and gave him permission to deliver the letter and presents to the English ambassador. "But," said the minister, "I will then send for the English ambassador, and ask him in your presence if he is in private communication with the chief of Herat. I am sure that he will not dare to confess it openly, and thus you will know him to be a thief.

His only wish is to create a misunderstanding between the king and the chief of Herat. He will then turn round and endeavour to persuade the court that the present ruler of Herat is no more worthy of confidence than was his father Yar Mahomed, who murdered his master Kamran. Such language as this it would be very painful for the court to hear. It is evident that if the British minister is afraid to acknowledge that he is privately in communication with Herat, he has no means of affording aid to that country; but yet he carries on clandestinely a correspondence with your master, simply that he may poison the minds of this court against Herat. When he has done the mischief, he will laugh at your master's cost. For the last six months this English ambassador has been endeavouring to persuade this court to give up all claims on Herat on the receipt of 100,000 tomans paid down, and a perpetual tribute of 10,000 tomans annually. These offers I have always declined. The fact is, the English ambassador wants to see Herat released from dependency on Persia, and annexed by the chief of Candahar."

"But," said the envoy, "what motive could the English have for wishing to see Herat annexed to Candahar?"

"Because," replied the minister, "the British are anxious to put an end to all Persian interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. This end they would attain if they could get Herat permanently annexed to Candahar."

The envoy replied, "That it might be so, but yet the Herat chief had been repeatedly solicited by the British ambassador at Teheran to embrace the interests of the British on the receipt from them of a large yearly allowance. How then could the British wish to make Herat a dependency of Cabul?"

"All his offers and promises are deceitful," replied the minister, "your master will never get a single shabeeh (a coin of 10 to a rupee) out of him, for all his promises of large sums. He only wants to detach Herat from Persia, and after gaining his object, will leave your master to his fate. He will break all his engagements, and the Herat chief will gain nothing but the contempt of all good Mussulmans for attaching himself to the English instead of the Persians. Let Zaheer-oollah then carefully weigh his own interests before he prefers the promises of an English diplomatist to the real friendship of the King of Persia."

There then ensued a long debate between the prime minister and the Herat envoy, each accusing the court of the other of intrigue and unfriendly acts in former days. The envoy wound up the dispute by saying—"Let bygones be bygones, only induce the king to grant my master the provinces of Jam and Bakkur." The minister said that this would at once excite the jealousy of the English ambassador, who would probably write at once to Herat and endeavour to frighten Zaheer-oollah by assuring him that the king of Persia meant to seize the country. "But," said the minister, "if the ruler of Herat will openly testify his allegiance to Persia by sending 300 cavalry to join the army of Merve (or Merw) then the king of Persia would secure him in the possession of even larger provinces than those which he solicited. Let him do this service and he shall have all Khorassan. In the meantime advices shall be sent to the governor of Khorassan to report on the condition of the province solicited by the Herat chief."

The minister finally requested the envoy of Herat to write to his master as from the king, that there would be no bounds to the mutual affection between them, provided he, the chief of Herat, avoided entangling himself in the rotten meshes of an English alliance, and throwing himself into the flames of contention which raged between other states. The minister then called heaven to witness that the English were, of all nations, the most perfidious. That they would deceive Herat by magnificent promises, and then leave the chief to himself. This had been precisely their conduct in Turkey, where they had fomented the quarrel between Russia and Turkey, and then, when Turkey declared war against Russia, they had not raised a finger to assist her. Persia, on the other hand, would always be a true and efficient friend to Herat.

Thus ended the interview.

"In the evening," writes the envoy to his master, "I went clandestinely to visit Mr. Thomas, the British ambassador, and presented the letter from Herat. He accepted the letter, and read it, but he refused the present of horses. He acknowledged that he was secretly a sincere friend of Herat, but said that he did not like to profess his friendship openly. This is certainly a surprising kind of friendship, that a man conceals in his own breast, not daring to confess it openly. It is plain to me that there is nothing to be expected from the English ambassador, in spite of all his promises, but I am lost in speculation as to what can have happened to this English nation. I asked him plainly if he would enter into a treaty with Herat or not. He replied that 'he would write to his Government for instructions.' All this convinces me that the Persian minister was right in his estimate of the ambassador's character. His only object is to create a quarrel between Herat and Persia, and then leave us to our fate. The minister had told me that the English bide their time, and should that time come, they may enter into a treaty with Herat, but they will always disclaim any friendship for that country so long as they find it their interest to remain on good terms with Persia."

The envoy has further written to assure Zaheer-oollah that he is convinced of the sincere friendship entertained towards Herat by the Persian Court, and that he has every hope of obtaining a grant of the provinces solicited. "As to Mr. Thomas, if he be indeed an English ambassador, he is the strangest one I ever saw. He is like

none of his predecessors, and is evidently now in great perplexity as to what to do. He is exceedingly *sukhi* (a tough customer) to deal with. He has, however, given leave to the moolla to write to his master at Herat that the English can never be the enemies of Herat, although they do not think it prudent at present to make known their goodwill."—*Delhi Gazette*.

## CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL of June 8th arrived at Point de Galle, July 6th (per *Bentinet*), and the *Pottinger* proceeded with the English Mails to Hong-Kong.

The rising of the rivers in Ceylon has been productive of much disaster. At Ratnapoora the water rose 43 feet, driving the native inhabitants for shelter to the tops of the trees. Mr. Gibson, the government agent had to escape from his house in a boat. The Gindara river had swept away its bridge, the storm destroying an hospital in Galle. The Culura river had also risen to an unprecedented height. In Colombo, the monsoon blew hard, though without doing damage to the shipping.

## CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of April 24th arrived at Hong-Kong, June 11th (per *Singapore*).

**KWANG-TUNG.**—The disturbances in Pwan-yu, bordering on Whampoa river, after considerable bloodshed, has been referred to the literati and elders of the district for adjustment. It originated in a dispute about a watercourse for supplying the paddy-fields. But a more serious affair has occurred at Shih-lung, a large market town and sugar mart some ten or fifteen miles to the eastward of Whampoa, and which has been plundered by a band of several thousand malcontents under three leaders—Ho of Shun-tah district, and Yuen and Chan of Tung-kwan. Having defeated the troops sent against them, killed the highest military officer on the station, and wounded the district magistrate, they burnt many houses, and pillaged the bankers' and pawnbrokers' shops; then growing bolder from success, proceeded to invest the district city of Tung-kwan, near the Bogue, to the relief of which 1,300 soldiers were despatched from Canton on the 14th inst. It is also said that, with increasing numbers, they now threaten to storm the Bogue forts, and afterwards march upon Canton,—but that, of course, must be mere bravado.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FENNELL,** Clerk in charge of the *Douro*.—Among the passengers on board the ill-fated *Douro* at the time she was wrecked were several British natives of India, Parsees and Mahomedans. During the storm which preceded the wreck, they lost the poultry they had brought, and the means of cooking their food after their peculiar modes; but these misfortunes were as much as possible alleviated by the purser, Mr. Fennell, whose attention they, on leaving the wreck, acknowledged in the warmest terms, and as a more lasting testimonial than mere words, presented him with a beautifully chased silver cup, which is to bear the following inscription:—

"6th June, 1854.—Presented to Mr. A. M. Fennell, purser of the P. and O. steam ship *Douro*, as a slight acknowledgment of the attention and kindness shown to us during the past ten days we have lain wrecked in that vessel on the north shoal of the Paracels.

Pestonjee Rustonjee,	Ludhaboy Tarmahomed,
Shaik Meherally,	Cowasjee Eduljee,
Futtayally Shaik Adam,	Yacoub Thaver."

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**—The last number of the *Hongkong Government Gazette*—besides "an ordinance to raise an additional police rate," increasing the assessment three per cent. for the next three months, with three per cent. on the following three months, if required—contains the appointments of Mr. C. B. Hillier, as provisional member of the Executive Council; and of Messrs. W. T. Bridges, W. H. Medhurst, R. C. Antrobus, John Dent, W. P. Livingston, R. S. Walker, W. Lamond, and C. F. Still, as justices of the peace for the colony.—*China Mail*, June 8.

**THE LATE MR. GEORGE PERKINS.**—After much trouble and great expense on the part of the friends of Mr. Perkins, the search for his murderers, in which Mr. Caldwell so materially assisted, has proved successful, and they are now in custody. The case is undergoing investigation before the magistrate, and we understand the testimony of the witnesses—the boatmen who took no share in the murder—is so conclusive against the owner of the boat and his wife, that they are almost certain to be convicted. Mr. Perkins is said to have been stabbed while asleep, and afterwards thrown overboard.—*China Mail*, June 8.

**THE TRIAL of Chen Cheong-Tai and Chun Cheong-She,** the boatmen and his wife, for the murder of Mr. Perkins, took place June 15, in the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong. The acting attorney-general, the Hon. W. T. Bridges, stated the case. The prisoners were found guilty of the murder, and sentenced to death; but the chief justice held out a hope that the female's life would be spared. "The prisoners," observes the *Friend of China*, "were undefended; had it been otherwise the verdict might have been different."

**A NAUTICAL REMARK.**—It is said that when Sir William Hoste heard of the attack on Mr. Balkeley Johnson's party above Canton, a short time ago, he coolly remarked, "it served them right, they had no business there."—*Friend of China*, June 14.

**SPIRIT-RAPPING IN CHINA.**—Dr. Macgowan has been lecturing and experimenting on "table moving and spiritual manifestations" in China. The *Friend of China* observes on this matter: "As things generally go by contraries in the far East, we find the phenomenon here to be reversed; or, in other words, Chinese tables instead of performing their peculiar function as among barbarians on their legs, whirl about on their heads, if the term be allowed, with the nether members pointing to the ceiling. The directions usually given, are to place a couple of chopsticks at right angles across a mortar, or bowl filled with water; and upon these, the table turned upside down. Four children are then called in, and to each a leg is assigned, on which one hand is gently laid, while the other seizes the free hand of a companion; thus forming a circle. Nothing now remains to be done, but the reading of an incantation by the 'medium' which may be thus rendered—

'Heaven! Entreat heaven for power;  
Earth! Entreat earth for power;  
Left green dragon! Turn to the left,  
Right green dragon! Turn to the right,'

'If you fail, I'll call Yellow Ling Duke of Space, to bring his horsemanship to flog you till you scamper right and left.'

Soon the table begins to heave with emotion, and then becomes revolutionary, carrying the lads along with increasing velocity until whirled off the axis."

**THE SHIP HURKARU DISMASTED.**—We have been favoured with the following particulars of the typhoon experienced by the *Hurkaru* (arrived here on Sunday last under jury masts). The British ship *Hurkaru*, Captain Crowe bound to London with a full cargo of tea, left Hongkong on the 16th ultimo, and had fine weather until the 18th, on which day boarded the Dutch bark *Johan Paul*, then just escaped from the pirates.

**CAPTAIN CROWE'S REMARKS ON THE TYPHOON.**—The evening of Friday the 19th of May the weather looked very threatening, but nothing gave reason for suspecting the close vicinity of a typhoon. The clouds had a dirty red appearance, as if the sky had been daubed here and there with streaks of dirty red paint; but the quickly repeated flashes of lightning, and the distant moaning of the thunder, in the south-east quarter, were portentous of an approaching gale. The barometer did not give early indication of what was coming; only three-tenths of a fall appearing up to the time of the commencement of the gale; the fall then, however, was very rapid; and in all of a twenty years' experience (eleven in command), I never saw the mercury so low in the tube by an inch. During the lull, when we were in the vortex, the barometer, a standard one by Shephard of London, stood at 27.50', afterwards, whilst we were engaged about the wreck of the masts, it was reported to me as standing at 27 degrees, in fact altogether out of sight. The wind commenced at E.N.E. stood in that quarter twenty-four hours, (moderate in early part), veered to N.E., whence it continued steady till we cut away the masts—then it suddenly subsided into a calm, which continued for half an hour; then, without a moment's warning, it opened out at N.W. in a most frightful tornado—so violent that words cannot express its force, and so continuing for an hour, when it veered on to W., and gradually afterwards to S.W. and S., with continued violence. Rain throughout—very heavy. Had not the vessel been hove to on the port tack, as Horsburgh directs, when the wind shifted after the lull, the vessel must certainly have gone down stern foremost; as it was, the gust taking her over the stern, she came up to the wind, and so lay to in safety during the remainder of the cyclone.—*Friend of China*, June 14.

## DOMESTIC. BIRTH.

BARTON, wife of Dr. s. at Victoria, June 19.

## MARRIAGE.

NYE, Clement, D. to Jane W. Huttleston, at Macao, June 8.

## DEATH.

VROOMAN, wife of Rev. D. at Macao, June 17.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 2. Pekin, Grainger, Calcutta.—7. Chusan, Curling, Calcutta; Blenheim, Molison, Calcutta; Telegraph, Harlow, Port Philip.—8. Flying Childers, Bayley, Hobart Town.—12. Celestial, Baymer, London.—13. Chrysolite, Enxright, Bombay.—17. Polinaise, Allan, Bombay; Prince of Wales, Puddicomb, Bombay.—19. Valparaiso, Rumell, Singapore.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Flying Cloud.—Mr. Richard Morse and Mr. William Morse.  
Per steamer Singapore.—Messrs. Andrews, Simpson, Schmeltzen, Lameyer, Barries, Lieut. Bruce, R.N. and 14 natives.  
Per Polonaise (June 17), to BOMBAY.—Mr. Battersby.  
Per Glenlaragh.—Mr. Rodgers.  
Per steamer Jorge Juan.—Don Juan Aiment, Messrs. A. Maymo, Graves, Wilkinson, Mason, and Woodbury.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 3. Amelia, Moore, Port Phillip.—7. Strathsfieldsaye, Remner, London.—10. Pet, McArthur, Port Phillip.—20. Chusan, Curling, Calcutta.—22. Steamer Singapore, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer L. M. Wood.—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nye, Mrs. T. Nye, Messrs. Ralli and Amory, Flag-Lieut. J. M. Bruce, a Chinese, his wife, and female friend. On deck, four Chinese.  
Per Gazelle.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams.  
Per Singapore, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. W. F. Norie, W. R. Dalziel, and Don Antonio Maymo. For MARSEILLES.—Don Juan Clement. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Bowne. For BOMBAY.—Dr. Watson, late of the Douro. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. H. Wilkinson.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, June 22, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 5s. 0½d. to 5s. 1d.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 240.  
Syce, 3½ to 4 per cent. prem.  
Gold, 21 to 30 doll. per tael.  
Shanghai Dollars, 20 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, 7l. 10s. to 8l. To the United States, none offering.

IMPORTS (Canton, June 20).—Cotton.—Raw.—Considerable arrivals having taken place, holders have accepted lower prices, and the sales have been 6,000 bales Bombay and 400 Bengal. Yarn.—100 bales sold, at for Nos. 16 to 24, 21 dols. to 23 50 dols.; Nos. 28 to 32, 24 50 dols. to 27 dols.; Nos. 38 to 42, 25 dols. to 34 50 dols. Long Cloths.—The sales reported are 9,000 pcs. grey and 6,000 pcs. white. Metals.—Iron.—Nail-rod, 2 95 dols. to 3 10 dols.; square, 2 25 dols. to 2 55 dols.; flat, 2 30 dols. to 2 50 dols.; long bar, 2 30 dols. to 2 60 dols.; hoop, 3 50 dols. to 4 dols.; wire, 6 50 dols. to 9 dols. Lead.—None in market; first arrivals would fetch 8 dols. Steel.—Late arrivals have depressed prices, and English may be quoted at 5 dols. to 5 50 dols.; Swedish, 5 80 dols. to 6 70 dols. Tin Plates.—300 boxes sold at to 7 45 dols.

TRACKERS IN THE PUNJAB.—Some time in December last, a man residing in a camel hamlet (they are called Jokhs) on the southern borders of the Gogaira district, went for a supply of grain, &c. to a village in the district of Mooltan, from whence he was known by his friends to have gone in the direction of Jung. He stayed away longer than was expected, and they, becoming alarmed, went in search of him. The track of himself and camel was followed by them to a deserted well in the Bar, where they discovered the body in such a state of putridity as to lead to the conclusion that he had been murdered some time before. The police received intimation; a mohurir took up the pursuit with some trackers, and these were so diligent in their search, that notwithstanding the time that had elapsed and the extent of the pursuit, some fifty miles, and although they had first lost the track near Jung, on account of the hardness of the soil, they were enabled to follow up the traces of a third party, who had accompanied the murderers previous to the committal of the crime, but separated from them before it occurred. This man's track led to his apprehension, and he pointed out the two actual culprits, whose footmarks were, on their apprehension, found to correspond exactly with the tracks lost near Jung; the confession of their comrade, and the proofs adduced by the footprints, were so strong that they immediately not only admitted their guilt, but pointed out where the property was concealed, and gave information that led to the recovery of the camel at a distance of forty kos in the Shapoor district. They robbed the traveller of his goods and then murdered him, because he recognised them as former inhabitants of his hamlet. They have both been sentenced to the gallows, while the trackers have been liberally rewarded for the wonderful mode in which they found the criminals.—Lahore Chronicle.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, August 15, 1854.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

LORD DALHOUSIE has consented to remain another twelvemonth in charge of the Government of India. This announcement will be received with the highest satisfaction by all those who take an interest in the welfare of that country, and are anxious that the power of England in the East should be distinguished by progression and beneficence. Among all the great statesmen who have contributed, during the last century, to build up that magnificent empire, and of whom their country has such just reason to be proud—Clive, Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Lord Hastings, Bentinck, and Hardinge—there is no name more illustrious than that of Dalhousie. It is scarcely possible to refer to the success of his administration without incurring the suspicion of flattery, but the tribute we now offer is one of simple justice. No Governor-General has ever been able to achieve greater results, and under none has our Government proved a greater source of benefit to the vast population placed under our tutelage by the hand of Providence. We do not here allude so much to the extension of our dominions during his administration, though, even in this inferior consideration of its merits, it will not escape observation, that since the days of Clive, no other Governor-General has been instrumental in making so large an addition to our eastern territories. Before Lord Dalhousie quits India, he will have added nearly twenty millions of subjects to the Crown of Great Britain, and without incurring—except in the opinion of the most fastidious and sentimental of Indian patriots—the smallest charge of ambition or injustice. We refer more particularly to the great improvement which has been made in the institutions conferred on the people, and on which depends the question, whether the sovereignty of England in India shall be a blessing or a curse. It is no exaggeration to affirm, that more substantial progress has been made in this respect in the last seven years than in any corresponding period, with the exception, as some think of Lord William Bentinck's era; while, in the prosecution of public works of "imperial grandeur" and utility, no previous administration can exhibit any such achievements. The pacification and settlement of the Punjab in three years was of itself sufficient to constitute the glory of any single Indian vice-royalty, and it is justly considered as one of the greatest political miracles of the day; but to this has been added the establishment of three thousand miles of electric telegraph in less than a twelvemonth; and the progress which has been made in the construction of railways, in spite of the obstructions arising from a vicious and complicated system of management, is mainly to be attributed to his broad and manly views, and to the wisdom and vigour of his counsels. There is no department of the public service in India which has not

received fresh energy and animation from his spirit, and abundant improvement from that extraordinary administrative talent for which he is so renowned. The best eulogy of his administration is to be found in a simple enumeration of the measures which he has devised and completed. At any time, a man of Lord Dalhousie's energy of character, and endowed with his capacity for combining the most comprehensive range of plan with the greatest minuteness of detail, would be an acquisition of no common value to any Government. To these qualifications he now adds the largest and most complete local experience, a thorough knowledge of the machinery of every department, and of the official staff through whom it is worked. He has acquired the confidence of the people over whom he rules, and of the subordinate functionaries whom he directs, and India is now to obtain the benefit of another year of his mature judgment, and his enlightened and magnificent despotism. The gratitude of India is due to the home authorities, for their endeavours to detain Lord Dalhousie another year at his post, and we congratulate the population of that empire on the success which has attended them.

### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

#### NO. I.

AMONG the more important papers recently laid before the House of Commons is a copy of a despatch to India on the subject of education, dated the 19th of July last.

The object, we need not observe, is to promote education in India; but thereupon the question arises, What education? We can imagine a system of education established, which, to use a trite but expressive phrase, should be "a chip in porridge;" something which, while it did no harm, effected no good, and was never likely to accomplish either. We can imagine, again, a system compounded of good and evil, and not unlikely to produce results as mixed as itself. Once more, we can imagine a system purely mischievous; and knowing that systems of all kinds have been discussed, with reference to India, for twenty years past, it was not without apprehension that we entered on the examination of this despatch; nor was it without pleasure that, at a very early part of it, we met with the following straightforward avowal of the views of the home authorities on the subject:—

"Before proceeding further, we must emphatically declare that the education which we desire to see extended in India is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe; in short, of European knowledge.

"The systems of science and philosophy which form the learning of the East abound with grave errors, and eastern literature is at best very deficient as regards all modern discovery and improvements; Asiatic learning, therefore, however widely diffused, would but little advance our object. We do not wish to diminish the opportunities which are now afforded, in special institutions, for the study of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian literature, or for the cultivation of those languages which may be called the classical languages of India. An acquaintance with the works contained in them is valuable for historical and antiquarian purposes, and a knowledge of the languages themselves is required in the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, and is also of great importance for the critical cultivation and improvement of the vernacular languages of India."

This is a just view of the subject. Oriental learning ought to be cultivated by some; but to endeavour to enforce its study as the means of improving and elevating the people of India, would be nothing short of ridiculous. We speak not, of course, against the acquisition by Europeans of so much of the vernacular tongues as may be

necessary to qualify them for their duties; we speak not against the devotion of years, or of a whole life, by a few Europeans, to the mastery of the ancient languages of Asia, a truly difficult study, and because difficult, one that can scarcely fail to strengthen the mind; though the history contained in those languages be fable, the poetry rubbish, and the mythology garbage. There is no danger that such students should ever be very numerous. Wealth rarely rewards their exertions; and though now and then a man makes it worth his while to dig in this usually unprofitable mine, his example is not likely to be widely pernicious. Sometimes, indeed, a man who can afford to be content with airy wages, and who, moreover, has no chance of gaining notoriety in any other line, may take to this, where a little knowledge goes a great way. In the more recondite eastern languages, one who can do anything beyond declining a noun or conjugating a verb looks upon himself as a prodigy, and is often regarded as a prodigy by others. If a man would gain credit cheaply, he should contrive to know a little of a study of which nobody else knows anything; then he may swagger with as much safety as satisfaction. This measure of knowledge, indeed, has not satisfied some German students, who, with the characteristic perseverance of their countrymen, have dived into the depths of eastern lore, and have brought up much treasure. The study of languages, of their origin and affinities, is an important aid to the study of man and his history: while, therefore, we should be sorry to see the study of the ancient languages of the East superseding those other studies by which the minds of youth are liberalized and enlarged, we should be no less concerned to see them totally neglected. But we must repeat, that the constitution of the Germanic mind seems peculiarly calculated to pursue this branch of knowledge with success. It is the custom of German *scholars*—not German *students*, so called, whose occupations are the consumption of beer and tobacco and the canonizing of popular *cantatrici*,—but German *scholars*, to consider nothing achieved while anything remains unsubdued.

But our present business is not with the studies of Europeans, but with those by which the Indian mind is to be trained to the highest point which it is capable of attaining. The question, by what means this is to be effected, is the subject of the following paragraph in the despatch:—

"We have received most satisfactory evidence of the high attainments in English literature and European science which have been acquired of late years by some of the natives of India. But this success has been confined to but a small number of persons; and we are desirous of extending far more widely the means of acquiring general European knowledge, of a less high order, but of such a character as may be practically useful to the people of India in their different spheres of life. To attain this end it is necessary, for the reasons which we have given above, that they should be made familiar with the works of European authors, and with the results of the thought and labour of Europeans on the subjects of every description upon which knowledge is to be imparted to them; and to extend the means of imparting this knowledge must be the object of any general system of education."

Now we believe that the attainments of the natives of India in "English literature and European science" have been vastly overrated. We suspect that few of them could write a sentence in English which would not excite laughter; and as to taste, it is quite certain that the study of English has not done for them that which the study of the classical languages and literature has done for us, nor even a tithe of it. In fact, native acquirements in English have enjoyed the fortune of all strange things—they have



gained a reputation far beyond their deserts. Good-nature and wonder, to say nothing of popularity-hunting, have overcome discretion and all sound principles of judgment. Dr. Johnson's remark on female preaching is not inapplicable here:—"Sir, a woman preaching is like a dog walking on his hind legs; the thing is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all." In some branches of science it is possible that natives of India may have approached a little nearer to the European standard than in language and literature; but we do not think that the scientific men of France, or those who enjoy the academic groves of Cambridge, have as yet any cause to tremble. We wish success to the cause of Indian improvement most heartily,—so heartily that we cannot consent to impede its progress by flattering Indian students into the belief that they are already that which we most ardently hope they may in time become. On the question of diminishing the depth of the stream of knowledge and extending its surface, our opinion—as we shall shortly have occasion to explain—is not that avowed, or at least implied, in the passage last quoted.

The authors of the despatch proceed to speak of the medium through which knowledge is to be conveyed to the people of India, and the English language is held to be essential to those who aspire to a high order of education. It is thought, however, that the vernacular languages may in time become suitable media for the communication of much European knowledge. We do not dissent from this altogether, but the time must be very distant. Foreigners cannot translate so that natives can understand the translations. This is a fact admitted to a great extent with regard to the attempts at translating Mr. Macaulay's code. Some Indian missionaries have complained of the difficulty—of the almost impossibility of translating the Scriptures into the native tongues; and if all would honestly avow their convictions, the number of complaints would be much greater. The natives, having no ideas corresponding with the doctrines of revealed religion, or even with those of what among us is called natural religion, but which is no more natural than any other traditional system of belief, corrected, refined, and elevated by perpetual contact with a higher and better system, their languages have no terms for expressing such ideas. So must it be with regard to the sciences. The vernacular languages have no terms for conveying adequate knowledge of such matters, and words must be invented or compounded for the purpose. It is clear that this is not work for foreigners; and it is equally clear that no natives but such as are highly educated can safely undertake it. That familiarity with a language which is only to be acquired by early and constant use, must be associated with an accurate and extensive knowledge of English and its almost boundless stores. At the revival of learning in Europe, it was a great advantage that scholars and men of science had a common language—the Latin. For Indian *literati*, should such a body ever arise, the English language will be what the Latin was in Europe little more than a century ago. With regard to the preparation, by means of English studies, for the diffusion of sound knowledge through the vernacular, the view expressed in the despatch, as contained in the following passage, is correct.

"This [the communication of knowledge through the vernacular] can only be done effectually through the instrumentality of masters and professors, who may, by themselves knowing English, and thus having full access to the latest improvements in knowledge of every

kind, impart to their fellow-countrymen, through the medium of their mother tongue, the information which they have thus obtained. At the same time, and as the importance of the vernacular languages becomes more appreciated, the vernacular literatures of India will be gradually enriched by translations of European books, or by the original compositions of men whose minds have been imbued with the spirit of European advancement, so that European knowledge may gradually be placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people."

Before passing to the means by which it is proposed to advance education in India, we beg to be allowed to pause a moment, for the purpose of divesting the education question of some embarrassments with which the injudicious advocates of education have encumbered it. From the days of Bell and Lancaster, who lowered the standard of education while they exaggerated its necessity, common sense has scarcely been allowed to say a word on the subject. It has been scoffed at, laughed at, ridiculed, denounced. When communicating to the labouring poor an education of a low character, and but little of it, became a stale subject, and mechanics' institutions came into temporary vogue, we were deafened with declamations on "the scientific education of the people." But mechanics' institutions went down, and "the arts" superseded science. This is the present rage. Dr. Birkbeck did not succeed in creating hosts of Galileos and Newtons, or even of Cavadishes, Davys, or Daltons: it remains to be seen whether Mr. Cole and his coadjutors will people our island with Raphaels, Michael Angelos, Claudes, and Titians; the Dutch masters, we suppose, will be deemed too vulgar for imitation. We do not object to any of these things, but to the quackery with which they are associated. We certainly do not object to the communication of the instruments and elements of knowledge to youth of all classes, even the humblest, and we only wish, with regard to the male sex at least, that instruction was carried something further, as it easily might be, within the time usually passed at school. We feel a glow of pride and delight when we hear or read of such men as Stevenson and Faraday, who have stormed the strongholds of science and its dependencies, and have successfully asserted their claims to high place therein. We sympathize with Wilkie and others like him, working their way, slowly but surely, by merit alone, and ultimately attaining universal recognition as chiefs in the arts to which their lives were devoted. But such instances are few, and ever must be few. You cannot manufacture such men to order,—and here occurs the question, What can education do? According to modern opinion, or professed opinion, it can do everything; it can indeed open the door to all languages and all science; but it is spoken of as the one want of man, which satisfied, he need desire nothing else. Above all things, it is recommended as a remedy for human depravity, a preventive of crime, a corrective of evil passions, and an incentive to all virtue. And this, be it observed, is contended for, not merely with regard to any particular mode of education specially framed with a view to such ends, but to all education, whatever its character. There are a number of children prowling the streets, the pests of society. Take them to school, teach them their A B C, or a little more if they choose to stop long enough to receive it, and, though you never mention a word on higher subjects, by the mere force of literature such as they are introduced to, they are to become perfect patterns of moral excellence. Here are a number of adults given to every evil course—pickpockets, burglars, murderers. Teach

them mathematics and chemistry, and they will at once become admirable members of society. These are fashionable doctrines. Every evil is referred to the want of education, as in Swift's time every evil was ascribed to the "prejudice of education;" so that, as he affirms, if a man had an ugly nose, a "prejudice of education" was called in to account for it. The mention of Swift in connection with this subject naturally recalls to mind the profound speech of the alderman in the *Tale of a Tub*, in praise of beef. "Beef," said the sage magistrate, "is the king of meat; beef comprehends in it the quintessence of partridge, and quail, and venison, and pheasant, and plum-pudding, and custard." Now, with all due respect for this worshipful dictum, we will venture to affirm that beef is not partridge, nor quail, nor venison, nor pheasant, nor plum-pudding, nor custard. It is beef, and nothing else. But after making all necessary abatements from the dignity with which the alderman's imagination invested it, beef is an excellent thing, as all Englishmen know, and we ardently wish that all had as much of it as they could consume. So of education. Education is not meat, drink, and clothing, as some of its supporters would seem to believe; it is not morality or religion, as almost all appear to think. It is education, and education only; and thus stripped of its false trappings, it is a very good thing,—a thing worth any sacrifice to secure in a sound and healthy state. Among the most highly educated, there is an abundance of vicious characters; among those who have small pretensions to high education, many worthy and respectable persons. Merchants, manufacturers, railway directors, and members of Parliament, do not pick pockets in Cheapside, but they sometimes come before the public under very ugly circumstances. Education—mere education—that is, instruction in language and science, does not reform a man; neither does it make him wicked. His moral character is decided by other circumstances. It being the fashion to ascribe crime to the deficiency of literary cultivation, record is kept of the measure of education possessed by those whose conduct has rendered them amenable to the laws of their country; and the education-mongers think they have a triumph in the fact that most of those who at sessions and assizes stand at the bar of justice as accused persons, are totally or partially uneducated. Such criminals come from a class of society the members of which are for the most part uneducated, and they thus partake of the general deficiency. But does this prove that the want of education is the cause of their being criminals? Have you nothing to say for the pressure of want, for exposure to temptations from which those above them are exempt? It might as well be said that their guilt is caused by their deficiency in height of stature. Lay it down as a principle that men above six feet high are much less liable to commit crime than men below that standard; seek illustration from the criminal calendar, and you will find it. In no class or condition of society do men average six feet; consequently, the average height of criminals is below this. Here is your proof, what would you have more?

If from what we have said any one should be pleased to class us among the enemies of education, we denounce him as a libeller and a slanderer. We are of its warmest friends, but we will not support it upon false grounds. We hold that for every human being it is necessary to be able "to read, to write, and to count;" that wherever opportunity exists, education should be carried much farther; and that

in every country pretending to civilization, adequate means should be provided for the cultivation of the higher branches of knowledge. To neglect them is treason to the human intellect. Is man endowed with powers which, if properly trained, will enable him to dive into the secrets of nature, to understand, in some degree at least, the constitution of the world in which he has his being, and even to pass beyond its limits and converse with "the stars in their courses,"—to trace the history of his own race in the records bequeathed to him of the past, to revel in the gorgeous visions of poetry, perhaps to add to its creations; to strengthen his mind by investigating the laws of evidence and the truths of "sublime geometry;" to cheer it with the outpourings of wit, and brace it by severe logic,—is the mind of man thus endowed, and shall he neglect the noble gifts which he has received, gifts which, duly cultivated, elevate humanity, so far as the intellect is concerned, almost above itself? We can imagine reasons innumerable for cultivating the intellect—we can conceive none for neglecting it. Literature and science are noble objects of ambition, though they have little or nothing to do with the improvement of the moral nature of man. They are glorious pursuits, though Lucretius and La Place were Atheists, and Bolingbroke and Byron profligates. We rejoice, therefore, at the recent movement for promoting them throughout British India, and we trust that it will be conducted judiciously and will advance triumphantly. But we must not be too sanguine. Shoals and quicksands are around. Empiricism will beset its course, and great caution will be necessary in the management of the noble vessel about to be launched. But preliminary matter has occupied us so long, that we have not space at present to enter into an examination of the proposed plan. We shall return to it at the earliest opportunity; but before closing these remarks, we may observe that it appears on the whole admirably adapted to its purpose.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

NO. V.

UNDER Runjeet Singh, as under all native rulers, the abstraction of money from the pockets of all who had the good fortune to possess any, was regarded as the chief end of government. Provision was made accordingly. "The whole country," say the framers of the report, "was threaded with a network of preventive lines. These lines were dotted with innumerable posts for the collection of every kind of tax, direct and indirect. At the same set of stations, excise and customs taxes, town duties, transit duties, capitation imposts, artisan fees, were all levied. The principle was to extract taxation from everything indiscriminately. Every doab being intersected by these lines, no article, home or foreign, could traverse the kingdom in its length or breadth, nor could enter any great market without paying duty a dozen times over." The reporters observe on this as follows:—"That such a multiform system of taxation did not harass the people, fetter trade, and produce oppression, can scarcely be supposed, but still commerce did somehow thrive, and a sturdy people grew and multiplied to a degree which, under such disadvantages, European political economists would hardly have thought possible." What "European political economists" might have thought possible we know not; per-

haps they do not know either. Of late, some things have happened to astonish them tremendously. A few years ago, the object of their dread was "over-population." The people multiplied so fast that they predicted certain ruin therefrom, and seemed to expect that the time was approaching when, from the scarcity of food, men would be obliged to eat each other. This terrible catastrophe has, however, been averted. Nature has resources which political economists dream not of, and settles her own affairs without consulting them. So in the Punjab; the system that prevailed did not produce all the frightful effects which political economists might have anticipated; the people flourished in spite of it and in spite of them. Still it was a bad system, even though condemned by political economists; and its abolition was an important step in the way of improvement. Forty-eight articles were liable to custom, excise, town, or transit duties. They were dealt with in the manner following, as soon as the British had the power even of recommending any measure:—

"The British Resident, considering that the system had a tendency to annoy the people, to depress trade, and to impair the resources of agriculture, proposed to the durbar to remodel it. The reformation was planned on the principles that, while foreign and import trade was a fair object of taxation, internal trade should be set free; that the produce of the country should be sold in the country, without the imposition of duties; that the native-born subjects of the state should pursue their trades and professions without the exaction of imposts; that agricultural produce, which had already contributed to the land revenue, should, as much as possible, be exempt from further taxation; that those articles which were to remain dutiable should pay a consolidated tax on one line, and no other; that the whole country, instead of being cut up into endless fiscal divisions, should be encircled with a single line; that the salt revenue should be placed on a more certain basis.

"Duties were abolished on twenty-seven articles, chiefly the products of domestic industry, indigenous agriculture, or internal commerce. They were also reduced on nine articles, which were chiefly produced partly at home and partly abroad, and which were both imported or exported, and sometimes disposed of at or near the place of production. That portion of the duty which was retained fell mainly on importation. The only exportation restricted was that on the Indus frontier. All the interior lines were swept away, and the town and transit duties were abolished. The three grand frontier lines were kept up: one along the Indus, to intercept goods coming from the west; one along the Beas and the Sutlej, for goods, chiefly British, coming from the east; and the third running along the base of the Himalayan range, to meet the imports from Kashmere and Jummoo.

"The province of Mooltan was exempted from these arrangements, which might otherwise have interfered with existing pledges between Moolraj, the governor, and the council of regency. Thus remissions and reductions being taken together, taxes amounting to upwards of six lacs had been abandoned. To compensate in part for this deficit, three plans were adopted; namely, the imposition of one new duty, and the re-modelling of two existing duties. A moderate toll on ferries was to be introduced, and thus an extra lac was to be gained. The excise on drugs and spirituous liquors was to be improved by a system of licences, and was thus to produce nearly a lac, in addition to its former yield. The salt revenue was to be reformed. The old wasteful and uncertain system was to be discontinued. The long-pending demands were to be realized from lessees, and all the confused accounts were to be wound up and closed. A fixed duty of two rupees on the Punjabee maund was to be demanded from the merchants at the mines. But these duties were to be levied by a new contractor, who was to bear the cost of management and collection, and pay to the state an annual revenue of six lacs. Thus, on the former outturn of four lacs, an increase of two lacs was obtained."

This plan was adopted by the Lahore Council of Regency before the annexation. That event was the prelude to further reforms, which are enumerated.

"Such was the posture of fiscal affairs up to the date of annexation in 1849. From the foregoing sketch it will be seen, that on this occasion there were six descriptions of duty for the Board's consideration: first, the duties on the Indus; secondly, those on the Jummoo line; thirdly, those on the Beas line; fourthly, the unrepaid duties in the Mooltan provinces; fifthly, the duties recently imposed or remodelled by the advice of the Resident, viz., the excise on salt and spirits and the ferry tolls; and sixthly, there was the British customs line running through the Trans- and Cis-Sutlej states, taxing salt, cotton, and sugar on importation, and also sugar on exportation.

"It was considered that the Indus line was injurious to the commerce of the newly-organised territory, so far as it affected exports, and that the import duties levied on it were inconsiderable. The Jummoo line was by itself not worth keeping up, as it did not yield half a lac per annum. The Beas line had been established to intercept British goods which had already paid seaboard duties, and could not be fairly maintained now that the Punjab had been annexed to the Company's dominions. The British line of the Beas had now become a mere line for transit-duty, commercially dividing one part of the empire from the other. The Board, therefore, recommended the abolition of all the four lines. The Mooltan duties would of course be repealed, and no line would be established south of Mithunkote, as there was no object to be gained in restricting the imports from Sind. The ferry tolls and the spirit excise were to be retained on their former footing, but a further revision of the salt excise was contemplated. It was recommended that the Government should take into its own hands the management of the Cis-Indus mines; that a duty of two rupees the Company's maund, to cover everything, should be charged at the mine, and that after this payment the salt should pass free throughout the British dominions. Moreover, after a conference with the Agra Government, it was agreed that after the abolition of the Beas line (which reached to Kote Kapoora, south-east of Ferozepore), the north-west frontier line should be extended to the Sutlej, and carried down that river to Mooltan and Mithunkote, in order to exclude the untaxed salts of Rajpootana."

"One new tax was recommended, namely, the stamp-duty, to be fixed and realized, but at half rates, in the same manner as in our older provinces."

We purpose hereafter entering more at large into this part of the subject, but our space has so many claims upon it that, for the present, we are compelled to stop.

#### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

FOR the first time for somewhere about half a century, the representatives of the British people have been entertained by an Indian budget. The interest excited thereby may be concluded to have been both intense and general, as not less than a dozen members—some say one or two more—attended to witness this "old friend with a new face." Mr. Hume was present, and he knows something of the subject; possibly two or three others might know something also; but there certainly were some to whom it was darkness itself. Sir Charles Wood did all that could be done to make it clear. Unlike most financiers, he made no attempt at mystification: his speech was singularly manly, straightforward, and honest. For this reason, as well as for the knowledge of Indian accounts which it displayed, it was highly creditable to him. His candour in rendering a just tribute to the officer of the East-India Company's establishment by whom the accounts had been prepared (Mr. Keith), deserves also to be noted. It is gratifying to be able to speak thus of the head of one of the great administrative authorities to whom our vast Indian empire is committed, and to feel that in thus speaking, we do not exceed the bounds of simple justice.

#### PUBLIC WORKS—LIEUT.-COLONEL CAUTLEY.

THE services of Colonel Cautley, under whom that gigantic undertaking, the Ganges Canal, has been conducted to its present point of progress, have been acknowledged by the Crown, as they deserved to be. He has been honoured with the Order of the Bath. Though a military man, he takes place among the civil members of that illustrious order, reference being had to the field in which his meritorious labours were performed. Those labours it would have been impossible to reward too highly. He ranks among the benefactors of India, and as long as the great work, which will be his best monument, shall endure, his name will be remembered with honour.

The progress of this magnificent undertaking, and the

merits of the eminent person under whom it has been carried on, suggest to the mind the noble establishment at Roorkee as a nursery for engineering talent, and a repository whence the mechanical means and appliances for its exercise may be drawn. Such establishments as that at Roorkee, such works as the Ganges Canal, such men as Colonel Cautley, afford a ready and unimpeachable answer to the question sometimes put, with such an air of petty triumph,—What has England done for India?

#### INDIA MILITARY SERVICE—DIRECT APPOINTMENTS.

"SHARP is the word," in these times; and in deferential acknowledgment, it is presumed, of that subtle, imponderable fluid, called the "spirit of the age," some changes, and not unimportant ones, have been made in the rules applicable to the candidates for direct cadetships. Hitherto, a candidate who failed to pass an examination might present himself again and again, so long as he did not exceed the proper age; or he might pass piecemeal. If, to use Oxford slang, he could "shove through" one of the subjects of examination, his success in this was posted to the credit side of his account, he standing debtor only for the balance, which he might settle by instalments, at his convenience. The latter privilege is now to cease altogether, and the former is to be shaven down to extreme tenuity. A candidate failing to pass at his first examination will be allowed a second within six months, but, if not then qualified, there is to be no further *locus penitentiae*,—the nomination is to lapse. Those who have already been examined and rejected, will also be allowed another chance within six months; but it will be "ane mair and nae mair,"—if they fail, their appointments, or those which should have been their appointments, will have to look out for new tenants.

In our view, the new system is like most other things, a mixture of good and evil. To suffer a candidate to pass by bits and scraps we think wrong, but to blight a man's prospects for life because, in early youth, he has been somewhat idle, or somewhat stupid, is rather a hard measure of justice—or something else. The fashionable exercise of "coaching" will, we suppose, be called in "to make all safe;" and when, through this process, candidates are enabled to pass, one part of the world will exclaim, "How vastly we improve!"—another will ejaculate, "How amazingly we are gulled!"

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE new code of regulations for the admission of candidates for the office of assistant-surgeon in the East-India Company's service is "out." It were useless to refer to it very particularly here, as it appears at length in our advertising columns. We shall only say that some of the requirements appear to us rather curious. It is supposed possible, as we gather from the document, to acquire a mastery in the treatment of insanity and ophthalmia (both of them of too common occurrence in India) within the short space of three months. "Attendance on a course of military surgery is" only "recommended." The modes of examination appear open to some remark. What is meant by "object examination" we do not engage to explain. We recollect an examination something of this kind recorded by our facetious cotemporary *Punch*, where a master exhibits an orange,

and asks, among other questions, "Will oranges keep in this climate?" The answer of the boys, in chorus, is a very natural and a very honest one—"Not if we can get at them." One of the modes proposed is "practical examination at the bedside of the patient." How is this to be? Is there to be an hospital fitted up either in Cannon-row or Leadenhall-street, or are patients to be conveyed to one of those places in cabs or on litters for the use of the candidates? January, 1855, will answer this and many other questions. There is one significant and very discreet circumstance attending the promulgation of the code: its operation is limited to the examination to be holden in January next. What is to take place afterwards we are not advised, but medical "cram" is to have at least one opportunity for a display of its capabilities.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In the sixteenth volume, part i., of the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," lately issued, there appears an article under the following title: "On the Original Extension of the Sanskrit Language over certain Portions of Asia and Europe under the ancient Aryans (आर्य), Indians, or Hindús of India

Proper. By A. Curzon, Esq."

The question of the origin and extension of the Sanskrit language, examined in this essay, has already undergone ample discussion by the learned, elaborate, and careful research of the late General Vans Kennedy, in his "Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the Principal Languages of Asia and Europe," 1828.

This work, it would seem, has not come under Mr. Curzon's eye; for although noticing most other orientalists of the present and former times, no reference whatever is made to the book, nor is the author's name mentioned, except incidentally at p. 179, as an authority for an observation relating to the antiquity of the Puráṇas.

It is not my intention to enter upon any inquiry into the opinions these two writers have expressed, or the probability of their respective hypotheses of the origin of Sanskrit. I am about to deal with what Mr. Curzon alleges as to the Persian being a "derivative" language, premising the following notice of the conclusion of his argument in favour of the view he takes on the subject of Sanskrit: "From these considerations it follows, that there is no sufficient foundation for the hypothesis that the ancient Aryans, Indians, or Hindús, entered India Proper from some external region. On the contrary, the facts above delineated point to the conclusion that the rise, progress, advance in the arts and civilization of this remarkable people are the growth of their own land;" and then proceeding to examine the correctness of his opinion as to Persian being a language derived from Sanskrit,—a task I am bound not to decline from what I have already said on the subject in a paper published in the "Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society" in July, 1853, under the name of "Brief Notices of Persian and of the Language called Zend."

Kennedy, in his table of the "Filiation of Languages" (Res. p. 221), puts down Persian as a "distinct language," or "without affinities," having, in several parts of his work, satisfactorily shown this by reference to facts, and conclusive arguments grounded on them. Mr. Curzon considers the Sanskrit, "principally from the nature and structure of the language itself, from its archaic forms, combined with the impress of an early civilization, and from its capability of restoring into intelligible meanness nearly the whole bulk of the radical words contained in the derivative languages of Persia, Greece, Rome, Central Europe, &c." (p. 178), to establish the fact of the Aryan race of India having attained to a high degree of civilization.

The above passage is only quoted in relation to what is there stated as to the derivation of Persian from Sanskrit; and I contrast with it the following extract (pp. 206-7) from the "Researches:"—

"But in Persian there is not the slightest appearance that its grammatical system was ever different from that which has prevailed during the last thousand years. \* \* \* Its peculiar structure, therefore, deserves the attentive consideration of the philologist, because it differs entirely from that of all other languages. The characteristics by which it is principally distinguished consist in the nouns having no genders, in the substantives having only one case, in the adjectives being indeclinable, in the verbs being all conjugated according to one paradigm, and in four of their tenses being formed by particles; and particularly in the words of a most copious language being nearly all primitive, as it scarcely admits of the primitive being modified by means of increments, or of being confounded with particles." \* \* \* "There exists not, therefore, the remotest similarity between the Persian and Sanskrit grammatical systems, for the Persian noun has but one case, and the verb,

taking the second person singular of the imperative as the root, only three inflections, including the infinitive, and the personal terminations of the two tenses are precisely the same. Nor is there any further resemblance between the Sanskrit and Persian substantive verbs than in the third person singular of the present tense. The Persian, also, differs from the Sanskrit by forming several tenses, and a complete passive voice, by means of auxiliary verbs. There is, in fact, not the least identity between these two languages, except in the words which have passed from the one into the other; but these fully prove that, though the Persian is not derived from the Sanskrit, still the Persians must have had, at some remote period, a most intimate intercourse with a people who spoke that tongue."

Noticing the effects produced by foreign conquest on the language of a conquered nation, Mr. Curzon (p. 183) observes: "Several well-established historical events which have happened in succeeding times may be cited in support of the view I take of the spread of the Aryan tongue, based, as it is, on a law inherent in human nature, and prevailing in the histories of all nations,—the imposition of the language and institutions of the conquering race on the people conquered."

Now, in Persia, it is as certain that one of these things did happen as it is that the other did not. The ancient religion, laws, and government of the country fell under the conquering arms of the Arabs; but the original language of the people, in its structure, was not, by this event, affected in the least degree. It withstood the shock; admitting, gradually, Arabic words and terms first, as we see in the Persian translation of the "Tarikh-i-Tabari (A.H. 352, A.D. 963), and fifty years later, in the Shah Nama, in small numbers, but retaining, as it still retains, a form and character as dissimilar from that of the language of Arabia as human speech can well be; the reception of Arabic vocables in a greater or less number notwithstanding.

I have adhered strictly to my object, the elucidation of a mistaken opinion on the derivation of Persian; and conclude with observing, that according to Kennedy, there are 263 Sanskrit words in that language.

August, 1854.

JOHN ROMER.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, AUGUST 4.

#### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Lord Monteaule moved for a copy of a despatch to the Government of India on the subject of general education in that country.

Earl Granville said there would be no objection to produce the return moved for.

AUGUST 7.

#### INDIAN APPOINTMENTS, &c. BILL.

The royal assent was given by commission to this bill.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 7.

#### POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE MAURITIUS.

In reply to Mr. Hume,

Mr. Wilson stated that a steamer had for the present been placed on the above station, in connection with the steamers engaged in the overland route to India.

AUGUST 8.

#### PROPERTY OF THE NAWAB OF SURAT.

Sir E. Perry asked the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, whether, as the Privy Council had decided that the determination of the Governor of Bombay in Council, against the claim of the daughter and only surviving child of the late Nawab of Surat, to succeed to his private property, was an executive and not a judicial act, the Board would take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, whether the judgment of Mr. Frere, on which the decision of the Bombay Government had proceeded, was not a fit matter to be referred to the Privy Council for their opinion as to its soundness in point of law, and its conformity with the evidence in the case; and whether, if an Act of the legislature of India took away from any subject of her Majesty the right of appeal to any court of law or equity, there was any means by which such individual complaining of injustice could obtain redress?

Sir C. Wood said he was not aware that it was at all necessary that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should be taken upon the question—even although one of them had not been engaged as counsel in the case to which the hon. and learned member had called the attention of the House. With respect to the second question, he had merely to observe that the legislature of India was competent to pass an Act for deciding the matter at issue, without an appeal, and he was not aware that there existed any right of appeal from its decision.

Sir E. Perry wished to know whether any instructions had been

given to the Government of Bombay not to distribute the property in question until an opportunity had been afforded of applying to that House for redress?

Sir C. Wood stated that he was not aware that the property was being distributed.

Sir F. Kelly said he should propose to Parliament next session the consideration of the question, whether it was not expedient to introduce some changes into the law with reference to the subject under discussion. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to allow the law to remain in its present position?

Sir C. Wood said the question was not one concerning the general state of the law in India. The Government of India had passed a special Act empowering the Government of Bombay to deal with the property of the late Nawab of Surat; and it certainly was competent for the Government of Bombay to take that course. There was no general law upon the subject to be repealed or altered.

Mr. Bright wished the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board would take into his consideration the question of the establishment in India of some tribunal before which cases such as that under their notice might be brought. The subject was one which deserved consideration, inasmuch as the present state of the law was productive of difficulty in a great number of instances.

#### INDIAN BUDGET.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the above subject, Mr. Thornely in the chair. The attendance of members throughout varied from eleven to fifteen, and at no time exceeded the latter number.

Sir C. Wood rose and said that he proposed on this occasion to follow the precedent of former years, although only two years short of half a century had elapsed since an Indian budget was presented to the House—he meant the precedent of moving resolutions on the subject of the finances of India. Those acquainted with the mode of proceeding formerly adopted, would be aware that many resolutions were then moved with reference to the condition of the East-India Company as a commercial body, which would be wholly inapplicable to the present time. The resolutions which he was now about to propose had reference to the revenue and expenditure; first of all, of the several presidencies; and secondly, of India generally, to the charges paid out of that revenue in this country, and to the ultimate surplus of the Indian Government after the payment of the whole of the charges borne by its revenue. He did not think when he came to turn his attention to the subject that the mode in which the accounts were hitherto rendered was calculated to afford all the information which was desirable; and he therefore directed that the accounts at present before the House should be framed very much on the model of the financial accounts of this country, so that they might give very full information with respect to the revenue, the expenditure, and the charges of the Indian government. They had been drawn up by Mr. Keith, a very intelligent officer attached to the staff of the East-India Company in the City, and they had since been submitted to the inspection of Mr. Anderson, a very intelligent officer of the Treasury, and lately a deputy-paymaster. He was anxious to be able to present at the same time accounts from India corresponding with the trade and navigation accounts furnished by the Board of Trade in this country. But he had found that it would be impossible for him to have furnished those latter accounts in a complete form in the present year, although he hoped to be able to produce them in future years. He should now proceed to speak to the resolutions. The first states the amount of the revenue of the presidency of Bengal, and of certain districts attached to it. The revenue of Bengal, during the year ending 30th April, 1852, amounted to 7,584,435*l.*; the local charges thereon amounted to 1,939,362*l.*; and the local surplus was, therefore, 5,658,073*l.* The revenue of the North-western Provinces during the same year amounted to 5,670,715*l.*; the local charges thereon amounted to 1,402,238*l.*; and the local surplus was, therefore, 4,268,477*l.* The military charges of Bengal and of the North-western Provinces—and, as might be expected, the military charges form by far the largest portion of the public expenditure in India,—the military charges of Bengal and of the North-western Provinces amounted during the year to 5,442,230*l.*, and the net revenue of Bengal and of the North-western Provinces amounted during the same year to 13,255,150*l.*, the charges on them, including the military charges, but exclusive of the debt, amounted to 8,770,330*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,484,320*l.* The first, second, and third of these resolutions referred to Bengal and to the North-western Provinces. The fourth resolution applies to the presidency of Madras. The revenue of Madras during the same year amounted to 3,704,048*l.*; the charges thereon amounted to 3,204,293*l.*, leaving a surplus of 499,755*l.* The revenue of Bombay amounted during the same year to 2,868,298*l.*; the charges thereon amounted

to 2,847,392*l.*, leaving a surplus of 20,906*l.* The total net revenue of the several presidencies amounted to 19,827,496*l.*; the total charges thereon, exclusive of the debt, amounted to 14,822,495*l.*; leaving a total surplus, available for the debt and for home charges, of 5,005,001*l.* The interest upon the debt, payable in India, and exclusive of the local and temporary debts, in that year, amounted to 1,967,359*l.*, and the charges defrayed in England amounted to 2,506,377*l.*; making a total of 4,473,736*l.*, and leaving in that year, 1851-52, a surplus of income and expenditure in India to the amount of 531,265*l.* That statement he was happy to think a satisfactory statement. During the two years preceding the year 1851-52, there had also been a surplus in India, although not so large as that of the year in question. In the year 1849-50 there had been a surplus of 354,337*l.*; and in the year 1850-51 there had been a surplus of 415,866*l.* The year 1851-52 is the last with respect to which he could give a complete statement. But he had received a proximate estimate for the year 1852-53; and although he could not answer for the perfect accuracy of that estimate, and did not therefore wish to bring forward a resolution founded upon it, he thought it right to lay before the House the information which it might be calculated to afford. The gross income of India in the year 1852-53 has been calculated at 26,915,431*l.*, and the gross expenditure has been calculated at 26,275,966*l.*, leaving a surplus of 639,465*l.* For these four years, therefore, 1849-50, 1850-51, 1851-52, and 1852-53, there had been a considerable and growing surplus in the revenue of India as compared with the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) But he was very sorry to have to say that there has been a very unfortunate change in that respect in the year which has just ended, as far as an estimate could at present be formed of the amount of the revenue in that year. He had stated that there had been a surplus in the year 1852-53; but in the year 1853-54, on the contrary, there appears to have been a considerable defalcation in the revenue of India. The estimated revenue of the last year is 26,586,826*l.*, and the estimated expenditure is 27,459,161*l.*, showing a probable deficit for that year of 872,335*l.*

*Mr. Hume.*—Does that include the expenditure in Burmah?

*Sir C. Wood* said he should come to that presently. It was with very great sorrow he was compelled to announce that deficit in the Indian revenue during the year 1853-54, in spite of the encouraging prospects from the surplus of the four preceding years. But, at the same time, there were circumstances which must diminish to a certain extent, at all events, the surprise or regret which this announcement might at first create. There had been during the last year no great diminution of revenue in India except in one item; and the deficit in that year arises principally from an increase of expenditure, some portion of which, at all events, we may certainly calculate will not continue. There was during the last year a falling-off to the amount of about 6,000*l.* in the land revenue; but the principal falling-off has been in the revenue derived from opium, which has diminished by a sum of 236,000*l.* There is a further falling-off to the amount of about 54,000*l.*, arising out of the abolition of the monopoly on tobacco. Again, there has been an increased sum expended on the cultivation of opium to the extent of 290,000*l.*; so that the total falling-off in the revenue derived from opium during the year has amounted to between 500,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* It is certainly an unfortunate circumstance that so large a portion of the revenue of India should be raised from so uncertain a source as the revenue on opium. (Hear, hear.) He had further to observe that there has taken place during the last year an increased expenditure on public works in India to the amount of 102,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) There has been an increased expense for military charges and military buildings, which comprise the greater portion of the expenditure for the Burmese war, to the extent of 150,000*l.*; and there has been an increase for the cost of transporting troops to the amount of 40,000*l.* The whole expenditure of the Burmese war may, therefore, be taken at less than 200,000*l.* That was a much lower sum than had been anticipated, and that result is owing to the fact that the war has been conducted with great economy as well as efficiency. The next charge is one which will not be incurred again, and it is one which will serve to show that a general statement of the expenditure in any particular year cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the financial condition of India in that year. Hon. members were aware that a certain sum was paid here for the Queen's troops employed in the East-India service; and a large arrear having arisen under that head in past years, that arrear had just been paid off, and an additional charge of 450,000*l.* has thus been met. There has also been an increased payment for the debt to the amount of 65,000*l.* Here, again, the charge will in future years be considerably diminished. Under the terms of a conversion of stock made some time since, there had been paid for the interest of the debt in the month of April a sum of 250,000*l.*, which under ordinary circumstances would not have been paid until the month of July; and, in point of fact, that

amount has been transferred from the past financial year to the current year, and has contributed to swell the deficit of the year 1853-54. But if we were to take the last three years together, we should find that they present a surplus in the revenue of India; and considering the transference of accounts which occasionally takes place, it would perhaps be fairer to select such a period, rather than a single year, as a criterion of the financial condition of that country. He, therefore, by no means despaired of seeing the finances of India placed in a satisfactory position in future years, although with such a large deficit now staring us in the face, we should be extremely cautious in any financial operation in which we may feel disposed to engage. Hon. gentlemen must recollect that the revenue of India is not like the revenue of this country, in which a decrease in one item leads to an increase in another. The land revenue, which is the great item of revenue in India, is not susceptible of any increase. It is perfectly well known that in Bengal the terms of the settlement of the land preclude the possibility of an increase of revenue under that head. In the North-western Provinces and in the Bombay presidency, where leases of land have been granted for a considerable term of years, it would be equally unreasonable to expect any such increase. And, with regard to Madras, he was afraid that as far as the land revenue is concerned, the first operation we should have to undertake must be a reduction of that revenue. The next great source of revenue in that country was opium, from which a sum of 4,000,000*l.* has in some years been derived. It may, perhaps, be hereafter maintained nearly at that amount, because, although those who are called the rebels in China have denounced the use of opium, that denunciation does not seem to have in the slightest degree diminished the consumption of the article; and as the opium of India is of a quality very superior to that grown in China, he did not think it probable that the payments made by the Chinese for the Indian opium could become very materially reduced. But at the same time the revenue derived from opium is of a very uncertain character, and we should be raising our calculations upon very unsafe foundations if we were to conclude that that revenue would necessarily become permanent. The next great item of revenue in India is salt. Since the debate which took place last year upon that subject a document had been placed in his (Sir C. Wood) hands which might contribute to remove the unfavourable impressions entertained by many honourable gentlemen with respect to the operation of the salt-tax in India. That document is a paper prepared by a gentleman attached to the medical staff in Bengal, and who took great pains to ascertain the condition of the people brought under his care. (The right hon. gentleman here read a portion of the document in question, from which it would appear that the lower classes in Bengal possessed as ample means as the same classes in most of the civilised countries of the world of purchasing a sufficient amount of food.) He stated this in order to relieve the mind of hon. gentlemen with regard to the vote of last year, because I sent out immediate instructions to the Governor General of India to appoint a commission, and one of the most able civil servants of the government, Mr. Plowden, was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Plowden went to Bombay, and from thence he proceeded to Madras, and when the result of his investigation is sent home, he (Sir C. W.) would have great pleasure in laying it on the table of the house. Hon. members must be aware that great objection is made to the introduction of the excise, and great complaints are made of the cruelty of the native collectors. The introduction of the excise would render necessary the appointment of a large number of native collectors, and would increase their means of extortion and oppression. If the house should think it necessary to put an end to that mode of collecting the tax, they would have the opportunity of doing so. The only other item of revenue to which he should refer was the customs revenue, which amounts to about a million a year. He had directed the Governor General to pay particular attention to the whole subject of fibrous substances, such as flax and hemp, and to send any reasonable quantity of articles of that kind that were produced, in order that they might be submitted to the manufacturers of this country; because, in the event of any deficient supply of flax and hemp from other places, a sufficient quantity might be obtained from this quarter. On the whole, there is no certain prospect of an increased revenue in India, and in most of the items of expenditure there is no great prospect of much diminution. The large item of expenditure in India is the army, and we have already undertaken to occupy a large increase of territory. We have annexed the whole territory of the Punjab, the district of Pegu, and the territory of Nagpore; and the only addition that has been made to the military force of India is two European regiments and three native regiments. It could hardly be supposed that the whole of this vast extent of territory could be managed by so small a force; and it is obvious that, under existing circumstances, there is no prospect of any material diminution in the number of our troops.



If hon. gentlemen refer to the statistical papers that have been laid on the table, the small number of troops maintained in our Indian possessions would appear almost curious. The whole of the Queen's troops in India amounted to 30,000 men; the Europeans in the Company's service, including officers, amounted to 20,000; making altogether, 50,000. There are about 240,000 natives in the Company's armies, and these with the Queen's troops, amounted to 290,000 men. The contingent from native princes was about 30,000; and in the whole you may say there are 350,000. Now, the few native states in India maintain of one description or another a large force, amounting to about 398,000 men. He had no doubt, that when by the more general introduction of railways additional facilities of locomotion are given, some reduction may be made; but, until that takes place, he did not think, with the additional territory to be defended, it was possible to make any material reduction in the number of troops. With regard to other great sources of expense—public works, judicial establishments, and the salaries of judicial officers—he thought the feeling of the house last year was that the expenditure must be increased and not diminished. There was one source of expenditure, upon which we have been able to effect a considerable reduction—viz., the interest paid on the Indian debt (hear, hear). Nothing has given him (Sir C. Wood) greater satisfaction than to have completed the total conversion of the Indian 5 per cents., which are now reduced to a maximum of 4 per cent., excepting some local bonds. I shall state the result of these operations. The first portion of the debt operated on was the transfer loan of 3,441,000*l.*, of which 2,734,000*l.* was converted, and 707,000*l.* was taken in cash. The government of India proceeded with great judgment in these arrangements, and the local portion was concluded on the 3rd of April last. The result of the whole, so far as is known, up to the end of May, was this—the whole amount of the 5 per cents. was 23,771,000*l.* in round numbers. Of that sum 20,701,000*l.* has been transferred; 1,370,000*l.* has been taken in cash, and 1,700,000*l.* remains of that account untouched. The demand for cash increased considerably in India when the funds of this country fell. The operations of the war naturally produced an effect in India, and cash was demanded. Before the last accounts came away, the market here had turned, and he did not believe the demand for cash in India will be greater than it was. In estimating how that 1,700,000*l.* is to be disposed of, he proposed to assume that it will be transferred and taken in cash in the same proportions as the other portions of the debt; and if so, 1,200,000*l.* will be transferred, and 500,000*l.* taken in cash. Supposing that to be the case, adding that to the portion which we know to be taken, of the whole Five per Cent. Stock 21,901,000*l.* will have been transferred, and 1,870,000*l.* taken in cash. But he did not think this was, after all, a fair representation of the case. The practice in India is to have open loans; any one may pay in money and receive the interest. The Four per Cent. Loan was closed in September last, and since then a Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan has been opened. Since the conversion has taken place, and its payments made, there has been paid into these 1,130,000*l.*, so that in truth it has been a conversion to that extent, because we have paid off at five and borrowed at four. Deducting that amount from what I have stated, the actual amount of cash is 740,000*l.* only. There have been transferred actually or virtually in the manner I have described 25,765,000*l.* There has been taken in cash 1,447,000*l.*, and the whole of the five per cents. have been extinguished. The saving effected has been one per cent. on the sum transferred, and five per cent. on the sum paid off. The amount of these two added together is 330,000*l.* per annum. The right hon. president then passing from finance, delivered an elaborate exposition of the state of India in regard to her other relations and circumstances, and in speaking of Public Works dwelt at much length on the munificent Ganges Canal.

Sir E. Perry spoke at some length; the object of his speech being an attack on the Home Government of India.

Mr. Kimbaird.—If the various authorities of India were compelled to draw up a report of the condition of their various districts, something on the model of Lord Elgin's report, giving a full view of the social condition, improvement, and state of commerce of the various districts, the best results would flow from such a practice. If they were able to see the progress that was made, and if the different governors in India were able to contrast the progress of their departments with other departments, it would act as an incentive to improvement, and have the best effects both on the governors and on the general interests of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume assured his hon. friend who had just sat down, that the reports to which he had alluded had hitherto been prepared (hear, hear). There was no want of statistical detail in India. He expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the right hon.

gentleman (Sir C. Wood) had begun the duties of his office. On one point, however, he differed with the right hon. gentleman—namely, his denial that the revenue of Madras could be improved. He (Mr. Hume) quite agreed with Col. Colton, that the neglect of communication by roads and canals had precluded the augmentation of the revenue of India. He admitted, with the right hon. gentleman, that much would depend on a proper supervision of works, but it could not be pretended that there was not a plentiful amount of engineering and other talent at command. A remaining source of the decay of Indian finance was the continuance of petty taxation in that country; and he hoped that ere long the matorpha tax and all similar imposts would be abolished—that we should hear no more of persons being called upon to pay a tax for sinking a well (hear, hear). With regard to the military system of India, he also trusted that a larger measure of justice would be extended to native officers. The doctrine of Lord Dalhousie, that the natives might be robbed in respect of their territory, he thought a most mischievous one. We had 150,000,000 of people under our control in India, and the end of legislation should be to strike off the shackles of that people, and make them rich and happy (hear, hear).

Mr. Danby Seymour was anxious to bear his testimony to the efforts which the right hon. gentleman had made during the year in the direction of Indian legislation, but the retention of the salt tax would generally be regarded as a grievance. He did not agree with the right hon. baronet as to the state of the population of Bengal; the wages he understood to be low, and the people in a very distressed state. It came out that there was a deficit of 800,000*l.*, which had to be made up, and he (Mr. D. Seymour) thought that economy could not be better practised than by reducing the regular cavalry in India, which was inefficient in the field. Irregular cavalry only cost half the money. There was only one regiment of regular cavalry in the Madras army which had not shot its officers.

Mr. Phillimore said the first object in India as regarded statesmen was to obtain cheap traffic with regard to transit. He rejoiced at the opening of the Godavery, which would give cotton to England at a rate to compete with American cotton. As regarded extension of territory, he (Mr. Phillimore) fully concurred with the hon. member for Montrose in designating Lord Dalhousie's letter an insolent and imprudent document.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald.—Officers of the Queen's troops serving in India, said they were placed in a most degrading and injurious position, in consequence of the rules and orders of the service in that country.

Mr. V. Scully complained that the statement had not been made at an earlier period of the session, and also that the members connected with India were not in attendance in the house. He thought the misfortunes of the people of India arose from the vice of the land tenures in that country, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would attend to that subject, as vicious tenures of land had been the ruin of the West Indies as well as of Ireland. The condition of the rural population of Poonah, in June, 1854, was of the worst description; they were literally famished, and thousands of them had been living on roots for the preceding four months, all because of the viciousness of the land tenures in that country.

Sir C. Wood replied. The circumstance to which the hon. and learned gentleman alluded had arisen from the want of rains, and not from the land tenures. As regarded the works of the Godavery, an iron steamboat would be sent out next year for the purpose of clearing the river as high up as possible.

The resolutions were then agreed to, and ordered to be reported the following day at twelve o'clock.

The house then resumed.

AUGUST 9.

On the report of the resolutions being brought up by Mr. il son,

Mr. Hume said the East India Company had been accused of acting unfairly towards the Queen's officers. He believed that on the contrary, the Queen's officers were better treated in every respect than the Company's own officers. They had more than their fair share of the divisional and brigade command. Recently, too, a Queen's officer (Lieutenant General Anson) had been promoted over the heads of eighty-two lieutenant-generals, to command the troops at Madras.

Mr. Fitzgerald admitted, that as to the higher commands, appointments were given to officers in the Queen's service to the exclusion of officers in the Company's service, but what he complained of was the absolute exclusion of Queen's officers from general staff appointments.

The report was then received.

## EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of proprietors of this company was held at the London Tavern on the 10th instant, W. R. Crauford, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary read the report of the directors, which stated, that when the last advices left India, it had been determined to open the line from Howrah to Pundooah for traffic, on or about the 15th July, and that they see no reason to doubt the expectation of opening the entire length of the first section of the line, to Raneeungee, 121 miles, by the end of the present year. The works on the next section of the main-line towards Rajmahal, as far as the river More, are well advanced, and the board have advices from Calcutta of contracts being entered into for the completion of the line from the river More to Cawnpore by the year 1857. It is intended to construct the line from Cawnpore to Delhi simultaneously. A large proportion of the requisite way materials and rolling stock is already contracted for, and will be sent forward by every available opportunity. In order to provide funds for the vigorous prosecution of the works, the board have raised the sum of 1,000,000*l.*, on debentures bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time during their currency into shares.

The payment of these debentures and the interest thereon is guaranteed by the East-India Company. In conclusion, the board advert to the death of their late lamented chairman, Mr. Aglionby, whose connexion with the undertaking during a lengthened period of time had obtained for him the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and of all engaged in the administration of the company.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had raised the sum of 1,000,000*l.* on debentures, which would bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and be convertible at any time during their currency into shares. The payment of these debentures and the interest thereon was guaranteed by the East-India Company, and was to be repayable at the expiration of three or five years. If these debentures remained out at the end of five years, the East-India Company would become holders of stock in the railway, so that the arrangement could not be considered to affect prejudicially the financial position of the company.

The progress of the works in India was perfectly satisfactory, and, in fact, they were being pushed on to an extent that could hardly have been hoped for. They were under contract with the East-India Company to complete the line to Delhi in seven years; but the directors saw no reason why it should not be finished much within that period. They believed that the line, to a distance of forty-four miles beyond Calcutta, was opened on the 15th of last month, and that it would be finished to a distance of 121 miles beyond Calcutta, at the end of the year. Calcutta would then be connected with collieries at Burdwan, and they might very reasonably expect to carry a large amount of coal, as there was an enormous demand for it in Calcutta. As far as their advices enabled them to judge, the line would be opened to Rajmahal in 1856, which would give them an immense traffic to the central valley of the Ganges.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

## EAST-INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

The first half-yearly meeting of this company took place on the 11th instant, at their offices, New Broad-street. Owing to the death of the respected chairman of the company (Mr. Aglionby), R. W. Crauford, Esq., presided. The report informed the proprietors that the second call of 2*l.* 9*s.* per share had been made and well responded to. The valuation of the works and properties of the Indian Iron and Steel Company had been brought to a conclusion, and the board hoped shortly to be in a position to express definitely an opinion as to the propriety of immediately concluding the negotiation for the purchase of the works and property of the old company, and at once entering upon active operations. In the mean time the old company continued to carry on the works, and place them in the most advantageous position for the proposed transfer to the new company. The apparatus, &c., had been despatched, and negotiations were in progress for engaging Swedish workmen to proceed to the works.

Beylore, the chief seat of the company's iron-works, had been selected as the site of the terminus on the western coast of India by the engineer of the Madras Railway Company, which would open out an easy communication with important mineral fields, to the company's works on the Malabar as well as the Coromandel coast. The attendance being very small, the chairman said he could not move the adoption of the report, but merely make a few observations upon it. The works of the old company had been estimated as worth 50,000*l.*, but the price had been settled 30,000*l.* Mr. Beaumont had reported upon the general position and prospects

of the undertaking, and they hoped soon to be able to decide whether they should go on or not. The call had been paid upon 14,000 shares. In answer to Mr. Hadow (a shareholder), the chairman further said that the shareholders might rest assured that they would not decide upon going on with the company unless they could do so with zeal and energy. The proceedings shortly after terminated.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 27. Penelope, Clymer, Akyab, Plymouth (to Antwerp).—28. Harbinger, Davidson, Ceylon.—29. Ajax, Ferguson, Melbourne.—31. Fulwood, Fitzsimons, Bengal; Jumna, Conway, and Hero of the Nile, Hunt, Bombay; Hougomont, Darke, and Lord George Bentinck, Edgell, Madras; Adolf van Nassau, Borchers, Samarang, Aug. 1. Anna, Doronard, Bombay. H.M.'s steamer Salamander, Ellmann, Hong-Kong; Countess of Winton, Clarke, Mauritius; Fanny Gann, Priest, Mauritius;—2. St. Louis, Davis, Bengal; Fortitude, Harrison, Ceylon; Semiramis, Millbank, Ceylon; Matilda, Blayne, Maulmein (to Antwerp).—3. Mauritius (steamer), Scotlan, Bengal and Cape; Medway, Mackwood, Melbourne; Roy Roy, Mitchell, Akyab; Invoice, Hawkins, Mauritius.—4. Nile, Leighton, Melbourne; William Gillies, Brown, Bombay; Pelican, Melhuish, Whampoa; Catherine, Humphreys, Bengal; Pioneer, Childs, Akyab; City of Calcutta, Connell, Bengal; Juanita, Temme, Bengal; Anna Henderson, Husband, Bengal; Wyndstey, Langley, Whampoa; Norton, Bristol, Bombay; Ignis Fatuus, Rossiter, Madras.—5. Caroline Reed, Tibbette, Bengal; Harriet, Guthrie, Mauritius; Roscoe, Clements, Bombay; Leander, Anderson, Ceylon; Talavera, McCully, Madras; Queen of the Avon, Davies, Bombay.—7. Isle of Skye, Conway, Singapore; Yssel, Messen, Whampoa.—8. William Brown, Bainton, Ceylon.—9. Kerelaw, Easdale, Mauritius.—10. Faithful, Manning, Ceylon; East Lothian, Craigie, Singapore.—11. Marlborough, Hong, Melbourne.—12. Maid of Judah, Marchant, Sydney; Royal Sovereign, Hanny, Bombay; Beatrice, Akyab; Elizabeth, Gearing, St. Helena.—14. Panama, Hobart Town; Lady McDonald, Gold, Cochia; Damaris, Chapman, Manila; Gipsy Queen, Barras, Bombay; Daunebrog, Simeson, Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

AUG. 19. Per steamer Euxine.—Mr. Cortley, Mr. Dempsey, Mr. Williamson, Capt. De Lane. Lieut. Webster, Lieut. col. Fraser, Lieut. Jackson, Mr. J. W. Roberts, Mr. Emsley, Mr. Burrows, Mr. De Russett, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and infant, Lieut. F. O. Burrow, Maj. G. Simpson, Don A. Maymo, Mr. W. T. Noice, Mr. W. E. Dalsiel, Mr. W. Ferch, Mr. G. Combe, Mr. White, Mr. Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. Montgomery, Capt. Newenham, Col. T. Osburne, Mr. Higgins.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON (AUG. 4), to proceed per steamer Bengal, from Suez. For MALTA.—Mr. A. C. Colquhoun, Col. Brereton, Rev. H. B. Mashen, Mrs. and Miss Mashen, Mrs. Jeans and two children, Mr. J. Babot, Miss Clark, Major Morse. For ADEN.—Rev. B. M. Huntington. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Kean, Mr. A. J. Cowie, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Spink, Mr. Martin, Mr. G. S. Greenstreet, Maj. Mears, Mr. Umphelby. For MADRAS.—General, Fraser Mrs. Fraser and 2 children, Miss Brice, Mr. Somerville, Mr. McCausland, Miss Denny, Capt. Tulloch, Miss Sullivan, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. F. C. Hubbard, Mr. H. Forley, Mrs. Balmain and infant, Mr. R. D. Stewart, Miss Cambie. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Rudd. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Watson, Mr. M. Moss. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. E. B. H. Boyd. For PENANG.—Mr. Thomson.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BALY, the wife of Rev. J. of Colombo, d. at Gyllyngdune, Falmouth, July 27.  
DRAPER, the wife of Commander, Indian Navy, d. at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, July 30.  
EDEN, the wife of Capt. W. F. s. at 37, Montague-square, July 31.  
FINCH, the wife of Henry, 31st Bengal N.I. d. at Stainton Lodge, Blackheath, Aug. 7.  
HILLERSDON, the wife of C. G. Bengal civ. serv. s. at Geneva, July 22.  
KANE, the wife of Matthew, m.d. Madras army, s. at Bayswater, July 19.  
LATTEY, the wife of Dugald, s. at 6, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, Aug. 3.  
MAPLES, the wife of Frederick, d. at Bruce-grove, Tottenham, July 28.  
THOMAS, the wife of Charles H. late captain Bengal army, d. at Bath, Aug. 3.  
WEDDERBURN, the wife of the late J. A. s. at Hampstead, Aug. 7.

## MARRIAGES.

BATTEN, Capt. T. J. 18th Madras N.I. to Florence J. G. d. of the late Andrew Thomson, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, July 15.  
CARLETON, Lieut. col. Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Charlotte Hobhouse, eldest d. of Lord Broughton, at St. George's, Hanover-square, July 27.  
COLLIER, James A. 7th Bombay N.I. to Frances J. d. of P. N. Bestard, at Manston, Dorset, July 20.  
CROSS, Maj. Madras N.I. to Isabel, d. of the late John Batten, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, July 14.  
HEADLAM, T. E. m.p. to Ellen P. d. of the late Major van Straubenzee, R.A. at Richmond, Yorkshire, Aug. 1.  
HICKS, William, Bombay Fusiliers, to Sarah T. sixth d. of William F. Dixon, at Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, Aug. 3.  
LANCASTER, Thomas, of Bombay, to Ellen, d. of the late Anthony Molyneux, at St. Paul's, Liverpool, July 25.

**LESTER, J. F.** Bombay Army, to Louisa R. d. of the late Rev. T. Biddulph, at St. Mary's Church, Taunton, Aug. 1.  
**LLOYD, Edward**, 6th Royal Regiment, to Maria L. d. of Sir R. Stanford, late Capt. H.M.'s 27th regt. and granddaughter of the late Maj. gen. Boardman, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Aug. 12.  
**MAUNSELL, Capt. Henry Daniel**, 62nd Bengal N.I. eldest s. of the late Rev. Daniel H. Balbrigan, county Dublin, Ireland, to Emily M. W. d. of the late Rev. J. M. Butt, vicar of East Garston, Berks, at the parish church, Stratford, under the Castle, Wiltshire, by the Rev. G. Butt, vicar of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, brother of the bride, Aug. 9.  
**NEWMARCH, George**, Bengal Engineers, to Emily E. d. of Benjamin Tribe, at St. Mary's Church, Chatham.  
**ROCHE, Charles M.** to Emily C. d. of the late William P. Goad, Bengal civil service, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Aug. 9.  
**SAMPSON, William B. s.** of Lieut. W. P. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Margaret, d. of the late Capt. T. B. Woods, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at the Cape of Good Hope, June 8.  
**SAVORY, Rev. H. T. s.** of J. T. late of the Madras civil service, to Catherine A. d. of Rear-admiral George Henderson, at Tor Church, Devonshire, Aug. 2.  
**SCHONBERG, D. L.** to Maria, d. of the late A. H. Sim, of Calcutta, at Bushwick, Long Island, New York, July 10.  
**SHAW, Maj. R. L.** Bombay army, to Elizabeth T. d. of the late Col. W. T. Baker, Madras army, at St. John's Church, Paddington, July 16.  
**STUART, Lieut. col. Charles T.** Bombay army, to Adelaide, d. of Maj. J. Race Godfrey, at St. James's, Exeter, Aug. 3.  
**STUART, Henry T. s.** of the late Charles, Bengal medical service, to Mary, d. of Lieut. gen. Swiney, Bengal artillery, at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Aug. 1.  
**TIMBRELL, Charles W.** Bengal artillery, to Agnes A. d. of R. Burton, at Christ Church, Virginia Water, Aug. 3.

## DEATHS.

**AGLIONBY, Henry A. M.P.** at Manor House, Caterpan, Surrey, aged 68, July 31.  
**ANDERSON, Alice C. d.** of Robert, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s maritime service, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 19, Aug. 11.  
**BODDAM, Eliza M.** widow of B. H. formerly governor of Bombay, at Clifton, aged 84, Aug. 4.  
**BROADHURST, Elizabeth, d.** of the late William, of Mansfield, Notts, at Lyncombe Lodge, Bath, aged 61, Aug. 2.  
**BUTLER, Capt. James A.** Ceylon rifle regt. at Silistria, in Turkey, of a wound received while defending that fortress, aged 27, June 22.  
**CAMERON, Josepha E.** widow of the late Capt. Hon. E.I.Co.'s maritime service, at Knightsbridge, Aug. 2.  
**CUMBERLEGE, Harry A. and Nathaniel B. T.** sons of Lieut. col. 7th Madras L.C. drowned at Fareham, Hants, aged 9 and 8 yrs. July 26.  
**CURRIE, Claud**, late physician general, Madras, at 838, Westbourne-terrace, aged 65, Aug. 8.  
**DAVID, Louisa Jane**, widow of John, late of Malta, aged 67, Aug. 1.  
**GILL, John**, at Nottingham, aged 86, July 16.  
**JOCKLYN, Viscount, M.P.** eld. son of the Earl of Roden, and late sec. to the India Board, aged 29, of cholera, at the residence of Lord Palmerston, Carlton-gardens, Aug. 12.  
**LAMB, Dr. John, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service** at Edinburgh, July 31.  
**LUSHINGTON, Louisa S. d.** of the late Edmund H. of Parkhouse, Maidstone, at Avignon, aged 30, July 19.  
**MISSING, Charlotte H. d.** of the late Col. John, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Woolwich, July 13.  
**MURCHISON, Kenneth**, formerly governor of Penang and Singapore, brother of Sir Roderick I. in Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 61, Aug. 1.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

2nd and 9th August, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. Sandys.  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. T. L. Blane, retired.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. S. F. Macmullen and Lieut. W. T. Lyall, 6th cav.; Lieuts. C. Armstrong, 14th N.I.; C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I.; J. R. R. Combs, 42nd N.I.; W. P. Conolly, 46th N.I.; A. Merewether, 61st N.I.; Assist. surg. C. Murchison, M.D.; V. et. Surg. J. Bicknell, and Major R. Cautley, retired.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major Mackenzie, retired; Capt. R. Benson, 11th N.I.; C. P. Molony, 25th N.I.; A. C. Phillips, 36th N.I.; Lieuts. J. Jefferies, artillery; C. Cooke, 52nd N.I.; Assist. surg. J. M'Gregor.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. E. W. Agar, retired; Lieuts. W. R. Dickinson, engineers; H. F. Gordon, fusiliers, and Assist. surg. J. M. Mackenzie.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieuts. C. E. Brooman and E. Delpratt, and Midshipman P. W. Fendall, of the Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. cols. W. Rutherford and J. Manson, Major J. Glasford, engineers, and Brev. major G. P. Whish, 60th N.I.; Capt. J. Nisbett, 69th N.I., and S. Smith, inv.; Lieuts. E. A. C. D'Oyly, artillery; W. S. Graham, 2nd cav.; E. B. Johnson, artil.; P. R. Innes, 1st fus.; W. C. L. Ryves, 12th N.I.; E. N. Perkins, 14th N.I.; T. E. Webster, 63rd N.I.; H. Bowles, inv.; Ens. W. O. Rannie, Assist. surg. J. E. Umphelby, and R. W. Macaulay, M.D.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. Crewe, 7th N.I.; T. D. T. Dyer, 26th N.I.; S. Hay, inv.; Brev. capt. A. S. Steele, 6th N.I.; Lieuts. W. H. Hitchins, engineers; J. Buchanan, 4th cav.; F. R. C. East, 8th cav.; R. Morton, artil.; H. J. T. Neild, 2nd N.I.; T. J. M. Cunningham, 2nd N.I.; E. S. Begbie, 10th N.I.; W. H. White, 49th N.I.; E. W. Lateward, 52nd N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Field, 6th N.I.; C. M. Barrow, 19th N.I., and Lieut. G. L. Thomson, 26th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Vansittart and Mr. W. Galloway, 6 months; Mr. G. Iaverrarity, 4 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. A. Ogilvie, 3 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major D. Wilkie, 4th N.I., 4 months; Lieut. C. D. Innes, eng., 6 months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. Oliver, 5th N.I., 6 months.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. H. H. Davis, Indian Navy, till the end of January.

## RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. V. Heathcote, 35th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. S. Pillans, art.  
*Madras Estab.*—W. T. Boddam, 2nd cav.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. W. Whitmarsh Phelps has been appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

## MILITARY.

Assist. surg. Major Ainger, appointed to the dépôt at Warley, v. Saunders.

## MARINE.

Mr. J. Handley, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

## LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated the 29th March, 1854.)

To rank from the dates specified.

John Dobrée Budd, 3rd April, 1854; Herbert Henry Gayford, 20th June; Wm. Frederick Hewison, 21st July.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 28th JULY, 1854.

*22nd Foot.*—Brev. maj. James Ramsay, to be major, without purchase, v. Airey, promoted in the Coldstream regt. of Foot Guards; Capt. Charles Kemys Kemeys Tynte, from half-pay 5th Foot, to be capt. v. Ramsay, promoted.  
*52nd Foot.*—Lieut. Walter James Stopford, to be adjt. v. Peel, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 18th May, 1854.  
*61st Foot.*—Lieut. David Reid, to be adjt. v. Burnside, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 13th Jan. 1854.

**83rd Foot.**—Brev. maj. John Kelsall, to be major, without purchase, v. Lloyd, deceased. Dated 7th May, 1854. Lieut. Henry De Renzy Pigott, to be capt. without purchase, v. Kelsall. Dated 7th May, 1854. Ens. Edward Meurant, to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Pigott. Dated 7th May, 1854.

#### WAR OFFICE, 4TH AUGUST, 1854.

**12th Lt. Drags.**—Lieut. John Kineard Lennox, to be capt. by purchase, v. Whittingstall, who retires; Cornet and adjt. Edward Brown, to have the rank of lieutenant; Cornet Alexander Fletcher, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Lennox; Francis Theophilus Blunt, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, v. Fletcher.

**22nd Foot.**—Lieut. Edward Simeon Webber Smith, to be capt. by purchase, v. Tynte, who retires; Ens. Lawrence Nicholas Dyre Hammond, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Smith; Robert Conway Dobbs Ellis, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Hammond.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. Henry Edward Warren, to be capt. by purchase, v. Brev. maj. Hepburn, who retires.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

*Per Monarch*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 31.—392 H.M.'s 35th Foot, Lieut. col. Hutchingson, Capt. English, Capt. Price, Capt. Tisdall, Capt. Elkington, Capt. Goate, Lieut. Massey, Lieut. Lee, Ens. Lloyd, Ens. Revell, Ens. Ansell, Ens. Hughes, Adjt. Forster, 2nd Mast. McLaughlin, Surg. Chambers.

*Per Collingwood*, for Bengal, Gravesend, Aug. 4.—272 Co.'s recruits, Brev. maj. G. P. Whish, 60th Bengal N.I.; Capt. R. C. Tyler, 38th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. A. P. Simons, Bengal art.; Surg. J. C. Brown, Bengal estab.

#### BOOKS.

*The Siege of Silistria: a Poem.* By WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON, author of *Zohrab*. London, 1854. Longman and Co.

Those who have read Mr. Thornton's former poetical effusions will be prepared to find in this stirring interest in the subject, and grace, smoothness, and vigour in the versification. Their expectations will be realized, and they will quit the perusal of the "Siege of Silistria" with one only feeling of regret—that it is so brief. While the soldiers of the combined army are prepared to achieve victories, it is gratifying to have a son of songat once able and willing to render justice to their achievements. The following specimen of the poem cannot fail to afford pleasure:—

Nor lacks brave Hussein strength or skill  
His novel duty to fulfil.  
He wastes not breath in idle word,  
But writes his orders with his sword.  
Let those who for his mandate wait  
His own example imitate.  
Why look ye yet for further clue?  
Do as ye see the Pacha do!  
Where'er the combat rages most,  
There is he instant at his post.  
Where'er assailants thickest swarm,  
There labours Hussein's vengeful arm.  
Where'er defenders need his aid,  
'Tis brought by Hussein's lifted blade.  
Nor are his Frank allies more slack.  
Not now hangs gallant Butler back,  
Nor, prompt as he in glory's track,  
Bold Nasmyth, and the Prussian Grach.  
Britons, the former pair, who, train'd  
In Indian warfare, here have gain'd  
Fresh scope for prowess there attain'd.  
Nor of less lofty seal the third,  
Nor by less pure ambition stirr'd,  
Who, when of Russian raid he heard,  
Hasten'd with theirs his lot to blend,  
Who Europe's common cause defend,  
And, far as subject might, supply  
A recreant king's deficiency.

**THE BLESSINGS OF NATIVE RULE IN INDIA.**—The *Bombay Times* states, that in the Guicowar's dominions, prisoners receive nothing from the state. They are fed on charity. Moreover, "we have been informed by a subject of the Guicowar, a man of strict integrity, that there are starving prisons in the Guicowar's dominions—'within, full of dead men's bones'—sinks of corruption and rottenness, into which prisoners are put on purpose to be starved to death, unless their desperate condition should induce their friends to pay a large sum for their ransom. Such prisons exist, and are in use now, at this very time." Yet by one clause of our treaty with this man, we are enabled to compel him to govern according to the principles of justice and equity! If we put that clause in operation, we shall be told that the Government is actuated solely by lust of territorial aggrandizement.—*Friend of India*.

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	224 to 228
India Bonds .....	Par. to 4s. pm.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 2½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid .....	½ to ½ prem.

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 1½
Do. 10th Aug. 1836, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. July 25 to Aug. 8.
On Bengal ..	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	109,283 10 8
Madras ..	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	22,420 3 8
Bombay ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	2,000 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			133,703 14 4

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11½d. to ½d.
Madras do. ....	
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11½d.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

*Per Steamer Ripon*, Aug. 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£81,740 ....	—
Malta .....	3,100 ....	—
Madras .....	70 ....	—
Penang .....	— ....	512
Singapore .....	9,630 ....	3,800
Hong Kong .....	15,228 ....	14,538
Canton .....	— ....	63,930
Shanghai .....	— ....	9,507
	£109,768 ....	£92,287

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 23rd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

IRONMONGERY, for Bengal and Madras;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 23rd day of August, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was \_\_\_\_\_ years of age on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.

Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.
2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedside of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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AND

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

## AND REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR  
BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail does not bring a line from Burmah which claims notice in this part of our paper.

We might, without erring very widely, say the same of the intelligence from the opposite side; but as it has been our custom of late to give at length in this place the communications of the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, we shall, in this instance at least, adhere to our late practice. So here is "our latest letter from Cabul." The editor, in a passage which we shall presently quote, very correctly characterizes it.

"There is a rumour in respectable quarters, which however requires confirmation, that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan has communicated to the British government his readiness, if all the Afghan territories now in the hands of the English are restored to him, to take upon himself to prevent the Russian army from advancing, should it ever intend to invade the British possessions in the East.

"Kareem Candaharee has just arrived. He mentioned that Sooltan Allee, son of Kohundil Khan, by a Persian Kajar wife, is expected to return from Teheran with some guns and Persian soldiers, which the king has been pleased to give to him.

"Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan has received a letter from Kohundil Khan of Candahar, which, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of the Ameer, was not produced for his perusal. No one knows what it contained. The Ameer has lately been showing greater attention to Khan Shereen Khan and Gholam Hasun Khan Afshar than usual, which has led the people to remark that it is to secure the good-will of the king of Persia. There is now frequent intercourse between the sons of Meerwaiz and Khan Shereen Khan, which has caused jealousy and doubts among their Soonnee followers.

"Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan at Koorum has asked the permission of the Ameer to address a letter to the Commissioner Sahab on some public matters regarding that frontier. The Ameer has had an attack of indigestion, but thank God he is well again.

"A report has arrived here from Cashmeer, that Ameer Khan, younger brother of the late Ahmed Khan, the treacherous agent of Nazir Khairullah Khan, has poisoned the wife of his brother, with the view that she should not convey information to the Nazir, where and how much wealth was left by her husband.

"News has arrived here that the Russians are daily gaining a footing in the dominions of Room (Turkey), and the Shah of Persia has assembled a large army at Mazendran, in the neighbourhood of the Russian frontier, and has despatched one of the late Shah Kam Ran's sons with some troops towards Khorasan. His majesty is also preparing to pay his devotions at the holy shrine of Emam Moosee Raza, at Mushid. About 20,000 Persian soldiers are now stationed at Merw to enforce their master's demands both upon the king of Bokhara and the khan of Khiva. The former has already made friendly advances to the Persian court. The chiefs of Candahar, with Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan at Cabool, are attaching themselves to Persia. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, the Afghan governor of Toorkistan, has received overtures from the Ozbeg chiefs of Shiburghan and Suripool to become tributary to the ruler of Cabool, if the governor will not attack their possessions.

"A messenger has reached from Herat with the news that the king of Persia has addressed a firman to Mahomed Saeed Khan, of Herat, stating that the Russians are waging war with the Sultan-i-Room, and it is therefore now more necessary than ever that he should closely attach himself to the power of Persia. On this, the

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta July 15th, Sand Heads 16th, Madras 21st, Point de Galle 24th, Aden Aug. 5th, and arrived at Suez Aug. 12th.

The *Semiramis*, with a mail, left Bombay July 20th, and arrived at Aden Aug. 4th. The mails were transferred to the *Victoria*, and arrived at Suez Aug. 12th.

The *Cadiz*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong July 6th, Singapore 14th, Penang 16th, and arrived at Point de Galle July 22nd.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Aug. 24th, and Marseilles 27th (per *Valetta*).

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on Sept. 9th. The delay is attributable to the vessel having sustained damage to her machinery.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Viâ Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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*Viâ Marseilles*, on the 9th and 25th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 10th or 26th.

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" " " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.  
" " " " " " 3d.

\* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 30.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	July 15	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	June 18
Madras .. .. .	21	Bombay .. .. .	20
Ceylon .. .. .	24	China (Hong-Kong) ..	6

Herat chief deputed an agent to the Ameer of Cabool, but on his arrival at Candahar he was seized by the chiefs of that place and plundered of all his property, as horses, &c. He is now in custody. The Ameer is very much annoyed at this insult, and talks of proceeding to Candahar for revenge. The envoy of the Ameer was, on his return from Persia, treated in the same way by the Ahmud Shah (Candahar) chiefs, but released on the intercession of the widow of Yar Mahomed Khan."

We promised to give the editor's comment on his correspondent's letter. It is a very modest one. He gives it as an introduction, we as an addendum; as the reader will thereby be better able to estimate its justice.

"It [the letter] will be found to contain very little of any importance. It is said that the Governor-General has peremptorily rejected the advances of Dost Mahomed; and if it be true that his Highness has insisted on the possession of Peshawar as the first condition of negotiations, we do not wonder at Lord Dalhousie's disinclination to treat. But though the friendship of the ruler of Cabul may be purchased too dearly, it is worth having, if it can be secured by a small subsidy."

It is not difficult to guess whence the reports of the Russians "daily gaining a footing" in the Turkish dominions, have their origin. In matters of intrigue, false rumours, and tortuous policy of every kind, we have not now to learn how great is the Northern Bear.

There appears to be nothing new from Oude. In the summaries which appear in the columns of our daily cotemporaries, the reported offer of assistance from the king of Oude figures as a spick and span new article of intelligence. Our readers will recollect that it appeared in our publication of the 15th instant, where at page 442 they will find it.

An experimental trip on the railway from Howrah to Pandooah was made on the 6th July. The train—if it may be called a train—consisted only of an engine and a single carriage. The performances of the iron horse of course "astonished the natives," and called forth among them various opinions as to the cause of his movements. One was, that the animal was put in motion by the mere word of the Governor-General.

The *Poonah Observer* publishes an order, dated 8th July, for the entire effective strength of her Majesty's 10th Hussars to hold themselves in readiness to march to Oolwa, there to embark for Egypt, en route to Turkey. It is reported, however, that in consequence of various impediments to the earlier removal of the regiment, it will not embark before the beginning of September, perhaps the end of that month.

The *Bombay Telegraph*, which plumes itself on the earliness and accuracy of its Horse Guards news, is very indignant because certain other papers (or their editors) laughed at an intimation in the first-named paper, that such a step as the despatch of troops from Bombay for the seat of war was meditated. We never laughed, and do not laugh now, in narrating that private letters from Poonah inform the *Telegraph*, that a portion of the horse brigade, and one or more European regiments, will follow the 10th Hussars very shortly. As to speculating how any of these troops are to be conveyed, we leave that task to our Indian brethren. The *Poonah Observer* again comes in aid, by stating that an express has been sent to the Governor-General, requesting that so many of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's large steamers as are available at Calcutta may be forthwith sent round to Bombay for the transport of the hussars. We do not ask what is to become of the mail.

Passing from India to Ceylon, we find nothing for notice, except the occurrence of some short but violent

squalls, in one of which a fine old banian-tree, overhanging the Galle road, fraught, it is said, with many recollections of bygone times and bygone residents in Ceylon, of the days of Barnes and Brownrig, was torn up by the roots. Our love for old trees and for old associations must be admitted to excuse our adverting to the accident in this place.

China affords little or nothing to make up for the shortcomings of the rest of the East. The following is the only scrap of intelligence worth picking out of the papers before us:—

"In our *Overland* edition we mentioned that a body of malcontents, members of the Triad Society, had pillaged the market-town of Shih-Lung, and afterwards invested the district city of Tung-kwan, near the Bogue, on the Canton river; and we have now received information that Tung-kwan fell into their hands on the 17th instant, chiefly by the assistance of confederates within the city. The imperialist soldiers, numbering only 300 or 400, were speedily overpowered, with very little bloodshed. Three or four military officers (the highest of whom was Moh Ki-liang) were killed, but the assistant civil magistrates fled, leaving their chief, with others, in the hands of their enemies, by whom they were afterwards liberated at the entreaty of one of their number, who proved to be a friend of Ho Aluk, the Triad leader.

"After burning the chief magistrate's yamun, they plundered the treasury of some 20,000 taels of silver, and all the rice-granaries belonging to government; then opened the prisons, and permitted the felons to escape and join their ranks; and afterwards proceeded to levy contributions from the inhabitants. The day of the attack, a placard was issued by Ho Aluk, assuring the inhabitants of protection against pillage; but apparently he has been unable to fulfil his promise.

"At first, considerable alarm prevailed in Canton itself, which, however, has since been allayed by the vigilance and activity of the authorities, who have placed three divisions, each of three hundred Tartars and Kiha soldiers, at such points on the eastern and northern sides of the city as are most open to attack; while inside the walls the troops, numbering about 8,000, are constantly on the alert. But the security of the city rests more on the determination of the inhabitants not to trust their persons and property to the tender mercies of a gang of ruffians, but to support the present authorities—at least until a more stable government than that of the Triads can be organized.

"Meanwhile some 7,000 troops have been despatched to Tung-kwan since the 23rd, and it is generally reported that Ho Aluk has evacuated the city,—whether through dread of the imperialist soldiers or not, is not stated; but a second rumour is to the effect that an encounter had taken place on the 25th, at Sintang, between Whampoa and the Bogue, in which the Triads were defeated, with the loss of upwards of a hundred killed, and from fifty to sixty made prisoners."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Capt. G. A. Ferrier, H.M.'s 24th, at Mussoorie, June 24; Paymaster J. Mockler, H.M.'s 70th, at Ferozepore; Lieut. J. C. King, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Jackatallah, Neilgherries, June 29; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Schonswar, H.M.'s 25th, at Cannanore, July 3.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. C. Lamb, 52nd N.I., at Umritsur, June 24; Ens. F. D. Tulloch, 48th N.I., at Barrackpore, aged 24, June 26.

MADRAS.—Capt. T. Back, 2nd N.I., at Palamcottah, June 28.

BOMBAY.—Capt. E. T. Peacocke, 1st N.I., at Bombay, July 14.

A QUESTION OF CHANCES.—The *Bombay Times* records a case of forgery in the Small Cause Court. A Marwarce altered a promissory note for five rupees into one for fifty. The Court detected the fraud and ordered the sufferer to prosecute, as it possessed no power to punish. The victim refused, as he had no time to waste, and the forger escaped with a reprimand. Had the Marwarce been sent at once to prison for six months, the risk would have been too heavy for the profits. As it is, forgery is a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." If undetected, it is successful. If detected, the villain escapes with a reprimand, and some additional credit among his countrymen.—*Friend of India*.

## BURMAH.

## PEGU.

A correspondent calls our attention to a petty but most vexatious grievance, which affects almost every officer employed in Pegu. It can be remedied by the Government at once. Packages addressed to officers in the province arrive in Rangoon by steamers and sailing vessels every day. Whatever they contain, remittances or edibles, arms or books, uniforms or tobacco, they are thrown on to the beach, and, unless addressed to an agent in Rangoon, there they lie until the master attendant has time to remove them to his godowns. In those godowns they remain till the owner chances to visit Rangoon, and in the vague hope of a fortunate discovery turns over the mass of articles collected in those storehouses. He finds them, it is true, but ruined by damp and white ants. Public packages fare no better. An officer sent some clothing for his men from Calcutta, and six months afterwards the parcels, addressed and franked in the regular manner, were found in Capt. Lewis's warehouses. It is no part, perhaps, of Capt. Lewis's duty to turn commission agent, but, in the infancy of civilization, one of his assistants might be authorised to send on parcels to their addresses, the addressee paying all expenses.—*Friend of India*, July 6.

## RANGOON.

June 18, 1854.—Nothing has yet been heard of the *Lady Nugent*; it is supposed she must have been wrecked on the Andaman Islands; and the steamer *Nemesis* is going to be sent down there at the suggestion of the general to see if she can rescue any of the unfortunates who were on board. We have had rain every day since the 24th ultimo; the last two days the sun has actually shone bright for some hours, and caused our thermometers to rise considerably, being to-day about 88, whereas for three weeks past it has not been above 82 and 84. There is a report that the Goung Gee finds himself in a different position this season to former ones, and is well inclined to "come in" upon almost any terms.

Some suspicions against the head man of Ok-phoo, who has been considered a staunch ally, has caused him to be ceased, as also all his papers, and at present he remains under restraint. I hope nothing serious will be found against him, as he is said to have been one of the richest and most influential men of birth or consequence in Burmah for some years past.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 30.

MEERADAY, June 12, 1854.—Major Allan and the party under his orders returned from marking out the boundary line this day week; the party had crossed the Arracan range, about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and connecting the line with the old Arracan boundary. It will give you some idea of the nature of the country, to learn that during the three months that the party were out, they saw but two barking deer, and no other large game of any sort or kind; they marched through a jungly country, very scantily interspersed with villages, and many of those deserted; water was at a high premium, and they were often put to great straits to procure that indispensable necessary both for the elephants and themselves. They came in, however, looking all the better for their trip, and almost sorry to return to the dull monotony of Meeraday existence. The rains have now regularly set in, and the weather is cool and pleasant; there are few flies and fewer mosquitoes; the river has not risen much, but we fear that July is the month for the heavy fall of rain; the current, however, is very strong, and he must be a stout swimmer who could stem it for four or five hundred yards. The outpost Moukten, of which I gave a description in a former letter, has been abandoned for Tabrulla, a larger town, situated in the border of the Prome district—a most desirable position, as the force located there is now able to keep in check the dacoits in that and in the frontier districts. We have accounts of a good deal of fighting in the Tharawadie districts, but the celebrated Goung Gee still remains unconquered and at large. This versatile genius is in the habit of visiting our camp, disguised as a woodseller, a drover, or as some other trader, and thus informing himself of our movements, he profits by them accordingly. One would think that the history of England, and especially the life of king Alfred, were familiar to this unlettered Burman, were it not that his ignorance on every point is notorious. He must possess, however, a kind of rude genius, to enable him to baffle, as he has baffled, the parties by whom he has been so often surrounded. The Burmans, however, taking them as a nation, are not a fighting race; they do not like work of any kind. Easily amused, always merry and cheerful, they prefer cracking jokes to cracking heads; it often happens that even a high rate of pay,—three times as high as that given in Bengal,—will not induce them to stir out of their habitations,

much less to risk their lives in predatory excursions. We can easily imagine, then, that in a few years, when roads are made, and civilization has increased, more especially, too, if the principle of the plantation of Ulster should be carried on to a large scale, by inducing Bengalees and their families to settle here, that Burmah will be as flourishing as any of our possessions in the East."—*Ibid.*

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Rangoon, says a track six feet wide has been opened between Sandoway and the Irrawaddy. He mentions also that a sanatorium may be established within thirty miles of Prome, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and with a temperature which never rises above 80 deg.

## BENGAL.

## AN OPIUM SALE IN CALCUTTA.

Perhaps the most extraordinary fact in connection with our Indian empire is the existence and permanence of the opium revenue. Certainly the sight best worth seeing in the metropolis of that empire is the monthly sale at which that revenue is collected. It is unique in the world. The operations of the London Exchange may be of greater political importance. The Clearing House, on Saturday night, sees a larger transfer of available credit. Epsom, on a Derby day, displays perhaps evidences of even greater excitement. The High Bazar of Stamboul may present an aspect even more genuinely Oriental. But for the accumulation of all these circumstances, for enormous mercantile transactions concluded in a few hours, amidst almost passionate excitement, and by Orientals surprised for the moment out of their habitual apathy, an opium sale is unique. We propose to describe it, rather for the benefit of our English than our Indian readers, though as there are thousands of Londoners who have never seen St. Paul's, so there are hundreds of Calcutta *habitues* who have never witnessed its most interesting spectacle.

The sale takes place in a large room of a building called the Calcutta Exchange. This, be it remarked, corresponds in no degree with edifices bearing a similar designation in Europe. It is simply an auction mart, devoted chiefly to haberdashery, furniture, and toys. Passing up a broad flight of stairs, hung with pictorial rubbish, we enter a large room divided by pillars into three separate aisles. It is ordinarily filled with tables, covered with every description of goods pleasant to children and their guardians; but on the sale day all this has been removed. In the middle aisle is a large square, railed off for bidders from the remainder of the building, and in this stands the auctioneer's pulpit, a large table, and a variety of benches. There is no other furniture, no goods, and of course no opium visible. No one wants to see the drug. There is the Company's guarantee that it is good, and the most virulent patriot in Calcutta will accept the Company's word for all he is worth in the world. Let us enter the railed space, which is defended by a European constable in a preternatural state of excitement from heat and worry, and from his corner watch the scene. As soon as we have recovered from the confusion produced by the astounding din, the predominant sensation is one of redness. Everything is red. The punkabs are red, perhaps to please the somewhat gaudy taste of the Portuguese and East-Indian families, who are the best customers of the Exchange. The very glare in the room, which is excessive, seems tinged with red, and you look around for the cause. It is speedily revealed. The whole place swarms with Marwarries. This name, which is applied in Bombay to a particular caste, is in Bengal used to denote any trader from the west. Active, intelligent, and penurious, they are everywhere the most successful of the money-dealers who have sprung into rank luxuriance under the British rule. They are, if not the largest, the most numerous of the opium dealers, and they swarm outside and inside the barrier as bidders, speculators, agents, and spectators. Unlike the Bengalees, who in their business-dress avoid colours, these men display a marked *penchant* for red. The mark on their foreheads, which indicates that though Hindoos they are more especially worshippers of Ugnée, is made with ochre. Their turbans are of Surat cloth, and its brilliant crimson is scarcely concealed by its excessive filth. These men, with their stolid faces, thin moustaches, and dull eyes, occupy every corner. They seem to monopolize the building, and it is not till you have gazed carefully around, that you perceive that almost all other Asiatic races are faithfully represented. On your right stands a shallow, gloomy-looking English Jew, his full black eyes alone indicating that he too is an Oriental. In front, seated by the table, are a group of Oriental Jews, in the dress rendered traditional in England by old biblical pictures, their splendid features and sweeping robes, ruddy cheeks, and animated expression, forming a marked contrast to their English co-religionists. They are

At eleven o'clock the auctioneer takes his place for an hour and a half of the hottest work we ever remember to have witnessed. The firm whom he represents, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., receive from Government for this service, we believe, a commission of one-eighth per cent. It yields them about Rs. 25,000 a year, and the spectator at first wonders for what service that sum is a remuneration. He is speedily undeceived. The bidding begins, and he expects, of course, that the outrageous din will be a little hushed. Not a bit of it. Everybody is talking at once, everybody is gesticulating, and shooting his fingers into the air for some purpose not immediately apparent, but supposed to be a signal. How the auctioneer obtains the bids is a mystery. Nothing can be heard, there is no nodding, and to the spectator all appears to be reckless confusion. Moreover, on asking a gentleman who sat behind the auctioneer for some months to explain, he professed himself equally ignorant. The only solution he could offer was, that the auctioneer had an intuitive perception of a bidder, as some animals have of the presence of a snake. One thing alone is certain, he does collect the bids, and his average of blunders is one in two years. The bidding is as follows:—Every body bids for a specified article, in an English auction, where everybody bids for a specified article, and the highest carries off his prize. It is not a Dutch auction, where the auctioneer runs down the price till somebody is contented. The bidder buys a lot of five chests, but he may, on the strength of that bid, take any number not exceeding 125 chests. In other words, he may, at his own option, alter the value of his bid to the extent of 20,000*l*. This strange privilege, without which, however, the sale would never end, greatly increases the excitement. For instance, the bidding has begun low. The best bidders have not arrived. The astute speculator sees it will go up, sweeps off his 125 chests, and re-sells them an hour after without stirring from his seat. The auctioneer makes no effort to announce the bids. A peal of thunder would scarcely be heard. The amount is written on a black board, and elevated by a servant. By and bye the bidding droops. There is a regular yell outside the barrier. In that open space are congregated the bazaar speculators, all Marwarries, the men who really rule the price of the drug. They have formed time-bargains, exactly like the time-bargains of the Stock Exchange, pledging themselves to deliver so many hundred chests of opium, at a fixed price, three days after the sale. Perhaps a million and a half sterling has been staked in this manner, and the excitement is proportionate. To-day, the bulls are palpably taken in; the news brought from China by the *Shanghai* is favourable, and they have speculated on the rise. From some unexplained cause, the bidding droops; and the speculators yell accordingly. So large are the stakes, and so widely is the passion for this gambling diffused, that the bets are heavier in Bombay, a thousand miles off, than in Calcutta, and expresses start every half hour for the Western Presidency. They will beat those organized by Government by two days, though the completion of the

The plan of the volume is simple and intelligible. The first section defines the jurisdiction of the courts. The next sets forth in a summary manner the law of evidence. The next twelve refer



to matters to be decided according to the creed of the parties, inheritance, family arrangements, disposition of property, contracts, sales, and mortgages. The succeeding five, on agency, bailment, partnership, bills of exchange, debts, interest, mesne profits, and insolvency, contain an attempt to supply the great Indian want, a code of commercial law. We have nothing approaching to it, and outside of the precincts of the Supreme Court, no man can tell how a case, involving anything more complicated than a simple contract, may be decided. The last three contain a law of libel, some fundamental rules regarding proprietorship, and some principles to be observed with regard to the decision of caste disputes. We may remark that in all these cases, though the provisions of the code are confined chiefly to principles, they are occasionally accompanied by absolute limitations, which, in a Regulation province, would require the very highest legislative authority. Thus it is ordered that no Court shall compel unwilling persons to complete a marriage. There is the Hindoo idea of the validity of betrothal upset at once. Every person who purchases anything is protected for four-and-twenty hours by an implied warranty. If within that period he discovers a defect, the seller is compelled to take back the property. Here is a Mohammedan principle, radically just, it is true, applied to the entire population, of whatever creed. The principles of partnership laid down, create throughout the Punjab the system denominated *en commandité*, each partner being liable only to the extent of the share of which he has publicly notified himself possessed. In spite, however, of these occasional assumptions of a high legislative power, the general character of the code may be thus summed up. It is an adaptation of the laws revered by men of the different creeds, and the local customs recognised in the Punjab, with the addition of certain arbitrary rules on questions where no certain or just law appears to apply. The scheme adopted to ascertain these customs will be fairly understood from the subjoined sentence. It is from the commentary upon the law of exchanges.

"The method by which this section has been prepared, was briefly as follows:—The main principles of the English law on bills of exchange were first collated, and explained to the chief mercantile men of Lahore, and thus the fundamental differences between that system and the custom of these provinces were elicited. At length a vernacular draft was prepared which might be fitted for the consideration of the commercial authorities at Umritsur, whither it was accordingly sent. The leading merchants of that city then carefully examined each clause of the proposed draft, making such emendations, corrections, or additions, as they thought proper, and appended a comment on the whole. Several of them have also been consulted verbally. The amended rules have now been drawn up in English. It may be believed, then, that this section represents the opinions of the first commercial authorities in the Punjab, of men whose prosperity may mainly depend on the practical working and local adaptability of the rules in question. They had every motive to give good advice, and that they are competent to do so, cannot be doubted. It is hoped, therefore, that the principles embodied in these rules may be received with some confidence, although in many respects they differ from the law and practice in England."

Thus far the code satisfies all the requirements of the public for which it is intended. There remains one more department, the system of procedure. In India, this is of infinitely greater importance than the code itself. There are few laws to which a native will not speedily adjust himself, which he will not at once understand, and out of which he will not discover some easy loophole. It is the procedure, the manner of taking evidence, the authority of the *amlah*, and, above all, the causes of delay which specially affect his comfort. And in this respect the civil code of the Punjab is far less perfect than we had hoped it would be found. There is a loophole left for the monster evil of delay. It is true that a variety of precautions have been taken to ensure speed. Plaintiff and defendant are brought face to face. The trial is fixed for a particular day, and on that day it must take place. If the plaintiff does not appear, a decree may still be given. A deed of compromise is as valid as a decree. Technical flaws are to be disregarded. But the two monster evils of the Regulation Courts, the record and the power of appeal, are retained in the Punjab. The evidence is to be taken down in writing, and may be sent up in appeal, and there is an end of any hope of celerity of justice. It is useless to repeat arguments which we employed a fortnight since in relation to the Small Cause Courts. The process will be the same in Bengal and the Punjab, though the evil may be diminished in the latter province. The people are less litigious and more truthful. The judicial officers are more absolute, and there is a code. Many sources of delay which must exist in Bengal, do not exist in the Punjab. But the primary source, the "record," remains; and we cannot but fear that when the administration has become older, when the incessant watchfulness is relaxed, when the courts are infested by the scoundrels who fatten on all Indian tribunals, and when a long period of peace has produced a

taste for the excitement of litigation, the retention of the record will be found to have impaired the efficiency of the code.

We have two more remarks to make. Mr. Montgomery has laid down a law of libel and a law of usury. Both are delicate and doubtful questions. In both he appears to us fully to have succeeded. The code admits justification as a defence in an action for libel, but not in every instance. The libeller must prove that his assertion was not only true, but necessary, and not dictated simply by a malicious impulse. With all our prejudice in favour of unlicensed printing, we are compelled to regard this as the true law of libel. If a journalist asserts that a judge has taken bribes, and proves his assertion, he is a public benefactor. When he asserts that the judge is too fond of port wine, and proves his assertion, his veracity is unimpeachable, but he is not the less a public nuisance. Similarly with regard to the usury laws. Mr. Montgomery has simply abolished them. A man in the Punjab may sell money as freely as oil. If he asks too much, the purchaser is free to make his bargain with some other dealer. The bargain in all cases is to be kept, unless fraud is proved, a rule the wisdom of which will one day be acknowledged even by a Parliament of territorial magnates.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE REPORTED DEFICIENCY OF SALT IN BENGAL.

SOME alarm has of late been felt at the prospect of a deficiency of salt in Bengal. The cessation of imports from England, and a diminution of the stock below the usual average, have rendered it necessary to take unusual measures for procuring a new supply. Abandoned manufactories have been reopened, large supplies have been ordered from Madras, and advances to an unusual extent have been made to the Molunghees constantly in employ. Measures, dictated only by a wise precaution, have been misinterpreted as provisions against a foreseen necessity. The alarm has spread, and has been increased by two other circumstances. Firstly. The possibility of a deficiency of salt in Bengal is a contingency so terrible, that men ordinarily of cool judgment, become excited by the mere speculation. Secondly, owing to arrangements in which we cannot but think we detect traces of mismanagement, it occasionally happens that the best and whitest descriptions of salt come into the market at the cheapest rates. This salt will bear great adulteration; and on its appearance is purchased, though it is not removed, by a few powerful firms. The ordinary dealers cannot obtain this profitable salt, and the public, seeing that lakhs of maunds are sold at once, jumps at the conclusion that the native dealers, aware of an impending scarcity, have combined to monopolise the existing supply. We propose to demonstrate that these fears are practically without foundation.

The amount of the sales and imports in any one year by no means indicates the amount of consumption. When speculation is active and money easy, the deliveries speedily become large. They decrease when the capital is required for more profitable purposes. The average deliveries of three years, however, may, we believe, be taken to represent very nearly the average of consumption. For the last three years it has been—

		1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.
Govt. Sales .....	Mds.	22,38,702	31,25,129	37,89,914
Excise .....	"	18,600	19,600	43,550
Imported .....	"	29,26,865	24,94,332	15,61,655
Retail .....	"	8,77,396	8,82,867	8,67,000
		60,61,563	65,21,928	62,62,119

The average of consumption, therefore, may be taken at sixty-three lacs of maunds (62,81,610). Of this amount, however, five lacs of maunds is required in Cuttack, and is supplied from local resources, and the total quantity necessary is reduced to fifty-eight lacs of maunds. To meet this demand there was, on the 30th April, of old salt in store,

Govt. storehouses .....	Mds.	15,50,000
Imported and in bond .....	"	2,77,390
Excise .....	"	14,252
		18,41,642

To this there has been added since that date—

From Hidgelee and Tumlook .....	Mds.	17,00,000
Cuttack .....	"	13,00,000
Chittagong .....	"	5,00,000
On its way from Madras .....	"	1,00,000
" " Arracan .....	"	1,00,000
		37,00,000

Thus there is a supply ready, actually available and purchasable of more than 55 lacs, or eleven months' supply. This, however, would be leaving the margin somewhat too narrow, and accordingly





orders have been transmitted to Madras and Arracan, and within the year there will be in hand a further supply of—

From Madras .....	Mds.	5,00,000
Arracan .. .....	"	1,00,000
Private importation .....	"	12,00,000
		18,00,000

It may be necessary to explain that this item of private importation is not a guess. The supply from England has diminished, but in this, the worst year of all, it still reached 3,93,823 maunds. A ship laden with salt for Calcutta has since been heard of at Melbourne. Moreover, salt is imported from other places. The Arabs and the Singalese, the people of Coromandel and Malabar, are not affected either by the European war or the Australian gold. They will send salt still, and last year they despatched more than five lacs of maunds. This account shows that there will be, on 30th April, 1855, a balance of sixteen lacs in the golahs. By that time three-fourths of the new salt, the manufacture of which commences in November and ends in May, will be in store, and the supply will be abundant, and this without such a previous exhaustion of the golahs as would enable the merchants to monopolise the reserve.

There exists in reality no danger whatever. The war, coming behind the drain of freight for Australia, might have embarrassed the Government for a time. The contingency was happily foreseen. Madras, in Mr. Plowden's opinion, could supply the universe with salt, and a twelvemonth's notice would bring out the whole resources of that presidency. The rumour, however, has been spread, it is supported by facts which may deceive the inexperienced, and we have no slight pleasure in giving it this unequivocal contradiction.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE COLEHAN.

A few weeks since we noticed the efforts which have been made to evangelize some of the savage races, which still prowl through some of the Indian jungles. These tribes, the relics of the aborigines, occupy the place which in the ancient world belonged to the pre-dial slaves, and in modern Europe, to the lowest section of the urban populations. Savages in the midst of civilization, the improvement of all around them seems but to drive them still further from the ranks of the community. Such a tribe, as savage as the Australian aborigines, exists within a day's journey of the Indian metropolis, and we are assured offers one of the most promising fields for missionary effort.

Between Midnapore and Chyassa, in the district of Singbhoom, stretches a district covering about 1,500 square miles, and called the Colehan. It is inhabited by a tribe who style themselves the Turka Coles. They have no connection either in lineage or in language with the tribes of the same name, the Ooraon or Dhun-gar Coles, who flock down every year from the hills round Chota Nagpore to the plains, and who are, to the workmen of Bengal, what the Irish interlopers are to the reapers of the west of England. They are about 75,000 in number, and are probably the most degraded of all the tribes included within the limits of India Proper. They have no caste, being divided merely into families or clans, no creed, no deities, no hope and no fear of a future state of being. Their sole religious impulse is an inordinate terror of evil spirits, or of witchcraft, which hurries them on to the commission of the crimes most abhorrent to orientals. Men have been known to murder their own parents, and their own children, on the bare suspicion of a knowledge of witchcraft. Those who, from the possession of a few cattle, are accounted rich, reduce themselves when attacked by sickness to beggary, by sacrifices to avert the wrath of the evil spirits, and even steal to fulfil the incessant demands upon their herds. The people, naturally lazy, cultivate only when they cannot rob, and confine their cultivation to the rice necessary for their immediate subsistence. In each village there is a weaver or two, who furnish the infinitesimal quantity of cloth required by a people with whom there is little distinction between full dress and nudity, a single maker of earthen vessels, and a few herdsmen to watch the cattle. This is the only approach to a class of artisans and tradesmen. The remainder of the population are agriculturists and idlers, remarkable only for their laziness and excessive irascibility. The slightest provocation appears to irritate a Cole almost to insanity. Like Hatto, whose crimes have recently excited such attention in England, the most trivial neglect appears to madden these untrained spirits. If they cannot obtain immediate vengeance, they commit suicide. The presence of a government officer in their midst has restrained their violence, and increased to a lamentable extent the number of suicides. The pestilence, for it is a sort of moral contagion, is particularly observable among the females.

Nevertheless, this race, thus degraded, passionate, and cruel, is in many respects a hopeful one. The Coles are content to work, and work hard, in their own way, for an adequate inducement, and their bodily strength and hardihood render them admirable artisans. They excel more particularly in blacksmiths' work and carpentry. They are fond of learning, though at present almost entirely without the means of instruction. In 1837, Government sanctioned the establishment of a school, in which English and Hindee were taught. Not only did the boys crowd to acquire the latter, but grown and old men might be seen gravely conning over the Hindee alphabet. Unfortunately, the master of the school was a true disciple of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Careless alike of time and place, of the capacity of the people, and the wishes of his pupils, he persisted in teaching English. The Coles wanted English as much as a London cadger is interested in Syriac, and at last finding they could obtain nothing else, abandoned the school in disgust. Then the Government made, as it fancied, an immense step in advance. It established three vernacular schools, and thought the end secured. Unfortunately, it made one mistake. It omitted to inquire what was the vernacular of the Colehan. It fixed upon Bengalee, with which the Coles have as much concern as the slaves of Travancore. Their own language is an aboriginal dialect, and the language around them is Hindee, and this only will they attempt to acquire. The three schools, we believe, still drag on an existence useless for the people for whom they are intended.

It is in this district that missionaries are at the present moment urgently required. The people are numerous enough to reward exertion. They have nothing to unlearn, and no caste from which to be released. They are passionately anxious for a particular form of instruction, and have shown, under favourable circumstances, an aptitude for civilization. If schools were established, the Government would assist in rendering them permanent, and a race as low as the South Sea Islanders would be raised at least one step in the scale of civilization. Is the experiment to remain untried?—*Friend of India.*

#### CRIME IN THE LAHORE DISTRICT.

In civilized countries, the great preventive of crime is certainty of punishment. So completely has this axiom been accepted by the most acute observers, that many have proposed to abolish altogether the prerogative of pardon. They would invest the law with something of the majesty of a Greek fate, a power which cannot be turned aside, and from the operation of which it is hopeless to escape. The ruffian, they say, who would quail at the certainty of death, will risk his chance of a merciful judge, and an over-lenient Home Secretary. Whatever may be the case in Europe, it is clear that in India certainty is not the one thing needful. It is speed which is required. A native is not cowed by a punishment, which is to affect him some twelve months after the commission of his crime. One of the strangest of his psychological peculiarities is his incapability of remorse. To use his own expression, he "sits and waits" with the imperturbable apathy, with which, if fate and the sadder are against him, he will subsequently mount the gallows. It is speedy justice that he dreads, which deprives him of all hope from perjury, and leaves him without time for the exercise of his boundless ingenuity in evasion. We question whether the majority of natives do not consider a breach of the salt laws more dangerous than forgery, and this simply because the smaller punishment is summarily administered. Wherever in India the law moves swiftly, heinous crime diminishes, and it appears to move swiftly in the Lahore division.

That division is under the charge of Mr. C. Raikes, the opponent of female infanticide, and his report on the operations of the past year, is crowded with facts of the greatest importance to the Indian statesman. It is not by any means as easy to govern an English county. Most of the districts, Lahore itself more especially, are crowded with the human vermin, who rise in revolutions to the surface of society. A good digestion and a bad heart, were the requisites for success, when Paris obeyed Louis the Magnificent. A bold heart and a bad conscience have for fourteen years been the primary requisites at Lahore. Since the annexation, the scoundrels that formerly sought to rise by atrocious crime, continue their practice for subsistence, and until they have been purchased, transported, or hung, the internal administration of Lahore will demand incessant anxiety and care. The populace, too, have that fierceness of character, which is so frequently apparent in London criminals, while the universal idea of natives that they have a right to maltreat the females of the family, shows itself in diabolical outrages. Nevertheless, judgment is speedy, and violent crime has diminished. In 1852, eleven cases of murder were reported in Lahore; in 1853, only six; and homicide, rape, and theft by drugging have diminished in an equal or greater proportion.



The cause of the diminution is obvious. Out of 3,805 cases tried during the past year, thirty-seven only remained undisposed of at its close, and thirteen of these were committed within the last month. The average duration of every case investigated by the police, was only eleven days; and of those examined in any method, only a week. We doubt, if London is taken out of the account, whether justice in England is much more rapid. This fact, however, does not show the real celerity attained. In Bengal, the people dread appearing as witnesses, nearly as much as appearing at the bar. Trials are so protracted, and stations so distant, that it is necessary to employ a certain degree of coercion to keep the witnesses together. The consequence is patent to all. The witnesses, if possible, keep out of the way, no one dreams of offering voluntary evidence, and respectable testimony is not to be obtained. This evil does not exist in the Punjab. In the number of cases we have mentioned, 4,276 witnesses were concerned. Of these were dismissed:—

1st day	..	..	..	..	..	3,772
2nd "	..	..	..	..	..	448
3rd "	..	..	..	..	..	36
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	13
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	7

Total, .. 4,276

The "one day" probably means from half an hour to three hours, a time which even in England must be devoted to attendance on a court. Let no one object that this is the record of crime in a great city, where the elements of distance does not enter into the account. It is the same in the country districts. In Goordaspur, seventy-eight per cent. of the witnesses were dismissed at once, and not one remained beyond the sixth day. In Goojranwala not one was detained more than six days, and in Sealkote, only seven were kept for four days, and not one beyond that time. In the whole division, out of 18,070 witnesses, eighty-three per cent. were dismissed at once. We put it to any magistrate in Bengal, whether such a system would not tend to decrease the number of acquittals, and the average of crime.

Although, however, the heinous crimes of the country have diminished, the lesser offences appear to have increased. The number of burglaries, which in 1852 was 874, had risen to 1,066 in 1853, while the number of simple thefts had almost doubled; cattle stealing had been increased by 6 per cent., and the legal crime of counterfeiting coin by 20 per cent. By far the larger portion of this increase is attributable to greater activity, and experience on the part of the police, and possibly to an increased willingness on the part of prosecutors. There remains a percentage of real increase, which is attributed to the drought, but which we suspect is owing, at least in part, to the supplanting of a native by a civilised rule. Under every system and in every country there will always exist a class of "have-nots," who are determined to "have," without working. Under a government like that of Runjeet they attain their object by force; under British rule, they descend from depredators into pickpockets, lurk on the highway, or enter houses at the dead of night. Moreover, the British rule, severe as it may be towards the greater crimes, is comparatively indulgent to all offences, but one, against property. The Mohammedan bowed off the thief's right hand. The Sikh was probably as cruel. The Englishman simply condemns him to inaction within four walls for a limited space of time. The change, which though lenient, is perhaps just, acts as an encouragement to meaner criminals, and theft flourishes accordingly.

It remains only to point out the descriptions of crime common in this division of the Punjab. They differ greatly from those, against which the magistracy of Bengal are striving to contend. There are no affrays, with armed regiments on each side, for no one is permitted to carry arms; affray attended with homicide is a capital offence, and a "lathee" is a lethal weapon. There are no dacoities, for the dacoits must be unarmed, and a Punjabee householder differs greatly from a Bengalee. There are very few cases of embezzlement, forgery, or perjury, for these are the vices of the weaker oriental races. Cattle stealing is as prevalent as sheep stealing in Cumberland, but this, like smuggling, is one of the offences which do not necessarily indicate any great propensity to crime. The highlander who reived his neighbour's steers, was by no means so depraved as the London pickpocket. For the rest, this division presents much the appearance of an English county. The crimes are nearly the same, both in extent and character, Thuggee being almost the sole exceptional offence. We submit that after making every allowance for difference in the people, the rough justice of the Punjab protects life and property, better than the misnamed "Regulation system."—*Friend of India.*

## THE MUTLAH RIVER.

IN alluding to the Mutlah river, the Chamber of Commerce very truly observes that there is one consideration connected with that inquiry, which will before long command the earnest attention, not only of the mercantile body, but of all classes connected with Calcutta. They mean the transfer of the trade of the port to the right bank of the river, which will slowly, perhaps, but surely follow the completion of the line of railway from Howrah to the Upper Provinces, unless both banks are made to participate equally in the advantages of the railway. We pointed out these probable consequences many months ago, and therefore advocated the proposed plan of bridging the Hooghly. By this means the anticipated evil would be partly counteracted, partly only, because even a bridge would not prevent the greater part of our import trade, as far as it relates to the consumption in the provinces, flowing into Howrah. The Chamber of Commerce, however, suggest a different plan. They are of opinion that the best mode of securing an equal participation in the benefits of the railway, would be to have a short branch line from Calcutta to join the main line from Howrah, crossing the river by a bridge, a little below Pultah Ghat, and to leave the communication between the two banks here to be kept up by means of efficient steam ferries.

The idea is not bad, though not original, being, we believe, a part of Mr. Sim's scheme. This, no doubt, would prove a most effectual means of securing a continuation of the greater portion of the inland trade to the town of Calcutta; but if to be carried out, we apprehend that the work will have to be done entirely at the expense of those chiefly interested in the undertaking. It is extremely unlikely that the railway company would be found ready to construct the line in question, because it would render that from Howrah comparatively useless, and because it would be an open avowal that, in selecting Howrah as a terminus, the railway company had committed a most egregious mistake. There can, however, be no question of the suggested line being most desirable in any respect. First, it would prevent the anticipated great depreciation of landed property at Calcutta, and secondly, it would be sure of extensive patronage, not only by the mercantile, but every other class of the community which is likely to avail itself of a railway. Consignees would of course land their goods on this side of the river, and when once here, it is extremely improbable that any of the inland traders would go to the expense of sending the goods across the water for transmission by the rail, when they could despatch them from Calcutta itself. As for passengers, they would certainly rather start from this side than take the trouble of crossing over to Howrah. The rail, therefore, if carried out, has most excellent prospects, as far as regards the undertaking as a speculation, but, as before stated, it must be carried out entirely by private enterprise, to guard against monopoly. The total cost of the line, including a bridge at Pultah, would not exceed twenty lacs, and that amount could be raised, without the least difficulty, by any joint-stock company. To carry out the undertaking, however, two things are most essential,—encouragement and aid on the part of Government, and arrangement with the railway company. Of the former we almost despair, and the latter appears to us to be likely to involve endless difficulties. However, let the Chamber of Commerce try and see what can be done. The subject is of such importance that it is well worthy of the most earnest attention of those interested in the commerce and landed property of this city.—*Hurkaru.*

## MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A meeting of the members of the Civil Service is to be held at noon this day at the Town Hall for the purpose of considering the provisions of the "New Furlough Rules," which, though not yet officially promulgated by the Supreme Government, have been published at Madras, and are believed to be authentic. It has been pointed out to us,—ourselves not among the "privileged," and therefore not much understanding the points at issue,—that the new rules require considerable elucidation, revision, and amendment; and that between the two, the new and old rules, the latter must be taken for choice; inasmuch as they at least are intelligible in all their provisions—an advantage the new rules in many of their clauses do not possess. It has been said, we are told, that the collective wisdom of the Government of India is already at fault in the application of the rules to submitted cases. The provisions in regard to sick leave appear, we understand, to limit the period to be counted as service to eighteen months on the whole twenty-five years of service. If this be the true interpretation, the difference in this respect between the new rules and the old must be considered to be of the last importance. As remarked in a brochure we have seen; by the rules, still actually in force, such (sick) leave can "be taken again and again after intervals of

three years' service, so that if necessary a sick man might be absent on sick leave for ten years during the full period of service." No improper advantage has, however, been taken of this indulgence. It would seem, moreover, that the operative effect of the limit of the period of service in all cases to thirty-five years will go far to prevent any of the present middle-men in the service obtaining their annuity till that period has been passed. A commentator on the proposed rules makes it out that a servant whose service commenced in 1831, and who would therefore be entitled to an annuity in 1856, is likely to find himself in that year in the position of having 110 seniors to be first provided with pensions, which 110, at the average annual rate of appropriation, may be absorbed in the succeeding nine years. The meeting, no doubt, will duly take note of these eventualities.—*Hurkaru*, July 5.

The meeting of the Civil Service for the purpose of discussing the new furlough rules, which took place yesterday at noon, was very numerously attended—the following gentlemen being present: Mr. Dick, Sir R. Barlow, Messrs. Ricketts, Dunbar, C. Allen, Plowden, Edmonstone, Bidwell, Torrens, Adams, Bracken, Crawford, Elliot, Alexander, Riddell, Colvin, A. Young, Mills, Waterfield, Drummond, Lillie, Couper, Pearson, Cockburn, Campbell, G. Young, Loch, Dalrymple, Harrington, Harvey, F. Lushington, Hobhouse, Devereux, Fergusson, Wigram, Cockerell, H. Cockerell, V. Palmer, Barnard Buckland, and Raikes. Several resolutions were passed, embodying the changes desired by the service; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Colvin, Plowden, Harrington, Hon. E. Drummond, H. B. Riddell, and J. W. Dalrymple, was appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial on the part of the meeting for submission to the Most Noble the Governor General. A further report of the proceedings and of the resolutions adopted will be furnished hereafter.—*Ibid.* July 6.

#### THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Before the year is over England will, it is said, in point of intelligence, be brought five days nearer to India, and we shall be able to receive London intelligence in Calcutta within twenty-five days. The sub-marine telegraph, which is to connect Italy with Egypt, is no longer a chimera; its realization is rapidly approaching. The first portion of the great Mediterranean cable, the largest ever made, and also the largest with regard to circumference, has been completed in the yard near Greenwich, and is ready for shipment. We had written thus far when we received the *Bombay Times* of the 29th ultimo, containing an article touching upon the above subject, and the equally interesting one of a direct railway communication between Calcutta and the shores of the British Channel.

As regards the former, the *Times* says:—"The wire is now being laid down to the southernmost point of Sardinia, and preparations will be made immediately for carrying it across the Mediterranean. Within six months of its touching the African shore it will of course be at Suez." We hope our contemporary may be right, but we fear he is a little sanguine, although we must admit that what he anticipates is within the bounds of possibility, if not of probability. After what has been done in India, there is nothing to prevent his expectations being fulfilled if an O'Shaughnessy can be found to carry out the work, but we must have something more to put the telegraph in working order. We must have an establishment of efficient signallers, which we have not yet in India, and are not likely to have for some time, although measures are to be taken to procure such, as will be seen by reference to an advertisement which appears elsewhere in our columns, and from which it will also be observed that the Indian telegraph will be opened for the use of the public in November next.

Our contemporary goes on to express his hopes of the communication being continued from Suez to Aden, and again from Aden to Bombay by means of "submarine lines, which have now become so simple and well understood that the telegraph people rather prefer carrying their lines under water." This once accomplished, we should be within talking distance of London; but, considering the countries through which the line must pass between Algeria and Egypt, we are free to confess that we apprehend considerable difficulty and delay in completing the communication between London and Suez. This, we feel no doubt, will be done sooner or later, and once accomplished, we shall be brought within about twelve days of London. That, however, everything that can be done will be done we may rest assured when such a man as Professor Wheatstone is the originator of these speculations on paper.

The subject of a direct railway communication between England and India is an idea of Mr. Stephenson's, who states that "Constantinople will be connected by railway with the British Channel in the course of the next two years, unless the matter be put off by

the war, and at all events its completion will take place within eighteen months of the conclusion of peace." Our readers have heard of the Greek kalends. If Mr. Stephenson is to wait for the completion of the European line of railway until the war upon which we are just entering is finished, we fear that few of us will ever see the iron horse in the City of the Sultan.

"In three years more he feels confident that the line will be completed through Asia Minor, &c., into Scinde, thence crossing to join the Goozerat line wherever this by the year 1860 may lead, and doubtless by this time Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, will be united by rail." We wish we could consider Mr. Stephenson as a prophet. We have little, very little hope of seeing the Bombay and Calcutta railway completed by the year 1860, unless the railway Companies put on considerably more steam than they have hitherto done. We have our doubts if the year 1870 will dawn upon us before the journey from Calcutta to the capital of Western India can be accomplished by railway transit. As for a line from the shores of the Bosphorus to Goozerat, through countries none of which have an extensive commerce, while others are actual deserts, we regard it as little better than an hallucination, even though the project has the sanction of so high an authority as Mr. Stephenson.

A canal uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea is, we think, a more feasible undertaking, and one which will so greatly facilitate the communication between Europe and Asia as to bring back the trade of the East to the channel through which it flowed before the passage round the Cape was discovered. It would also prevent the risk of the communication between England and many parts of Asia being transferred to the route across the Isthmus of Panama, of which by late accounts there appears to be considerable danger.

We have no doubt that the period occupied in the passage from India to England will be rapidly diminished every year, and that the electric telegraph will in due time be continuous between the two countries; but even though supported by such high authorities, we cannot share in the anticipations of our Bombay contemporary that either the one or the other of the proposed undertakings will be completed in even double the period that those upon whose opinions he pins his faith so sanguinely expect.—*Hurkaru*.

#### THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL FOR 1853-54.

Mr. Campbell has once more enabled us to present our annual review of the progress of the trade of Calcutta. It appears to have improved but little during the past year. The effect of the discovery of gold, and the consequent diversion of shipping to Australia, has not yet passed away, and the European campaign will scarcely increase the tonnage in the ports of Southern Asia. Nevertheless, the imports have increased, as compared with the returns of the previous year. The value of the merchandize imported in 1853-54 was Rs. 5,58,98,251, against Rs. 4,86,90,452 in 1852-53. This increase is owing entirely to the revival of the trade with Great Britain, which last year, partly from glutted markets, and partly from the Australian mania, sunk at once upwards of a million sterling. It has risen to the extent of Rs. 74,39,445, and now amounts to Rs. 4,50,64,721 for merchandize alone. The increase, as usual, is chiefly in Manchester goods, Sheffield ware, machinery, and drinkables. From almost all other countries,—from the United States and Singapore, from Australia and the Gulfs, the imports have declined. France, China, and Holland alone showing figures of any consequence on the other side. The imports from Pegu, it is true, have been doubled since the annexation, but the total amount is only six and a half lacs. Notwithstanding the great total increase of imports, the tonnage of the ships which conveyed them has been scarcely enlarged, and is still greatly below the statement for 1851-52.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1852-53	608	309,476
1853-54	618	305,409

It is, therefore, obviously impossible to speak of our import trade as expanding; and, although many causes may be assigned to account for the stoppage, we incline to think we have for the present nearly reached the limit of demand.

The export trade has positively declined. The gross amount of exports, excluding specie, was in 1852-53 Rs. 11,18,36,891, and last year only Rs. 10,67,70,907, a decrease of Rs. 50,65,000. Of this amount, however, thirty-two lacs must be set down to the diminished price of opium. During 1853-54, the increased production did not pay. The 36,178 chests offered for sale in the previous year were purchased for Rs. 4,02,00,944, while the 40,787 chests of 1853-54 fetched only Rs. 3,69,02,087. How far this result is attributable to the increase in quantity, and how

far to the disturbances in China, we leave to the decision of the Revenue Board. We may, however, remark that the disturbances are likely to diminish the quantity purchased, rather than the price offered. The export of indigo has increased by 17 lacs, of saltpetre by 6½ lacs, of rice by 14, of silk by 13½, of hides by Rs. 3,86,192, and of jute by Rs. 4,27,805. The export of all our remaining staples has declined, that of cotton having fallen by Rs. 20,77,380, sugar by 70 lacs of rupees, gunny cloth by 6 lacs, and linseed by nearly 5. In spite, therefore, of some symptoms of recovery, we cannot consider the present state of the trade of Calcutta thoroughly satisfactory.

It is worthy of notice that the total revenue raised from the commerce of Bengal is only Rs. 78,73,618 a year, or less on the average than 4½ per cent. ad valorem. Even this amount, it is proposed, and we think wisely, to decrease. The total proceeds of the export duties are only Rs. 13,25,231, and the Chamber of Commerce has pointed out that of this sum nearly eleven lacs are raised from some fourteen articles. Upwards of sixty articles remain liable to a duty, which produces in all scarcely two lacs of rupees a year. Furthermore, these duties are altogether irregular. All country produce, as a general rule, is subject to an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. Cotton wool, however, is taxed at 8 annas a maund, grain at ½ an anna per bag, indigo at Rs. 3 per maund, silk at Rs. 3½ per seer, and tobacco at 4 annas per maund. Moreover, if the goods are exported in foreign bottoms, the duties are all doubled, and thus a direct bounty is extracted from the pockets of British merchants, to pay to British shipowners. Sugar carried in English bottoms is free, an exemption which can be defended only on the ground, that the competition with slave-grown sugar is so severe, that the article will not bear the duty. That argument, however, is true of every article, the production of which is not confined to specific localities. It is time that all this were swept away. Export duties are always objectionable, if only because they limit the extent of production. They can be defended only on the ground of the necessity of raising revenue, and when that necessity ceases, they ought to be abolished. If a substitute is absolutely required, it might be found among the imports. It is not, however, required, and the indirect return is absolutely certain. The greatest danger to which our land revenue is exposed, is the over-production of a single cereal, which by creating a perpetual glut in the market, renders the payment of a specie revenue a matter of yearly increasing difficulty. In Bengal, as in the Punjab, to obviate the evil we must encourage new cultivations, and to place an export duty on indigo and sugar (in foreign bottoms), on silk and tobacco, is not a very appreciable form of encouragement.—*Friend of India*.

The LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Calcutta, on June 30th (per *Bengal*). The Mail of June 8th arrived at Calcutta on July 13 (per *Bentinck*).

**THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.**—A letter from Nusseerabad mentions that one of the Rajpootana princes has presented to our Government a set of jewellery valued at one lac of rupees, which he desires may be transmitted to the French Exhibition. This is liberality indeed, especially if the prince be one of those who contributed to the London Exhibition of 1851, and obtained in return for his valuable presents a copy of the *Illustrated London Exhibition*.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 5.

**THE GAS COMPANY.**—We are glad to hear that the applications for shares in the Gas Company already exceed the number allotted to Calcutta. This speaks well for the community, and shows that the spirit of enterprise which formerly characterized this metropolis has not altogether died away.

**DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.**—We are authorized to state that there is no truth whatever in a report which has been circulated, to the effect that Dr. O'Shaughnessy is about to return to England. He will not quit his post until the telegraph lines and offices are in a perfectly efficient state.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 24.

**RAJA OF PATEALA.**—We have heard a rumour that the Raja of Pateala is about to visit England, but for what purpose we have as yet no information. He probably has his grievance, and, as he is a Sikh, will care little for shipboard inconveniences.—*Lahore Chronicle*, June 28.

**THE OPIUM SALE.**—The seventh opium sale of the season took place at the Exchange Rooms yesterday. The following was the result:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar .....	2,855	785	780	780.7-10	2,228,300
Benares ....	1,170	815	805	810.13-8	948,700

This shows a falling-off as compared with the last sale of little less than 30 rupees per chest for Behar, and very nearly 7 rupees for Benares, and the difference as compared with the May sale gives a decrease of Rupees, fifteen for the former, twenty-one for the latter.—*Hurkaru*, July 5.

**MR. GILLESPIE**, late Quarter Master of H. M.'s 98th Regiment, arrived at the Presidency yesterday, July 6, under Military escort, and was made over to the Civil power, and lodged in the Great Jail, pending his being sent to a penal settlement to undergo his sentence of transportation.

**REV. A. MORGAN.**—It would seem that in these days of alliances, the bonds between the communities of Madras and Calcutta are becoming more firmly drawn. We have a recent evidence of this in the visit of the Rev. A. Morgan, of the Parental Academic Institution, and in the results which it has called forth to the people there, in the establishment of a similar seminary, and to himself, in enlarging his sphere of observation, and increasing his zeal in the cause of education. It has further resulted in the sensible manifestation of gratitude on their part by sending to him, what there was not time to bestow in his presence, an elegant silver vase, with an appropriate inscription. The workmanship does credit to that city which has of late in our own circles gained no little reputation from its School of Industrial Art. Its design is no less elegant than appropriate. In the form of the old Greek urn-vases, it is seen supported by a succession of leaves in frosted silver, which fall over it and contrast well with the rest of the vase. Surmounting the usual handles at the side, and forming part of them are two boys with opened volume before them, pointing symbolically, we presume, to the parent and infant institutions. The whole is completed by an elegant cover, which with a flower of frosted silver for its handle sets off a perfect gem of Art, equally by few things of the same nature which we have seen in Calcutta. Its inscription is as follows:—"Presented by the Committee of the Madras Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College, to the Rev. Andrew Morgan, Principal of the Calcutta Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College, on the occasion of his visit to Madras as a token of their esteem and regard, 16th May, 1854." We need not further notice this, as we believe it is the intention of the Madras Committee to record the matter in the *Illustrated London News*, where with an engraving of the vase, our readers will probably see it in due time.—*Hurkaru*, July 5.

**ABSDUR PRACTICE OF CONFIRMATION.**—The Governor-General has determined upon doing away with the absurd practice of rendering it incumbent upon officers issuing station orders to send the same up for confirmation to the Commander-in-Chief. The practice was not calculated to protect the interests of the State in any way, because if such orders were based upon the regulations prescribed by the Pay Code, the Commander-in-Chief had not the power of withholding confirmation; whereas, on the other hand, an order once confirmed by His Excellency could no more be withheld audit, even if the expense it involved was directly opposed to the rules of the Pay and Audit Code. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the practice has done more harm than good, because it is hardly to be expected that the Commander-in-Chief's staff is so competent to exercise a check upon station orders as an office of audit. The Governor-General has therefore caused intimation to be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, that henceforth His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will no longer be troubled with these sort of confirmations, and that the bills for expenditure incurred under such orders are to be submitted through the usual channels of Audit. The Military Auditor-General and the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts will receive instructions accordingly.

**THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—The *Morning Chronicle* reviews the report that an augmentation is to be made to the corps of Engineers, and asserts that the orders for a fifth Battalion will appear almost immediately. Our contemporary, who is usually correct in military matters, commits a strange oversight with regard to the promotion which this augmentation will cause. Instead of only advancing the senior of each grade to the next superior grade, it will promote 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 9 1st Lieutenants and 19 2nd Lieutenants. Who these will be it is needless for us to particularise, as doubtless all those interested in the matter have an Army List to which to refer. The increase of the Engineers is required as a measure of state convenience, and it will serve to save the officers of the corps from supersession by those of other branches of the service, and which would have arisen from the unjust system which has long prevailed of having many supernumerary 2nd Lieutenants in India, and unposted Cadets in addition at Chatham. These will all be absorbed by the intended augmentation, and we hope that henceforward the Company's Engineer Officers will receive their proper rank, and be posted to the corps as soon as they leave Addiscombe. It is an anomaly to allow them to count the time spent at Chatham as service, and not to place their names on the roster of the corps until they come to India. By this increase all the Cadets of 1841 with two exceptions will be promoted to Companies, while the 2nd Lieutenants down to W. S. Trevor, the last Cadet of 1849, will be advanced to the superior grade.

Mr. DUNBAR, member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, is said to be going to sea for a change of air.

A MILITARY ROAD from Martaban to Tounghoo is to be constructed.

Mr. RITCHIE is to act as Advocate-General during the absence of Mr. Prinsep, who is about to proceed to the Straits on the Rajah Brooke investigation.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR T. TURTON.—The Official Assignee has just declared a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the estate of Sir Thomas, his life is also said to have been very largely insured.

Mrs. BLUETT came before the Insolvent Court, on Saturday July 1, and was opposed on behalf of Captain Rogers for the damages in the late action for libel. The Commissioners sentenced Mrs. B. to twelve months' imprisonment, from which term are to be deducted the two months she has already been in jail.

THE "CAUTLEY MEDAL."—Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley, late visitor of the Thomason College, having assigned funds for permanent grant of an annual medal in that institution, for proficiency in mathematical study, as applied to practical engineering, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the medal in question shall be termed the "Cautley Medal."

THIRD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.—The Third European Regiment is in luck's way. We hear that two officers of the corps contemplate retiring in the course of the next few months, which, with a third already indicated in general orders, will give three vacancies. Two of the officers alluded to are captains, and the third a lieutenant.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 5.

REVISION ON THE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.—The long threatened revision of the Invalid Establishment is about to take place. A minute inquiry is at once to be instituted, regarding the health of all invalid officers, with a view of rendering their services available for local and other duties. The inquiry will be prosecuted by special medical committees at each station. Officers commanding the stations in which invalid officers reside are also to report on their talents, characters, habits, and everything that relates to their fitness for employment. There are about a hundred officers in all on the Invalid Establishment, and it is not improbable that at least twenty or thirty of these will be found capable of discharging many duties which now keep efficient officers away from their regiments. It is certain that when invalid officers can manage banks and edit newspapers, there is no reason why their services should be entirely lost to the state.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 1.

CIVIL CHANGES.—Mr. J. H. Patton will, it is said, go into the Sudder in the room of Mr. George Plowden, and be succeeded as additional judge of the 24-Pergunnahs by Mr. James, of Burdwan. Mr. John Torrens is nominated to succeed Mr. Elliott as commissioner of Burdwan, but it is not known whether he will accept the office.

LIEUT. PENSON, OF THE 3RD EUROPEAN REGT., is not to be allowed to resign the service. He is, we regret to hear, under arrest at Chinsurah, and will be tried next week upon four charges for intoxication and violent conduct.—*Hurkaru*.

CAPT. F. E. VOYLE, deputy-commissioner of Khangurh, Leia, says the sugar cultivation is the most profitable in that district. The ordinary produce is fourteen maunds of goor per beega, and the ordinary price is Rs. 2-8 per maund. Is this the standard beega? No native cultivation, we imagine, in Bengal, produces anything approximating to this result. It is equal to 104 an acre, or nearly the outturn from the rich clays of Essex.

COL. RAINIER.—The *Mofussilite* says:—"We have heard that Col. Rainier, of the 98th regiment, is ordered to retire by the Horse Guards. Not many months ago Col. Roberts, of the same corps, was offered the option of retiring or standing a court-martial. He went home, and is said to have been gazetted out. Col. Rainier's supposed fault is, not having reported the extraordinary manner in which the duties of the corps were conducted under the conduct of Col. Roberts, and certain gross irregularities which were charged against that officer. If this really be the cause assigned, it would seem that a rule is laid down that the second colonel of a regiment, who has always been looked upon as the fifth wheel of a coach, is now to enjoy the honourable post of spy on his immediate commanding officer. In the present case, to be sure, the conduct of Col. Roberts was exceptional as well as exceptionable, being, we believe, so flagrant, that any officer who was worth his salt, much less his pay, was bound to report it. Nevertheless, the precedent cannot be particularly agreeable to second colonels. A question naturally arises out of these proceedings, apart from that of Col. Rainier's responsibility. How was it that Col. Roberts was privileged so far beyond other officers similarly circumstanced, in being allowed the option of retiring? This is one of the pleasing mysteries of military law.—*Englishman*.

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL.—The *Citizen* states that Sir Lawrence Peel has fixed upon April 1855 as the period at which he will finally quit India. The statement is, we believe, correct, but we fear the health of the Chief Justice will scarcely permit him to keep his resolution.—*Friend of India*.

ARMING THE STEAMERS.—The *Hurkaru* understands that orders are out for arming the *Sesostris* and *Tenasserim* at once. Each will be provided with one sixty-four and two thirty-two pounders, and the *Fire Queen* also will receive a smaller armament. Are these guns to be worked by lascars, or, if not, where are the Europeans to be obtained?

WRECKS BETWEEN RANGOON AND BALASORE.—Between 1st May, 1853, and 1st April, 1854, twenty-nine vessels were lost on the coast between Rangoon and Balasore. This list is exclusive of country vessels.

THE LATE MUTTY LOLL SEAL.—There is an extraordinary and absurd story about the late Mutty Loll Seal current in the bazaar, which it appears is extensively believed in by the lower and more ignorant classes of the natives. It is said that the great millionaire is not really dead, but that he has made away with himself with the object of avoiding the consequences of a suit which has been given against him by the Privy Council, by whose decision he has made himself liable to transportation.

AN ELOPEMENT.—Letters received from Rawul Pindee give an amusing account of the elopement of the lady of a field-officer at that station with a gallant captain; a party of sowars was sent in pursuit of the runaway couple, overtook them, and brought them back in custody.

MR. W. C. BROWN AND THE "MOFUSSILITE."—In April, 1853, a correspondent of the *Mofussilite* attacked a Mr. W. C. Brown, who had published a prospectus of a bullock train from Calcutta to Lahore. He mentioned certain facts, which induced him to consider the undertaking something "very like a swindle." Mr. Brown brought a civil action for libel. The *Mofussilite* refused to give up his correspondent, and pleaded justification. The Agra Civil Court held that there was no proof of *malus animus*, and that the statement was not wilfully exaggerated. Verdict accordingly for defendant. Plaintiff to pay all costs.

Lines of Electric Telegraph from Agra to Mupoorie and Nynce Tal are to be immediately commenced.

THE CLERK TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL is to have an official residence and establishment in Chowringhee.

THE INVALIDS stationed at Chunar are to be removed to a new station in the neighbourhood of Nynce Tal, Chunar being the hottest station in Upper India.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN ASSAM.—Major S. F. Hanney, stationed at Luckimpore, in Assam, has forwarded to the Board of Revenue an account of the result of certain agricultural experiments. Tea flourishes as well as in other districts. The Cotton comes up freely, and the sea-island species appear adapted to the climate. A large quantity of Otaheitan sugar cane has been distributed among the peasantry, and appears likely to succeed. The report was forwarded to Government, and in reply the Under Secretary says, "I am to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for the pains you have taken to develop and make known the productive capabilities of the soil of that part of Assam, and his assurance that any reasonable assistance on the part of Government, that may be requisite for the prosecution of experiments of this nature, will be readily afforded." The facts are only valuable as showing the disposition of the authorities to attend to everything.

MEERUT.—The following is an extract from a letter from Meerut, dated the 26th ultimo:—"Our folks here are exceedingly busy with drawing up lists of articles for the Paris Exhibition. It appears that on the former occasion hardly anything was sent from this, owing to a want of energy on the part of those who were entrusted with the management of affairs. Our present commissioner is, however, bent upon making a good and interesting collection, and certainly it will not be his fault if the division of Meerut is not properly represented. I hear that among other things the commissioner is in treaty with Capt. Thomas Hutton, of the Invalids, for his very valuable collection of geological specimens, which I am told is the only private one of the kind in India. You will recollect that Capt. Hutton some years ago undertook to travel through the various districts over which the Himalaya mountains extend, and that he was considerably assisted by the Asiatic Society in the undertaking. Whether the collection he is now about to sell is the original one made by him during his travels, or whether it consists of specimens since collected, I am unable to say; but whatever it may be, you may rely on it that anything got up by a man of Capt. Hutton's scientific acquirements will be no disgrace to the French Exhibition. There is hardly any other news worth communicating from hence."—*Hurkaru*.

**PETITIONS.**—The following order issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue is succinct and satisfactory:—"No petition or application of any sort shall be received which is not written so as to be readable by any person acquainted with the character. It may occupy the writer an additional five minutes of his time, for which the public do not pay; the time of many public officers will be saved, for which the public do pay."

**DOST MAHOMMED'S GRATITUDE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us, that Dost Mahommed has addressed to the editor of that journal a letter strongly expressive of his gratitude for a defence of his character against a false accusation. The Dost, it will be remembered, was accused by a frightened political officer of having instigated the assassination of Col. Mackeson. The *Delhi Gazette* pointed out how inconsistent was such a charge with all that is known of the ruler of Cabul. Hence the gratitude of the Ameer, which, if it proves nothing else, indicates his sensitiveness to English opinion.

**A FIFTH BATTALION** has been added to the European corps at each presidency.

**PILOTS ON THE HOOGLY.**—The *Hurkaru* states, that some time since an offer was made to the public to allow any one to practise as a Pilot, who would pass the necessary examination. Moreover, he was to be allowed the use of the government pilot brigs. The offer has never been accepted, but the fact is a curious illustration of the truth of some of the charges brought against the government. Long after it was published, correspondents of the newspapers continued to talk of the close monopoly of the Hooghly. As our contemporary justly observes, the great want of the trade of Calcutta is an efficient Steam Tug Company, with strength enough to dare to "make bargains," without asking the permission of Calcutta houses.

**THE FOUR PER CENTS.** are drooping, and stand at present at four per cent. discount. The English holders are tempted by the war price of money at home, and have ordered their agents to realize. We fancy the exportation of specie to India, which has continued for the last three years, is at length at an end. The tide is turning the other way, and if the war continues, the shareholders in the Bank of Bengal may obtain a respectable dividend.

**MILITARY ON DITS.—RETIREMENTS.**—The *Hurkaru* understands that two officers of the Commissariat Department contemplate shortly to retire from the service. This will open promotion in the Department itself, as well as in the regiments to which they belong.—It is believed that the Honorable Captain Byng will be succeeded in the Command of the Sebundy Sappers and Miners at Darjeeling, by Lieutenant C. Murray, of the 70th N.I., who was removed from an appointment in an Irregular Cavalry Corps some years back, because his nomination to it by Sir Charles Napier had been a glaring infringement of the Standing Orders which limited the number of Staff employees to be taken from each Regiment to six.—Lieut.-Col. Abbott, c.b., at present Principal Commissary of Ordnance, is to be at the head of the department for the purpose of discharging the duties hitherto performed by the Military Board. He is to have his Head-Quarters at Meerut, and to be to a certain extent under the control of the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery.—The Master of the Ordnance is to have either Captain Dickens or Major Robertson, or perhaps both as Assistants.—First Lieutenant Delane, of the Horse Artillery, succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, vacated by the recent promotion of Lieutenant Wintle.—It is confidently stated that the order for removal from the Army of all officers above sixty years will be out shortly, and be put into effect from the 1st of January next.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

*Fort St. George, July 7, 1854.*—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

1 company of Golundaz, from St. Thomas's Mount to Singapore.  
Left wing 38th regt. N.I., from Vizagapatam to Singapore.

### RETURN HOME OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH FOOT.

*Fort St. George, July 11, 1854.*—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated June 7, 1854, No. 43, is published for the information of the army:—

"We have to apprise you that H.M.'s 25th regiment, now serving at your Presidency, is to return to this country."

### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

*Fort St. George, July 11, 1854.*—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

#### Light Cavalry.

4th Regt. from Mhow to Saugor.  
5th do. from Secunderabad to Kamptee.  
6th do. from Kamptee to Mhow.  
7th do. from Saugor to Secunderabad.

#### Native Infantry.

2nd Regt. N.I. from Palamcottah to Quilon.  
4th do. from Mercara to Trichinopoly.  
6th do. from Secunderabad to Bangalore.  
8th do. from Samulcottah to Cuttack.  
9th do. from Rangoon to Masulipatam.  
10th do. from Seetabuldee to Masulipatam and Rangoon.  
13th do. from Trichinopoly to Palamcottah.  
17th do. from Hoshungabad to Kamptee.  
23rd do. L.I. from Saugor to Seetabuldee.  
24th do. N.I. from Saugor to Hoshungabad.  
27th do. from Mangalore to Mercara.  
29th do. from Trichinopoly to Madras and Straits.  
31st do. L.I. from Hurryhur to Madras.  
32nd do. N.I. from Jubbulpore to Saugor.  
35th do. from Madras to Hurryhur.  
37th Grenadiers from Kamptee to Cuddapah.  
38th Regt. N.I. from Vizagapatam to Straits, by wings.  
41st do. from Kamptee to Saugor.  
42nd do. from Cuttack to Jubbulpore.  
43rd do. from Straits to Vizagapatam.  
44th do. from Bangalore to Vellore.  
45th do. from Secunderabad to Madras.  
46th do. from Secunderabad to Samulcottah.  
48th do. from Quilon to Mangalore.  
49th do. from Masulipatam to Secunderabad.  
50th do. from Madras to Secunderabad.  
51st do. from Vellore to Trichinopoly.  
52nd do. from Cuddapah to Secunderabad.

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. JAMES TURNER HARRIS, 17th N.I.

*Head Quarters, Simla, June 15, 1854.*—At a general court-martial assembled at Delhi, on Thursday, May 11, 1854, Lieut. J. T. Harris, 17th N.I. was tried on the following charge: viz.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Calcutta, on or about May 10, 1853, in part liquidation of a debt due by him to Jugdees Roy, muhajun of Delhi, drawn, and caused to be delivered to the said Jugdees Roy, a bill of exchange for Rs. 370, dated May 10, 1853, addressed to the secretary of the Agra Bank, Calcutta, and made payable to the said Jugdees Roy, or to his order, on June 1, 1853; he, Lieut. Harris, at the time of the drawing and delivery of that bill of exchange, having had no funds in the said bank, nor any authority to draw thereon for money; and which said bill of exchange not having been honoured, the whole amount of his debt to Jugdees Roy still remains due to him.

2nd. In having, at Calcutta, on or about May 29, 1853, in liquidation of the debt due by him to Jugdees Roy, muhajun of Delhi, drawn, and caused to be delivered to the said Jugdees Roy, a bill for exchange of Rs. 510, dated May 29, 1853, addressed to the secretary of the Agra Bank, Agra, and made payable to the said Jugdees Roy, or to his order, on June 15, 1853; he, Lieut. Harris, at the time of the drawing and delivery of that bill of exchange, having had no funds in the Agra branch of the said bank, nor any authority to draw thereon for money; and which said bill of exchange not having been honoured, the amount thereof still remains due to the said Jugdees Roy.

*Finding.*—Guilty.

*Sentence.*—To be severely reprimanded, and in addition to lose 3 steps (three steps) in the list of lieutenants of his regiment.

*Revised Sentence.*—The Court beg respectfully to adhere to their original sentence.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOWM, General,  
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 10, 1854.

*Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence passed by the Court, but it is one which his Excellency cannot approve, considering it to be altogether inadequate to the serious offences of which Lieut. Harris has been justly convicted.

In awarding this sentence, the Court have declared to the army their deliberate opinion that it is a comparatively venial offence in one of their body to draw bills of exchange upon a bank in which he has no funds, and to allow these bills to remain unpaid. His Excellency entirely differs from the Court; and in publishing these proceedings, wishes to remind the army that the honour of the service to which they belong is mainly in their own keeping. Such discreditable proceedings as those in which Lieutenant Harris is proved to have been engaged are happily of rare occurrence amongst officers; but when charges of this complexion are proved to the satisfaction of a court-martial, the interests of the army would be best consulted, in his Excellency's opinion, by visiting on the offender a more marked and decided punishment than has been awarded in the present case.

These remarks are to be read to Lieutenant Harris by the officer commanding at Delhi, in the presence of all the officers at the station assembled for the purpose. Lieutenant Harris is then to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty; his name is to be transposed in the list of lieutenants of the 17th regiment of native infantry, and it will stand in future next below that of Lieut. Horace Brimfield.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

COCKERELL, F. R. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, June 27.  
COCKERELL, H. A. qual. for pub. serv. att. to Bengal div. July 7; to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea.  
COOPER, B. H. to offic. as coll. of Beerbhoom.  
ELLIOTT, C. P. to be an asst. in the Meerut div.  
FORBES, W. A. asst. com. at Lahore, assu. temp. ch. of the office of dep. com. of Kangra, May 29.  
HAMMOND, H. W. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Banda, June 27, and to exer. power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Banda.  
LAWFORD, H. B. to offic. as mag. of Nuddea.  
LILLIE, J. E. S. to offic. as coll. of Chittagong.  
MCCLERY, W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimghur fr. March 20 last.  
NICHOLSON, D. G. Asst. commr. rec. ch. of the treasury from the prin. asst. commr. May 12.  
NORRIS, F. B. to be civ. architect.  
OWEN, W. L. vest. with pow. in distr. of Midnapore, June 18.  
PEARSON, E. S. ret. to duty, June 24; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, July 6.  
ROCKE, C. A. to be coll. of customs at Bassein, fr. June 3.  
ROWE, W. H. to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Agra, June 7.  
STERLING, R. to be supt. of iron-bridge yard.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BENSON, W. R. 6 mo. on m.c.  
CAMPBELL, C. H. 1 mo.  
COCKERELL, E. R. 1 mo.  
COOPER, F. H. 1 mo. and 15 days.  
FORBES, W. A. leave canc.  
HOPE, A. 1 mo. on m.c.  
HOGG, F. F. 1 mo.  
JENKINS, E. to Europe, on furl.  
PRINSEP, E. A. 2 mo.  
SAUNDERS, H. C. 1 mo. on m.c. in ext.  
WILSON, A. G. 1 mo. 15 days.  
WYLIE, M. 1 mo. on m.c.

## ECCLIESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

GARBETT, Rev. C. chaplain of Arar Mullee, 1 mo. leave.  
PANTING, Rev. R. 1 mo.  
SHAW, Rev. J. W. 2 mo. fr. May 30, on m.c.  
WALLIS, Rev. A. W. to be chaplain of Chinsurah, fr. April 15 last.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. engrs. to be supt. engr. 2nd circle lower provinces, in suc. to Fraser, proc. to Europe.  
ABBOTT, Lieut. col. A. st. emp. fr. 5th to 1st batt. art.  
ALEXANDER, Ens. G. 35th L.I. passed colloq. exam.  
ALLEN, Ens. A. B. to rank fr. April 4.  
BAILLIE, Lieut. J. interp. and gr. mr. 26th N.I. res. that appt.  
BARLOW, Cornet M. to rank fr. May 6.  
BARTON, Ens. N. B. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 24, in suc. to Capt. Lamb, dec. June 18.  
BATTYE, Ens. W. rec. adm. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Barrackpore.  
BIRCH, Ens. F. M. to rank from April 4.  
BODDAM, Ens. W. W. 16th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
BOILEAU, Ens. T. B. to do duty with 70th N.I. at Umballa.  
BOILEAU, Maj. F. B. new prom. to 5th batt. and to com. Ferozepore div. art.

BOWIE, 1st Lieut. to be superint. of Mysore princes and of the ex-ameers of Scinde, and the Sikh sirdars, v. Cavenagh; to cont. in present appt. on staff of Gov. Gen. until further orders.  
BRACKEN, Lieut. R. C. 52nd N.I. to be adjt. to the 2nd or hill reg. Sikh local inf. v. Lieut. Howard, 24th N.I. dec. June 18.  
BRANFILL, Cornet B. R. torank fr. March 14.  
BRISTOW, Capt. D'O. R. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd, to 4th comp. 9th batt. art. and to com. No. 18 light fd. batt.  
BROWN, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of Capt. Siddons.  
BRUCE, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Lieut. C. B. G. Bacon, trans. to 3rd Eur. reg.  
BUSHBY, Lieut. J. T. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
BYNG, Capt. the Hon. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. placed at the disp. of the C. in C. June 30.  
CADELL, Ens. T. to rank fr. April 17.  
CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. to offic. as army clothing agent 1st div. dur. abs. of Maj. T. T. Tucker, June 30.  
CHALMERS, Ens. W. G. to rank from April 4.  
CHALMERS, Ens. S. 53rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
CHRISTIE, Capt. P. on furl. fr. 4th to 2nd comp. 4th batt.  
COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. to be adjt.  
CORBETT, Lieut. col. S. 24th N.I. to rec. all reports of Wuzeera-bad station.  
CROFTON, Lieut. J. asst. civ. engr. in the Punjab, app. sup. Baree Doab Canal, v. Lieut. Dyas.  
DAVIES, Capt. S. H. J. 51st N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of Lieut. Cookson.  
DAVIES, Capt. F. J. 58th N.I. placed at disp. of eng. of Punjab.  
DAVISON, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. to act as adj. v. Salusbury, prom.  
DICK, Lieut. col. H. trans. fr. 10th to the 47th N.I. June 21.  
DIROM, Lieut. T. A. fr. 4th comp. 1st, to 1st comp. 5th batt.  
DUNBAR, Lieut. F. W. doing duty with 4th Seikh inf. to act as gr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Nicholson, June 22.  
FAGAN, Capt. G. H. engs. to be gar. eng. of Fort William.  
FITZGERALD, 1st Lieut. W. R. art. to offic. as exec. off. Cawnpore div. dur. abs. of Sim, July 10.  
FRANCIS, Lieut. A. 68th N.I. to act as adjt. to wing of corps at Akyab.  
FRASER, Lieut. A. fr. 2nd comp. 6th, to 6th comp. 8th batt. art.  
GORDON, Ens. H. G. to rank fr. May 6.  
GRANT, Corn. A. C. 9th irr. cav. to be adjt. v. Fenwick.  
GRAVES, Lieut. col. H. M. 16th N.I. rec. com. of station and garr. Delhi, dur. abs. of Brig. E. Gwatkin.  
GRAY, Lieut. W. J. 8th batt. art. to be adjt. v. Alexander.  
HAY, Ens. D. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
HERVEY, Capt. C. to act as supt. of thuggee and dacoitee in N. W. P. during abs. of Graham.  
HUMPHRY, 2nd Lieut. E. W. engs. to rank fr. June 12.  
LANG, 2nd Lieut. A. M. engs. to rank fr. June 12.  
LARKINS, Brev. maj. G. m. c. fr. 3rd comp. 4th, to 2nd comp. 8th batt. art. and to com. No. 2 lt. fd. batt.  
LAW, Lieut. C. P. St. John, 11th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.  
MACLEOD, Lieut. D. J. Arracan batt. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Dawson.  
MASTER, Ens. G. A. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 5, v. Lieut. J. McCarty, ret. July 11.  
MCQUEEN, Ens. J. W. to rank fr. April 4.  
MELVILLE, Ens. A. B. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
MENTEATH, Brev. maj. W. S. 69th N.I. res. appt. as maj. of brig. at Delhi.  
MOFFATT, Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. to offic. as exec. offic. of 2nd div. of Lahore and Peshawur road dur. abs. of Lieut. H. Gardner.  
MONCKTON, 2nd Lieut. R. engs. to rank fr. June 12.  
MOXON, Lieut. G. G. 52nd N.I. to be capt. of a company fr. June 24, in suc. to Capt. Lamb, dec. June 18.  
NORMAN, Lieut. F. B. 14th N.I. qual. as civ. eng. June 27.  
OAKLEY, Ens. H. E. having resigned the service of the Company, his name is to be struck out by order of the Court of Directors, and the assignment of his rank in G. O. April 28, is canc.  
OLPHERTS, Capt. H. A. fr. 2nd comp. 8th, to 3rd comp. 4th batt. and to com. No. 19 horse field batt.  
PARSONS, Lieut. J. B. B. 5th N.I. to be adj. v. Garstin, prom.  
PATTON, Cornet J. A. M. to rank fr. April 20.  
PLOWDEN, Cornet G. W. C. to rank fr. April 4.  
READ, Lieut. H. E. 50th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.  
REPTON, Ens. H. M. to do du. with 33rd N.I. June 21.  
ROWCROFT, Lieut. G. C. regt. of Kelat-i-Ghizle, to be adjt. v. Hickey; to act as 2nd in com. June 22.  
RUSPINI, Ens. W. B. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.  
SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. fr. 4th comp. 9th, to 3rd comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 14 h. fd. battery art.  
SIM, 1st Lieut. G. engr. supt. of Arracan road, appt. by order, May 30, 1854, to be exec. engr. Cawnpore div. will continue in the former situation till further orders.  
SMITH, Capt. R. B. engrs. to be director of Ganges Canal and supt. of canals N. W. Provinces, fr. May 17, 1854, v. Cautley, retired.  
SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. trans. fr. 47th to the 10th N.I. June 21.  
SOLLY, Cornet W. H. to rank fr. April 17.  
STEWART, Ens. H. R. 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
ST. JOHN, Ens. M. K. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.  
TERNAN, Brev. capt. A. H. 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, v.



Lieut. C. B. G. Bacon, trans. to 3rd Eur. reg. ; to be capt. of a company fr. Sept. 20, v. Capt. J. Turton, retired.  
 THOMAS, Ens. W. R. to rank fr. May 15.  
 TICKELL, Capt. S. R. princ. asst. commr. Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, rec. ch. of the office and treasury, May 31.  
 TURTON, Lieut. col. J. new prom. to 5th batt. art.  
 TYLER, Lieut. W. G. B. 42nd N.I. qual. as surveyor, June 28.  
 UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to act as dep. jud. adv. at a gen. ct. martial, to re-assemble at Delhi.  
 WALKER, Ens. T. N. to rank fr. March 14.  
 WARD, Ens. P. to rank fr. Feb. 5.  
 WILCOX, Ens. E. R. C. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. G. A. 4th Seikh inf. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Lieut. Nicholson, June 22.  
 WILLIAMS, Brig. W. L. G. Pegu div. to rec. all reports dur. abs. of Brig. gen. Sir J. Cheape.  
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. G. D. to act as adj. 5th batt. art. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hunter.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. T. 52nd N.I. pl. at the disp. of the Lieut. Gov. N.W. prov. June 18.  
 WREN, Cornet F. S. M. to rank fr. April 4.  
 YORKE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 20, v. Lieut. Ternan, prom.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. adjt. 5th Punjab cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Paget.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 CAVALRY.

BRANFILL, B. R. June 24.

INFANTRY.

LAKE, Sir A. K. June 30.  
 WALKER, T. N. June 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. W. C. B. art. 6 mo. to sea within the Indian limits, old regs.  
 ANDERSON, Ens. A. M. 38th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. F. T. 64th N.I. to Nov. 1, hills n. of Deyrah.  
 BAYLEY, Lieut. J. M. 50th N.I. June 21 to Oct. 15, to Almorah.  
 BENNETT, Ens. J. S. 1st N.I. to Cashmere.  
 BOYD, Capt. A. 2nd Eur. fus. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Maulmein.  
 CAMPBELL, Maj. A. L. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. June 20, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 15th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 15, to Murree hills.  
 CAVENAGH, Lieut. G. 39th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 10, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.  
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. to Aug. 30, to Wuzerabad.  
 COOKES, Lieut. C. H. art. leave canc.  
 COX, Ens. W. E. 26th N.I. May 6 to Aug. 1, to pres.  
 CUNLIFFE, Lieut. G. 41st N.I. to Nov. 30, Nynee Tal and hills.  
 DONOVAN, Ens. J. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old regs.  
 GARSTIN, Col. E. engs. 6 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.  
 GRAHAM, Maj. J. 18 mo. to Simla and to sea if necessary, on m.c.  
 HICKEY, Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. fus. 7 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla and Nynee Tal, June 23.  
 HOPKINSON, Capt. H. 70th N.I. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 HUSTON, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. fus. 3 mo.  
 HOWARD, Ens. G. H. E. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 15, to Cashmere.  
 MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. inv. est. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to pres. old reg. prep. to ret. fr. the serv.  
 MARSDEN, Maj. J. C. dep. commr. of Googaira, leave canc.  
 MENTEATH, Brev. maj. W. S. 69th N.I. to Nov. 1, prep. to Europe.  
 MONEY, 2nd Lieut. G. N. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 MORLAND, Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. date of embark. at Rangoon to visit the pres. on m.c. June 23.  
 OGILVIE, Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new reg.  
 PATON, 1st Lieut. R. M. h. art. June 4 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c. old reg.  
 PATTON, Cornet J. A. M. to Dec. 1, to rem. at pres.  
 PLOWDEN, Cornet G. W. C. to Dec. 12, to rem. at pres.  
 READE, Ens. F. 57th N.I. fr. May 8 to July 15, on m.c. to rem. at Cawnpore, and to enable him to join, old reg.  
 SEWELL, Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. leave canc.  
 SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 30, to Barrackpore, old reg.  
 SMITH, Ens. M. G. 59th N.I. fr. June 10 to Nov. 30, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old reg.  
 SPENS, Lieut. col. A. 2nd Eur. fus. 4 mo. fr. leaving Prome to Calcutta.  
 STAINFORTH, Ens. G. B. 61st N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 12, to Mhow.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. asst. commr. western div. 1 mo. in ext.  
 TEMPLER, Ens. J. F. 3rd Eur. regt. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Berrampore.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 67th N.I. leave canc.

TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. fr. June 12 to Oct. 15, to Simla and Murree.  
 TURNBULL, Capt. A. D. engs. 6 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 WARD, Lieut. G. 8th L.C. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Deyrah.  
 WATSON, Lieut. H. A. 49th N.I. to Oct. 15, to Simla.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. O. to afford med. aid to a detach. of troops in Tharawaddy dist.  
 BATSON, Surg. S. H. fr. 14th to 4th N.I. at Peshawur to join.  
 BOWHILL, Surg. J. to rank fr. April 27, v. Surg. C. Madden, ret'd.  
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. with 15th N.I. to join 3rd Seikh loc. inf. to which he is appointed.  
 BUTT, Asst. surg. W. B. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of art. in Meeday.  
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. 1st N.I. to afford med. aid to 15th N.I.  
 COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. to be adj. June 23.  
 CORBYN, Asst. Surg. J. C. posted to 43rd L.I.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. C. 1st irr. cav. to rec. ch. of the 4th regt. Punjab cav. No. 3 Punjab lt. field batty. and the civ. estab. dur. indis. of Surg. J. Cathcart.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. J. A. 47th N.I. passed coll. exam.  
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. 3rd Pun. cav. to med. ch. of civ. estabs. and 2nd police batt. at Bunnoo, fr. Dec. 24, 1853.  
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. M. D. to rank fr. April 4.  
 EARLE, Asst. surg. F. J. to rank fr. March 20.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of 13th N.I. v. Anderson.  
 GARRAD, Vet. surg. J. W. doing du. 1st L.C. to rec. ch. of the art. at Sealkote, in room of Vet. surg. Henderson, June 22.  
 GREENHOW, Asst. surg. H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt. passed colloq. exam.  
 JAMES, Asst. surg. E. to rank fr. March 20; posted to Sealkote circ. to do du. under superint. surg. at Peshawur, to join.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. services pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. P. July 10.  
 JONES, H. W. to be med. off. of Sandoway.  
 KINSEY, Surg. R. B. 44th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. v. Anderson.  
 LAMB, Asst. surg. M. B. att. to Gen. Hosp. to do du. with 98th foot.  
 LAMB, Asst. surg. M. R. to join Cawnpore circle of med. superintendence.  
 LACY, Assist. surg. T. to be surg. fr. May 16, v. Surg. C. Madden, ret.  
 MORGAN, Asst. surg. R. R. to join Cawnpore circ. of med. superintendence.  
 RINGER, Asst. surg. M. D. to rank fr. April 17.  
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. with 3rd Sikh L.I. to rejoin 5th tr. 1st brig. h. art.  
 WESTON, Asst. surg. to continue attached to 58th N.I.  
 WHITE, Surg. W. to rec. med. ch. of a detach. of the 8th irr. cav. at Rangoon fr. Asst. Surg. Dale, June 22.  
 WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. 4th Sikh loc. inf. to med. ch. of div. staff, dur. abs. of J. P. Bowling.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ANDERSON, T. M. D. June 30.  
 ETESON, A. June 30.  
 JONES, H. D. June 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. M. C. W. 65th N.I. to rem. at Calcutta prep. to England, on m.c.  
 DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 IRWIN, Surg. H. 59th N.I. 5 mo. fr. July 1, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, old regs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

12th Lancers. Lieut. J. K. Lennox, 2 yrs. to England; Cornet W. C. Scholefield, perm. to ret.; Paymaster J. G. H. Holmes, fr. 15th Hussars, v. Walshe, who exc.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. H. T. Clements, to be adj. v. Reader.—15th Hussars. Paymaster B. T. Walshe, fr. 12th Lancers, v. Holmes, who exc.

INFANTRY.

10th regt. Lieut. col. T. H. Franks, 1 mo. to Kussowlie and Simla, on m.c.; Lieut. J. M. W. Ensor, 6 mo. fr. June 22, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.—22nd. Ens. B. M. Deane, to Oct. 22, in ext. on m.c.; Lieut. E. S. W. Smith, June 23 to Oct. 22, to Murree, on m.c.—29th. Brev. lieut. col. Lugard, 6 mo. fr. June 6, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.—43rd. Capt. the Hon. H. W. C. Ward, to Dec. 20, in ext. to remain in England.—52nd. Capt. H. M. Archdall, to July 1, to Simla, on m.c.—53rd. Surg. N. Dartnell, 1 mo. fr. June 14, to Simla.—60th. Asst. surg.

J. Crerar, 1 mo. fr. June 25 to Simla; Capt. R. J. Feilden, June 5, to Sept. 30.—61st. Capt. W. E. D. Deacon, to June 9, in ext.—75th. Surg. G. Williamson, June 16 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere, on m.c.—81st. Capt. H. J. Liddell, June 5, to Nov. 30, 1855, to England.—87th. Col. M. C. Johnstone, June 14 to July 12, to Mooltan; Lieut. W. Wiltshire, June 8 to July 21, to Murree, on m.c.; Qr. mr. H. Thomas, 3 mo. fr. June 15, to Murree; 1st Lieut. R. Carter, May 1 to June 30, on m.c.—98th. Lieut. col. D. Rainier, to England; Asst. surg. Ridgway, to Sept. 10.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CARTER, wife of Capt. W. J. 5th Gwal. contin. d. at Gwalior, June 12.  
CRANSTON, wife of J. s. at Kidderpore, June 27.  
CUSSIN, the widow of the late R. G. s. at Calcutta, July 2.  
DOEG, wife of Capt. H. E. s. at Seebpore, June 22.  
ELSON, wife of H. N. d. at Mymensing, June 26.  
FRANCIS, wife of Capt. J. d. at Calcutta, July 4.  
GRAY, wife of C. J. d. at Calcutta, June 13.  
JACOB, Mrs. A. W. s. at Futtchpore, June 21.  
JENKINS, wife of J. H. 44th N.I. s. at Dinapore, June 24.  
JOYCE, wife of W. B. d. at Agra, June 20.  
KEW, wife of J. d. at Futtighur, June 12.  
KEYS, Mrs. E. L. d. at Calcutta, July 2.  
MACKENZIE, wife of Capt. C. C. d. at Calcutta, June 23.  
MACKINTOSH, Mrs. James, d. at Calcutta, July 8.  
MEREWETHER, wife of W. L. d. at Shikarpore, June 12.  
MILDMAY, wife of Arthur St. John, s. at Mhow, June 22.  
MILL, wife of Capt. J. art. s. at Mussoorie, July 1.  
MUMFORD, wife of J. T. s. at Calcutta, July 9.  
NEALE, wife of Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. s. at Sholapore, June 11.  
OLDHAM, wife of T. s. at Monghyr, June 21.  
OUTHWAITE, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, July 7.  
RAYNOR, wife of W. J. s. at Lahore, June 20.  
SHAW, wife of J. C. d. at Patna, June 14.  
STANNUS, wife of Major, 5th L.C. d. at Meerut, July 4.  
THRING, wife of E. B. d. at Pooree, July 2.  
VAUGHAN, wife of W. R. d. at Meerut, June 19.  
WARREN, wife of Col. G. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Barrackpore, June 20.  
WEBB, wife of Dr. A. s. at Calcutta, July 9.  
WELLS, wife of Surg. W. 48th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, July 3.  
WILSON, wife of C. M. d. at Calcutta, July 1.  
WOOD, wife of O. s. at Murree, June 26.

## MARRIAGES.

COGSWELL, J. J. to Frederica, d. of the late F. H. Burkinyoung, at Calcutta, June 19.  
FOOKS, Lieut. G. A. 50th N.I. to Jessie, d. of the late Rev. J. Dodgson, at Benares, July 4.  
GORDON, T. to Elizabeth A. d. of the late A. Brown, at Mirzapore, July 3.  
HALL, E. to Alitia, d. of T. Barry, at Delhi, July 5.  
HUMBLE, E. B. to Miss F. McDonald, at Howrah, July 6.  
MILLAR, Lieut. J. C. 29th N.I. to Eliza, J. d. of Capt. R. J. Hawthorne, at Julundhur, June 21.  
MORRIS, Ens. W. L. G. 37th N.I. to Emily C. P. d. of J. J. Pemberton, at Berhampore, June 24.  
ROBRO, E. M. to Miss A. M. Robertson, at Calcutta, July 4.  
SANDYS, Rev. T. to Emily G. d. of A. Stuart, at Calcutta, June 22.  
SHAKESPEAR, W. R. to Fanny J. d. of Sir R. Hamilton, at Indore, June 8.  
WILLS, G. H. to Helen M. d. of C. Dale, at Calcutta, July 4.

## DEATHS.

ANDREWS, J. B. s. of Mr. at Agra, June 28.  
BERKELEY, Anne, C. wife of L. at Saharunpore, June 25.  
BONNEVILLE, H. at Runghne, aged 53, July 1.  
DAWSON, Florence M. d. of Lieut. 43rd L.I. at Simla, aged 2, June 29.  
FERRIER, Capt. G. A. H.M.'s 24th at Mussooree, June 24.  
HEPWORTH, Jane S. widow of the late Capt. T. A. at Allahabad, June 18.  
JAMES, Julia, A. d. of J. R. at Calcutta, aged 15, July 5.  
LAMB, Capt. J. C. 52nd N.I. at Umritsur, June 24.  
LEY, Mrs. S. at Howrah, aged 81, June 29.  
LEWELYN, W. J. s. of Capt. W. T. at Calcutta, aged 4, July 1.  
MASTER, Ida Alice, d. of D. J. at Calcutta, aged 2, June 28.  
MOCKLER, Paymaster J. H.M.'s 70th N.I. at Ferozepore.  
PORTER, Mary E. d. of J. P. T. at Calcutta, aged 4, July 5.  
RICHARDS, Anne E. d. of H. S. at Agra, aged 1, June 29.  
ROBERTSON, Katherine S. inf. d. of Capt. H.M.'s 87th royal fus. at Rawul Pindee, June 4.  
ROTTON, Ann L. inf. d. of the Rev. J. E. W. at Meerut, July 12.  
SAGE, Charlotte, inf. d. of C. at Dacca, July 7.  
SHANKS, M. at Calcutta, aged 18, June 30.  
SPEEDE, G. T. J. at Calcutta, aged 50, July 5.  
THOMAS, N. P. at Suleka, aged 44, July 7.  
THOMSON, Margaret J. d. of W. B. at Calcutta, aged 1, July 1.

TULLOCH, Ens. F. D. 48th N.I. at Barrackpore, aged 24, June 26.  
WHITTENBURY, S. P. at Calcutta, July 4.  
WOOD, Jane Sophia, wife of H. W. J. at Calcutta, aged 23, July 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 30. Mohusser, Adley, Judda and Alleppee; Dominion, Green, Mauritius and Madras.—JULY 1. Ratcliff, Long, Port Phillip; Ravens, Craig, White, Melbourne and Madras; Viscount London, Hughes, Bahia; Mary Ann Johnstone, Johnstone, Mauritius; steamer Bengal, Bowen, Suez; Thane, Wales, Maulmein.—2. The Duke, Atkinson, Liverpool; Steadfast, Spence, Adelaide and Colombo; Hippogriff, Howes, Boston and Madras; Comtesse de Brionne, Le Brouster, Dunkerque.—3. Jalawar, M'Lellan, Mauritius.—4. Steamer Madras, Parfitt, Sydney, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Galle; Linnet, Barth, Rangoon; Joseph Manook, Strong, Maulmein; Syren, Allen, San Francisco.—5. Sir Thomas Gresham, Narracott, Port Adelaide and Madras; Ormelie, Falder, Port Adelaide; Kossuth, Markham, Liverpool; Sir Edward Parry, Gray, Adelaide; Ocean Steed, Cunningham, Melbourne; Cyclone, Ingersoll, San Francisco.—7. Isabella Harnett, Whelan, Liverpool; Donges, Blanchard, Bourbon.—8. Anne Mary, Duncanson, Mauritius; Eugenia, Strossmeyer, London; Cato, Hens, Boston; Allotter, Rowe, Liverpool.—10. Steamer Chusan, Curling, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Maulmein; Raduga, Lamson, Melbourne and Madras.—11. Rosina, Broadfoot, Melbourne, Batavia, and Madras; Scargo, Howes, Boston.—12. Mary Harrington, Kidd, Maulmein; Futtay Allum, Biale, Mauritius.—13. Timandra, Absalom, Table Bay and Madras; Venice, Brevoor, Melbourne; steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mohusser (June 30), from ALLEPPEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Mrs. George and Harwood.  
Per Ardenoraig.—Mrs. Morris.  
Per Jalawar.—Mr. Wielgun.  
Per steamer Madras (July 2), from SYDNEY.—Mr. Boyle.  
Per Joseph Manook.—Messrs. Hannell and Smith.  
Per Sir Thomas Gresham.—Capt. and Mrs. Copeland and infant.  
Per Ocean Steed (July 6), from MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Smith and Peder.  
Per Ormelie.—Mrs. Falder.  
Per steamer Bengal (July 1), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Oman and infant, Sir A. Lake, Bart.; Mr. Howard, Mr. Jones, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Clastron, Mr. Eteson, Mrs. Ouseley, and Mr. Darrant. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. Hamilton. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Skeleton. From GALLE.—Mr. J. Balkissen. From MADRAS.—J. Limond, Capt. Peyton, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, and Mrs. Showers and 6 children.  
Per Hippogriff (July 2), from BOSTON.—Mr. and Miss Wills, Miss Dale, G. and F. Johnston; Mr. Brown, clerk; and Messrs. Anderson and De Souza.  
Per steamer Tenasserim (July 10), from HONG-KONG.—From MOULMEX.—Mr. Condamine and 2 children, Lieut. Beaumont, Staff-sergeant Lewis, and 3 natives. From RANGOON.—Miss Phayre, Capt. Dennis, 1st E.B.F.; Dr. De Renzy, Lieut. Taylor, M. art.; P. Burot, Esq.; Messrs. Crisp, Jones, and Humphreys; Messrs. Popham and Adams, engr.; Sergeant-major Woolgar, Sergeant Farrell, Messrs. M. Bogose and Humphreys, 4 discharged Lascars of the steamer *Bentinck*, 32 followers of the Ordnance Department, 4 ditto of the Quarter-master General's Department, 6 ditto of the Survey Department. From KHYOOK PATOO.—Mr. Minton, 4 blacksmiths, and 6 Sepoys, of the 68th regt. N.I. From AYER.—Mr. Brandela and 30 Mughes.  
Per steamet Chusan (July 10), from HONG-KONG.—Messrs. Lebasen and Bowen, and 1 native.  
Per Raduga.—Mr. Johnson.  
Per Rosina.—Mrs. Broadfoot and child.  
Per Scargo.—Mr. C. B. Crockett, and Mr. F. A. Tilton, supercargo.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 28. — Peony, Jenkins, Liverpool; Alexander, Baxter, Boston; Julia, Purchase, Mauritius; Michel Montaigne, Veillet, Mauritius; and Cambronne, Jonbert, Bourbon. JULY 1.—Albert Edward, Partridge, Mauritius; Sultany, Shire, Mauritius; steamer Bombay, Paterson, Madras, Ceylon, Suez; steamer Peou Shun, Burt, for Hong-Kong; Kate Hastings, Fifield, Boston; and Geneva, Dodge, Boston; America, Kerr, Cape of Good Hope. 4.—City of Edinburgh, Brown, London; Robert Puleford, Gibson, Liverpool; Tubal Cain, Mendham, Rangoon; The Queen, Grey, London; Persia, Roberts, London; Spy, Meyers, —; and steamer Sevostria, Neblett, for —. 5.—Monsoon, McKirdy, London; and Futtay Sultan, Fox, Mauritius. 8.—Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Maulmain and Rangoon. 9.—Mallard, Pontious, London; and Shanghai, Gunton, London. 11. Matchless, Potter, Boston; John Hepburne, Galataun, Rangoon; General Godwin, Hicks, Pinang; Ville de Angers, Harolds, Bourbon; Colonel Burney, Crisp, Rangoon; Jacob, French, Batavia; Heather Bell, Ellis, Melbourne; Fattie Roboman, McGregor, Singapore and China; Neptune's Car, Forbes, New York; Thomas Hamlin, Hamlin, London; and Sagot, Lugrin, Mauritius. 13.—Steamer Bengal, —, Soes.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bengal (July 13), for MADRAS.—Lieut.-col. Anderson, Capt. Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson and child, and Lieut. Taylor. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Morwanjee Dosebhoy Mama, and one native on deck. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Freeman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Farbury, Mr. Lang, Mr. B. Molloy, Mr. Roux, Mr. Lewis, c.s.; Mr. Saunders, c.s. and Capt. W. C. Alexander. For MALTA.—Mr. Newton and child. For MARSHALLS.—Mrs. Lord. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Money, Lieut. Ogilvie, Capt. Nichols, Mrs. Stace and child; Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Annealey, Mrs. Cartner, Mr. Remfry, and Mr. Jenkinson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 14, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	3 4 to	3 8
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis.	3 0 ..	3 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	..	3 8 ..	3 12

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2400
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars .....	225 12 .. 226 12	
Mexican ditto .....	223 12 .. 224 4	} each.
Sovereigns .....	10 0 .. 10 1	
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 6 .. 20 8	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 7l.; to Liverpool, 6l. to 7l. 10s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, July 14).—*Shirtings* of all sorts, *Cambrics*, *Madapollams*, and *Twills* are dull, and rather cheaper; *Jaconets* also are mostly lower; *Lappets* nothing doing; *Books* of low and middling qualities in demand for Rangoon, at low prices; *Grey Muffs* in fair demand, *Whites* are neglected, and prices lower; *Turkey Red Goods* in moderate sale; *Prints* and *Chintzes* no business doing, but in *Madders*; *Woolens* in good demand; *Mule Twist* in fair request, and with upward tendency; *Coloured Yarns* nothing doing; *Copper* quiet; *Iron* of all sorts a trifle easier; *Spelter* unchanged in value; *Pig Lead* 2 annas dearer, *Sheet* as before, *White* and *Red Lead* in good demand; *Tin* quiet, *Plates* in good inquiry; *Salt* wanted, and rather dearer; *Beer* of inferior brands cheaper.

## MADRAS.

## THE MADRAS MEETING.

ON Friday, the 26th May, there was a great meeting at Madras. A knot of Europeans at that presidency, dissatisfied with the result of the spasm year 1853, have resolved to revive the agitation which, since the passing of the new Act, has gradually decreased. As a preliminary, they have reorganized the Madras Reform Association. The meeting was thinly attended, though Europeans in the East usually enjoy the few opportunities they possess of public speaking, and natives are gratified by condolences on their deprivation of political authority. In the present instance, as in almost all others, the movement derived what little vitality it possessed exclusively from the Europeans. It was got up by Europeans; it was supported by Europeans; with one exception, all the speakers were Europeans. The exception was Vencataroyaloo Naidoo, the individual, we presume, who in 1849 made himself notorious by a libel action against the Madras Government. Even he, however, the solitary representative of the native community, complained bitterly that, in a meeting for the benefit of the natives, he was not permitted to say his say at full length. For the rest, the speeches were remarkable for their moderation, their statistics, and their density. Indian patriotism, when it is not violent, is always dull,—and the Madras speeches were not violent. The speakers talked of English ignorance, quoted Joe Millers about riding from Bombay to Calcutta, descanted on the ryotwarree, read extracts from Col. Cotton's book, and lamented the absence of popular control over the executive. Mr. Norton, it is true, broke from trammels which, in Madras at least, have become conventional. Rising with his subject, he declared, in a burst of oratory worthy of an American or of Mr. Murrough, that his book "had come athwart the darkness of the nation with the suddenness of a flash of lightning." *Omne ignotum pro magnifico* is a maxim in which Mr. Norton obviously has faith. Mr. Mead also ventured a novel statement:—

"He defied Lord Dalhousie to oppose the demands of the Madras peasant for a reduction of assessment, because in fixing the taxation of Pegu, he had decreed that the best soils in that fertile land, where the rain never failed and irrigation by artificial means was unknown, should only pay two rupees an acre, whilst in this presidency it was as high as thirty and even forty rupees."

We do not question Mr. Mead's veracity, but his information is too startling to claim our implicit credence. There is probably not an acre of land, even under the careless assessment of Bengal, which is assessed at more than five rupees. Does Mr. Mead mean to assert that there is land in the southern presidency, not under garden cultivation, which can pay eight times as much? If so, the complaints as to the weight of the average assessment, which we have hitherto admitted to be just, must be totally unfounded. Lastly, Mr. Ouchterlony repeated, for the five thousandth time, the charge that the British Government has destroyed the ancient families. We weary of an accusation which is repeated at every patriotic meeting, and which, though literally true, is substantially false. The British rule has destroyed the ancient zemindar families, and the fact is one of its highest recommendations. These old families, with one or two exceptions, added to all the vices of Orientals all the foibles of the ancient race of Irish landlords. They lived on in a rough, spendthrift style, fatal to all improvement. When prosperous, they were immersed in coarse luxury. When ruined, they first rack-rented their tenantry, and then sought to re-establish their fortunes by bribing an official, courting the Nawab, or intriguing with the bankers. The Encumbered Estates Act rid Ireland of its "old Milesian gentry." The Sale Law, a perpetual Encumbered Estates Act, rid Bengal of its "ancient zemindars." They may be regretted by the antiquary and the genealogist, but the statesman can regard them only as an abolished nuisance. Unpunctual, careless, freehanded, and oppressive, their existence was incompatible with that of a Government, in which routine and method are the first of merits.

The resolutions were as unpractical as the speeches. They expressed the desire of the meeting for changes in the tenure of land, in the means adopted for public improvement, and in the system of State education. And for these ends, they proposed to re-open the parliamentary committee-rooms. This is, in fact, a prayer for further parliamentary interference, and it is for this, and this only, that we condemn the European agitators of Madras. Taken by itself, their movement might be as beneficial as it is disinterested. If they can overcome the prejudices produced by race, by creed, and by the settled habits of centuries, and really create a bond between natives and Europeans, they will have performed an undertaking worthy of all praise. The authorities of the Punjab have done much in this direction. If they can collect information which shall lead to an amelioration of the evils all allow to exist, they will have rendered to the cause of progress an important aid. If they can create such a pressure from without, as shall break down the red-tape barriers which surround all Governments of routine, they will also have effected a great work. But all these advantages will be dearly purchased at the price of parliamentary interference. Of all bodies in the world, the House of Commons is the most incompetent to govern a distant possession. It has ruined the West-Indian colonies. It was stayed from ruining Canada only by a rebellion. It would have allowed Earl Grey to ruin Australia, but that the colonists assumed the attitude which, among Englishmen, portends an armed resistance. In its utter incompetency, it has at last abnegated its functions, suffered Jamaica to become an English Haiti, and the Anglo-Saxon colonies to govern themselves. In India, from the day it sanctioned that imperial job, the Tanjore Commission, to the day when it grew maudlin over Sir John Pakington's romances about worms, it has never interfered, except for mischief. As a municipal council for the management of English domestic affairs, the House of Commons may be perfect. As the imperial authority, it is successful only when it is quiescent, or so excited as to submit to the dictatorship of a Premier.

If the philanthropists of Madras are sincere, the path of energetic action, and consequent progress, lies open before them. Let them put aside for six months their absurd jealousy of the Central Government. Let them abandon their perpetual reference to England, and lay their facts and their opinions before the Government of India. They will find themselves treated not only with courtesy but with attention. They desire to remove the lethargy which for five years has oppressed Madras. The bitterest Radical has no more humiliating consciousness of that lethargy than Lord Dalhousie. They desire the spread of education. The Supreme Government is sanctioning schemes so broad, that they may yet produce active antagonism at home. They desire to reform the ryotwarree. The bias of the central authority is in favour of long tenures, and associated proprietorship. They ask for public improvements. The Governor-General believes in Major Cotton and the navigation of the Godavery. Backed by his recommenda-

tion, their facts and plans must be accepted and obeyed at home, and the association will have effectual reform instead of talk and subscriptions.—*Friend of India*.

#### TRANQUEBAR—OPENING OF THE NEW CANAL.

AGREEABLY to notice, the public attended on the Queen's birthday to witness the ceremony of opening the new canal. A large tent was pitched near the canal, and the tent, together with the two new bridges which have been erected over the canal, were decorated with flags. The assistant collector (Mr. Innes) addressed those present in a speech of some length, from which we quote the following passage:—

"To vindicate the Government (said Mr. Innes) more fully from the charge of neglect of the interests committed to their charge, I need only point to a few of the works, either completed or in progress from time to time undertaken by it: the Ganges Canal, the anicut across the Godavery, two works such as no other country can show, either for the vast scale of the undertakings, or the immense advantages to be derived from them. There are also the upper anicut across the head of the Coleroon, the magnificent bridges across the Cauvery and Coleroon at Trichinopoly, the Western Ghaut roads, the encouragement given to railroads, the electric telegraph, whereby parties, however distant, can communicate with the rapidity of lightning. And nearer home may be mentioned the bridge about to be built over the Coleroon, near its mouth, at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. In this province alone upwards of 4 lacs of rupees have been spent in the course of the season, in road-making, bridging, canal-cutting, and in draining swamps. The difficulties of some of these undertakings may be estimated by my telling you that in one road of twenty miles now in the course of construction, ten bridges have had to be built over rivers more or less broad. To turn to education, a school is being established at Combaconum, and the attention of Government appears now more earnestly directed to this subject, and to be free from that hesitation which has hitherto opposed its spread. I will now recur to the canal, portions of which it is proposed to open this day to the extent of four miles; ten miles more will be completed in two months, which will be connected with the canal in progress in the South Arcot district, when fifty miles will exist of unbroken navigation: this will subsequently be continued to Madras. The advantages to this port are immense; but the liberality of the Government must be well seconded by the energy and industry of the people."

Mr. Innes, in concluding, paid a tribute to the energy and activity of the engineer's department which has carried out this work, and to the liberal object Government has had in view in the execution of it.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, chaplain, read an appropriate prayer, and the usual prayer for her Majesty and the Royal family. Afterwards the company proceeded to the place where the opening of the canal was to be made. As soon as the water flowed into the canal, a royal salute was fired. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, Major Lawford, C.E. and Mr. Innes, assistant collector, proceeded a few hundred yards up the new canal on a boat. About 5,000 natives were assembled on the occasion, and appeared to take great interest in it. The ladies and gentlemen returned to the tent, where health to the Queen was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and was received with demonstrations of loyalty. The National Anthem was then sung by all present. The health of Major Lawford was proposed and drunk with applause. The ceremony was closed by a great display of fireworks.

#### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MADRAS AND BURMAH.

A few days since we pointed out to the public the importance of a line of communication between Madras and Burmah, and promised them some statistics to show the safety of the undertaking.

The following statement of the troops and others belonging to the Madras Army at present permanently stationed beyond seas, shows a grand total including all grades of 18,696 persons.

	Commissioned Officers.	Warrant and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers and Clerks.	Troops.		Public Followers.	Private Followers.	Total.
			European.	Native.			
Burmah and Tenasserim provinces ....	290	123	2299	6827	4148	1458	15155
Straits and Labuan ..	35	20	60	1448	179	205	1947
Aden .....	35	5	93	1150	120	191	1594
Grand Total .....							18696

These troops have to be relieved after three years' service. Setting aside the numbers to be conveyed outward to fill up vacancies and those returning sick, if one-third is taken for each year's relief, a close approximation will be gained of the annual expense of transport by sailing vessels, to arrive at which an average of the cost of employing ships for this purpose since 1845 to the present time has been struck. The annexed table exhibits the result.

The following is the probable annual expense of the transport service without the aid of the steamers. Not including the occasional drafts to fill up vacancies and the sick returning.

#### BURMAH, MOULMEIN, AND THE STRAITS.

	Rs.	A. P.
325 officers each way, or 650 at 140-11-0 . .	91,446	14 0
143 warrant officers do., or 286 at 71-9-5 . .	20,474	5 2
16,634 men do., or 33,268 at 33-0-1 . .	10,98,011	0 4
ADEN.		
35 officers each way, or 70 at 155-2-5 . .	10,860	9 2
5 warrant officers do., or 10 at 111-3-5 . .	1,112	2 2
1,554 men do., or 3,108 at 40-2-9 . .	1,24,854	3 0
Grand total for three years . .	13,46,759	1 10

or annually, Company's rupees . . 4,48,919 11 3

Two steamers of about 800 tons would effect all these reliefs with regularity and despatch, during that portion of the year when movements by sea can be made without difficulty or more than ordinary discomfort. In the south-west monsoons the weather in the Bay of Bengal is too severe to admit of the reliefs taking place at that time. A boisterous sea and continual rain render the position of the soldier on board ship most disagreeable, and the wear and tear of both vessels and engines are such as to make it inexpedient, except under pressing circumstances, to send a steamer even across the Bay from Madras. The objection is of course stronger to her return when wind and sea are against her.

The annual working expenses of the *Hugh Lindsay*, excluding the cost of coals, are about 40,000 rupees. The corresponding cost of a vessel of 800 tons may be set down at about 55,000 rupees. The probable annual expense of two steamers would therefore be as follows:—

	Rs.	A. P.
Working expenses of two 800 ton steamers at 55,000 rupees each . . . . .	1,10,000	0 0
200 tons of coal at 25 rupees per ton. This allows for steam being up 15 days each month at 20 tons a day for each steamer, calculated to perform annually between 30,000 and 35,000 miles of steaming at 8 miles an hour . . . . .	1,80,000	0 0
Expense of sailing vessels for effecting reliefs as before calculated . . . . .	4,48,919	11 3
Saving on conveyance of treasure . . . . .	28,564	0 0
Saving on conveyance of stores Not calculated Do. on occasional passages Do. on private passage and freight . . . . .	Do.	Do.
	4,77,483	11 3

Amount of annual saving by the establishment of the two steamers . . . . . 1,87,483 11 3

In a report from the Government of Bombay on the expense of keeping up the steamers between that Presidency and Suez, published by order of Parliament, 10 per cent. is set down as the estimated expense of repairs. Supposing then, that 30,000l. be taken as the first cost of each steamer, and this is ample to cover all outlay for hull, engines, and fittings, we have an estimated item of 60,000 rupees annually for repairs, which would still leave 1½ lac saved each year. The steamers would, therefore, pay for themselves in five years from the profits of Government traffic alone.

In our next we will endeavour to show the extent of private trade on the present average, and shall be deeply disappointed if the combined results do not lead the Madras public to instant action.—*Athenæum*, July 15.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Experiments have been made to test the stability of the sea-wall of Fort St. George. The heavy guns on the ramparts have been fired for two hours with blank and shotted cartridges.

**DRAINAGE.**—The *Madras Spectator* announces that the local government has sanctioned the construction of new lines of drainage, and channels of irrigation in the districts of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry. The expense is estimated at Rs. 2,70,000. Five hundred miles of road have also been authorized in the district of Bellary. The primary object of the latter measure is to employ the population, whom the recent drought has exposed to the risk of famine.

**MR. BRUNTON**, deputy superintendent of the electric telegraph at Madras, has been sent to lay down an electric telegraph in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

**THE BANK OF MADRAS.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* relates the following extraordinary story:—"Allow me to bring to notice, for, I think, the public benefit, I came here to open business last March. On looking over the loan terms of the Bank of Madras, I observed, 'Loans on Cash Credits on do.' (Government Securities), 'on amount drawn.' I withdrew a promissory note from the Government agents, indorsed it over to the Bank of Madras, with a request that a cash credit account might be opened to the extent of its value, when I was informed, under date 10th April, 1854:—"In reply, I beg to acquaint you that the bank does not grant cash credit accounts to non-resident parties." This not being notified in the bank's terms, put me to de'ar, expense, and disappointment." That is, a St. Pancras pawnbroker will not take pledges from a Spitalfields operative!

**MORE TROOPS FOR SINGAPORE.**—The *Madras United Service Gazette* states, on the authority of letters from Col. Butterworth, that an urgent requisition has been addressed to the Supreme Government for another regiment of sepoys for Singapore. The governor of Singapore, apparently, has accepted the recent riots as a warning, and is resolved to be prepared for a new outbreak.

**MISSIONARY DISPENSARY.**—The *Bangalore Herald* publishes an interesting account of a missionary dispensary. It was opened in March, 1853, in Neyoor (Travancore), by the Rev. C. C. Leitch. In a single year no fewer than 5,318 cases were attended, of whom one-fourth were females. So highly is the medical skill of Europeans appreciated, that caste gives way. Brahmins submit to the attendance of Pariahs, and even their wives sit quietly in the waiting-room amidst all kinds of sick persons. The benefit conferred is said to be inestimable. Mr. Leitch has found in the course of his medical experience many Nairs, who need but a little courage to profess Christianity.

**BANGALORE.**—It appears that grain is exported from the Mysore to the Cuddapa and Bellary districts to such an extent as to make it difficult to get carts for ordinary purposes. With the prospect of another deficient monsoon, and consequent scanty harvest before us, we might feel somewhat inclined to grumble at this drain on our stores, were we not assured on good authority that Mysore has in its underground granaries raggy enough to provision its people for three years. So we can afford to be generous, and have another boast to add to our good roads and cheap government, abundance of food.—*Bangalore Herald*, July 4.

**A RUSSIAN PRIZE.**—We take the following from the *Madras Spectator*:—"Great excitement was caused last evening, and to an extraordinary degree amongst the native community, by the account that a Russian vessel was entering the roads. The opportune presence of the steamer *Bengal* enabled her being promptly taken possession of, when she proved to be the *Idealeit*, Capt. Hanston, belonging to Russian Finland, and bringing a cargo of coals from Hartlepool, which she left in February. The crew, a fine sturdy set of men, were greatly taken aback at the unlooked for termination of their voyage; but we imagine that they are exempt from seizure and detention, under the Privy Council Order of the 7th April, which provided that any Russian vessel leaving a foreign port for any port or place in the British Indian territories prior to the 29th of March last past, should be privileged to enter such port, discharge her cargo, and forthwith depart 'without molestation.'"

**RECRUITS for the Hon. Company's service**, 100 for the artillery and 164 for the infantry, under the command of Lieut. M. Meyer, of the 11th regt. N.I. arrived from England on Sunday last, on board the ship *Roxburgh Castle*. The artillery were marched to the Mount, and the infantry to Poonamallee yesterday evening.—*Athenæum*, July 4.

**MALABAR**, 15th June, 1854.—Since my last we have had many falls of rain, and the weather is, on the whole, monsoonish. With all this rain, the heat has not yet comparatively abated, the thermometer still verging on 80 deg. to 85 deg. The Abkarry farm of Malabar has been put up and knocked down for 21,000 rupees per annum to a Nair for three years. Our post-master, Mr. West, has obtained leave of absence to the Neilgherry Hills for six months, and during his absence the public staff officer will officiate. A treasure party of the 27th regiment N.I. left Mangalore for Bellary with nine lacs of rupees, I hear; and that this money is to be appropriated to the execution of public works in the latter district. Cholera is still lurking in the interior, and the Manantoddy moon-siff has fallen a victim to it. From the particular locality, it would be advisable if an East Indian or European could now be selected to fill that post; for there are so many European planters and other settlers who frequently resort thither with suits, &c. Perfect honesty and respectability are what should be mostly kept in view in such a selection.—*Madras Spectator*, June 26.

**AN ENGLISH SCHOOL IN MYSORE.**—By a letter from the Rev. E. J. Hardey, of Mysore, to the editor of the *Spectator*, it appears that Rs. 1,647 have been subscribed and actually paid by the natives of the city of Mysore towards the establishment of an English school in that place. The amount would not strike us as at all extraordinary, had it been given by some one wealthy individual. A week or two ago a Bombay millionaire, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy, offered the local government a lac of rupees for a school of industry. We are not at all surprised, though exceedingly glad, that here and there some merchant prince should signalize his name by an act of munificent charity. India is just the place for anything of that sort. It is thick with temples, tanks, chuttrums for weary travellers, and colleges for lazy priests, built chiefly at individual expense. Big sums from big people we can understand pretty well. Small subscriptions from several, as in the case in hand, however, we venture to say, is something rare and noteworthy. It indicates a movement among the people, and not an isolated philanthropy. Another point of interest is the fact that the whole of the money has been placed in the hands of a missionary, with the full understanding that the school is to be established under his superintendence, and that the Bible is not to be excluded. Pretty well for a provincial town. Calcutta knows more about Addison, without question, and Madras is not wholly ignorant of Shakespeare; we dare say, too, they can both of them produce specimens of young India in stockings; but we greatly doubt whether they can beat Mysore in point of real liberality.—*Madras Paper*.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**BINNING**, R. B. M. attained rank 2nd class, June 25.  
**BREKES**, J. W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, July 18.  
**CHAMBIER**, C. F. to act as sub. jud. of zillah Mangalore, dur. emp. of Ellis on other duty.  
**ELLIS**, G. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Combaconum dur. abs. of Scott.  
**HODGSON**, W. to act as sub. jud. of Salem dur. abs. of Reade.  
**LEWIN**, R. C. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, dur. emp. of Hodgson.  
**MOLLE**, W. M. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Abnore, dur. abs. of Lascelles, July 18.  
**ROBINSON**, R. act. sub jud. of Mangalore, del. over ch. of court to Anderson.  
**SIM**, W. C. app. asst. coll. and mag. N. div. of Arcot, canc. perm. to remain attached to college for 6 months, July 18.  
**THOMPSON**, J. G. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, dur. abs. of Walhouse, July 18.  
**WALHOUSE**, M. J. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, dur. abs. of Molle, July 18.  
**WOOD**, H. to act as coll. and mag. of Guntoor, dur. emp. of Stokes on other duty.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**PUCKLE**, R. K. 15 days.  
**READE**, C. W. 1 mo. prep. to sea.  
**SILVER**, Mr. Acting civil and sess. judge of zillah Combaconum, 13 mo. to Neilgherries.  
**SMITH**, Mr. Head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichonopoly, 1 mo. prep. to apply for leave to Europe.

### ECCELESIASTICAL.

**KILVERT**, Rev. E. 1 mo.  
**POSNETT**, Rev. R. B.A. to Mhow, in ext. on m.c. prep. to apply for leave to return to Europe, on m.c.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

**BEAUMONT**, Ens. W. H. fr. do. du. 51st N.I. to do du. with 44th N.I. to join.  
**BIGGS**, Capt. J. P. M. dept. of pub. works, serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. du. to join.  
**BOILEAU**, Brev. Capt. A. J. M. Engs. app. to 6th div. canc. to be continued in 2nd div.  
**CAMPBELL**, Capt. J. asst. com. gen. serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for regt. du. to join.  
**CLARKE**, Lieut. G. 2nd N. V. B. to be Capt. of the veteran. estab. to rank fr. July 9, in consid. of 50 years serv.  
**CLARKE**, Ens. H. M. S. 15th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I. till Aug. 11, then to proc. to join his corps.  
**CLELAND**, Ens. J. W. to do du. with 50th N.I. July 11.  
**EASTON**, Ens. A. C. 44th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I.  
**EDGCOMBE**, Lieut. W. H. Engs. 2nd asst. civ. engr. 4th div. pl. under ord. of Lieut. P. O'Connell, whilst emp. on project for supply of water to Madras.  
**FLINT**, Lieut. J. dept. of pub. works, serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty, to join 38th N.I.  
**FAYE**, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. as asst. to Gov. Gen. for supp. of meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in hill tracts of Orissa, July 18.  
**GIBBON**, Brev. capt. S. 42nd N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Calcutta, June 24.  
**GLOVER**, Lieut. F. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, July, 2; to do duty with Eur. inf. depot.

GOMPERTZ, Lieut. W. U. E. to be qr. mr. and interp. to 16th N.I. at the recommendation of the C. in C. July 4.  
 GRAHAM, Lieut. H. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to have ch. of Eur. inf. depot.  
 HAY, Ens. A. C. 50th N.I. to be emp. in Canara district, under orders of supt. of roads.  
 HICKS, Ens. F. G. 3rd L.I. from do. du. with 44th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I.  
 HILL, Lieut. H. D. 34th L.I. to do duty with 12th N.I. until Aug. 1, then to proc. to join his corps.  
 HILL, Ens. H. S. 48th N.I. from do. du. 44th N.I. to do duty with 12th N.I. to join.  
 HUDDLESTON, Ens. W. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. from June 28, in suc. to Black, dec.  
 HUGHES, Brev. capt. H. 18th N.I. to be adjt.  
 LAWFORD, Lieut. E. M. to be adjt. 4th L.C. at recommendation of C.-in-C.  
 LAWFORD, Brev. maj. E. Engrs. perm. to res. app. of supt. eng. Saugor div. to continue to retain his app. of civ. eng. 6th div.  
 LLOYD, Brev. maj. W. K. art. perm. to retire on pension of lieut. col. fr. Aug. 30.  
 LOCK, Lieut. H. 3rd Madras Eur. ret. to duty, July 2.  
 LOCK, Lieut. H. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to do duty with Eur. inf. depot.  
 MARDALL, Lieut. F. dep. jud. adv. gen. ceded districts, offic. in Mysore div. to join his station at Bellary.  
 MARTYR, Lt. J. S. 52nd N.I. ret. to do. July 2.  
 MCMAHON, 2nd Lieut. C. J. fr. doing du. 2nd to 5th batt. July 10.  
 MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. ret. to do. July 2.  
 MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. engr. 4th div.  
 O'CONNELL, Lieut. P. P. L. engr. to be spec. emp. in investigating a project for the better supply of Madras with water.  
 OWERS, dep. asst. com. of ord. W. to be lieut. on vet. estab. fr. July 9, in consid. of long serv. posted to first N.V. batt. July 12.  
 PEARSE, Ens. C. J. 47th N.I. to proc. to join.  
 PICKERING, Lieut. G. 3rd M. Eur. reg. do du. with Eur. inf. depot, to accomp. drafts proc. to Bellary.  
 FLOWDEN, Ens. C. H. 19th N.I. to cont. to do duty with 49th N.I. until further orders, July 10.  
 POLLARD, Brev. Capt. D. G. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Telooogo, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
 PURVIS, Brev. capt. C. A. art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. July 10.  
 REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 23, v. Shortland, dec.  
 ROSS, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of gov. of India, foreign dep. for civ. emp. under commis. of Tenasserim and Martaban prov.  
 SHAW, Brev. capt. A. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. June 28, v. Black, dec.  
 SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. 1st N.V. batt. to be in ch. of nat. pensioners and holders of family certificates at Salem, without prej. to his appt. as off. in com. of the detach. 1st N.V. batt. at that station.  
 ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. is relieved from doing duty with detach. of recruits of Pomamallee, and is appt. a memb. of the committee on claims of heirs to pension, assembled at adjt. gen.'s office in Fort St. George, of which Maj. Congdon, 2nd N.I. is president.  
 STANSFELD, Lieut. T. W. to be qr. mr. and int. 51st N.I. at the recommendation of the C. in C. July 4.  
 STAPLTON, Capt. G. J. 2nd N.I. batt. is perm. to join, *via* Calcutta.  
 WALKER, 1st Lieut. G. W. engr. to be civ. eng. 3rd div. fr. Mar. 14.  
 WEBB, Capt. E. A. H. act. asst. com. gen. serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for regl. du.; to join.  
 WESTERN, Capt. R. 44th N.I. to rem. in ch. of details, &c. at Rajacottah, till rel.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

CLELAND, J. W. July 9.  
 DAVIDSON, C. A. July 2.  
 GUMM, C. A. July 2.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd L.I. leave canc.  
 BIRD, Lieut. W. C. J. F. 40th N.I. to Europe on furl. old regulations, to embark for Bombay.  
 CHRISTIE, Lieut. H. L. 10th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.  
 CLOUGH, Brev. col. J. 51st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 1.  
 DRAYNER, Lieut. A. W. 43rd N.I. to Sept. 20, in ext. to Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.  
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. leave canc.  
 GLOVER, Maj. P. D. 2nd N.V.B. to reside at Oosoor and Ootacamund.  
 GODFREY, Lieut. R. C. 31st L.I. to June 6, 1856, to sea and Cape of Good Hope, m.c.  
 HILL, Ens. W. 18th N.I. fr. July 6 to Jan. 31, to Neilgherries, ou m.c.  
 HILL, 1st Lieut. C. E. D. engr. to Europe on furl. old regs.  
 HOOK, Capt. C. C. 7th L.C. 3 mo. to remain at Madras, July 4.

HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. G. P. 28th N.I. 30 days fr. July 14.  
 KENNY, Maj. T. G. E. G. 2nd L.I. in continuation fr. June 15, to March 10, 1856, to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m.c.  
 LORD, Lieut. M. J. 46th N.I. 6 mo. inv. new regs.  
 MACKELLER, Lieut. J. N. P. 8th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras and eastern coast, on m.c.  
 MACNEIL, Maj. gen. R. 30 days, to Bangalore.  
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut. H. L. engr. 4 mo. to Madras.  
 PUCKLE, Ens. H. G. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 RATCLIFFE, Capt. G. T. 7th L.C. to Europe, on m.c. to embark fr. Calcutta.  
 REMINGTON, Capt. W. E. 5th L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. to embark fr. Bombay, old regs.  
 RYVES, Lieut. H. E. 19th N.I. 2 mo. in ext. to enable him to join.  
 TAYLOR, Brig. W. com. Saugor div. 2 yrs. to sea and Australia, on m.c. old regs.  
 THOMPSON, Ens. R. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 WOODCOCK, Lieut. J. 1st fus. to Dec. 31, to Bangalore, on m.c.  
 YOUNG, Ens. D. 20th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 16, to Vellore and Madras.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. P. fr. do. du. hd. qu. and r. wing 43rd reg. to do du. with 1st Madras fus.  
 BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. 4 mo. to Neilgherries.  
 CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. now at the presidency, to aff. med. aid to detach. of 3rd Eur. reg. under orders to march, July 12, fr. St. Thomas's Mount to Bareilly.  
 COOPER, Asst. surg. C. fr. do. du. under supp. surg. Mysore div. with art. at Bangalore, to do du. und. supp. surg. S. div. with art. at Trichinopoly.  
 DAY, Asst. surg. E. 3rd Eur. reg. to proc. in ch. of a draft to Bareilly.  
 JOPE, Asst. surg. K. 2 mo.  
 JOSEPH, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. and C.M. fr. do. du. under officer commg. Pegu div. to do duty under supp. surg. S. div. July 4.  
 LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. zilla surg. of Honore, to be med. officer at Coonoor, with ch. of Kotagherry, July 18.  
 PATERSON, Surg. C. 3rd L. C. leave canc.  
 SHAW, Asst. Surg. H. T. to enter on the gen. du. of the army, to do du. with foot art. or left wing H.M.'s 43rd regt. L.I.  
 WILLIAMS, Asst. Surg. J. T. fr. do. du. supp. surg. Mysore div. to med. ch. of left wing 38th N.I. under orders to proceed to the Straits.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ADAMSON, J. July 2.  
 CORNISH, W. H. July 2.  
 GILES, H. July 2.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOODALL, Surg. A. 34th N.I. leave canc.  
 JOHNSON, Surg. T. G. M.D. 52nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 20 to Madras.  
 MUDGE, Asst. Surg. J. W. M.D. 1 mo.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BARTELS, wife of H. E. d. at Bellary, June 29.  
 CROFTON, the lady of Capt. T. 52nd N.I. s. at Ootacamund, June 20.  
 CURRIE, wife of W. F. M.D. s. at Quilon, July 9.  
 DOWNES, wife of W. S. d. at Worampaud, July 4.  
 FITZPATRICK, wife of Asst. surg. J. s. at Madras, June 28.  
 GOMPERTZ, wife of Capt. S. 6th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, June 30.  
 HAZLE, Mrs. J. R. d. at Madras, July 10.  
 MAITLAND, wife of Maj. art. d. at Madras, July 10.  
 MARTIN, wife of J. T. s. at Trichinopoly, June 16.  
 MONEY, wife of Capt. W. J. 38th N.I. d. at sea, June 19.  
 PHILLIPPS, wife of C. G. 5th N.I. d. at Berhampore, July 2.  
 PRINGLE, wife of Capt. G. 35th N.I. s. at Madras, July 12.  
 SHEWAN, wife of Surg. A. 2nd L.C. d. at Jaulnah, June 22.

##### MARRIAGES.

CHURCH, T. R. 12th N.I. to Florence, d. of the late Capt. Marryatt, at Penang, June 13.  
 HAINES, W. C. P. to Mary, d. of Maj. gen. Nott, at Bangalore, July 8.  
 HIGGINS, W. P. to Miss Ann M. Ross, at Vepery, June 28.  
 KEMP, C. W. to Anne L. d. of the late W. Hewett, at Madras, July 5.  
 NICHOLAS, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. to Maria C. d. of W. E. Underwood, at Madras, July 5.  
 WATSON, Col. L. W. 13th N.I. to Lucy C. widow of the late Lieut. col. Ross, at Ootacamund, July 1.

##### DEATHS.

BACK, Capt. T. 2nd N.I. at Palamcottah, June 28.  
 CLAY, Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. at Cuddapah, aged 21, July 7.  
 DICKERSON, inf. s. of the late A. at St. Thomé, July 5.



JONES, Caroline, wife of E. at Tanjore, July 14.  
 KING, Lieut. J. C. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Jacatallah, Neilgherries, June 29.  
 RATLIFF, A. Catherine, wife of John, at Nellore, July 12.  
 SCHONSWAR, Lieut. col. J. S. H.M.'s 25th, at Cannanore, July 3.  
 STODDARD, Amy H. d. of Lieut. T. H. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Jacatallah, July 5.  
 WALLACE, Eliza F. at Secunderabad, aged 17, July 8.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 7. Kent, Teny, Port Phillip; Esperance, Bernard, Pondicherry.—8. Anna Bridson, Morgan, Hobart Town.—9. Steam ship Bentinck, Bouchier, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—11. Palmyra, Homan, Sydney; paquebot Mexicain, Lepeyre, Pondicherry.—12. Serenus, Young, Hobart Town; Marmon, Paige, Melbourne.—13. Time and Truth, Dodds, Adelaide; Queen of Sheba, Reid, London.—14. Juhndur, Bitton, Geelong.—15. Diana, Grant, Mauritius; Teazer, Grant, Mauritius.—20. Steamer Bengal, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Esperance (July 7), from PONDICHERRY.—A. De Colons, Esq.; A. Benglar, Esq.; and Dehaime, Esq.  
 Per steam ship Bentinck (July 9), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Tawse, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Davis, Mr. Cleland, and Mrs. L. Wicks. From ADEN.—Col. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, and Miss Clarke. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Watson, Mr. J. S. Gipp, Mr. Magniac, Mr. R. W. Dent, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Harraden and 2 children; and Mr. R. Snadden. From MARSILLIES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Linstead and Mr. Kelly. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Carberry, Mr. R. Oswin, Mr. T. Palmer, and Mr. S. Austin. From CRYLON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Murdock and Mr. Layboe. From SYDNEY to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Burton and Mrs. Burton.  
 Per Palmyra (July 11), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Homan.  
 Per Serenus (July 12), from HOBART TOWN.—Mrs. Young and child.  
 Per Diana (July 15), to MAURITIUS.—Messrs. Stanistrut, Madge, and Anworth.  
 Per steamer Bengal (July 20), from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Anderson, Capt. Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson and child, and Lieut. Taylor.

## DEPARTURES.

JULY 4. Raduga, Lamsen, Calcutta.—5. Caroline, Charlton, Masulipatam and Moulmein; Rosina, Broadfoot, Calcutta; Amazon, Vyse, Coringa and Calcutta; Harsinger, Tannen, Masulipatam and Coringa.—6. Temandis, Absolon, Calcutta.—7. Utile, Warneck, Reunion Island and Pondicherry; Emerald Isle, Pellatt, Mauritius; Kent, Teny, Calcutta; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Dale, Calcutta.—8. Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.—9. Steam ship Bentinck, Bouchier, Calcutta.—10. Ann Bridson, Morgan, Calcutta.—13. Sultana, Tapper, London.—16. Dawstone, Newton, Sydney and London.—17. Charles Dumergue, White, Northern Ports.—21. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Harsinger (July 5), to MASULIPATAM and CORINGA.—Lieuts. H. Biden and Sinclair, Messrs. Jelly and Premain.  
 Per Emerald Isle (July 7), to MAURITIUS.—Mr. E. Salmon.  
 Per steamer Bengal (July 21), to SUEZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—G. Wellington, Esq.; Mrs. Col. Forster and 3 children, and Ens. R. Thompson. To Alexandria.—Lieut. J. K. Lennox. To MALTA.—Lieut. H. E. Jones.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 21, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sicca and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 2 to 3 dis.  
 .. 1835-36 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 .. 1843 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 4 per cent. transferable } 4 to 4½ pm.  
 book debt .. .. }  
 Tanjore Bonds .. .. 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. No transactions.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2 to 10-2-6 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, none.  
 Calcutta.—Buy, ¼ per cent. discount.  
 " Sell, par.  
 Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. discount.  
 " Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

The LONDON MAIL of June 8th arrived at Bombay, July 4th, (per *Ajdaha*).

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL, 15TH N. I.—A sixth Court Martial has arisen at Bombay out of the recent trial of Col. Gidley. The accused in this instance is Lieut. Fraser, of the 15th Bombay N. I., who is charged with an offensive remark made at the funeral of the late Dr. Elliot, and with perjury.

ARAB HORSES.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* states, that the Arab horses presented by the Imam of Muscat to Lord Elphinstone are to be put up to auction. It is high time this rule should be somewhat relaxed. The immediate sale of these presents is not now indispensable to the reputation of officers of Government, and is a grave discourtesy to the princes who offer them. The Imam of Muscat is no subject of the Company.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Some time since, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy offered to devote a lakh of Rupees to an Industrial School, provided the Government would furnish materials and superintendence. The offer was referred to England, and has been accepted by the Court of Directors. A commencement is to be made immediately.

CAPTAIN JAMES RENNIE.—We have much pleasure in mentioning that the services of Captain James Rennie, of the Indian Navy, in the war with Burmah, have not been overlooked by the Court of Directors. They have, we hear, sent him a complimentary letter, referring to a despatch from the Governor-General in Council, respecting the services rendered by him during the recent war in Burmah, and intimating that the Court had resolved to present him with a sword of two hundred guineas' value, with appropriate inscription, in testimony of their appreciation of those services. This is as it should be. The jealousy of the Royal services, or rather of the Horse Guards and Admiralty, causes at all times a very parsimonious distribution to Indian officers of those honours which emanate from the ministry. It is the more incumbent on the Court of Directors, so long as they are permitted to exist, to show that they appreciate the merits of those in their service who have neither aristocratic nor borough interest to procure for them any notice from the ministry.—*Englishman*, July 5.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.—A short paragraph among our extracts from the Bombay papers, given last Monday, intimated that the Indian Iron and Steel Company had put forth at home an answer to the damaging pamphlet published out here some months back, and that copies of their rejoinder had reached this country. We are glad to hear it, since their silence under such grave imputations as the writer in question brought forward, would have been suspicious. It is understood that the defence proceeds from those parties who were connected with the original Porto Novo Iron Works, and whose data, of course, afforded a basis to the new association. We have not seen their rejoinder yet, but heartily hope that it will prove satisfactory, both on their own account, and because we should rejoice to see the Iron and Steel Company successful. The *Bombay Telegraph* reports very favourably of the brochure, but another Western print, the *Oriental News*, is of a different opinion. He thinks that the attack looks more truthful than the defence, and that the latter has not more than scotched the former in immaterial points. As to that we can at present say nothing; but we must notice one particular, in which he speaks authoritatively against the defendants, so far as his language enables us to judge. They lay the authorship of the offensive pamphlet to the charge of a party employed by them, and treat him with hard words into the bargain, but the *Oriental News* contradicts them. "We may as well mention," are his words, "that Mr. Brunton (the accused person) had nothing whatever to do with the pamphlet in question; it was published in Bombay, and we believe he was ignorant of the existence of such a document until he received a copy." If so, the writers of the answering publication

have made a great mistake, but one, we may add, that was shared in by most of those for whom the question had interest, the information of the pamphleteer having apparently proceeded from no other source. We shall look curiously for the sur-rejoinder that will of course be provoked. Whoever the author of the pages that stirred up the Iron and Steel Company may have been, he is bound to come forward and meet their negation of his statements, and the public will be gainers, let the controversy end how it may. He, we remember, professed his readiness to disclose his identity, if that were desired, feeling himself satisfied of the impregnability of his facts. The time has now arrived for his doing so, whether he be the party named or be not. If another than Mr. Brunton, he is bound to exonerate that gentleman, of whom he has led the shareholders of the old Company to write harsh things, and, if really the suspected individual, we think that he should meet those who accuse him without disguise. It is no trifle that he has laid at their door, but a deliberate attempt to take in the public by false representations on a great scale.—*Madras Paper*.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ERSKINE, J. M. assu. ch. of sub-coll. of Colaba.  
GONNE, C. passed exam. in Guzerattee and Hindustani.  
HOBART, Hon. G. A. 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Poonah, assu. ch. of du. June 30.  
HOPE, T. C. passed exam. in Guzerattee and Hindustani.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Ens. E. R. 10th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
ARROW, Capt. G. W. 28th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 1st Sikh loc. inf. v. Paske, trans. July 7.  
BARRAS, Ens. J. 15th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
BELL, Lieut. H. W. B. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.  
BUSHE, Ens. H. K. 15th N.I. to rank in regt. fr. May 15, to do du. with 4th N.I. at Poona, to join.  
CONNELL, Lieut. W. A. 11th N.I. qual. as surveyor.  
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. qual. as surveyor.  
GRAY, Lieut. W. sub-asst. com. gen. to be acting dept. asst. com. gen. to be stationed at pres.  
HARRIS, Ens. H. W. 10th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
HARRISON, Ens. C. H. 15th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. acting dept. asst. com. gen. to proc. to Aden, and assu. ch. of comm. and bazar dept. July 13.  
HOTCHKIS, Ens. R. J. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
KEMBALL, Lieut. V. S. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. J. H. P. 12th N.I. to be adjt. fr. July 7, v. Soppitt.  
LESLIE, Ens. G. B. 24th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
LE FEVER, Cadet E. S. to do duty with 26th N.I. to join.  
LLOYD, Ens. J. H. 15th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
MALCOLM, 2nd Lieut. R. P. sappers and miners, passed colloq. exam.  
MIGNON, Lieut. F. P. 26th N.I. 1st class comm. agent to be sub-asst. comm. gen. v. Vincent, July 4.  
MIGNON, Ens. G. S. 15th N.I. to be lieut. v. Thompson, cash.  
NASMYTH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. eng. to be 1st asst. gt. trigonom. surv. v. Rivers, ret. July 7.  
NEWTON, Ens. J. P. M. 11th N.I. qual. as surveyor.  
OUTRAM, Col. J. assu. ch. as pol. res. and com. at Aden, June 23.  
PARK, Ens. A. A. 24th N.I. to rank fr. May 15.  
PHELPS, Ens. A. 11th N.I. qual. as surveyor.  
RIVERS, Lieut. H. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.  
STEUART, Lieut. F. G. 9th N.I. to be asst. supt. rev. surv. S. Mah-ratta country, fr. May 1.  
STEVENS, Ens. G. T. 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
WALLACE, Lieut. act. dep. coll. of Shikarpore, passed exam. in colloq. branch of Scindee.  
WREN, Lieut. R. T. 3rd L.C. to act as qr. mr. v. Moore, prom.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## INFANTRY.

BARRAS, J. June 28.  
BROWN, L. G. June 8.  
BUSHE, H. K. June 28.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Ens. T. 16th N.I. 23 days, fr. July 1, in ext. to remain at Ahmednuggur, on m.c.  
GEACH, Capt. 13th N.I. to July 31, to remain in the Deccan, on m.c.  
HOLMES, Capt. J. 12th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old regs.  
ROSE, Capt. J. Bheel ag. at Kunhur. 1 mo.  
WORSLEY, 2nd Lieut. G. F. art. fr. June 6 to July 23, to Leeroon, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ADEY, Asst. surg. G. to rank fr. May 9.  
BURNE, Surg. 3rd Eur. regt. to rec. med. ch. of 19th N.I. fr. staff surg. Impey.  
BRUCE, Asst. surg. L.S. to rank fr. May 6.  
COLLUM, Surg. R. acting dept. assay mr. ass. ch. of duties, June 24.  
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Dhoolia.  
FORBES, Dr. G. F. Hoozoar asst. mag. of Dharwar collectorate, vested with power to inflict corporal punishment under legal provisions.  
MARTIN, Asst. surg. T. E. P. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy for duty, to join.  
ROONE, Asst. surg. H. M.D. attached to 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona.  
SHEKLETON, Asst. surg. J. F. assu. ch. as dep. assay master of Calcutta mint, July 1.  
WELLESLEY, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. May 9.  
WINCHESTER, Dr. J. W. supt. at Malcolm Peth, to be an asst. to mag. of Tanna, with full power of a mag. exc. power of review.  
YOUNG, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Kaira.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

BRUCE, L. S. June 8.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOTT, Surg. F. S. M.D. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ATKINSON, H. 1st assist. to mast. attend. leave canc. fr. June 21.  
BEDDOME, Mids. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Hastings*, July 4.  
BUDD, Volunt. J. D. to join the *Hastings*, July 11.  
BURN, Mids. from the *Palinurus* to the *Hastings*, July 4.  
BURNES, Mids. ret. fr. leave perm. to reside at the Sanatorium.  
BURNES, Mids. H. W. H. furl. for 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.  
CAPEL, Mids. G. attach. to the *Hastings*, perm. to reside at the Sanatorium, July 6.  
CHATTERTON, Mids. J. B. to rejoin the *Falkland*, July 11.  
DAWSON, Mids. W. W. of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore.  
DOUGLAS, Mids. H. to be mate fr. April 10.  
DOUGLAS, Mids. A. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Hastings*, July 14.  
DUVAL, Mate D. L. of the *Zenobia*, perm. to reside on shore.  
FYFE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. rel. fr. duty in I.N. July 5.  
GLEN, Asst. surg. fr. the *Queen* to the *Ajdaha*, July 4; to the *Hastings*, July 12.  
HANSON, Mids. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Hastings*, July 4.  
JAMES, Asst. surg. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Queen*, July 4.  
KAYE, Asst. surg. J. of the *Acbar*, perm. to reside on shore fr. June 12.  
LUMSDAINE, Asst. surg. J. to the *Falkland*, July 11.  
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. M. M. of the *Feroze*, 1 mo. to Poona.  
MARTIN, Asst. surg. T. E. P. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I.N. for duty, July 4.  
MIGNON, Clerk R. J. furl. for 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.  
MONK, Mids. W. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. June 12.  
ROSS, Asst. surg. C. to report himself to C.-in-C. I.N. for duty, June 29; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Acbar*, July 12.  
SHEPHERD, Asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore fr. June 6; to join the *Falkland*, July 3; to the *Ajdaha*, July 12.  
STRADLING, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, July 13.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BENNETT, Mrs. E. L. d. at Bombay, July 8.  
BEVILLE, wife of Henry, 8th Bombay N.I. d. at Kurrachee, June 8.  
JACOB, wife of A. W. s. at Futtchpore, June 21.  
JOYCK, wife of W. B. d. at Agra, June 20.  
MILDMAY, wife of Arthur St. John, s. at Mhow, June 22.  
MILLER, wife of Maj. of the art. s. at Secunderabad, July 9.  
SADLER, wife of M. s. at Agra, June 12.  
SOUTHEY, Mrs. Edmund, d. at Ahmednuggur, July 12.  
VAUGHAN, wife of W. R. d. at Meerut, June 19.  
WALLACE, wife of Hill, H.A. s. at Bombay, July 8.  
WILLOUGHBY, wife of Capt. Henry J. d. at Poona, July 6.  
ZORN, Mrs. J. T. s. (still-born), at German Hill, July 6.

## MARRIAGES.

MACTIER, Robert F. of the c.s. to Anne S. d. of the late Lieut. col. Geo. G. Corchrane, of H.M.'s 37th, at Surat, July 8.  
TAYLOR, J. L. com. of the steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Euphemia, d. of the late A. Cuthbert, at Bombay, July 17.  
WELLDON, Patrick, of the art. to Isabella M. Horton, at Bombay, July 17.  
WHITING, James, to Sarah Leach, at Mhow, July 12.

## DEATHS.

HANNAH, Ann, wife of J. T. at Bombay, aged 32.  
LAKE, Charles G. H. s. of Charles, at Bycullah, aged 8 months, July 1.  
MCAULEY, Clara, inf. d. of J. at Bycullah, July 5.  
MC CREA, Annie L. d. of Lieut. H.M.'s 64th, at Belgaum, July 3.  
PALLISER, Mast. Fred. s. at Colaba, aged 2 years, July 10.  
PEACOCKE, Capt. E. T. 1st N.I. at Bombay, July 14.  
SIMON, Mrs. widow of the late Vartannas, at Bombay, aged 60, July 1.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 4. Ajdaha, Barker, Aden.—8. Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Liverpool; Contest, Jennings, Melbourne.—7. Steamer Malta, Purchase, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—8. H. C. steamer Feroze, Drought, Bushire, Bassadore, and Muscat; Falkland, Hewett, sea; Warrior, Hughes, Aden.—10. Earl Selkirk, Harrison, Sydney; Tartar, Guthrie, London.—12. Matooka, Ferguson, Melbourne.—15. Steamer Singapore, Baker, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; H. C. steamer Queen, Young, Kurrachee.—17. Centurion, Edward, London.—19. Cato, Gensy, Boston; Isabella Harnett, Wheeler, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Ajdaha (July 4), from SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Rotokoph, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. De Borbel, Mr. Gaulton, and Mr. Barnsley.  
Per Malta (July 7), from AUSTRALIA.—Lieut. col. Penny. From GALLE.—Capt. Leckie.  
Per Feroze (July 8), from BUSHIRE, &c.—Lieut. Stradling, sick; and 1 native.  
Per Suffins Tulla Jaffer, from MAURITIUS.—Cowsajee Merwanjee.  
Per Tartar, from LONDON.—Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Brown, and Mr. Budd.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 27.—Rock City, Cubbins, Colombo.—29. Omega, Potter, and Victory, Stephens, London.—JULY 3. Newton, Whitney, Calcutta; Flora, Withens, Liverpool.—4. Napoleon, Chatfield, Calcutta.—5. Frederick Hush, Toby, Mauritius.—7. Steamer Queen, Young, Kurrachee.—13. Eden, Bristol, London.—19. Steamer Singapore, —, Galle.—20. Steamer Semiramis, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Flora (July 3), to LIVERPOOL.—Lieut. A. H. Haig and wife.  
Per Napoleon (July 4), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Camillus and Mr. Mancel.  
Per Queen (July 7), to KURRACHEE.—H. B. E. Frere, Esq.  
Per steamer Singapore (July 10), to GALLE.—For CALCUTTA. Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. Heathcote, Mr. Carew, mate, and Mr. Hazelton, gunner, I.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Ratercraft, and one deck. For SINGAPORE.—Ajain Bawo.  
Per steamer Semiramis (July 20), to SUZ.—Maj. Tapp, Capt. F. A. C. Kane, 15th regt. N.I.; Lieut. M. Soppitt, 12th regt. N.I.; W. Hutchinson, Esq. late lieut. 24th regt. N.I.; Mrs. Gillanders and child; Maj. Holmes, 12th regt. N.I.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 20, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 96 do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £ .....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	240
German Crowns .....	217
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	29 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do.	97 p. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	23 p. ct. pm.
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras .....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	11 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,000 do.	12,000 to 20,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do.	58 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 1s. 11½d.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 1s. 11½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	Par.
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 218 to 240.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 2s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 7s. 6d.; China, per candy, Rs. 12 to 13.

IMPORTS.—(Bombay, July 19).—Little of novelty or interest for remark in the *Import Market*, which, as usual at this season, is closed, and the business of the past three weeks is consequently of a limited nature. A few transactions have had effect in cotton manufactures, and from the low figures at which some have been forced on the dealers by Importers, of what are on the spot, and in anticipation of coming supplies, has had an unfavourable influence on the buyers, who hesitate entering on further purchases except on their own terms, and which, holders, from sudden and somewhat unexpected fall in the rate of exchange on London are not prepared to submit to. In consequence a firmer tone prevails in the market. Until, however, the moonsoon develops itself more fully, we cannot expect much activity.

## CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL of June 24th arrived at Point de Galle, July 24th, en route to Calcutta (per *Oriental*).

THE CEYLON COMMITTEE.—We perceive that the Ceylon Committee for the revival of the fixed establishments of the island have recommended the reduction of the salary of the governor. It is now £7,000 a year. They wish to make it £4,000. Sir George Anderson opposes, and declares that it has been already sufficiently reduced. The Committee also consider that £1,000 a year is sufficient for the Colonial Secretary. The islanders will one day find that this radical policy of under-paying everybody is inexpedient. Political adventurers who will "take anything" are very often very hard bargainers.

GOLD.—The report of the discovery of gold diggings in Ceylon has been again revived. The *Examiner* of the 23rd June states that a party of diggers have discovered the metals in paying quantities at Newera Ellia.

## DOMESTIC.

## MARRIAGES.

GISBORNE, F. W. to Mary L. d. of W. Morris, at Point de Galle, July 12.

THWAITES, S. D. to Mary Ann, d. of the late R. Imray, at Kandy, July 17.

## DEATH.

BELL, J. L. at Galaha, aged 47, July 11.

## SCINDE.

## UPPER SCINDE.

Letters from Upper Scinde communicate a fall of rain and the prospect of an abundant harvest.—One correspondent writes—

"The first topic of conversation in Upper Scinde is always the weather and really what we have had the last month and a half deserves to be talked about. Such heat! The oldest inhabitant hereabouts, who of course is always right, says "he never seed such weather in his life afore." However, it is to be trusted the great heat has passed, as a fine pelting shower of rain that fell for some hours on Wednesday afternoon has cooled the air considerably. The sky looks far from contented, and a farther supply may be looked for. The canals are filled to overflowing, and the septs from the river have covered the sands bordering on the same, swamping also a good deal of lately sown Khureef crop. I hear that the village of Phuloo adjoining the Larkhana bundar has been nearly washed away, and the greater part of the inhabitants are enjoying an amphibious style of living; however, the Sindees like being moist, and one of their favourite proverbs, is *suktor khon budtor bhulo ake*, meaning, "it is better to be swamped than to have a dry season." The late rain has also wonderfully improved the roads, and one can take a morning's canter with a chance of being recognised on return home by one's friends. The bridge over the Ghar (the largest I fancy in Scinde) has been finished some time now; it is a great blessing to all. The canal is 97 feet in width and 13½ feet in depth. There has been a school established at Larkhana; some eighty scholars attend daily to receive useful instruction, though at any distribution of sweetmeats it has been observed that the numbers rapidly increase. The Khureef crops now being sown, are expected to be about double those of any former seasons. By-the-bye, can you tell us when a clergyman is expected at Shikarpoor? The question is often asked, but never answered by the arrival of the reverend gentleman. Now would be a good time for him to come and look after his flock. However, he will receive in future news from us, as I hear the nearest clergyman to Shikarpoor is to be favoured with quarterly returns of burials, which must, of course, give him a very clear insight into the spiritual wants of the rest of the fold. The collector and his lady are quite well; they entertained a large and brilliant circle at dinner on the 27th inst. What an united set the Upper Sind deputy collectors must be, as I hear they have established a perambulating library, with the collector at its head, and that all have enrolled themselves on its list. I had a peep at the proposed bill of fare and also at the rules; the

former gave promise of much mental food at a very small price, the latter seemed rather stringent, more particularly the one relating to the destruction of any books, &c.; it ran as follows:—"Any member discovered wrecking a document *in transitu* to be fined fearfully—say two rupees."

Another of our correspondents says—"A sipahee of the 2nd Belooch regiment some months ago shot his native adjutant. He was tried by a court martial—convicted—and sentenced to be hanged. This is perhaps as it should be; viz. life for life. I have since heard from natives and European officers that dead dogs were cast into the grave of the poor wretch. Of course, as is customary on these occasions, the regiment marched round, and the men must have seen the carcasses of the dogs in the grave. This is a matter that should be inquired into, as it is a very great insult to a Moosulman, and an act of the kind would tend greatly to lower Europeans in the eyes of natives."

We feel assured that Capt. Hough will at once enquire into this matter; we can hardly believe the story to be even probable or that the captain could have been made cognizant of it. We give it now, so that its truth or untruth can at once be ascertained and the public made aware of the fact.—*Scinde Kosid.*

**RESOURCES OF SCINDE UNEXPLORED.**—While the Punjab has for some time possessed a geologist, and Pegu has the advantage of a topographical survey, there seems as yet to be ever so remote a prospect of the scientific exploration of this province. Seams of lignite and strata of coal have been found to be abundant in the Kurrachee Collectorate,—sulphur is procurable and iron ore scattered on the very surface of the earth; yet in the face of such proof there appears an apathy hardly credible. A few months ago a sample of black soil was brought in from about half-a-dozen miles of the station; it seemed to be heavy earth, but upon analyzing the lump, it contained nitrate of potash, sulphur, and iron, with very little earth in it,—the black colour being obtained from the iron. It will be a query for time to solve whether the State will be indebted for its revenue rather to the bowels of the earth than its mere surface or soil. With abundant evidence of this kind around us, the Government need hardly hesitate as to the course it might pursue; scarcely fair has it been to fling "a reproach to British enterprise," when itself offers the best testimony of a reproach for not ascertaining resources that it may at any time work productively—more so than wringing a coin payment of the cultivator who has ever paid his dues in kind, and who, in the interior, scarcely knows or can remember a metal currency either in his own or his forefathers' time.

**CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.**—We perceive from some statistics published in the *Scindian*, that the cultivation of indigo in Scinde is rapidly extending. In 1852 the area covered with the plant was 454 beegas. In 1853 it was 1,192. The produce, however, was only 141 maunds. Improved cultivation, more scientific manufacture and larger capital are still required. The planters, moreover, are exposed to another difficulty. All the plant in the district comes to maturity at once, and an unusually large number of vats is consequently required for each factory. Government, to encourage the manufacture, has guaranteed the indigo lands against an increased assessment for six years.

## CHINA.

### SHANGHAE.

On the 21st instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock P.M., a sharp engagement took place between the insurgents and imperialists near the site of the old camps, and consequently in the close vicinity of our ground. The small guard of marines, as is usual under such circumstances, was posted so as to prevent the intrusion of any armed men of either party at the point most threatened, and was repeatedly fired upon by the imperialists, after they had shown themselves, to prevent the attempt made by some of the soldiery to pass the creek and gain the main road within our boundaries: finally the fire was returned by the marines, but Captain O'Callaghan and Captain Keane being on the ground, and desiring as far as possible to avoid collisions fraught with mischief, speedily gave the order to cease firing, and withdrew the men towards the guard-house at the other end of the race-course. The imperialist soldiery apparently regarding this as a retreat and sign of fear, immediately moved on in a parallel line, and from the opposite side of the creek kept up a sharp fire, regardless of Captain O'Callaghan's efforts to induce them to desist; and as he was on horseback, they could have no plea of ignorance as to his presence, or who he was. Equally regardless of the fact that not a shot was returned, they kept up this most unprovoked attack along the whole course to the end. Fortunately none of the officers or men were wounded, thanks to the inability of their assailants to give effect to their intentions.

We understand his Excellency Sir James Stirling, immediately the circumstances were made known to him, took a very decided line of action with the chief military authority, insisting upon full and prompt satisfaction for an attack upon the Queen's forces, marked

as it was by the most entire disregard of justification. An interview with the treasurer, Keih, and two other officials, took place the following day at H.M.'s consulate, during which both H.M.'s plenipotentiary and the admiral being present, we doubt not a clear understanding, as to the future consequences of such acts, will have been arrived at. The determination with which this matter has been taken up by the chief naval authority, who fortunately was on the spot, cannot but have the best effect, and may go far to prevent, for a time, the renewal of such wanton outrages by a soldiery every whit as reckless and as lawless as their counterparts in the city. Nor is it to be regretted, perhaps, since to such outrages this community must be continually exposed, so long as the city is in a state of siege, that his Excellency the Rear-Admiral has had an opportunity of verifying, by personal experience, the actual state of affairs, and been enabled to judge for himself of the temper and discipline of troops ever menacing the settlement with inroads of a similar kind to those which led to the destruction of their camps on the 3rd and 4th of April.—*North China Herald*, June 24.

The LONDON MAIL of May 9th arrived at Hong Kong, June 25th (per *Cadiz*). The Mail of May 24th arrived at Singapore, June 30th, en route to China (per *Bria*).

**DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.**—The British lorch *Victoria*, navigated by her owner, Mr. T. Roberts, returned from the Pratas Shoals yesterday afternoon (July 5), bringing, *ex Topaz*, 111 Chinese passengers, and the mate and residue of the *Topaz's* crew, altogether 135 souls, the *Victoria* has also rescued a Mr. and Mrs. Maloy, who were passengers on board the *Hygeia*, the vessel now proving to be the second bark reported as on the Pratas. The *Hygeia*, with a crew of eleven, including the master (Dibble) and two mates, left the precincts of this harbour on the 31st of June.—It appears that, out of 529 souls wrecked, only 110 have reached the island.—Twenty-nine will have perished on the raft, and 390 remain on the hull. When the *Victoria*, with only half a dozen casks of water to supply 147 souls on board, passed near to the *Hygeia*, the unfortunate creatures could be seen on the broadside of the hull (which was nearly keel out), and on the jib-boom, evidently without a grain of food or a drop of water, and this under a burning sun. Long before this, unless relief has reached them, a large proportion, if not all, will have perished of madness or starvation. The horrible sight, as described by the female passenger (Mrs. Maloy), is a harrowing tale. "It was dreadful enough," she says, "to see upwards of a hundred people on the Pratas sand-bank ravenously devouring the green mulberry-leaves, chewing the rank grass, and sucking the warm blood of the boobies and sea-gulls that came within their reach. But for nearly four hundred to have no hope; the moan of their fearful cry for help sounding low on the breeze, and no help to give—it was horrible!" The name of Thomas Roberts, the humble shipwright of West Point, the immediate saviour of the lives of upwards of 130 people, is deserving of being recorded as that of a man who has done some good for his fellow-creatures, and we take this opportunity of so recording it. It was the general opinion at the time he left, in the teeth of a hard gale, that he was only throwing away both vessel and life in attempting a service it remained with others better able to perform.—Mr. and Mrs. Maloy were two of the cabin passengers in the *Sarah Moore*, whose wreck was reported in our issue of the 17th May.—Mr. Roberts went down on no other stipulation than the word of Capt. Swinton, that if he had to sell the shirt off his back he should have a couple of hundred dollars for the trip, and as much more as the owners of the vessel would give. The gold medal of the Humane Society is deserving here, we think.

—The brig *Rapid*, Capt. Smith, which left Singapore for this port on the 17th April, was driven ashore on the coast of Cochin China on the 20th May (about the time the *Hurkara* was dismantled). The chief mate, two Europeans (Succunies) and part of the lascar crew, left the wreck in the long-boat, and have not since been heard of. The master and rest of the crew succeeded in chartering two west coast fishing-boats, in which, with what could be saved from the vessel, they reached Macao on Friday last.—*Friend of China*, July 5.

H.M.'s steam-ships *Rattler* and *Styx* have proceeded to Nanking on a diplomatic mission, with Mr. Medhurst, Chinese secretary, and Mr. L. Bowring, on board.

**THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO NANKING.**—(From the *North China Herald*, June 24).—The *Suequehanna* and her consort reached Nanking on Saturday, 27th May. On Tuesday a communication was received from the city in answer to one from Capt. Buchanan. Its contents have not been made public, but it is generally understood that it was similar in its tone to the communication addressed to Sir Geo. Bonham during the visit of the *Hermes*. It sets forth the same claims to universal supremacy,

though it states those claims, it is believed, in stronger language, and with a more preposterous tone of self-conceit, than appears in the letter to the English plenipotentiary. The feeling manifested, however, is the same. There is no evidence of any change of policy or of feeling towards foreigners since the visit of the *Hermes*. On the part of the people and subordinate officials, the same friendly feeling was manifested that was observed a year ago. These claims to superiority are not inconsistent with the existence of a purpose to encourage foreign commerce. They are the result of ignorance and pride. They will, however, be a bar to the formation of treaties, and therefore it becomes the treaty powers to set them right on this point as soon as possible. The reception given to foreigners at Nanking does not prove the existence of a feeling of hostility on the part of the insurgent chiefs. The visit of the *Susquehanna* has put us in possession of facts which prove that the insurgents have undisturbed control of a large extent of country—so large as to furnish a guarantee to their ultimate success. It is certain that they now have command of the Yang-tsz river, as far at least as the Po-yang lake, and probably much further. In the immediate vicinity of Nanking the country is not in the power of the insurgents. A daily market is held at a point about a mile distant from the city wall, for the sale of poultry, vegetables, meat, and other produce. The city itself is under strict martial law, and indeed is at present a mere military camp.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BURDON, wife of Rev. John S. d. at Shanghai, June 21.  
LANDENS, wife of H. W. d. at Shanghai, June 14.  
MURPHY, wife of R. C. d. at Shanghai, June 9.

## DEATH.

LINKLATER, Thomas, drowned near Gutzlaff, aged 28, May 31.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 30. Archer, Thomas, San Francisco.—JULY 3. Lady Mary Wood, Jamieson, Shanghai.—4. Lancastrian, Langley, London.—5. Nina, Stanford, Sydney.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Surge.—Capt. Bush, Ens. Spoflirth, Bomford, Tucker, Dr. Denety, 109 soldiers.  
Per Cadiz.—Messrs. W. H. Mitchell, J. N. Pedder, F. J. Angier, Amsberg, Hebling, Dundee, Carrigan, Schmidt, Bourjoim, Pestonjee Setna, Maj. Silveira, Mr. and Miss King.  
Per Mazeppe.—Mr. and Mrs. Syme, and Mr. Gaskell.  
Per steamer Lady Mary Wood.—The Hon. Mr. Mercer, Dr. Hufnagle, Capt. Thomson, Messrs. A. Comstock, A. Walkinshaw, Young, Kalli, Mourilyan, Lumming, and Lungleong.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 20.—Storm, Roberts, Manila.—23. Clarita, —, Port Phillip.—27. Skimmer of the Seas, Mann, San Francisco.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Skimmer of the Seas.—Charles Logan, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, July 6, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, Bills, 5s. 0½d. to 5s. 1d.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 240.  
Syce, 3½ to 4 per cent. prem.  
Gold, 21 to 30 doll. per tael.  
Shanghai Dollars, 20 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, 7½. 10s. to 8½. To the United States, none offering.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION ON BRITISH INDIA AND ITS GOVERNMENT.—Bayard Taylor, correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, has published in that journal a letter containing his impressions of the Indian Government. He arrived, he says, full of the most violent prejudices. The following sentence will sufficiently illustrate his change of opinion:—"That there are wrongs and abuses which call for severe reprehension, is undeniable; but I have seen enough to satisfy me that, in spite of oppression, in some instances of the most grinding character, in spite of that spirit of selfish aggrandisement which first set on foot and is still prosecuting the subjugation of India, the country has prospered under English government. So far from regretting the progress of annexation, which has been so rapid of late years (and who are we, that we should cast a stone against this sin?), I shall consider it a fortunate thing for India when the title of every native sovereign is extinguished, and the power of England stretches, in unbroken integrity, from Cashmere to Cape Comorin."—*Friend of India*.

DEBT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—It is well known that the thoughtless manner in which young Indian officers contract debt is mainly the result of the facilities afforded them by tradesmen. Money due by them is recoverable by methods that in the cases of debtors not of the Company's Army would be futile. The holders of subaltern's promissory notes, receipts for goods, &c., are fully aware that commanding officers are willing to listen to their complaints, and that if other plans fail, they can still hold over their debtor's head, in *terrorem*, the threat of placing his commission in jeopardy by an appeal to Army Head Quarters. To avoid this, many and galling have been the expedients resorted to, and bitter and spirit-crushing the pecuniary subterfuges to which young men have been forced in order to wipe out the score of boyish expenditure, an expenditure as unnecessary on their parts as culpable on that of those who afforded facilities to it. There is but one remedy for this, and it is a simple, easy, and efficacious one. Let the authorities, remembering that the high allowances they grant their servants are paid to enable them to sustain the rank of gentlemen, not of gentlemen in difficulties, announce that henceforth, any credit allowed to either the civil or military services must be recovered by the ordinary legal processes and without assistance from either commanding officers or head quarter's authorities. But, that it requires an extent of legislative power, which it is needless to say they are not vested with, we would have them, in the case of their military servants, go a step further, and as men whose services are engaged to, and prepaid by, the State, enact that they should be exempt from arrest under process for debt. Were such the case, the credit system would have indeed received its death blow.—*Abridged from the Indian Evening Mail*.

AMERICAN COTTON.—"If we look back to the history of the commerce of this country at the time of its commencement, what are our exports? Cotton was hardly raised at all. The tables will show that the exportation of cotton in the year 1790 and '91 was hardly more than 40,000 to 50,000 dollars a year. It has gone on increasing rapidly, till it now amounts, in a year of large products and high prices, to more than one hundred million of dollars. Then there was more of flax, more of indigo, more of rice, more of almost anything else exported from the South than of cotton. I think I have heard it said that, when Mr. Jefferson negotiated the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain, he did not know that any cotton was raised in this country; and that when, under that treaty which gave the United States the right to carry their own products in their own ships to British ports, a shipment of cotton was sent to England, the British Custom-houses refused to admit it under the treaty, on the ground that there was none of that article raised in America."—*From the Speech of DANIEL WEBSTER in the United States Senate, on the subject of Slavery and Slave States, March 7, 1850.*

A MODERN BLACK-HOLE TRAGEDY.—The following incident may be depended upon:—Mungul Sain, a rich mahajun, had a wedding, and it is customary on such occasions to distribute alms to the poor. Lucknow is a place where mendicancy is made a profession: on the occasion of this wedding, some two or three thousand fakirs flocked to Mungul Sain's house for alms. In order to prevent confusion, or that each individual might not receive a share twice, the mahajun locked them up in his house as they came, determining to commence his charitable purpose the next morning; meanwhile the festive scene proceeded, and Mungul Sain was happy as the night was long. Next morning, when the gates were opened, a scene of horror was disclosed to view; upwards of sixty persons, men, women, and children, lay commingled, heaped one on another, quite dead: immediately the gate was open, a terrible rush towards the street ensued, in which more people lost their lives. During the night they had undergone the appalling horrors of thirst and suffocating heat. There is one consolation, however, the State has not suffered much loss by the death of sixty or seventy vagabonds.—*Correspondent of Benares Recorder*.

EFFECTS OF THE ABOLITION OF LOTTERIES AT CALCUTTA. Since treating on the subject of municipal improvements, we cannot help comparing the respective advantages derived by the public from the Lottery Committee and the Municipal Commissioners. There is no denying that the opening and widening of the streets to the south, as well as the cleansing and repair of the public roads, was more effectually attended to by that indirect mode of taxation. Lotteries, however, have succumbed to the force of public opinion at home, and in their stead the inhabitants have been obliged to submit to direct taxation for the purpose of maintaining an almost useless board of Municipal Commissioners.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1854.

### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

NO. II.

WE resume this subject with much satisfaction, and proceed to give an account of the measures proposed for carrying out education in India.

By far the most important of the proposed measures is, in our judgment, the establishment of universities in various parts of India, with the power of "conferring academical degrees as evidences of attainment in the different branches of art and science." Of the value of another part of the proposed functions of the universities—that of "adding marks of honour for those who may desire to compete for honorary distinction," we are by no means certain. We do not know that it was necessary to have an exact model for the imitation of those by whom the new universities are to be got up. We should have thought that it would have been better to take a comprehensive review of the various universities of Europe and the United States, and to select from each such parts as were best adapted to India. But it has been determined to have a model, and that model is the institution recently chartered, and bearing the name of the London University. If a model were necessary, this perhaps was the most suitable, and in the words of the despatch "the best adapted to the wants of India," though, as is properly added, "some variation will be necessary in points of detail." The universities of India are to "consist of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows, who will constitute a senate." We do not exactly see what Indian universities have to do with chancellors and vice-chancellors. We suppose they are to be the ornamental part of the establishments, something like the scarlet gown and gilded coach by which the dignity of the Lord Mayor is manifested. Like their model, the Indian universities are to have "affiliated institutions," and as the universities cannot inculcate or give preference to any religious tenets, no inquiries will be made in regard to these "affiliated institutions," whether they teach this religion or that, or any or none. At home we should regard this apparent indifference to religious truth as a great evil and a great scandal. In India it is unavoidable, and he who should call upon the Government of that country to assist the propagation of Christianity by an exercise of its authority, would be impeding the progress of divine truth, so far as any human efforts can impede it. But while Government can do little or nothing to promote the diffusion of Christianity, it ought to do nothing against it. Woe to the man who shall take his stand with the votaries of spiritual darkness. It is gratifying to find that, while those nurtured in the idolatries of Hindooism or the impostures of Mahomedanism may aspire to enjoy the benefits of the universities, the disciples of missionary and other Christian

schools are not to be excluded. We do not set these schools up as the very cream of all schools—we fear that there is much narrow-mindedness in the management of many of them, and much extravagance of assertion as to their results. But it is consolatory to know that Christianity is no longer placed under a ban by a Christian Government—that truth has the same *status* as falsehood, and that becoming a Christian does not disqualify a man from attaining the distinctions due to learning, if he deserve them. Thus runs the despatch: "Institutions conducted by all denominations of Christians, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, Sikhs, Bhuddists, Jains, or any other religious persuasion, may be affiliated to the universities, if they are found to afford the requisite course of study, and can be depended upon for the certificates of conduct which will be required." The association in the above quotation of the pure and holy system of Christianity, with the abominations of some of the other systems mentioned therein, gives a shock to the Christian reader, as it must have given one to him who penned it; but it was necessary to be explicit, and we have no more right to find fault with it than with a detail, when necessary, of the more repugnant parts of surgical study or surgical practice.

The Indian universities will bear little resemblance to those of the United Kingdom. There the universities are places for study; in India they will be but places for examination. It is proposed, however, to institute in connection with them professorships, "for the purpose of the delivery of lectures in various branches of learning, for the acquisition of which, at any rate in an advanced degree, facilities do not now exist in other institutions in India." Law is one of the branches specified, and we think properly, provided the study be pursued in a comprehensive and liberal manner. The investigation of the principles of what is called natural law, of the principal systems of law which have prevailed among civilized nations—such inquiries are among the most important and most elevating that can be pursued. But if by law be meant merely the collective authoritative instruments known down to the year 1834 as "regulations," but since dignified by the name of acts, the study may make a sharp practitioner, but will never form a learned lawyer. Civil engineering is another subject mentioned, though, it is admitted, that such practical instruction as is given at Roorkee "is far more useful than any lectures could possibly be." A further tribute to this noble establishment is rendered in a subsequent part of the despatch. The institution of professorships of the vernacular languages of India is hinted at; and also of Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian. The vernacular languages of India in their present state are, we fear, not worth such machinery for their cultivation. With regard to the ancient languages, and the Persian, as they form the groundwork of the vernacular, the case is different; but if the suggestion be acted upon, we have reason to hope that few of the absurdities enshrined in Sanscrit will be disinterred. It is well observed, that "the grammar of these languages, and their application to the improvement of the spoken language of the country, are the points to which the attention of the professors should be mainly directed; and there will be an ample field for their labours, unconnected with any instruction in the tenets of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions." There is more than sufficient provision already for instruction in this nonsense. We presume



that when reading lectures is spoken of as the chief, indeed the only, duty of the professors, it is not meant that the periodical discharge of "paper pellets" is to be considered a fulfilment of the professor's office. The lectures, we suppose, are not to be like those read—and merely read—at mechanics' institutions and places of that kind, where the matter, to use a common phrase, "goes in at one ear and out at the other;" but the lecturer will, we presume, be expected to take some pains to insure that what he delivers shall make at least a temporary lodgment in the disciple's head.

The details of the regulations for examinations for degrees are of course left to the local authorities. "The standard for common degrees," it is observed, "will require to be fixed with very great judgment." Our only apprehension on this point is, that it should be fixed too low, and that the academical distinction should thus become ridiculous. We will not, however, anticipate error. The competition for honours is to follow the examinations for degrees, an arrangement which strikes us as a strange one; but as it is admitted by most persons, that as the world grows older it grows wiser, we dare not object. Even though writing in the privacy of our study, the rush of blood would suffuse with redness every portion of our cuticular covering, from the most elevated hair on our head to the extremities of our great toes, had we the hardihood to question what all the world, or the noisier part of it, affirms. A fit of illness, we fear, would follow.

The establishment of universities at Calcutta and Bombay appears to be all that is immediately meditated; but the authorities profess to be "ready to sanction the creation of an university at Madras, or in any other part of India where a sufficient number of institutions exist, from which properly qualified candidates for degrees could be supplied." Madras, we trust, will lose for ever the ugly epithet of the "benighted."

On the constitution of the governing bodies of the proposed universities, we find the following as to the holiday and working-day members:—

"The offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor will naturally be filled by persons of high station, who have shown an interest in the cause of education; and it is in connection with the universities that we propose to avail ourselves of the services of the existing Council of Education at Calcutta, and Board of Education at Bombay. We wish to place these gentlemen in a position which will not only mark our sense of the exertions which they have made in furtherance of education, but will give it the benefit of their past experience of the subject. We propose, therefore, that the Council of Education at Calcutta, and the Board of Education at Bombay, with some additional members to be named by the Government, shall constitute the senate of the university at each of those Presidencies. The additional members should be so selected as to give to all those who represent the different systems of education which will be carried on in the affiliated institutions—including natives of India, of all religious persuasions, who possess the confidence of the native communities—a fair voice in the senates."

We have some misgivings about this; but it may be hoped that care will be taken, that while the natives have "a fair voice in the senates," they have no more. If they once are allowed to gain a preponderating voice, farewell to all hope for the advancement of India in learning and science.

Here for the present we must pause. Being pressed for space we cannot afford enough for a fair consideration of the remainder of the interesting document before us, which, therefore, we must reserve for a future number.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

NO. VI.

WE pass over a short and not very important section, headed "Jagirs and Pensions," only observing that the pious impostors, with which every part of India abounds, appear to have had no reason to complain of want of liberality in the new rulers of the Punjab. We next arrive at a far more gratifying subject, "Development of Resources." A civil engineer was appointed, and to his department was assigned the construction of all public works and the control of all local improvements. Roads necessarily occupy an important place in this department. On the grand trunk road from Lahore to Peshawur vast difficulties presented themselves; but most of them have been surmounted, while the rest are in process of being overcome, and "the whole line has been traced, surveyed, and put well in progress." A grand trunk road from Beas to Lahore has been completed, and a straight line of road carried from Umritsur to Sealkote, which is further connected with Peshawur by a branch to Wuzerabad. Military and commercial roads from Lahore to Mooltan, and from Lahore to Ferozepore, have been opened. Others, also, have been constructed in which great difficulties interposed. To afford facilities for the commerce between Central Asia and the ports of Bombay and Sind, two great lines were projected; one from Dera Ismael Khan to Lahore—this line is complete; the other is to start also from Dera Ismael Khan, and proceed to Ullohur, where it will join the Delhi road;—this road has been laid down, but not executed. Wells have been provided along the lines, as there are scarcely any which do not in some part of their course traverse arid and desolate tracts. Many other lines are proposed, and a variety of cross-roads have already been made. The result is thus summed up as to the principal works: 1,349 miles of road have been cleared and constructed; 853 miles are under construction; 2,487 miles have been traced, and 5,272 miles surveyed. This is more than at first sight it appears, for it is "exclusive of minor cross and branch roads."

The following exhibits both the Government and the people in a favourable light:—

"It has been not an unfrequent practice with the Government to grant loans to landholders for works of agricultural improvement, on the security of the land. This custom the Board have followed. Numerous sums have been advanced, and during one year of threatened drought, the readiness of the state to give assistance was notified by a proclamation, setting forth, that any proprietor who might accept a loan, and therewith construct a well or other work of irrigation, would, at the coming settlement, be taxed only for unirrigated land. In some of the arid districts adjoining the central wastes, the people gladly availed themselves of this proffered succour. Many villages were thereby saved from destruction. Regarding the repayment of these loans as special debts of honour, the landholders made strenuous and successful efforts for the discharge of their liabilities. It is remarkable that these loans, though advanced in the most poverty-stricken localities, have been entirely recovered."

We must quote another passage, which reflects credit on the enterprise of the people and on the discretion of their governors in allowing them fair play. Where Government interference is necessary, it must interfere; but it is much better if the people can and will do what they want for themselves:—

"The capabilities of the Punjab for canal irrigation are notorious. It is intersected by great rivers; it is bounded on two sides by hills, whence pour down countless rivulets; the general surface of the land slopes southward, with a considerable gradient. These facts at once proclaim it to be a country eminently adapted for canals.

Nearly all the dynasties which have ruled over the Five Rivers have done something for irrigation; nearly every district possesses flowing canals, or else the ruins of ancient water-courses. Many of the valleys and plains at the base of the Himalaya ranges are moistened by water-cuts conducted from the mountain-torrents. The people, deeply sensible of the value of these works, mutually combine, with an unusual degree of harmony and public spirit, not only for the construction of the reservoirs, but also for distribution of the water, and the regulation of the supply. In such cases, when the community displays so much aptitude for self-government, the Board consider non-interference the best policy, while they would always be ready to afford any aid which might be solicited."

The Emperor Shah Jehan, about the year 1633, constructed a canal, known as the Huslie Canal, "not," as is remarked, "for purposes of general irrigation" (these were beneath imperial notice), "but for the supply of the fountains and waterworks [at the royal gardens and conservatory at Lahore." It was thought that this canal might be made available to supply the wants of the Baree Doab; but on examination it was found impracticable, and a new one was accordingly determined on. The old one, however, has been repaired, with a view to deriving some benefit from it till the new one can be brought into work. The new canal is estimated to cost a large sum (530,000/); but if the calculations are correct, it will be a most profitable outlay, as the returns are estimated at 27½ per cent. It is admitted, however, that time must elapse before these large returns can be realized.

The Board wind up this part of their report thus:—

"When the magnitude, variety, and difficulty of the operations undertaken by this department (the civil engineers) are considered, the civil and military buildings, the public works, the roads, the bridges and viaducts, the salt-mines, and lastly, the canals, it is believed that in few parts of India has more been done within a short time for the physical improvement of the country than in the Punjab."

"In few parts of India,"—it might have been added, in no part of the world, looking only at what is done by Government. This vile Indian Government, somehow or other, does a great deal more for the good of the people than any other.

At the convenient resting-place at which we have arrived, we shall take a *siesta*, and this not from weariness, but want of room for active exertion.

**SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS OF WAR TO INDIA.**—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have caused the Commissioners of Customs to be acquainted that, in compliance with their recommendation, their lordships are pleased to authorise the board to allow the shipment of munitions of war, &c. by the East-India Company, without the necessity of an order in council being obtained in each case, in the same manner as with regard to the shipment to her Majesty's forces in the East, under Treasury order of April last, and without bond being required of the Company.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

August 14. Gossypium, Sanderson, Bombay: John Sugars, Doyle, Rangoon; London, Ross, Akyab; Wanderer, Woodcock, Maulmein; Eliza Bowen, Richards, Akyab; Margaret Gibson, Hannaford, and Peter Leun, Adamson, Mauritius; Minna, Monkhouse, and Gellert, Schellert, Akyab; Reliance, Burgoyne, Maulmein.—15. Early Bird, Park, Shanghai; Trafalgar, McNidder, Bengal; Loral, Le Geyt, Akyab; Lord Petre, Dickenson, Madras; Eos, Bridges, Mauritius; Jane Grey, Binet, and Thames, Hedley, Maulmein; Christian, Patterson, Akyab.—16. John Taylor, Cowlett, and Cloutarf, Barclay, Akyab; Joseph Bushby, Davey, Bengal; Tyneenth, Cooper, and Lady Sandys, Pentreath, Ceylon.—17. Gladiator, Sim, Sydney; Rajasthan, Kerr, Bengal; Colonist, Wilson, Akyab.—18. Inca, Higgins, Bengal; Bengal, Duncan, Adelaide; Confucius, Carson, Mauritius.—19. Millman, McCauley, Maulmein; Sussex, Scanlan, Bengal and Trinidad.—21. Emma Eugenia, Pizzev, Akyab; Captain, Danford, Bombay.—23. William Stevenson, Williams, Bombay.—26. Lord George Bentinck, Robinson, Maulmein; Onward, Wade, Shanghai.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Aug. 4. Per steamer Mauritius.—Lieut. Combes and infant. Mr. and Mrs. Sandys and 3 children, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. Connell, Mr.

Parbury and infant, Mrs. Hooper and infant, Mr. Richards, Lieut. T. H. Smith, Rev. C. Bennett, Maj. and Mrs. Reed, Capt. Phillips, Mr. Franklin, Capt. and Mrs. Cafe and 3 children, Lieut. Keafe, Miss Wilkinson, Master Butter, Capt. H. Benson and infant, Lieut. J. W. Peile, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan and 2 children, Lieut. Cootie, Lieut. Hedley, Lieut. Knight, Ens. Ogilvie, 2 children of Dr. Teylenger, Mr. Lysons, Capt. Hardy, Lieut. Holmes, Mems. Rose, Mr. Delbert, Mr. Tait and infant, Mr. Schulz, and 3 children, Lieut. col. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and 5 children, Mrs. Martiment, Mr. and Mrs. Kilbarn, Mrs. Blair and 7 children, Mr. Harriott, Miss Cruysagen, Mr. Solomon, Mrs. Dickens, Master Shaw, Mr. Hamilton, Master and Miss Benson.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SEPT. 9. Per steamer Ripon.—Mrs. Annelly, Mrs. Gardner and infant, Capt. Nicholls, Capt. Crisp, Mr. Jenkinson, Capt. Lovell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Oakley, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Dupay, Miss Dupay, and child; Mr. Steven, Mr. Tranchill, Mr. Codrington, Capt. Mansfield, Capt. Alexander, and Mr. Endicote.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Tagus, from SOUTHAMPTON (Aug. 20), to proceed, per steamer Hindoostan, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. McKenna, Mr. W. Furst, Mr. Wotton, and Mr. Ruchman. For ADEN.—Lieut. Noding, Lieut. Graham, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Griffiths, Lieut. McDonnell, and Mr. Lawrence. For Ceylon.—Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Laing, Mrs. Laing, and 2 children. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Drayson, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Bond, and Mrs. Fogarty's infant and servant. For MADRAS.—Mr. Hayes, Mr. A. Duning, Mr. Wilson, and Lieut. Lakeward. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Cabry, Mr. H. C. Levinge, Mr. W. Lowerk, Mr. La Touche, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and child, Mrs. Heenan, Mr. Greenacre, Mrs. Shervinton, Mr. C. Goldsmid, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. P. Hesson, Mr. A. Glun, Mr. T. Bryne, Mr. R. Hanner, Mr. W. Netagh, Mr. T. Shervinton, Mr. T. P. Williams, Mr. T. Hawkins, Mr. E. Heathcote, and Mr. A. C. Heberden. For PRAWAG.—Mr. Nairni. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Gregory, Lieut. E. C. Bolton, Mr. Caw, Mr. G. Liewssen, and Mr. S. Gray.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BAXLEY, the wife of Edward Clive, Bengal Civil Service, s. at Woodside, North Stoneham, Hants, Aug. 15.  
CUST, Mrs. Henry, d. in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Aug. 20.  
LAW, Hon. Mrs. William T. s. at 23, Thurloe-square, Brompton, Aug. 26.  
MACPHERSON, the lady of Cluny, s. at Cluny Castle, Aug. 25.  
MARSDEN, Mrs. d. at Tottenham-green, Aug. 27.  
MITCHESON, the wife of Lieut. Indian Navy, d. at Bitterne, Aug. 22.

##### MARRIAGES.

AITKEN, William, M.D. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Agnes, d. of the late Robert Fleming, at Edinburgh, Aug. 15.  
CAMPELL, W. to Emily, d. of the late C. J. Cook, late of Madras, at Stettin, Prussia, Aug. 15.  
COMBE, Capt. James J. 10th Bombay N.I. to Barbara, E. d. of the Rev. George M. Molyneux, rector of Compton, at Compton, near Guildford, Aug. 27.  
LAYARD, Frederick, Ceylon Civil Service, to Rosomond E. d. of John W. Lloyd, at Llangadock, Aug. 17.  
MAY, Arthur P. to Elizabeth B. d. of S. B. Brooke, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service, St. Helena, at St. James's, Holloway, Aug. 22.  
MOORE, William G. s. of the late John, of Calcutta, to Julia A. E. z. d. of the late Dr. Meyer, at Hameln, Aug. 10.  
PALMER, William J. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Anna M. d. of the late John Maspen, at Stafford, Aug. 24.  
THORNTON, Edward, H.M.'s charge d'affaires to the republic of New Granada, s. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, c.c.b. to Mary, widow of Andrew Melville, of Dumfries, and d. of John Maitland, at St. Peter's church, Eaton-square, Aug. 15.  
WARD, Rev. Edward D. to Rebecca E. d. of the late Capt. Leighton, Bombay army, at Christchurch, Carlisle, Aug. 15.  
WHITE, William H. Lieut. 49th Madras infantry, s. of the late Thomas, Bombay civil service, to Harriette B. d. of William Helder, and granddaughter of the late Col. Bellis, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. James, Piccadilly, Aug. 22.

##### DEATHS.

BROOK, Col. of the retired service, Madras army, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 12.  
HUDSON, Elizabeth, widow of Henry, late of the East India House, at Camberwell, aged 77, Aug. 18.  
PARKS, Charles C. late of the Bengal civil service, at Westbourne-park-terrace, aged 57, Aug. 22.  
STARLING, Lieut. Col. P. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Norwich, Aug. 16.

**A NEW CAREER FOR THE OPIUM-EATER.**—Had circumstances made De Quincy a detective policeman or a criminal lawyer (we mean no reflection here), no criminal could have baffled his ingenuity. From the slightest hints he would have tracked out the guilty party, and laid bare all the circumstances attending the deed.—*Bombay Times*.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

23rd August, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. S. Gordon.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. H. Fraser, engineers.*Madras Estab.*—Majors G. Simpson, artillery, and C. F. Lizardet, 14th N.I.; Ena. C. M. Smith, 8th N.I., and M. Cunningham, 28th N.I.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. W. Roberts, pilot service.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Madras Estab.*—The Rev. G. H. Evans.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. Ewart, 55th N.I.; Brev. major H. H. Lloyd, 72nd; Lieuts. J. H. C. Ewart, 12th, F. Watson, 42nd, and W. F. Ogilvie, 69th; Assist. surg. R. D. Miles.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. Applegarth, 33rd N.I.; Assist. surg. W. W. Rawes.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. B. Goodfellow; Capt. T. Briggs, artillery; Supt. surg. J. Scott.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. O. Brydges, pilot service.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. Batt, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. Park, 29th N.I., 4 months; Capt. R. Larkins, 49th N.I., 6 months.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Davidson, 31st N.I., and Lieut. S. F. Turner, 39th N.I., 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Capts. C. J. Symons, 5th N.I., B. Kay, 6th N.I., and Lieut. R. W. D'Arcy, 1st N.I., 6 months; Capt. G. C. Kemball, 1st cavalry, 1 month.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Edmund Humphry, admitted a volunteer for pilot service.

No. 5 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Charles S. Thomason, 12th June, 1852, quitted Chatham 20th June.

INFANTRY.—James W. O'Dowde (abroad), 20th June; William W. J. Ouseley, 28th June; Robert A. Dobbin, 6th July; George F. M. Phillips, 15th July; James H. Worsley, 19th July; John Watson, 1st August; Frederick J. Kean, 4th August; Robert D. C. Halkett, William W. Hume, and William H. W. Pringle, 5th August.

*Mem.*—Messrs. W. Batty, C. M. Bushby, and G. H. W. Hoggan, having passed their examination on the 23rd May last, are to take rank respectively next below Mr. W. G. Chalmers,—*vide* Lists Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of 1854,—agreeably to the principle laid down in Military Letter, dated 21st July, 1852, No. 88.

No. 5 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—James M. Campbell, 12th June, 1852, quitted Chatham 20th June.

CAVALRY.—Arthur J. Freese (abroad), 24th June.

INFANTRY.—William A. Beath and George W. Cox, 20th June; George M. Bowie, Colin Mackenzie, Charles J. Elliot, and Archibald G. Murray, 20th June; Bathurst F. Schomberg, 6th July; George F. L. Dames, Richard C. Budd, and Alexander F. McLeod, 20th July; Henry G. Symons and George E. H. Beauchamp, 23rd July; Norman D. Robertson and Robert D. Steuart, 4th August; John N. Wilson, 20th August.

No. 5 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

CAVALRY.—Frederick Stephens, 20th July.

INFANTRY.—Charles W. Beville, 3rd July; Spencer Remington, 20th July; Edward C. P. Willoughby, 21st July; George G. H. Fulton, 4th August.

No. 5 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified.

Albert R. Waghorn, 22nd June; Frederick F. Dukes (abroad), 24th June; James Dillon, M.D., 28th June; William Watson, M.B., 1st August; Alexander J. Cowie, 4th August; William W. Bizzett, M.D., 20th August.

No. 5 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date specified.

John P. Nash, M.D., 20th June.

No. 5 of 1854.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the dates specified.

John B. Silver, 20th June; William P. Partridge, 3rd July; Heaton L. Williams, M.D., 21st July; Frederick T. Bond, 20th August.

SHOULD NATIVES BE ADMITTED TO PRACTISE IN THE SUPREME COURTS?—In regard to the official correspondence on the admission of natives to the legal profession in her Majesty's courts, we would remark, that since there is no reason that natives should not have a fair field, we wish them all advantage from the Governor-General's decision. If they are qualified to pass as attorneys, it would be highly improper to exclude them from so doing. Still the question stands, What are the qualifications of an attorney? A judge may admit a native to practise, and we only trust that our judges will have a due regard to the ulterior effects of their decisions. Law is already quite far enough removed from justice; and from what we know of natives, their practice would not tend to bring it any nearer. In certain respects, in subtlety of intellect, in a foolish following out of proximate ends without any regard to ulterior consequences, the natives have the advantage of us; and we fancy that in law-courts they could, with native clients, very speedily cast all English competitors. We may be wrong in this supposition; but we have always found that chicanery may very easily be permitted to grow up and destroy the employment of straightforward men. There is, of course, no immediate prospect of such an evil as this we have referred to; but it is just as well to keep one's eyes open and a bright look-out ahead.—*Bombay Times*.

A NERVOUS LANDLORD.—Among the Small Cause Court reports, we find one of a case brought by Mr. Paliologus, "One, &c." against Mr. Lidiard, his landlord, the plaintiff claiming damages for having been excluded from certain rooms which the defendant had agreed to let him. The agreement was admitted, but the defendant, a timid old gentleman, explained that his reason for not acting up to it was, that his lodger had brought a jackal-trap into the compound, from which he concluded that he intended to use the apartments which he had taken either as a menagerie or a hunting-ground, neither of which would tend to increase the peace and tranquillity of Mr. Lidiard's dwelling-house. It appeared in the course of the trial that the supposed jackal-trap was merely a fowl-pen. Mr. Lidiard, therefore, had to pay for his groundless apprehensions. We can hardly pity him, for had he reflected for a moment, he might have recollected the maxim "*clerus clerum non decimat*." Lawyers don't catch jackals.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

## BOOKS.

*A Manual of Practical Therapeutics, considered Chiefly with reference to Articles of the Materia Medica.* By EDWARD JOHN WARING, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Honourable East-India Company's Service. London, 1854. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE author of this work affirms that "it has often been remarked that a little book is a great evil." We do not recollect to have met with this remark often, or at all. The maxim that "a great book is a great evil," is common enough; but common as it is, it is for the most part correct. But however that may be, Mr. Waring's book does not fall under the condemnatory sentence, whichever way it be read. Though closely printed, and extending to more than seven hundred pages, they are very small ones, and therefore it is not a great book; and if it be regarded as a little one, its merits will amply redeem it from the imputation of being an evil, great or small. It is a most useful and valuable manual, and we know not how its place could be properly supplied, nor by what means the mass of information which it condenses within so small a compass could be otherwise obtained, except by consulting a large number of volumes throughout which it is dispersed. Mr. Waring's Indian experience, moreover, qualifies him peculiarly to be the tutor of those who, like himself, serve the Honourable Company. The author, indeed, distinctly disclaims any character beyond that of a compiler. We will not offend his modesty by insisting on his accepting a higher title, but we may without offence advert to the good sense and temperate philosophy which mark the introduction, wherein, if nowhere else, Mr. Waring is certainly original. The careful and accurate judgment, the nice discrimination, and the aptitude for medical investigation there displayed, ought to secure for the author the highest professional praise. There is a book called *Medical Logic*. The term is not a very happy one; but the word logic, being taken in the loose sense in which, in such a mode of use, it must be received, the few introductory pages of Mr. Waring's book afford a far better illustration of the subject.

*Observations on Colonel Cotton's proposed System of Cheap Railroads for India.* By a MADRAS OFFICER. Madras, Pharoah and Co.

This pamphlet opens most unprepossessingly with the following quotation from a Mr. Norton, a barrister practising in one of the Supreme Courts in India:—"Our mission here really is to teach the natives to govern themselves; and, whether that shall be sooner or later, our policy, I take it (to put it upon no nobler motive), is, so to arrange the interim, that when the separation takes place, it may leave upon the minds and recollections of the respective parties a sense of obligations and benefits conferred on the one hand, and of duty performed on the other."

Our present duty, we take leave to observe, is to govern the natives as well as we can for their own good. There is a passage in an old compendium, which most of us once knew, wherein the person examined, as to what he learned from the Commandments, is directed to answer, that, one among other things, was to do his duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him. Such is the rule for an individual, and such is the rule for a nation. In the order of God's providence we have been called to the government of India. Let us do our duty as governors; but the obligation is just the same as that which presses upon us in every part of the world where we have dominion. The duty of governing well has no more bearing in regard to India than in regard to Canada or Australia. In the exercise of that duty, as circumstances vary our course must vary; but the obligation to rule with justice and benevolence is the same. Such is the plain truth when cant is translated into common sense; and it is to be regretted that the "Madras Officer" should have introduced his publication by a fanfaronade in which, as far as we can judge, he is too reasonable a person to concur. We will not stop to ask what was Mr. Norton's "mission" in India. We conclude that it was to get as many briefs, and to levy as heavy fees as possible. This being an obvious solution of the difficulty, if there be one, we shall not seek for any other. Neither, as we are not curious overmuch, shall we inquire whether India is ever likely to separate from England, and, if so, when. Nobody expects any government to be everlasting. Empire after empire has passed away—even that of China is falling to pieces. We will, however, say this much: if we lose India at an early period it will be through our own folly, and the efforts of those agitators, who are as false to India as they are to their native country,—men who are the old-clothesmen of philanthropy, dealing in shreds and patches of that

valuable article, and vending them in the spirit which pervades a similar kind of dealing in Cutler-street and Rosemary-lane.

But we must not condemn the "Madras Officer" because he has had the misfortune to introduce his performance with a rubbishy piece of claptrap. He differs from Colonel Cotton as to the substitute proposed by the latter for railways, a difference in which we humbly led the way, and he (the author of this pamphlet) considers, justly as we think, "that the construction of the trunk lines of railway as now sanctioned is not only one of the boldest, but one of the wisest measures that the government of this country [India] ever undertook." The writer illustrates his views by facts and calculations, through which it is impossible for us to follow him, but he appears to have the best of the question. He regards railways as calculated to furnish the grand means for improving India—and so do we. He is what we might think somewhat oversanguine, but let that pass. The tract, however, is a valuable one. We know not whether or not it is procurable in England, but it ought to be.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	229 to 230
India Bonds .....	3s. to 6s. pm.
East-India Railway, all paid .....	2½ to 2¾ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	½ to ¾ prem.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London... Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs. — —	— —	2
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 1, 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Aug. 7 to Aug. 15.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	91,748 12 0
Madras ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	37,741 18 4
Bombay..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	646 3 2
Bi-Monthly ..			130,136 14 0

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England.....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11d.
Madras do. ....	
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11d.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Tagus*, Aug. 20, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£900	—
Alexandria.....	103,607	—
Singapore .....	2,660	—
Hong Kong .....	28,075	117,518
Canton .....	—	72,393
Shanghai.....	—	25,117
	£135,242	£215,028

**SOMETHING FOR THE FRIENDS OF JUDICIAL REFORM IN INDIA.**—A fruitwoman has been murdered at Madras. The coroner's jury, after a lengthy inquest, returned a verdict that "the deceased was found dead by certain marks of violence received during her lifetime." Had a Company's judge returned a verdict so preposterous, we should never have heard the last of the "untrained judiciary."—*Friend of India*.

**A WONDERFUL HORSE.**—The following actually forms part of an advertisement of a sale of horses which appeared in the *Madras Athenæum*:—"A grey Arab riding-horse, 'Little Monarch,' well known on the Bombay side as a first-rate pig-sticker." What would Mr. Tattersall, or Messrs. Rymill and Gower, say to or of such an accomplished beast?

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th July, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 23rd August, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 6th September next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

8,841 HOGSHEADS of EXPORT LONDON PORTER, and  
3,247 HOGSHEADS of EXPORT PALE ALE;

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

## REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE dearth of news from India continues, and the present arrival shows rather an increased scarcity than otherwise. From the Bengal territory, and the neighbouring districts we are not favoured with a scrap of intelligence fit for insertion in this part of our journal. On the other side, the *Delhi Gazette* is not rich as formerly in revelations of the state of the countries lying to the northwest; but, upon the principle of getting what we can, we appropriate the following to the benefit of the British public:—

“On the 16th instant a messenger arrived here from the Ameer's agent at Herat. He had come by the way of Toorkistan. Zabeerool Dowlah of Herat has written to Dost Mahomed, to say, that the Shah of Persia and the English ambassador at Teheran are both making friendly overtures towards him, but that he, the Herat chief, has never swerved from the engagements to Dost Mahomed, and has only corresponded with other powers in order to obtain information of what is going on for the Dost's advantage. The Herat chief complains, however, that in spite of his friendly conduct, Dost Mahomed permitted the Candahar chiefs to despoil him of part of his territory. He, therefore, begged that the ruler of Cabul would at once coerce his brothers at Candahar, and compel them to restore to Herat the districts in question. If the Ameer would lead the army in person, he, the Herat chief, would also co-operate with him. But if no redress was granted, there would be an end to all further friendship, as this was the *ultimatum* of the Herat state. On the receipt of this letter the Ameer called a meeting of all the chiefs at the house of Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan. After a long consultation, it was proposed that Madud Khan, the Dost's cousin should be sent to Candahar, to persuade the chiefs there to accede to the demands of Herat, threatening them with force in the event of a refusal. The deliberations terminated with a *Fatha*, as if all had been satisfactorily decided upon. However, the next day, the mission of the Dost's cousin was given up, and an old and influential Dooranee, named Gholam Mahomed Khan, was selected in his stead. But this messenger has not yet left, and it remains to be seen if he will go at all. Sirdar Gholam Haider Khan is to carry on any negotiations that may take place with the British Government. He has in reality the implicit confidence of his father the Ameer, but it will be given out that there has been a quarrel between father and son, and that the latter has, in a fit of desperation, thrown himself into the arms of the English. This stratagem will, it is hoped, save the credit of the Ameer with the chiefs who are hostile to the policy; or will at least prevent any disturbance, until everything is satisfactorily arranged with the British commissioner. It is not yet decided whether Gholam Haider Khan is to wait on the English commissioner at Peshawur, or whether he will ask for a British officer to meet him half-way at Jellalabad. The people here at Cabul have a story that the British, with the consent of the Khan of Khelat, are about to build cantonments on both sides of the Bulan pass. From the Herat frontier we hear rumours that the Persians are steadily strengthening their army at Merw.

“There is also a report, but it is not credited, that the Russians are negotiating with the Herat chief for permission to strengthen and garrison the fort of Goorgan, which is situated about fifty miles from Asterabad, on the road to Herat and Khiva. On the same indifferent authority we hear that there are numerous Russian officers in the Persian camp at Merw.

“Dost Mahomed has just lost one of his daughters, who was married to the grandson of Meerdad Khan Khootuk.

“There has been a misunderstanding between Sirdar Gholam

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Precursor*, with a mail, left Calcutta Aug. 5th, Sand Heads 5th, Madras 11th, Point de Galle 15th, Aden 29th, and arrived at Suez Sept. 6th.

The *Pekin*, with a mail, left Bombay Aug. 1st, and arrived at Point de Galle Aug. 5th.

The *Erin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong July 22nd, Singapore Aug. 2nd, Penang 4th, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 12th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Sept. 13th (per *Tagus*), and Marseilles Sept. 15th (per *Vectis*).

The *Tagus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th inst.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Via Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. . . . . 1s.  
“ “ 1 oz. . . . . 2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Via Marseilles*, on the 9th and 25th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 10th or 26th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
“ “  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

“ “ Newspapers, 3d. each.”

\* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Sept. 19.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. . Aug. 4	Burmah (Rangoon) .. .. .
Madras .. .. . 11	Bombay .. .. . July 31
Ceylon .. .. . 11	China (Hong-Kong) .. .. . 22

Mahomed Khan and Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, owing to an intrigue, the particulars of which would not interest you.

"It is said that the son of Kohun Dil Khan, of Candahar, has returned from Persia with two thousand muskets, granted him by the Shah for the use of his infantry.

"As I think I told you before, Sher Khan and Elahee Buksh, sons of Sala Khan, of Cabul, who are now in India in the guise of merchants, keep the Ameer constantly supplied with news from all parts of India. The family of Daya Rao, at Kohat, also constantly send news for the Dost."

At Bombay, the order for the movement of the 10th Hussars to the seat of war has been countermanded, and that regiment stands fast for the present. An affair which, however, appears to have caused more excitement than the above change of orders, is the trial of Captain Haines, late political agent at Aden, for embezzlement; it lasted five days, and ended in an acquittal, much, as it appears, to the gratification of the Bombay community, or at least that portion thereof assembled in the court, by whom the verdict was received with demonstrations of applause. The defendant is not yet, however, safe, or was not at the date of the latest intelligence, for there were other indictments pending, and whether they were to be brought on or not seemed uncertain. On being questioned by the Judge, according to some papers, the Advocate-General said he intended to try them; according to others, he was undecided. The co-operation of the natives on the fast-day, in prayer for the success of the British arms in the war now raging, and for the restoration of peace, was so general as to have called forth a public expression of satisfaction and gratitude from the Governor in Council at Bombay. Without attaching much importance to the prayers of those who worship they "know not what," the fact of the concurrence of the natives in religious acts for such a purpose shows that they are not all quite so hostile to British rule as is sometimes represented at home.

The Nizam's irregular cavalry (commanded by British officers), and, it is said, some other corps, have tendered their services against the Russians; but these offers have been refused, as it might have been expected they would be.

One of the most gratifying things noticeable in the present state of India is the multiplication of lines of communication by electric telegraph. In Pegu, arrangements are in progress for their construction, and it is anticipated that early in next year a line will be in operation between Rangoon and Prome, to be subsequently extended to Calcutta.

In China affairs seem to be in a state of "confusion worse confounded." The "China Mail" of the 22nd July affords the following passage, from which it is to be inferred, that in certain parts at least of the country the insurgents do not make much way:—

"We have no reliable intelligence about the rebel movements in the north. The 'North-China Herald,' of July 15th, publishes extracts from the 'Peking Gazette' up to June 11th, from which we gather that the insurgents had certainly made no advance northward, nor had they gained any advantages in the few skirmishes that had taken place. Reports had reached Ngan-hwuy of the capture by them of Kemun, and the murder in cold blood of the district magistrate and the chief military officer; but the place was retaken within a few weeks. The merchants of Teen-tsin, besides enrolling a militia, had voluntarily offered to advance money on Government paper in payment of rice for the supply of the capital, on the understanding that the notes should be received in payment of the salt gabelle. It would appear, also, that the gentry of Thung-chow had at their own charges raised a corps of 11,870 men for the defence of Peking."

Thus much for Peking,—now for Canton, regarding which we find in the "Friend of China," also of the 22nd July, the particulars which we here extract:—

"Canton is now the point of all anxiety, and though not in the actual possession of rebels, it is, apparently, the next thing to it. As we write, a letter arrives, written yesterday, from which we learn that firing and fighting had been going on, on the hills in the rear of the city, for several hours, and every one was anxious to see what the result would be. Business at a complete stand-still, and all Chinese possessing the means moving away as fast as possible. The plans for capturing Canton appear to have been laid with much foresight and skill. All the troops that could be sent from the garrison were first attracted to the Toong-koon district. That being effected, Ho-Aluk, the rebel leader, then moved up the river towards Fat-shan, passing, with a body of three thousand picked men, it has been ascertained, within a couple of miles of the foreign factories."

"Fat-shan (a rich town some ten miles above Canton) being occupied, and the residents laid under tribute, Ho Aluk's bands now assail the Tartar encampment at the northward of the city. Two nights ago they made an attempt to enter the city at its northern and eastern gates, and not until they had captured two mandarins, and killed and wounded several others, did they desist from the attack. Before going to press, it is not unlikely that we may have to tell of the citadel having been taken, and the régime of a couple of centuries brought to a close.

"For the protection of British property at Canton, the *Comus*, 14 guns, is moored off the factories, and the sloop *Racehorse* is to go up from this to join her there in a day or two. The Americans have the steamers *Queen* and *John Hancock*, and schooner *J. F. Cooper*, with a couple of chop-boats, with some fourscore men from the *Vincennes* at Whampoa. This force is strong enough to effect anything necessary."

Before quitting China we may remark that its seas seem to be infested with hordes and fleets of pirates.

Japan from recent circumstances is becoming an interesting country, more especially to the mercantile community. Any information respecting it must consequently be acceptable, and that which follows is of the latest date.

"The news brought by the U. S. sloop *Vandalia*, which arrived at Woosung on the 13th June, though brief, is highly interesting.

"On the 5th April the sloop *Saratoga* left the Bay of Jeddo for Panama, having on board Captain Adams with despatches for Washington.

"On the 8th April the steam frigate *Mississippi* left Canagara for Little Jeddo, and thence proceeded to Simoda, the second port to be opened to American trade—a small unimportant place, with clean and broad streets, but poor shops, and where numerous beggars surrounded the visitors. The only building in the town worth seeing would appear to be a large temple. Simoda is to be the coal depôt, and the Japanese have promised to keep it well supplied.

"On the 13th of May the steamer left Simoda, and after a four days' voyage arrived in Khakodade, the third and the finest of the harbours to be opened to trade, situated at the eastern entrance of the Straits of Sangar, near the Sea of Ochotsk. The town is larger than Simoda, and business seems to be conducted on a better footing. Two hundred vessels, it is said, could anchor in safety in the bay at all seasons. Wood and water are abundant, and fish plentiful.

"During the voyage many whales were seen from the steamer, often three and four together; and from the vicinity of Khakodade to the cruising-ground, with its other advantages, the harbour will doubtless become the principal rendezvous of the whalers. The Japanese say they will be able to supply plenty of provisions, &c., when they understand precisely what foreigners require."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Mytton, R. Art., at Victoria, July 17.

BENGAL.—Vet. Surg. W. R. Gough, 4th L.C., at Secalkote, July 8.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. J. Beaumont, 7th N.I., at Calcutta, July 17; Asst. Surg. Firminger, 19th N.I., at Rangoon, June 24.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. J. C. Stocks, on furlough, at Dottingham, near Hull, Aug. 30.

## BENGAL.

## THE SMALL CAUSE COURT OF CALCUTTA.

The business of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta has slightly fallen off. The total number of cases which in 1852-53 was 26,881, amounted in 1853-54 to only 24,455. It is still, however, greatly in excess of the number instituted in 1850-51. Thus there were—

	1850-51.	'51-52.	'52-53.	'53-54.
English cases ..	4,407	4,544	4,796	4,397
Native .....	16,916	23,205	22,085	20,058
Total....	21,323	27,749	26,881	24,455

A real falling off to this extent would be a gratifying fact. It would indicate a great diminution in the tendency to institute fictitious claims, and an increase in the moral terror of the Court. Even in Europe the efficacy of a tribunal is to be judged, not by the number of suits it decides, but the number which it prevents. When John Smith is fairly convinced that a court will always compel him to pay a just debt, he finds it cheaper, as well as less discreditable, to pay without compulsion. In India, where the number of fictitious is equal to that of just claims, and where a *bona-fide* suit is often supported by perjured evidence, the process is infinitely more rapid. An absolutely wise court would have very few suits before it. The fraudulent creditor would pay at once, rather than incur the ultimate certainty of decree and costs. The vindictive claimant would shrink from the certainty of exposure and social punishment. The decline in the business of the Small Cause Court, however, is only partially attributable to this cause. The Court has enjoyed more holidays. It sat seventeen days less than in the former year; and as the average is ninety-four suits per diem, a very large number must at once be subtracted from the roll. Another cause is the decline of a branch of trade which all over India seems to involve the necessity of perpetual litigation. This is the business of the Ooriya cloth dealers, the great customers of the ancient court of requests. The poorest as well as the richest must have clothes of some kind. The business is carried on by men with capital, who can credit; the goods are not very perishable, and the suits in consequence are endless. They are diminishing, however. In 1824, the dealers instituted 9,024 suits; in 1830, 2,407; in 1853, 1,300; and in 1853-54, only 647. It is believed that this is owing to a positive decay of trade, caused by the decrease in the traffic of the Ooriya bearers. They have been supplanted by the Mussulmen horse dealers, who continue to let more popular conveyances, at rates scarcely higher than those of the palanquins. Moreover, the European suits do not increase. A newspaper is issued by the Court, containing a notice of the cases to be brought forward, and Europeans are annoyed by the publicity. They prefer paying their debts, and the precise object for which the Court was instituted is attained. Lastly, the number of cases under Rs. 10 slowly diminishes. It is still 15,155, or 62 per cent. of the whole, but it shows no tendency whatever to increase. The fact must be considered creditable to the Court. These suits arise from three causes, all curiously illustrative of the social condition of Calcutta. The first is wages, the second money-lending, and the third petty assault. With regard to wages, there appears to exist very considerable misconception. Employers in Calcutta complain that they have no control over their servants, and attribute their insolence to the Court, which always decrees that the arrear of wages must be discharged. Naturally enough they desire to withhold this arrear, as a punishment for what is practically a breach of contract. The Court, however, holds that no man can take advantage of his own wrong; and that if the master has not paid up to date, he has committed a wrong. He can have no possible lien on the wages which the forbearance of his servant leaves in his hands. Moreover, there is a class of men in Calcutta who make a practice of cheating their servants. These men engage more assistance than they can afford, keep their servants on in hope for months, then discharge them without characters, and resist payment of arrears because of "that silver spoon." It is this cause, among others, which produces the enormous number of suits for money lent. Nearly 7,000 (6,700) such claims were decided by the Court during the past twelve months. The servant cannot obtain his wages. Nevertheless, he must eat. If he were an Englishman, he would probably resort to the pawnbroker. As he is a native, he applies to the money-lender. That astute individual seldom demands any security. In fact, he has no desire ever to see his principal returned. He only demands an anna in the rupee per month, that is, seventy-five per cent. per annum, with compound interest calculated twelve times a year. In settling this interest, the quarrels arise. Neither party professes to keep any accounts. The borrower, however, has a vague idea that he is cheated, and at last resists payment, and is thrown into court. The judges, well aware that the principal has been repaid over and over again, endeavour to give the claimant as bare justice as possible, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt had a peculiar tact in comprehending and exposing this species of legal swindling. Lastly there remain the actions for assault. Nine times out of ten these are simply frauds. A native defeated in the war of words, makes affidavit of personal ill-treatment, and brings an action for assault. His object is simply to annoy, and

the judges have set themselves so steadily against such suits, that the number is gradually reduced. The operations of the court, therefore, would appear to compel Europeans to discharge their debts, to limit excessive usury, and to decrease the number of suits intended as instruments of oppression. How completely these objects are effected may be best seen from the following figures:

Amount.	Cases.
Rs. 10 .....	15,115
50 .....	4,231
100 .....	922
200 .....	558
400 .....	108

We have omitted details which embarrass the question.

The Court, moreover, has in another respect, fulfilled the object of its founders. It has rid suitors of the harpies who, under the title of vakeels and mooktears, are the legal pests of the courts of the interior. Last year, barristers appeared in court only twice, attorneys in only 149 cases, and pleaders in only 2,955. In the remaining 22,349 cases, the parties appeared themselves, and incurred therefore no expense beyond the fees of court. These latter are more than sufficient, though less than the average of the English county courts. The total amount of property in litigation was Rs. 508,820, and the fees amounted to twelve and a half per cent. upon this sum. We have, therefore, in Calcutta, arrived at this point. Justice may be obtained in less than a week for an expenditure of some eighth part of the amount in litigation. This degree of success has not yet been exceeded in England, and will not be, until politicians are convinced that justice is one of the objects of Government, and should be paid for, like the national defences, out of the national revenue.—*Friend of India.*

## OUDE.

There is a class of men in existence with whom it is impossible to argue. When one argument is destroyed they bring forward a second, and when bereft also of that, they reproduce the old one as if it had never been discussed. They are all followers of King James the Second. That stupid monarch, says Macaulay, used to "assert a proposition; and as often as wiser people ventured respectfully to show that it was erroneous, he asserted it again in exactly the same words, and conceived that by doing so he at once disposed of all objections." What this class is to society, the opponents of annexation are to Indian journalism. They are constantly convicted, and never convinced. Formerly, they opposed annexation as "the simple right of force." They were driven from that position. Then they asserted, and made Parliament declare, that it was dangerous to the safety of the empire. It was shown that the pyramid is strengthened by widening its base. Lastly, they brought forward a cloud of figures to show that annexation was a costly amusement. We have proved that annexation, on a large scale, invariably pays. And now the *Madras Spectator*, in the old way, re-occupies the old ground, and, with antiquated arguments, tells us that Nagpore ought not to be annexed, and that our claim to it is simply the right of force.

We will not fall into the error we condemn. We decline to reopen in India the question of our claim upon Nagpore. But we will argue out the matter on ground not yet ours, and accept the litigation though we change the venue. We hold that the kingdom of Oude ought to be instantly annexed, and support our opinion by the arguments we have so frequently adduced. We have a moral and a legal right to annex Oude.

We have a moral right, because every man has a right to repent of the commission of a crime. We have committed a great national crime in Oude. The deeds of a single twelvemonth have left for ever a deep stain upon the memory of Warren Hastings. We have repeated those deeds every year for half a century. The Nizam of Oude desired to crush the Rohillas, and hired English soldiers to accomplish the task. For letting them out, for so infamous a purpose, Hastings has always been condemned. For fifty years we have let out our power to support the same family in the commission of precisely the same atrocities. The only difference is, that whereas the Nizam of that day oppressed his enemies, his successors add cowardice to cruelty, and oppress their own subjects instead of their foes, artisans instead of warriors, peaceful cultivators instead of armed chieftains. We have here, says a recent traveller in Oude, Asiatic sovereignty in perfection, "a sovereign surrounded by buffoons, parasites, and pandars, with an empty treasury, venal courtiers, and a lawless, licentious soldiery; placed in a country unequalled for fertility; rich in cereal and mineral treasures; intersected by fine rivers; and possessing some hundred miles of forest lands, yielding timber such as no other country can produce. A population, dense, industrious, and well behaved, yet ground down by every species of oppression, legal, fiscal, and martial; districts devastated for miles; villages unroofed, and rapine rampant. He that runs may read, and it requires no ghost from the realms below to expose the rottenness of affairs in such a country. Treaties violated or disregarded; solemn warnings treated with contempt; magnanimity described as weakness; and forbearance attributed to fear; peculation abounding in all departments; and the Courts of Justice, as a keen observer has well said, 'the name is a melancholy irony applied to tribunals in which the unblushing bribery can only be equalled by the profound ignorance of those who administer the laws.'"

This description, strong as it is, is not strong enough. It does not paint the infinite misery sustained by the population. Men who read such general statements, are apt to forget that every village burnt contains so many individual men, women, and children; that every fraud of a chuckladar brings all the horrors of invasion, and all the miseries of civil war home to the hearths of thousands; that every caprice of the king costs lives as well as money; and that every revolt ensures a devastation, like that which in the Palatinate has blackened for ever the memory of Louis the Magnificent. It is the biography of individuals that we want in such circumstances. Europe could listen quietly to the story of the "counter revolution" in Naples. It only began to sympathize when Mr. Gladstone related the individual sufferings of Poerio. He was tied to a galley slave. The *Times* said, that Providence might yet have a deeper degradation in store for him. It might tie him to the king of Naples. If we could write the history of a single Oude village, we should prove that there are Indian princes beside whom even king Bomba might feel himself disgraced. And for all this, for the oppressed people and the devastated villages, for the ruined families, and the social anarchy, for the extortions of the farmers-general, and the caprices of the king, we are as responsible as Hastings for the destruction of the Rohillas. Disguise it as we may, the government of Oude is our creation. It is an instrument not only suffered, but set up by ourselves. Without the ultimate aid of British bayonets, it would not be worth a week's purchase. The men who crowd into our ranks as sepoys, are not the men to endure an oppression unless it be irresistible. They would avenge themselves, but for us, and we are no more guiltless in the matter than the Russians were guiltless of the subjugation of Hungary.

The legal right to annex may be proved in briefer style. We need quote but one clause of the treaty:—

"It is hereby provided, that the King of Oude will take into his immediate and earnest consideration, in concert with the British Resident, the best means of remedying the existing defects in the police and in the judicial and revenue administrations of his dominions; and that if his Majesty should neglect to attend to the advice and counsel of the British Government or its local representative, and if (which God forbid) gross and systematic oppression, anarchy, and misrule should hereafter at any time prevail within the Oude dominions, such as seriously to endanger the public tranquillity, the British Government reserves to itself the right of appointing its own officers to the management of whatsoever portion of the Oude territory, either to a small or to a great extent, in which such misrule as that above alluded to may have occurred, for so long a period as it may deem necessary."

Words could scarcely be clearer, and the Indian Government in declining to annex, not only fosters oppression, but renders its own promise of none avail. It sacrifices millions to the interest of one, by hesitating to redeem its own pledged word.

We have left the *Madras Spectator* a better field for his rhetoric than Nagpore. That country is part of the British dominions, and can no more be surrendered than Yorkshire or Cornwall. Oude is not yet annexed. The *Spectator's* arguments may even avail to change the fixed resolution of our rulers, and thus he will enjoy a happy opportunity of supporting the absolute right of one, to perpetuate the misery of the many.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE NEW LAW OF EVIDENCE.

"There is nothing so false as figures, except facts," said Canning. That paradox appears to have been hitherto the basis of the English theory of legal evidence. It ignored facts. The testimony which convinced every body else was apparently for that very reason rejected by the expounders of the law. Partly from the distrust of perjury natural to barbarous nations, and partly from a reasonable suspicion of the Crown, the English lawyers bent every energy to restrict the admissibility of evidence. A man might be perfectly willing to state facts of which nobody else could possibly be cognizant, but he was an interested party, and his testimony therefore was considered worthless. He might be compelled to speak the truth under adroit cross-questioning, but the English law declared that he should not criminate himself. John Smith hears Thomas Brown declare that he has made his will. Thomas Brown is a truth-speaking man, and Smith believes him, but he must not state that belief in Court, because it is hearsay evidence. If, however, he in the same place, at the same time, and in the same manner hears Brown acknowledge a debt, he may state that fact, and his statement would be competent testimony. It is against Brown's interest, and the law presumes that a man will never utter a falsehood against his own interest. It never stops to consider that the real question is not Brown's motive, but Smith's credibility, which is exactly equal in both cases, but is allowed in the one and denied in the other. A merchant receives a book from a correspondent, containing certain accounts. He considers that book as *prima-facie* evidence of the accounts, until the contrary is proved. The law will do nothing of the kind, but rejects the book as evidence altogether. Two specimens of handwriting are produced in court. Every one with two eyes is ready to vouch for their identity. The law holds all such evidence worthless, and demands the testimony of some one who has seen the person, whose signature is produced, write, or has received letters from him. It is not that the law simply demands proof more circumstantial and exact, than private

individuals are able or entitled to require. To such carefulness it would be impossible to object. But the law positively refuses to accept this evidence *quantum valeat*. It holds that the jury is competent to decide on the facts from the testimony produced, and the opinion includes the ability to comprehend the value of evidence. Yet it will not permit the jury to receive all kinds of evidence, to estimate Brown's motives or Smith's credibility, but decides arbitrarily that such and such kinds of evidence only are admissible, and if the facts cannot be ascertained from them they must remain concealed. The cause of justice is hampered by quibblings, and collated testimony is at once deprived of its legal value. Yet "circumstantial evidence," which is seldom anything beyond a collection of small facts of a similar description, is sufficient to convict the murderer.

At length the current of public opinion has begun to change. It is felt that the main object of the tribunals is to elicit truth, and not to protect crime. The great bulwarks of freedom are giving way one after the other. Amidst the vaticinations of the older lawyers, and the tears of Baron Parke, a man has been permitted to give evidence in his own suit. The innovation has extended to India, has been productive of the happiest results, and has emboldened the legislature to take another step in advance. The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th July contains a bill of a new law of evidence. It is said to have been drafted by Sir Lawrence Peel, and is creditable alike to his legal knowledge and his liberality of purpose. It contains fifty-three clauses; and it is not too much to say that each one of the fifty-three strikes down some cherished absurdity. The general principle of the bill may be briefly explained. It admits every description of evidence, *quantum valeat*. It leaves to the jury, or to the judges where there is no jury, the task of deciding upon the light in which the testimony is to be regarded. If its force depends upon the credibility of the witness, they will form a judgment of his character. If it rests in an aggregate of probabilities, they will estimate the circumstances which create that probability. All sorts of technical obstructions are swept away. Courts are to take notice of each other, of official personages, of British statutes, and of foreign codes. They are not to refuse to recognize the existence of any particular Act of Parliament, of such a person as the Lieutenant-Governor, of a local law, or a foreign custom. No witness is to be rejected, except for intellectual infirmity. If he is a child, and cannot understand an oath, he is still to give his evidence. If he is an infidel, and holds no oath to be binding, he is still to give his testimony, and to suffer the penalties of perjury if he gives it falsely. One witness is to be sufficient in law, except in cases of treason, with which, as a matter of prerogative, the Indian legislature was incompetent to interfere. A party may discredit his own witness, books are to be admitted as corroborative proof, and entries are to be held sufficient for the identification of property. Comparisons of handwriting, the great bugbear in matters of written evidence, are to be permitted. Powers of attorney signed at a distance, will require no further proof than the evidence of the person producing them; the production of a letter-book is to be *prima-facie* proof of the contents and despatch of the letter; and, lastly, the certified copy of a public document is evidence, "so long as it is drawn up in the form, and purports to be executed in the manner directed by the statute, act, regulation, or ordinance which makes it evidence."

We have not space for the remainder of the provisions. They are almost all technical; those which we have quoted involve principles, and their object is admirably summed up in the last clause of all:—

"The provisions in this Act contained shall apply to extend, but not to restrict the law and practice of the courts of the East-India Company or other courts as to the reception of evidence. In no court shall the improper admission or rejection of evidence be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised, that independently of the evidence admitted and objected to, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision."

For the future, therefore, the courts of law will have almost the same means of ascertaining the truth which private individuals possess. We shall have fewer cases in which the verdict of the public and the verdict of the law, moral certainty and legal demonstration, are diametrically opposed. Criminals will be unable to avail themselves of technical difficulties, property will not be lost because of the inadmissibility of some conclusive evidence; and, though last not least, the utility of attorneys in making evidence presentable will be materially diminished.

We require but one step more, the abolition of the custom which protects the guilty from criminating himself. This custom, originally maintained, we suspect, as a protection against the use of torture, is now indefensible except as a premium on crime. Why should not the criminal be interrogated? If he is guilty, why refuse to society the chance of discovering his guilt from evasive or contradictory replies? If innocent, in what manner does the interrogation increase his danger? We have heard but two forcible arguments in defence of the English practice. The first is that a man on trial, perhaps for his life, is under a terrible temptation to commit perjury. Yet the very Legislature which advances this objection, compels the same man to plead guilty or not guilty. The objection may be removed by permitting him to reply to the interpellations without an oath. If he tells



the truth, the jury may discover the clue to the crime. If he speaks falsely, the detected falsehood,—and falsehood is soon exposed by cross examination—will be an additional evidence of guilt. The second objection is, that such questioning converts the judge into a special pleader. The delight in his own skill, and the vanity natural to mankind, alike tempt him to convict the prisoner, and the failure of his efforts leaves a bias produced by irritation. This has frequently been the case in France, and the objection to the French practice is undoubtedly sound. Its force, however, is destroyed, if the office of interrogator is separated from the function of the judge, and the task is assigned to the public prosecutor, or the opposing counsel. We have no hope of any such innovation for the present. The conventional custom has become a national belief, and men reason in its defence, as if it were a moral law which it was impious even to attack. Nevertheless no man in private life scruples to ask the accused, "Are you innocent or guilty?"—*Friend of India.*

#### THE EXCISE ON SALT.

It has been resolved to try the experiment of permitting the manufacture of salt under a system of excise. The resolution is important, not merely in itself, but as the first great administrative effort of the new Government of Bengal. From the day on which Sir John Packington, in the teeth of the ministry, carried through the House of Commons his denunciation of the monopoly, it has been evident that this experiment must at last be tried. The House of Commons never gives up a philanthropic cry. It was easy in this country to reply to Sir John Packington. He obviously cared only for Droitwich, and Droitwich cared only for an increase of its exports. His facts were all borrowed from the pamphlets of adventurers, his figures were always incorrect, and his monody over the unhappy Bengalees, half-eaten by worms, was a subject rather for scorn than for discussion. Still he contrived to elicit the real feeling of the House. The Commons represent England, and Englishmen have an hereditary hatred of monopolies. It was the will of Parliament that the experiment should be tried, be the consequences what they might. Moreover, the staunchest defenders of the monopoly have long felt that it was advisable, if possible, to levy the revenue in a form less obnoxious to popular feeling. The real character of the monopoly signified nothing. A tax should appear light as well as be so, and a monopoly can never appear light. It was a perpetual bone of contention between the Indian Government and the British people. Every disappointed speculator, every dismissed servant, and every crotchety member of Parliament could always find an audience, to hear him rail against the Company which supported the "iniquitous salt monopoly." The people at large did not understand the facts, and with regard to Indian affairs, the ancient proverb may be changed into *omne ignotum pro malefico*. Impressed with these views, and really anxious to discover the least oppressive form of levying the tax, the Government of India despatched Mr. G. Plowden to investigate the subject, in all the salt districts of the three presidencies.

Meanwhile, the new administration of Bengal was organised. Mr. Halliday, as appears from his evidence before the committee, was not only aware of the popular obloquy incurred by the monopoly, but convinced of the possibility of a reform. He believed that the tax might be levied, like the tax on spirits in England, by an excise. One of his first efforts, therefore, was to suggest a trial of the experiment in one of the abandoned factories. The difficulties in the way were numerous. It was necessary to preserve the revenue, yet allow the independent manufacturer some liberty of action. It was necessary to allow a number of independent factories in the jungles, yet prevent smuggling. The year was a bad one for the trial. There was a cry of a deficiency of salt, and therefore a desire to cover every inch of the salt swamps with the Government manufacture. At the same time it was necessary to leave the experiment room to succeed. For the sake, not of the Government, but of the private manufacturer, it was impossible to permit it in the manufacturing districts. He could not hope to contend in the labour market with the salt agent, who, besides the prestige of half a century, has an army of disciplined subordinates, and the control of the Government purse. The difficulties one and all gave way to determination, and the sanction of the Supreme Government was obtained to a plan, which must be judged by its results, but which appears fairly adapted for success. The abandoned Aurrang of the 24-Pergunnahs has been selected as the scene of the experiment. It is the best for the manufacturer. It is more fertile in salt—if we may employ such an expression—than any other, and it is in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Two localities have been selected, where the independent manufacturer will be allowed to work. These localities, heretofore employed by Government itself, will be let out at nominal rents, say three annas a beegah, to anybody who chooses to engage in the undertaking. He will take out from the nearest supervising officer a license—

for which he will not pay—for the manufacture of a certain number of maunds. At present, we believe, to avoid the applications of persons without means, and to limit the number of separate establishments, this number must not be less than 2,000 maunds. The manufacture will be watched by the Darogah day by day, just as it is watched in the Government Aurrang, and reported to the agent, as it is reported now. There will be no new restrictions, and no attempt made to harass the manufacturer who intends to secure an honest profit, and pay an honest tax. The salt, when manufactured, will be carried to a store-house, or for the present to an empty government golah. If the manufacturer chooses, and is rich enough, he may give security for the amount of tax. The store-house will then become a bonded-warehouse. He will have absolute control over the salt, and will pay his duty at the time, and in the way, most convenient to himself and to the government. If he has not enough capital, or better ways of employing it, the process will still be easy. The store-house will be watched by a government officer. The manufacturer will send the purchaser to the agent, who on the receipt of the duty, will grant a permit to remove so many maunds. That permit is the Darogah's warrant for delivery, and the purchaser's safe-conduct against any charge of smuggling.

There may be little additions of detail in the rules about to be made public, but this is the general outline of the scheme. The doubt of course is whether the restrictions are sufficient to prevent the extension of the illicit trade. This can be tested only by actual experiment, and in any case, the chances of successful bribery—for that is the real obstacle to success—appear to be as great under the monopoly as under the more liberal excise. As to the desire of capitalists to engage in the traffic, no doubt whatever seems to be entertained. It is believed that the manufacture upon these terms must be popular, and that if so, the experiment must succeed. The speculator will have the advantage of a population habituated for years to every detail of the manufacture. He will reap the profit of an economy, which can be secured only by the minute and vigilant inspection dictated by private interests. He engages in a trade which knows no limit, and can experience no glut, and he produces an article which fifty millions of people cannot do without. We really know of no other requisites necessary to constitute profitable trade.

One difficulty remains. It is one which we should never dream of mentioning in any other country than Bengal. It is possible that intending manufacturers may distrust, not the *bona fides*, but the heartiness of government in the cause. They may dread lest the experiment should be intended as a blind. They may fear the influence of official prejudices, and of that silent opposition of inertia which has frustrated so many experiments in Bengal. The fear is produced partly by ignorance of the true character of the government, and partly by the rustiness of portions of its machinery. In the present instance it may be finally laid aside. We can state authoritatively, that the lieutenant-governor intends his experiment to be successful, and, so far as in him lies, will see that it becomes so. If an enlarged experience should prove that any of the restrictions imposed are unnecessary, or unduly vexatious, a fair representation of the facts will ensure reform. The object of the government is to substitute an excise for the monopoly, and to leave the manufacture as free as is consistent with the security of the revenue.—*Friend of India.*

#### CULTURE OF FLAX AND HEMP IN BUNDELCUND.

Now that blood has been shed on both sides, our commercial relations with Russia will never again be resumed with that degree of confidence, or to that extent, that existed before the present war. The flax of Riga and St. Petersburg will therefore become a scarce article in the English markets, and England must look to its own colonies to supply the deficiency. This can easily be done, by directing the funds England advances to Russian growers to British India. With less capital than what English merchants now expend in Russia, India can produce flax which will not be inferior in fibre, or colour, to the Riga flax, which is considered the best in the world. India wants the capital, and millions of its untitled acres, that lie between the right banks of the Jumna and the Bundelcund range of hills, could be turned into flax and hemp fields, for the growth of which the soil is peculiarly well adapted. There the grower will not find the difficulties he has to contend with in these provinces, arising out of the rights of a prior, and a prescriptive occupancy of the soil by the native cultivator, which is the chief cause of our indigo cultivation being so disproportionate to the spirit of enterprise directed towards this staple product of British India. In Bundelcund the soil is almost free and unoccupied, and the land-rent is also so low that failure in the cultivation of either of these two products, flax and hemp, would be impossible. There are numerous hill-streams with clear water over the whole country, that would admirably serve the purpose of steeping; and abundant material for building abounds in

the hills of slate-stone and red granite, that now can be purchased to any size and any quantity, for a moderate sum. The population of Bundelcund is small, and the villages scattered, and at great distances from one another; and there is a lack of industry in the working population, to which cause may be attributed the apparent poverty of the country, and the backwardness of its agricultural products. To the British capitalist and planter, these trifling difficulties would not long be impediments to success, as labourers could be procured from the districts of this province, for instance, Jounpore, Azimghur, and Ghazepore, where the population so exceeds the demand for agricultural labour that hundreds and thousands may be seen emigrating just before the rains set in, to the Goruckpore district, to take farms in the terai of Goruckpore, but where the emigrants are decimated by the jungle fever; yet the tide of emigration does not stop. The labourer faces death rather than remain in his own overpopulated village to starve. The climate of Bundelcund is free from the scourge called the jungle fever; between the hills and the Jumna, it is more healthy than many of our districts in the Doab provinces are, and would, on that account alone, be a place of inducement for the surplus population of the above-named districts. To make this part of India attractive to the British planter or capitalist, the Government have a primary duty to fulfil, which is to make two lines of a good commercial road. The first from a place called Mow, on the banks of the Jumna, to Banda, *via* Ramnuggur, Tirhowan, and Bodowsa; and the next from Mow to Mirzapore, *via* Sewragpore and Kirce—the local committee funds will not be enough to make an attempt even, but the Government could give the local committee of Mirzapore and Banda a loan from the public treasury to construct the roads, which loan could be repaid by charging a toll on all merchandize and passengers. In the course of a few years, by the increased traffic that these improvements will cause, the loan will be diminished, and eventually paid up. Government, as the landlord of the soil, is bound to introduce these improvements into Bundelcund, which country, in consequence of a poor population, and want of energy in the zemindar class of people, is every year a defaulter to Government for the public revenue. Several estates have changed hands by having been brought to the hammer for such arrears, and under the more moderate policy of Mr. Thomason, several estates are now held Kham; and to maintain their value, Government is obliged to make advances from its own purse to the cultivators as an inducement for them to cultivate their farms, and not to desert the village.

This extraneous kind of aid is but little appreciated by the cultivators, therefore can never effect the reforms and improvements intended to be gained by the measure, the spirit of industry is lacking, and this can only be attained by improving the means of internal communication that will give the grower confidence, that within a stipulated time his produce will reach a market, and be safe from injury. If government will only notice this subject in the light it deserves to be treated, in a few years Bundelcund will be a different country to what it now is, and we may behold flax and hemp factories all over the country where it is hardly grown now. There has been an attempt made to improve the transit communication of the district of Banda, by the commissioner, Mr. Lowther, to whose individual and personal energies the public are indebted for the *metalled* road, which is equal to the Grand Trunk road in construction, having bridges all over the streams and ruts that intersect its way; but when it comes to be known that it cost Mr. Lowther ten years of perseverance before the government would sanction the outlay required for its construction, it may be hopeless for this generation to expect the other proposed lines to be constructed at all. The Bundelcund landholders are almost on the brink of insolvency, and if the facilities of traffic are not soon introduced, government will suffer as landlords, and the population become more and more impoverished, so that a change of policy would not benefit them. The government is bound to provide its tenants with the means of transit, such as good commercial roads for the products of the soil, and the revenue of the State ought to bear their proportion in the outlay for such works. The present system of taxing the Zemindar for construction and repairs of roads in his district, is impolitic—he cannot afford the tax; government must provide the means as it best can. Public highways are, properly speaking, government property, and must be paid for by government.—*Benares Recorder*, July 15.

#### COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

We gather from *Campbell's Commercial Annual* for 1853-54, that the total value of merchandize and treasure imported and exported during the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,13,93,703, of which the Imports embrace Rs. 7,71,89,038, and the Exports 11,42,04,665, against a total value of Rs. 20,05,73,672 in 1852-53; thus showing a falling off of nearly ninety-two lakhs on

the trade of the previous year, which, we regret to perceive, is chiefly attributable to a reduction in the value of exports to England, France, and China, which, in some measure, is counterbalanced by an increased trade with other countries. The Import business, however, shows a decided increase, for we find that, from Great Britain alone, the value of goods imported is computed at Rs. 4,50,64,721, against Rs. 3,76,25,276 in 1852-3; whereas the Exports show only Rs. 3,95,04,043, against Rs. 4,37,78,348 in the previous year, the balance of trade between Great Britain and Bengal being thus in favour of the former country.

The total amount of custom dues collected in 1853-54, was on exports and imports Rs. 78,73,618-5-9, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,84,457-10-3 on the income of the previous year, being equivalent to a falling off of nearly twenty-one per cent. The decrease is most perceptible in importations of salt, and on bonded salt imported on British bottoms, whilst on the other hand there is an increase in the importation of bonded salt in foreign ships.

The statement exhibiting the amount of import and export tonnage will take everybody by surprise, for while scarcity of tonnage formed a standing complaint, it appears that both the number of ships, as well as the amount of tonnage in 1853-54 exceeded that of the previous year, for we find that in 1853-54 there were

823 arrivals, aggregating	406,097 tons.
909 departures	421,827 "
Total.. 1,732	827,924
against the following in 1852-53.	
856 arrivals	419,066 "
813 departures	407,801 "

Total.. 1,669 826,867  
giving an absolute increase in 1853-54 of 63 vessels and 1,123 tons.

The trade in native coasting vessels shows a most satisfactory result to the revenue. There is a considerable increase in the tonnage, and the customs collections exhibit a surplus of Rs. 63,357-13-6 on comparison with the previous year. The increase is, however, derived from the import trade, the exports having decidedly fallen off. On the whole, the customs revenue has, during the year for which the report is made up, not been so favourable as during the preceding year.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The question is settled. For the present the Indian Legislature will not admit the public to its deliberations. When its system has been hardened by time, and its members become familiar with oral discussion, when its forms have stood the test of experience, and its character has been fixed by successful legislation, the advantages of publicity may be reconsidered. For the present, the Legislature deems itself in its infancy, and with somewhat precocious wisdom declines to part with the bandages, which support while they restrain the child. Deeply as we regret this decision, we cannot honestly condemn its authors. The consequences of publicity appear even to us so momentous, that we can scarcely blame the Council for hesitating to incur them. The arguments on both sides are so nearly balanced, that we cannot consider it unnatural for the most conservative statesmen in the world to adhere for a moment to those in which they have been trained. The Council doors must ultimately be opened, and for the present we must rest satisfied with believing that if secrecy diminishes energy, it secures independence, and that it restrains unprofitable talk, as well as the healthy influence of public opinion.

We are not of course aware of the grounds on which the decision has been based. One political argument will, however, readily suggest itself. Publicity is often held to imply responsibility. The Indian Legislature is not responsible, either to the white aristocracy who would read its debates, or the millions who will experience the effects of them. It is responsible to Parliament alone, and Parliament has expressed no opinion on the necessity of open doors. There is force in the argument, though it is overrated, and at all events the question is settled for the day.

This difficulty postponed, the new Legislature has set itself earnestly to work. It is exempt from any risk of the dangers of idleness. The old Legislature latterly postponed everything to the formation of the new and more extended Council. Human business and official thought could not stop for Indian etiquette. There was, besides, a sudden development of the desire for immediate improvement. The legislators slept, and the thinkers on legislation multiplied their schemes. There were scores of "projects of law" and no laws. The result was the accumulation of enormous arrears. One hundred and sixty draft Acts "await consideration," and unless the Council frames laws as Lord Brougham gave decisions, by instinct, it has business in hand sufficient for six years. The work at this moment actually doing equals the average public busi-

ness of Parliament. There is that interminable Penal Code, with all Macaulay's notes, and all Bethune's erasures, all the Council's minutes, and all Mr. Peacock's queries, to be driven on. No sane man ever expects to see it in the *Gazette*, but still there it is, and clause by clause, chapter by chapter, it must be laboriously considered. There is no Mr. Livingston in the Council, to outroyer a code, and if there were, the Council would not abnegate its functions in his favour. Then there is a Railway Bill which, unlike the code, must be passed, if the lives of the lieges are not to burden the legislative conscience. A law of patents is now framing. The law of arrest still requires improvement. The usury laws are to be reformed, and the Council will scarcely adopt the summary logic of the Punjab Code. There is an Oath's Bill, as troublesome as that on which Lord John Russell broke down, for we have three creeds to conciliate, of which one repudiates oaths in theory, and the second in practice, while the third considers an oath almost essential to perjury. Laws for the marine, laws for the internal organization of the Supreme Court, a law of evidence, and a law for the management of the presidency banks, are among the questions now before the Council. That they demand grave and careful consideration will be conceded by the strongest advocate of legislative speed. That they will not yet be passed will be allowed by all who understand what "grave consideration" means in India.

Every expedient, however, has been adopted to render the movements of the Council as swift as is consistent with success. As we predicted, the French system of select bureaux has been imported into India. Every one of these laws is referred to a select committee. That committee is not chosen by lot. It is not chosen on party grounds. It is, we believe, composed of three, four, or five members who are known to have a special acquaintance with the business in hand. Thus we understand that the bill for the presidency banks is considered by Messrs. Dorin, Allen, and Malet, the two first being, or having been, financial secretaries and *ex-officio* directors of the Bank of Bengal. The law of evidence is entrusted to Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir James Colville, and Mr. Peacock, all trained lawyers; to Mr. Mills, who is drawing up a code of procedure; and to Mr. Grant, who possesses a special aptitude for judicial questions. For the railway bill there are the representatives of the minor presidencies, an arrangement which secures the local knowledge indispensable to success, and Mr. Peacock. Every bill proposed is thus placed in the crucible. The subject is exhausted in committee, and the result of the investigation undertaken and the information collected is finally submitted to the entire body. The system may be considered complete, though caution will be required to obviate the great Indian danger of unreasonable delay.—*Friend of India*.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAINIER'S REMOVAL FROM THE ARMY.

It was stated lately that among the reforms proposed by the army commission in England was the abolition of the rank of major,—an officer who has led hitherto a very gentlemanly existence, having had to perform very little duty, that little of an easy nature. With hardly any authority in the regiment, except when in temporary command of it during the absence of the lieutenant-colonel, it was generally supposed that he had little or no responsibility; but it seems that this was an erroneous impression, which we may be excused for entertaining in common with many others, because we do not arrogate to ourselves any intimate acquaintance with the regulations of the Horse Guards, according to which it now appears that a major is to act the spy for the higher military authorities, and report to them upon the conduct of his lieutenant-colonel, and if he does not do so he is to be held responsible for, and punished for such irregularities as his superior officer may commit. Such being the case we can only hope it is true that the grade of major is to be abolished, for otherwise ninety-nine out of every hundred of the high-minded and honourable gentlemen who hold the rank of captain in Her Majesty's army will decline promotion which is to entail upon them the performance of a duty against which the spirit of every gentleman must rebel.

These remarks have been induced by the perusal of the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Rainier's case made in the *Morning Chronicle*. We consider our contemporary's remarks so just, and his defence of Lieutenant-Colonel Rainier so proper, that we have made room for his article, although it is a long one. Lieutenant-Colonel Rainier was, at the time when the disgraceful occurrences, which have led to so much misery, took place, in the 98th, only a major; he was, however, second in command, and therefore the fittest person to hand up such matters to army head-quarters; but, as very clearly shown by the *Chronicle*, he was about the last man

in the regiment likely to hear of what was going on; and unless he had been in possession of evidence, by which he could have proved every statement, so as not to leave the shadow of doubt as to the correctness of his assertions, he would have been the most fool-hardy man in the service had he brought any accusation against his commanding officer; for although he might have convicted him, he would have brought down ruin upon himself had he failed to substantiate each and every allegation adduced.

It is opposed to every idea of military discipline for a junior officer to arraign his senior. We could point to many instances in which such has been done, and in every one the accuser has been more or less a sufferer, and through the rest of his career a marked man. We would go more at length into this matter, but it is hardly necessary, since the article we have taken from the *Chronicle* is evidently written by one who is acquainted with all the facts of the case. We could wish that he had not assigned motives for this harsh and cruel order; as he does so we presume he is behind the scenes, and that there is some officer who is to be served by placing Lieut.-Col. Rainier on the shelf, perhaps more than one. The injustice done appears to us so glaring, and the impolicy of the measure so apparent, that we think the case might have been allowed to rest upon its merits. If, as insinuated, Lieut.-Col. Rainier is to be removed with a view to benefit his juniors, we can only say that every man connected with so base an intrigue, deserves to be dismissed from his employment.—*Hurkaru*.

#### PROSPERITY OF THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

During the last eighteen months we have more than once drawn the attention of our readers to the increasing prosperity of the Indian exchequer. We warned the public not to give credence to various assertions put forth by a contemporary, and we assured those who fondly expected the opening of another loan at a higher rate of interest that there was not the remotest prospect of their expectations being realised. We did not write upon mere speculation, but with facts before us; and such being the case, we ventured to hint at the probable position which the money market would maintain, and the turn which rates of exchange were likely to take in the course of the twelvemonth. What we anticipated has occurred. Money is as abundant as ever, the rates of interest low, and those who have funds to remit to England can do so only at a sacrifice. Anybody who paid attention to monetary affairs, and who was not either giving way to self-delusion, or bent upon a systematic perversion of facts, could have formed no different conjectures. With decreasing expenditure in the face of a steadily augmenting revenue; with a reduction in the annual interest payable by the State; and with the application of the shears of economy to every public department, it was clear that there would be a considerable surplus, and that such surplus would continue increasing almost upon the basis of compound interest.

The *Friend of India* now furnishes us with a rough statement of the gross revenue and gross charges of the Indian empire in 1851-52, which, after providing for the home expenses, as well as for the outlay of the war, shows a surplus of Rs. 72,00,000. The year 1852-53, for which the accounts are not yet rendered, shows a still greater surplus; but where the result will tell most favourably, will be in the accounts of 1853-1854, the estimates of which have been carefully drawn up and already submitted. It is in those accounts, in which the effects of the tranquillisation of Burmah, of the reduced rate of interest payable by the State, and of other financial and economical reforms will become apparent. The saving effected by those measures is itself considerable, but if, in addition to this, it be taken into consideration that the revenue itself has in every other presidency greatly increased, it is obvious that the surplus must be very great, being derived from a double source, namely, increased gross revenue, and decreased expenditure. We believe that, according to the estimates alluded to, the net surplus for 1853-1854 is expected to reach about two million pounds sterling; and it is a not less remarkable fact, that a very fair share of such surplus is contributed by one department alone, the commissariat, in which is set down at very nearly twenty lacs of rupees. If, with such facts before them, people still look forward to the opening of a new loan at a higher rate of interest, and are disappointed, they can only blame themselves. The war with Russia, if protracted for a considerable length of time, may have the effect of causing funds now floating in the commerce with this country to be withdrawn from it, and thus exercise an influence on our money market, but such would hardly produce a heavy pressure, and, at all events, could not affect the Indian exchequer, which, by its enormous cash balances, is in a position to furnish the sinews wherewith to carry on, even an Indian war, for a long time, without the necessity of having recourse to borrowing.—*Hurkaru*.

## ENGLISH THEORIES AND INDIAN FACTS.

Mr. Temple's report on the administration of the Punjab has been well received in England. One journal only, while admitting the literary ability, and political interest of the report, distrusts its statements, and denies its conclusions. We need not say it is the *Examiner*. That journal has for years been remarkable for the ignorant malignity with which it discusses the efforts of the Government of India. In the present instance, it roundly asserts that the annexation has been a failure, and the Punjab does not pay:—

"In the first year of our rule we had a surplus revenue over expenditure of 520,000*l.*, and in the second of 650,000*l.*; but the charges do not include the Punjab's share of those for the general government, or of the Indian debt, or any part of the regular army, all of which are thrown on old Bengal. Of these omitted charges, the strangest and the most flagrant are the military; for in the very years referred to in the report, we find, from the statements submitted to Parliament by the East-India Directors themselves, that the regular troops serving in the Punjab amounted to no fewer than 82,863, which must have cost about double the whole gross revenue of the new acquisition. Surely the presence of these 'four score thousand bayonets' goes a good way towards accounting for the boasted tranquillity of the Punjab. When all these matters are considered, it becomes pretty certain that the Punjab gives no surplus at all."

We should be almost ashamed to reply to so preposterous a statement, but that it may be credited by others as ignorant as the *Examiner*. The eighty-three thousand bayonets are not an addition to the expense of the Punjab. There were not levied because it was annexed. They would not be disbanded if the province were surrendered. They form a part of the Indian standing army, and when our frontier was extended, were ordered to move upwards. The other day one-third of all the troops in England were collected on Chobham Common. Was their pay charged to Surrey? Yet that proceeding would be at least as reasonable as to charge the Punjab with the army coiled up round Lahore instead of Meerut. Moreover, the statement about the debt and the central government, plausible as it appears, is equally untrue. Under the Indian system, each province pays for itself first, and then contributes its surplus to the general expenditure. The arrangement in the Punjab is the same as in Bengal, except that the former pays half a million towards the debt, the army, and the supreme government, while the latter contributes twelve times as much. The only reason for making out a special budget for the Punjab is, that we have provinces like Scinde, which do not yet pay their own expenses. Every penny raised in the Punjab above its local expenses is a direct gain to the empire, *i. e.* we should not have had it had the country not been annexed. We beg leave to assure the *Examiner*—though he will discredit the statement—that there are men in India who can count that our rulers of provinces even if tyrants are not fools, and that Lord Dalhousie knows that two and two are four just as well as he did when at the Board of Trade.

The reviewer proceeds summarily to demolish a theory believed in by the government, maintained by the press, and accepted by every man in India of ordinary intelligence.

"The commissioners ascribe the discontent and distress, however, not to over-assessment, but to the cheapness produced by a production in excess of demand; or, in other words, they have recourse to the long ago exploded excuse of 'a glut,' as producing an unnatural and injurious cheapness of agricultural produce. They are mistaken. In every well-ordered state of society, cheapness of food is a cause not of distress, but prosperity, and our own country affords very many illustrations of this undeniable fact. But there is never so ostentatious a conviction on the part of the Indian governments that they are all right, as when every man of common knowledge and sagacity sees that they are all wrong."

There spoke the true English doctrinaire, the man who is utterly unable to comprehend any state of society but his own. He knows that in England, where the consumers are to the producers as three to one, cheap food is an advantage. He knows that society in England is well ordered. Ergo in "every well ordered state of society, cheapness of food is a cause not of distress but of prosperity." We might question the fact; we might argue that food is cheaper in Tipperary than in London, and in the Papal States than both, but the argument is unnecessary. The *Examiner's* postulate is wanting. Asiatic society, according to English ideas, is not "well ordered." It has no Manchester men. It has few traders, and no idle classes, except soldiers, writers, priests, and beggars. Everybody else cultivates the land, and everybody obtains from the land one single cereal.

There is little foreign exportation, and the people of the rice-districts will not eat the wheat of the corn countries. The harvest, therefore, must either be eaten in the province in which it grows,

or rot, and when the land is fertile, it is often too great to be eaten in time. The surplus is thrown into the market at any or no rate, and the consequent fall in price shows the existence of a glut. The presence of too much food is incomprehensible to an Englishman, but we will lower the argument to the comprehension of the *Examiner*. Suppose the exportation of piece goods suddenly to cease, while the production kept on at its old rate. When everybody in England had been clothed, would there be a glut or not? And suppose, furthermore, that three-fourths of the population lived on this cotton trade, would not the inevitable fall of the price per yard reduce them to distress? That is precisely the case with our food manufacture, which the *Examiner* is unable to comprehend.

We do not say the evil is irremediable. We believe it to be nothing of the kind. With a railway to Lahore, and steamers large enough to carry heavy goods, we shall pour our superfluity upon Europe. When red wheat from the Doab is sold in Mark-lane at thirty shillings a quarter, the *Examiner* will modify its opinion as to the prosperity produced by a superabundance of food.—*Friend of India.*

## THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

What Government ought to have done half a century ago,—what private enterprise would have carried out long ere this, had the least encouragement been held out by the East-India Company, is now on the point of being effected by the force of circumstances. The mineral resources of India are no longer to remain undeveloped; the ferruginous wealth which nature has scattered around us is no longer to be disregarded; the well-deserved reproach of our importing from abroad and paying dearly for what exists in abundance within our reach, if we only will take the trouble of gathering it, is to be silenced; in short, we are henceforth to produce our own iron,—at least that portion of it required for the construction of our rail. An advertisement of the managing director and agent of the Indian Railway Company assures us that a qualified practical iron-viewer (?) will be sent out from England, upon whose report, after personal inspection of the several districts indicated, should it prove favourable, the Indian Iron Company, already completely reorganised on the western coast of India, will, it is believed, be prepared to despatch the men and machinery necessary for at once establishing iron-works on a limited but sufficient scale, upon the most eligible site which shall have been selected, with due regard to the proximity of the materials and the convenience of cheap communication. The advertisement further states, that the Railway Company will for some years require all the iron that can be produced from such source, and that the necessary arrangements are to be decided upon in October next.

If the promises held out are fulfilled, and we have no doubt they will be, we shall have from that period to date a new era in the commercial history of India. It will be the first important step towards the redemption of those vast treasures which have been allowed to remain for so long a time undisturbed in their hidden repositories, and it will create a branch of industry which, under a government that understood how to appreciate the value of the development of natural resources, would long ago have rendered the country independent of foreign supply. The Railway Company states that the iron company will be prepared to establish iron works on a limited scale. This is a matter of prudence; but we have not the least doubt that, before many years, the initiatory step will be followed throughout the country; for, as railways will sooner or later traverse India in all directions, iron works will spring up accordingly, and in proportion to the proximity of the raw material to the several lines.

It is, however, somewhat worthy of remark, that for this sudden favourable turn the country is neither indebted to Government nor the Railway Company. The great rise in the price of the metal at home, the increased rates of freights, and finally the late prohibition of exporting iron from England, have been the cause of it. Without a combination of such circumstances, the iron mines of India might have remained undisturbed for a long time to come.—*Hurkaru.*

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE is still in the market, Dr. Duncan Stewart having declined to accept the post on the condition stipulated, *viz.*, that he must give up his presidency surgeoncy.

CAPTAIN BYNG has been appointed to the command of the Sylhet Light Infantry.

RETIREMENTS.—Brigadiers Gwatkin, Wilkinson, and Holme, all on sick leave at Mussoorie, have retired from active service. If all the brigadiers at Simla follow this bright example, there will be a chance yet of promotion amongst some of our young colonels, before it is too late.—*Mufussilite, July 10.*

MR. W. MCADAM STEWART has been elected a director of the Bank of Bengal in the room of Mr. D. Mackinlay, resigned.

DACCA BANK.—A dividend at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum is payable at the Dacca Bank, on account of the half-year ending 30th June, 1854.

ESTATE OF COLVILLE GILMORE AND CO.—A third dividend, at the rate of two per cent., on this estate is now payable at the office of the official assignee, No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

ESTATE OF FERGUSON AND CO.—The ninth dividend on this estate, at Co.'s anna one and three pies per 100 sicca rupees, is now payable at the office of the official assignee, Calcutta.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The directors of the Oriental Bank have presented gratuities to all their officers;—to Europeans ten per cent., to natives thirteen per cent., upon their salaries for the year. The corporation will, it is said, divide fifteen per cent. upon its shares from the profits of the year 1853.

DR. FRANCIS, the superintending surgeon at Dacca, is reported to be dangerously ill.

THE SHIP *Pekin*, reported by the telegraph as being at anchor in Saugor Roads, with only one anchor left, and the weather bad, has been detained by a mutiny among the crew; the commander and ten of the mutineers came up to Calcutta, on board the *Alligator* steamer, on Saturday afternoon.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 4.

THE ADJI BRIDGE.—A correspondent, writing from Beerbhoom, says, that the bridge erected across the Adji river for the railway, has been destroyed by severe floods, which have lately occurred there.

EARTHQUAKE.—We understand that a shock of earthquake was felt in town yesterday morning, a little after six o'clock. It is said, that two clocks in a house situated in Lower Circular Road were stopped by the undulation, which was sensibly felt in that locality, and that several persons who are not early risers were prematurely waked up in different parts of the town, by the shaking of their beds.—*Hurkaru*, July 27.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIS EARLE.—The death of an old and highly-respected resident of Calcutta is announced. Mr. Willis Earle was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been very sudden, having arisen from a cessation of power in the heart.—*Hurkaru*, July 19.

FIRST LIEUTENANT A. R. FULLER, of the Artillery, has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 1,000 for eminent attainments in the Oordoo and Hindee languages.

THE TELEGRAPH IN BURMAH.—A line of electric telegraph is to be laid down from Rangoon to Pegu, and from thence two other lines are to be carried to Meaday and Tongboo, connecting those places with Rangoon.

THE RELIEF FOR 1854-55 is said to have reached the Government; unless it be returned to army head-quarters for revision, we may expect to see it promulgated before the end of next month.

A PLAN FOR BRIDGING THE RIVER SOANE is said to be before the Government. The estimated cost of the undertaking is stated to be eighty-six lacs of rupees.

LIEUT. HARRIS, 17TH N.I.—The *Citizen* is perfectly correct in his notice that this officer is about to retire from the service;—and is equally correct in stating that his resignation has been tendered to the Commander-in-Chief. We were acquainted with the fact a few days after the result of Lieut. Harris's court-martial was published, but for reasons it is unnecessary to explain, we were prevented from making it public. Lieut. H. now stands in an unenviable position, he apprehends further persecutions, and we think he has acted prudently in resigning. The Commander-in-Chief, however, may console himself with the idea that the loss entailed by the sentence of the court-martial puts Lieut. H. "out of pocket," and his retirement from the service by even the sale of his commission, will be anything but advantageous.—*Indian Standard*, July 28.

THE "*Lady Nugent*."—We hear that a letter has been received in town, from the most reliable authority at Madras, stating that the *Lady Nugent* is safe; we believe that the public may receive this intelligence with confidence. We think it is to be regretted that when people receive information of this nature they should be deterred by any delicacy from giving it to the press. Every person must be interested in knowing the fate of the gallant men on board the *Lady Nugent*, and many persons may have friends among them; for their sake such news should be given to the papers, especially as no regulation would be infringed even by a Government servant's contributing it.—*Hurkaru*, August 2. The *Madras Athenaeum* observes:—"No news as yet, we grieve to say, have we received of the missing *Lady Nugent*. The steamer *Seostria*, which had been sent in search from Calcutta, had not by the latest intelligence thence returned, although time sufficient had elapsed for a trip and back to the Andamans; this has created a hope that she has found the missing vessel, and is detained in rendering her assistance. We shall anxiously await the arrival of the mail from Calcutta.

LIEUT.-COL. J. S. HODGSON has resigned the command of the Punjab irregular force.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—We understand that it is the intention of the chief justice to leave Calcutta, for a trip to Madras, by the second steamer which will leave for Suez next month, and which will sail on the 19th. His lordship intends to return on board the *Nile*, and hopes to find his health sufficiently recruited to enable him to discharge his duties without further absence during the remainder of his incumbency. The public of India will feel inclined to regret that this very zealous and able officer did not permit himself a longer relaxation; which might perhaps have resulted in such a permanent improvement of health as to induce him to continue his valuable services for a year or two longer.—*Hurkaru*, July 27.

MR. WYLIE'S LOCUM TENENS.—All further speculation as to Mr. Wylie's temporary *locum tenens* is at an end. The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Mr. A. G. Macpherson to officiate as first judge of the Court of Small Causes during the absence of Mr. Mcleod Wylie, or until further orders. It would thus appear as if the bar of Calcutta was no longer a sure road to an independent fortune.

ARMY OF OBSERVATION.—Is there to be a force collected on the North-Western Frontier? If so, what is to be its denomination and extent? Is it to be called the Army of Observation, or the Army of the Indus, or perhaps the Army of Demonstration? Is it to consist of ten thousand or a hundred thousand men? Something is unquestionably brewing; at all events arrangements are in progress which indicate that the Indian authorities are fully alive to the importance of the old proverb "*vis pacem prepare bellum*." This, in connection with certain rumours which have reached us from Lucknow regarding a correspondence between the king and the Shah of Persia, induce us to think that the authorities are perfectly correct in keeping a sharp look upon Persia. Are the troops said to be destined for embarkation at Bombay and Kurrachee still to go to Turkey? We doubt it, and adhere to our former opinion.—*Hurkaru*, July 28.

INDIGO.—THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY continues its efforts to introduce the green indigo into Bengal. Mr. M'Murray reports that 254 plants have been propagated, and are ready for planting out in the open ground. If they come up well the experiment will be successful, and a new cultivation will have been added to the resources of Bengal.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The *Hurkaru* reports that the Oriental Bank will this year be enabled to divide profits at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

THE RAJAH OF PUTTEALA.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that the Rajah of Putteala is about to visit England. He wishes to take a thousand men with him, horse and foot, elephants, camels, and dancing girls. He has also asked for an officer to accompany him, and is ready to expend £500,000 sterling on his trip. We doubt if the Oriental retinue will be permitted, though a troop of Mussulman sepoys would be a spectacle in England.

THE MILITARY CODE.—The *Hurkaru* states that Lieut. R. M. Paton, of the artillery, has been directed to complete the military code. This code has been nearly three years in preparation.

DEATH OF MR. P. MELVILL.—We regret to notice, in the *Lahore Chronicle*, the death of Mr. P. Melvill, C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner of the Punjab. He died suddenly at Anarkulee, on the 14th July. He has been succeeded, *ad interim*, by Mr. R. Temple, until the pleasure of the Governor-General is known.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AT ARRACAN, &c.—The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July contains the draft of an Act "*to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces*." Goods from Burmah, with some exceptions, are subject to a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Rice, paddy, and salt exported in the same direction are all taxed, and an import duty has been imposed on opium of Rs. 24 per seer. Should Pegu ever be filled with Chinese, as Siam has been, this duty may be a valuable source of revenue.

IMPORTANT CASE IN HINDOO LAW.—The *Englishman* reports that an important case of Hindoo law is shortly to be decided by the Sudder Court. It is briefly this. Can a Hindoo widow be deprived of her husband's property if she sells part of it to the injury of the next heir? In other words, is the right of a widow over her husband's property absolute or not?—Oddly enough, while entail is the basis of the Hindoo law of inheritance, the owner has absolute right over his property during his lifetime. Thus Gopal cannot will away an inherited estate. It must go to his children. But he can sell it without their consent.

SIR L. PEEL.—We perceive that the Horticultural and Agricultural Society has requested Sir L. Peel to sit for his portrait. It will be placed in the Metcalfe Hall. Any surplus of subscriptions is to be expended in medals, to be called Peel Medals, and bestowed as prizes at the Horticultural shows.



**LIFE OF MOHAMMED.**—Dr. Sprenger has written to the Asiatic Society of Bengal from Alexandria, announcing a most important discovery. It is a manuscript of Waqidy, the best authority on the life of Mohammed. No copy was known to exist. It belongs to the Dragoman of the Austrian Consulate in that town, and has been secured for the "Bibliotheca Indica."

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The superintendent of electric telegraphs in India has reported to the Governor-General in Council that great difficulty has been experienced during the present rainy season in signalling correctly along the line; the electric telegraph cannot therefore be yet employed for the regular transmission of messages, and it will probably not be opened to the public till after the 1st November next, of which, however, previous notice will be given.

**OPIMUM.**—The *Hurkaru* reports that the cultivation of opium is still increasing, and the produce of 1853-54 will amount to 58,000 chests. The plan, we think, has failed, and any further increase has been peremptorily forbidden by the home authorities.

**THE CALCUTTA AND TWENTY FOUR PERGUNNAH COLLECTORATES** are to be amalgamated.

**THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION BANK** the other day brought an action in the Supreme Court against Mr. Skinner, the only surviving member of the firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co., with a view to compel him to account for the value of certain securities said to have been sold to him during the time the bank did business, by an agent of theirs, and for which it was alleged full satisfaction had not been given. Mr. Skinner not only proved that such was not the case, but actually produced in court the bills which had been given to the bank in payment, he having procured them from England for that purpose. The bill was thrown out, with costs.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** has declared its thirty-first dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

**COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DORIN.**—Orders have been received from army head-quarters to place Captain Dorin, one of the principals in the Military Club horsewhipping affair, on his trial by court-martial. We are glad to hear that the Simla people have taken a proper, sensible, military view of the matter; and only regret that the division people and the Court of Inquiry did not do the same, but went raking into irrelevant matters and affairs essentially of a private nature, thereby unnecessarily wounding the feelings of individuals in no way connected with the main and only legitimate subject of inquiry—the assault and altercation. Captain Dorin is to be tried for having been engaged in personal altercation with another officer, which in this instance means, in self-defence. We suppose that he will plead guilty to having yielded to the impulse of the first law of nature, and admit that so far he entered into the altercation; and what more can come of it we cannot see. This simple result will, we hope, serve as a memento to Courts of Inquiry to confine themselves in future, as much as possible, to the main object of investigation, and not get diverging into distant matters, to the annoyance of people dragged undeservedly into notoriety. Of course Captain Dorin will be honourably acquitted of anything derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman. It remains to be seen what will be done with the assailant on his arrival in England; and we should not be surprised to see Mr. Bridgman's name scratched out of the army list.—*Morning Chronicle*, July 14.

**THE KOHAT PASS.**—The *Lahore Chronicle*, we are happy to observe, states that the measures taken for the protection of travellers through the Kohat Pass have been eminently successful. The tables have been completely turned upon the Afreedies, for Captain Coke has for the second time closed against them the door that they used to shut against us. Our contemporary also gives us an account of the progress of the Grand Trunk Road towards Lahore, which is not very satisfactory, saving in as much as it shows the advantages likely to be derived from the operation of the new system lately introduced into the Department of Public Works. There was a difference of opinion as to the line which the road ought to take at Ferozepore. The question came before the chief commissioner of the Punjab and the chief engineer, and these authorities in a few days decided a point which, under the old régime, when such matters had to be referred to the Military Board, it would have required months to settle. What an immense amount of useless correspondence would have occurred! The saving of this alone is an advantage. There is another benefit which will result from the introduction of the new system. The heavy packets of papers which used to be sent by dāk from the most distant parts of the presidency to Calcutta will no longer burden the wallets. The distances which papers will have to be sent will be reduced, and the number of packets transmitted by dāk will be diminished, as many matters which required to be referred to Calcutta for decision will now be settled by the authorities on the spot.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**AN ADDITIONAL BATTALION** has been added to the Bengal engineers.

**THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.**—The Calcutta journals announce the arrival of the Lieut.-Governor of Krishnagur. A very large meeting of Europeans and natives was called in honour of his arrival, and it was unanimously resolved,—"That this meeting looks upon the visit of the Lieut.-Governor as one affording great satisfaction to all classes in this district. That in honour of the visit of the Lieut.-Governor a subscription be immediately entered into, the proceeds of the same to be given to any such useful institution connected with this district as the Lieut.-Governor may think most worthy his support." Upwards of seven thousand rupees have been already subscribed, and the Lieut.-Governor has been requested to indicate the direction in which it should be bestowed. The private secretary in reply expresses Mr. Halliday's sense of this compliment offered, and his desire that the money should be applied for the benefit of the Charitable Dispensary. The demonstration is a remarkable one. It proves that residents in the Mofussil are thoroughly conscious of the advantages which will accrue from the visits of the Lieut.-Governor. It indicates, also, with some other facts, that the personal unpopularity once attributed to Mr. Halliday has disappeared.

**MUTINY ON THE "NEPTUNE CAR."**—The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Thomas Allen, dated Sandheads, the 11th inst.:—"The crew of the American ship *Neptune* of 1816 tons register, mutinied this morning at the head of Thornhill channel or lower part of Saugor roads. With three men, four boys, captain and officers, pilot and leadsman, and a boat's crew from the *Dwarkanauth* steamer, the anchor was hove and hausers passed to the steamer, and proceeded out to sea in tow of the steamer, with twenty-three mutineers below. After the steamer left her, was worked out to sea (the mutineers still below) by the few above-mentioned, and is out all safe. I intend to use my authority on the high seas." The captain adds that his revolvers are loaded, and that he intends to use them if necessary; and that, although the crew all swear they will not go to sea nor do any work, he expects they will have to work, or be shot. Gentlemen from the diggings would do well to make up their minds to work, before they ship themselves under the American flag; for although all are free and equal in the United States, commanders of ships possess an authority over their crew which the English law denies to British commanders, and will exert it too.—*Englishman*, July 14.

**MOVEMENTS IN THE 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.**—We understand that the movements in the 3rd European regiment are already commencing, and that Capt. Wardroper is about to retire from it and from the service in all next month, receiving a *bonus* from his juniors in the corps for so doing. We fear that the ensigns may also look for another step as the result of the court-martial upon Lieut. Penson, before which that officer was tried last month, as we understand that the defence was only one in form and name, and powerless as a vindication of his conduct, which gave rise to serious charges.—*Englishman*, July 14.

**LUCKNOW.**—Last week some person informed the resident, that the king had received a letter from H. M. the king of Persia, to the effect that as soon as India is invaded by a Persian army, H. M. will do all he possibly can for the stability of the Oude state. The cautious resident, immediately on hearing this, sent the Durbar Vukeel Musseehood Dowlah Bahadoor, to demand the document alluded to from H. M. as quickly as possible, whether forged or genuine, of which the resident would be the best judge. This message was like a thunderbolt to the king; and the durbar; they thought their days were numbered. However, they did not lose their moral courage, and made a stout and bold denial, and solicited a strict inquiry and close investigation, as it was a highly serious charge against them, enough to cause their utter destruction and being ground down to dust. The resident replied as H. M. denied the receipt of the letter he would take his word, and have done with the matter. There is a prevalent opinion throughout the kingdom of Oude, that the country will be annexed previous to the Most Noble the Governor-General's departure for England, as his lordship will not leave such an important business to his successor, and allow him the credit of it.—*Hurkaru*, July 29.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—The *Agra Messenger* tells us that Lieut. R. Chauncy, of the 71st N.I. has passed for the invalids.—It is reported at Lahore that the Commander-in-Chief will pay that station a visit during the ensuing cold season, and also go to Mooltan and Peshawur.—Lieutenants J. Leven and S. C. W. Ogilvie are reported to have passed with great credit the examination entitling them to be permanently appointed to the Commissariat, to which department they were attached as probationers.—The *Poona Observer* gives an *on dit* to the effect that Sir William Gomm intends to resign the Command-in-Chief in December, and will be succeeded by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.—Colone



Cotton of H. M.'s 22nd regiment, has sent in his papers to sell.—H. M.'s 35th regiment is under orders for Madras to relieve the 25th Borderers.—The *Hurkaru* hints at the probability of the collection of an army on the North-Western Frontier, and also gives a report of information having been conveyed to the resident at Lucknow of the king being in correspondence with the Shah of Persia, and *apropos* to this asks, if the troops to be embarked at Bombay and Kurrachee are still to go to Turkey.—The *Central Star* states that the 38th L.I. is to go to Burmah, they must, we presume therefore, have volunteered, for they cannot be ordered down, it is not in the bond, that they are to cross the seas.—Brigadiers Gwatkin, Home, and Williamson, all at Mussoorie, have retired from active service.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### ADDITIONAL BATTALION TO THE ENGINEERS AT EACH PRESIDENCY.

*Fort William, July 4, 1854.*—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 9, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated May 24, 1854, are published for general information:—

"Para. 2.—Considering it to be unnecessary any longer to delay the addition of one battalion to the Corps of Engineers at each of the three Presidencies, we now authorise you to carry that measure into effect.

"Para. 3.—The date of this augmentation is to be one month from the receipt by you of this despatch."

The Honourable Court's despatch having been received on the 1st instant, the augmentation will date from August 1, 1854.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RIFLES.

*Head-quarters, Simla, July 10, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, sanctioned rifles of the ordinary description being supplied, to the extent of 10 per company, to each infantry regiment whilst serving on the Peshawur frontier, in view to a body of selected riflemen for special service being at all times available, His Excellency directs that officers commanding will be particular in selecting such men only as are known to be good shots, and that they will use their best endeavours to train and make the men expert in the use of these weapons.

2. On the departure from the frontier of any regiment, the rifles in use are either to be handed over to the relieving regiment, or lodged in the Peshawur magazine for issue to the relieving corps on its arrival at that station.

3. The muskets, &c., belonging to the men to whom rifles are issued are to be lodged in regimental store; and officers commanding will report monthly, in their returns, on the state of the rifles, implements, ammunition, &c., in use, and will certify that the muskets placed in store are well taken care of.

#### TENURE OF BRIGADE COMMANDS.

*Fort William, July 11, 1854.*—No. 720 of 1854.—In order to remove the doubts which appear to exist, regarding the tenure of brigade commands, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules, which have received the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

2. The tenure of brigade commands is restricted to five years from the date on which each officer enters upon the duties under the general order appointing him to a permanent brigadiership, whether he be or be not entitled to off-reckonings.

3. In case of a brigadier being removed on public grounds, for the interests of the service (or on private application), from one station to another, he will, during the interval between making over command at the one and assuming command at the other, cease to draw staff allowance, but this period will not be reckoned within the five years' tenure.

4. But no allowance will be made on account of absence on leave, whether under medical certificate, or on private affairs.

5. Under the authority of the Hon. the Court of Directors, conveyed in their letter, No. 29, of the 5th April, 1837, published in Government General Order, No. 154 of that year, whenever it shall appear that the continued services of any brigadier are indispensable to the public interests, the Government of India has the power to continue him in command, until the decision of the Hon. Court shall be received.

6. This regulation applies equally to the brigadier commandant of artillery.

#### CHARGES OF OFFICERS OF MOUNTED CORPS.

*Fort William, July 25, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that officers of horse field-batteries, shall be considered on the same footing with regard to their mustered charges as officers of mounted corps, and that

accordingly horse allowance, at the rates now sanctioned, viz., rupees (60) sixty per mensem for captains, and rupees (30) thirty per mensem for subalterns and medical officers, shall be passed to them, precisely under the same rules which govern the admission of the allowance to officers of horse artillery and cavalry.

2. This cancels the concluding part of article 22, section III., of the pay code of 1849.

#### ISSUE OF PENSIONS IN THE COLONIES.

*Fort William, July 25, 1854.*—*Financial Department.*—With reference to Government General Order, No. 520 of the 24th June, 1853, the following letter, No. 15, dated 3rd May, 1854, and inclosure, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the Financial Department, are published for general information:—

With reference to our despatch in this department, dated 6th April, 1853, No. 11, we forward in the packet copy of a further letter from her Majesty's treasury, dated 3rd May, 1854, 76964<sup>2</sup>, stating that directions have been given to the commissariat officers in charge in Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, South Australia, and New Zealand, to issue the pensions of all persons retired from the Company's service who may reside at either of those colonies, on the production of certificates of last payments in India, and receipt of the necessary communication from the Indian Governments.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT,

And Nine other DIRECTORS.

London, 30th May, 1854.

#### The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Gentlemen,—With reference to Sir J. C. Melvill's letter, dated the 6th ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my lords have authorized the commissariat officers in charge in New South Wales to issue the pension of Mrs. W. Smith, widow of the late Capt. W. S. Smith, of the Madras establishment, and that they have informed him, at the same time, that you have requested that the pensions of persons on your establishment, located in New South Wales and Victoria, may, in order to save the delay of a reference to this country, be issued from the commissariat chest, on the production of certificates of last payments in India, and receipt of the necessary communication from the Indian governments, and the assistant commissary-general has been authorized to issue the same accordingly. Similar directions have been given to the commissariat officers in charge in

Van Diemen's Land,  
Western Australia,  
South Australia, and  
New Zealand.

The enclosures of Sir J. C. Melvill's letter are herewith returned.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Treasury Chambers, 3rd May, 1854.

#### PROHIBITION OF SALES, BETWEEN COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND FOREIGN PRINCES.

*Fort William, Foreign Department, July 25, 1854.*—By a resolution, dated the 31st October, 1821, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to prohibit all sales, purchases, and transfers between the civil and military servants of Government on the one hand, and foreign princes, or chiefs, or natives of rank or opulence on the other, of "grounds, houses, boats, equipages, plate, furniture, and generally every description of private property exceeding the value of Rupees 5,000, without the sanction of Government being previously obtained."

2. On the 3rd December, 1832, a circular letter was addressed to the residents and political agents, directing that the sale of property by British officers to native chiefs, or persons of rank at the native courts, being particularly liable to abuse, should be altogether discontinued; and on the 29th May, 1850, the residents and political agents were again addressed, and furnished with copies of instructions from the Honourable Court of Directors to the same effect.

3. It has been brought to the notice of Government that, notwithstanding these repeated orders, the practice in question still prevails. The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, therefore, acting in conformity with the wishes of the Court of Directors, is pleased to notify, for general information, that the officers of Government, of whatever rank or class, are absolutely prohibited from selling, or being concerned in the sale of property, of any amount or description, to native princes and chiefs, or to

their relatives or ministers, or to any native gentlemen of rank or opulence, residing under the protection of the British Government.

4. Any disobedience of these orders will be followed by the displeasure of the Government of India, and by such other penalty as the circumstances of the case may demand.

5. These orders are to be considered applicable to all officers of the British Government, in whatever presidency they may be serving.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as comm. of Rohilcund div. dur. abs. of Gubbins.  
ANSON, E. H. rec. ch. of du. of 1st asst. to ag. Gov. Gen. for Central India, and of asst. opium ag. June 22.  
CAMPBELL, G. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azingurh.  
COCKERELL, F. R. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Hooghly, to exercise powers of jt. mag.  
COLES, C. to be supt. of Nagode, in subordination to the agent to the lieut. gov. for the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, July 25.  
CURRIE, C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Allahabad, fr. dept. of Sandeman.  
DRUMMOND, E. report. qual. for public service, attach. to the pres. of Fort William, July 28.  
GOWRIE, H. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore.  
GREATHED, H. H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Benares, July 13.  
GUBBINS, C. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Allypore.  
LANCE, C. E. to ch. of sub-div. of Serajungge, dur. abs. of Davis.  
LYONS, J. P. to be sudder ameen of Allypore, to continue to offic. as princ. sudder ameen of Nursingpore, July 6.  
MACPHERSON, A. G. to offic. as 1st judge of court of small causes dur. abs. of Wylie.  
MANGLES, J. H. to ch. of sub. div. of Govinpore, with powers of jt. mag.  
MCEVOY, T. to be a commis. for the settlement of Mussoorie, July 18.  
PRINSEP, J. H. asst. comm. to ch. of Goordaspore district, dur. abs. of H. H. Madocks.  
RICKETTS, H. to be a memb. of council of education.  
SCOTT, H. G. to be a commis. for the settlement of Mussoorie, July 18.  
SHANK, Alex. to be civ. and sess. judge of Allahabad, July 13.  
TEMPLE, R. to be secretary to the chief commr. for the affairs of the Punjab.  
THORNHILL, M. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra.  
WAKE, H. C. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Sarun, July 20.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, G. 2 mo.  
BERFORD, G. M. N. 2 mo.  
BRANDRETH, A. 15 days in ext.  
ELLIOT, W. H. 2 mo. 8 days.  
FORBES, J. C. 1 mo.  
GREY, J. J. 4 mo. fr. July 27, on m.c.  
GUBBINS, M. R. 2 mo. on m.c.  
JACKSON, A. J. 1 mo.  
LOUIS, J. N. 6 mo. to England.  
MADOCKS, R. H. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.  
MANSEL, C. G. 6 mo.  
MELVILL, P. T. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.  
PURDON, W. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1.  
SAUNDERS, H. C. to England on m.c. on junior furl.  
TAYLER, R. J. 1 mo.  
WARD, J. R. 1 week.

#### ECCLIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MADDOCK, Rev. R. H. to be a commis. for the settlement of Mussoorie, July 18.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLAM, Brev. Capt. adj. and offic. 2nd in com. 1st cav. regt. Sandeal's conting. to offic. v. Raikes.  
ASHBURNER, Lieut. B. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th to 3rd comp. 5th batt. to proceed to Dum Dum, and embark with a field battery for Pegu.  
ASHE, Lieut. St. George, art. pass. exam. in the Burmese lang. July 21.  
BAILLIE, Lieut. J. 26th N. L. I. perm. to resign his app. of interp. and qr. mr.  
BARKER, Lieut. R. T. H. 63rd N.I. to act as adj. v. Pester, prom.  
BECHER, Brev. Capt. J. R. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, v. Glasfurd, prom.  
BODMAN, Ens. W. W. 16th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
BOILEAU, Lieut. col. J. T. engs. N. W. provinces, to be a mem. of local commr. of public instruction at Agra.  
BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

BUSHBY, Ens. C. M. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Benares.  
BUSHBY, Lieut. J. T. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
BUNNY, 1st Lieut. art. to act as adj. of 3rd brig h. art. dur. abs. of Paton, to join.

CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. J. D. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

CHALMERS, Ens. S. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CHILCOTT, Capt. J. to be a commiss. for the settlement of Mussoorie, July 18.

CHESNEY, 2nd Lieut. G. T. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

CHITTY, Brev. maj. R. 40th N.I. perm. to retire on the pens. of a lieut. col. fr. dep. of the 1st mail, in Aug. 1854.

CLARK, Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CLOSE, Brev. capt. E. 32nd N.I. to act as adj. v. Bonamy, proc. on furl.

COOKWORTHY, 1st Lieut. C. art. fr. 2nd co. 4th batt. to 3rd tr. 1st brig. July 17.

CRASTER, 2nd Lieut. G. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation; to be a second class eng. on the lower Assam div. v. Martin, res.

CUMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. com. 12th co. sappers, passed exam. in field eng. July 14.

DANIEL, Capt. J. T. 47th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. v. Pughe, proc. on leave.

DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Whiting, prom.

DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. to be *ex officio* asst. to supt. of tributary mehals, Cuttack.

DE KANTZOW, Ens. C. A. at his own request, fr. 38th to 9th N.I. at Peshawur, as third ens. July 17.

DELANE, Lieut. W. art. to proc. and do duty with 2nd troop, 1st brig. at Jullundur.

DOBBIN, Lieut. G. M. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th to 2nd comp. 7th batt. but to remain in Pegu until battery joins.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. rec. ch. of off. of pol. ag. at Bhopal on June 26.

FORBES, Brev. col. W. N. engs. to be col. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

FRANKLAND, Lieut. 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to act as adj. FREETH, Maj. W. to be a commis. for the settlement of Mussoorie, July 18.

FULLER, 1st Lieut. A. R. art. passed exam. in Oordoo and Hindee.

GIBB, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. to offic. as commr. of ordnance, 2nd class, in ch. of Cawnpore mag. dur. abs. of Phillips; to act as adj. to 8th batt. and art. div. staff, v. Alexander.

GLASFURD, Brev. maj. J. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

GODBY, Lieut. C. J. com. of cav. of corps of guides, to offic. as adj. of corps, in add. to his other du. dur. abs. of Adj. Turner.

GOODWYN, Brev. capt. A. G. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, v. Napier, prom.

GORDON, Ens. H. W. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Benares.

GOSTLING, Cornet F. C. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 14, v. Richardes, transf.

GRUBB, Lieut. E. A. 24th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Howard, dec.

GUTHRIE, Brev. maj. C. S. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, v. Willis, prom.

HARE, Lieut. adj. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to offic. also as 2nd in com. fr. 20th of June.

HARRIS, Lieut. J. F. 17th N.I. res. serv. of E. I. C. fr. July 28.

HARRISON, 1st Lieut. E. 3rd tr. 1st brig. art. to act as adj. to detach. of h. art. at Peshawur, dur. abs. of Macchell, July 17.

HAY, Ens. D. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Yule, prom.

HODGSON, Brig. J. S. res. com. of Punjab irr. force, and pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 31, in success. to Whiteford, ret. Aug. 1.

INGELBY, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd co. 7th batt. to 6th tr. 1st brig.

INNES, 2nd Lieut. J. J. M. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

IRELAND, Ens. W. F. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

JERVIS, 2nd Lieut. S. C. engs. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Campbell, prom.

LAWRENCE, Col. Sir H. K.C.B. art. to be hon. A.D.C. to Her Majesty, fr. June 20.

LEWIS, Ens. E. D. F. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 28, v. Lieut. J. T. Harris, res.

LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. fr. 4th to 1st troop 1st brig.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut. W. C. 72nd N.I. to be sub. asst. in stud. dept. 10th irreg. cav.

MACLOGAN, 1st Lieut. R. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. rec. ch. of Gwalior pol. ag. fr. Brigr. W. Hill, July 11.

MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 2nd tr. 2nd brig. to 4th co. 2nd batt. July 17.

MATHESON, 2nd Lieut. J. G. S. 2nd Eur. fus. passed colloq. exam. July 13.

MARTIN, Lieut. D. W. assist. ex. off. 12th div. public works, to off. as exec. off. in, v. Anderson, July 15.  
 MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. J. H. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 MAYNARD, Lieut. C. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 7th to 6th comp. 8th batt.  
 MEDLEY, 2nd Lieut. J. G. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1. v. Morton, prom.  
 MELVILLE, Ens. A. B. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. John, depy. Bheel, agent, to be an asst. to the governor-genl's agent in Rajpootana, June 26.  
 MOLLER, Lieut. H. 11 N.I. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr. fr. July 15, dur. abs. of Lieut. R. W. Chalmers.  
 MONTGOMERIE, 2nd Lieut. T. G. engs. to be 1st lieut. from Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 MORRISON, Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. to offic. as maj. of brigade at Cawnpore, v. Capt. Nicoll.  
 MORTON, Brev. Capt. W. E. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 MURRAY, Lieut. C. 70th N.I. to be comdt. of Lebundy sappers and miners at Darjeeling, and offic. asst. ex. officer 2nd circle lower provinces dept. of public works, v. Byng.  
 NAPIER, Capt. and Brev. Lieut. Col. R. engs. to be major fr. Aug. 1, v. Tremenhoe, prom.  
 NICOLL, Capt. H. 58th N.I. major of brigade posted to Delhi.  
 OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 69th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 17, in suc. to Ranken, ret'd.  
 PATON, Lieut. R. M. H. art. to offic. as an extra asst. in the dep. of the adjt. gen. of the army, July 12.  
 PEARSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 1st to 4th co. 5th batt. July 17.  
 PEILE, 2nd Lieut. F. W. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Turnbull, prom.  
 PRENDERGAST, Cornet M. P. 10th L.C. to do duty 5th L.C. at Ferozepore, unt. Nov. 15.  
 PRENDERGAST, Maj. W. G. Punjab irreg. force, to offic. as brig. com. fr. March 1.  
 PRESANT, 1st Lieut. T. art. fr. 1st to 3rd comp. 7th batt. ; fr. 3rd comp. 7th batt. to 2nd tr. 2nd brig, July 17.  
 PUGHE, Capt. J. R. 47th N.I. to continue as interp. and qr. mr.  
 REPTON, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Barrackpore.  
 RICHARDS, Lieut. W. J. S. transf. fr. 5th to 6th L.C.  
 RICKETTS, Maj. G. P. to be a commis. for the settlement of Mussoorie, July 18.  
 RUSSELL, 2nd Lieut. L. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Maxwell, prom.  
 SALKELD, 2nd Lieut. P. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 SALMOND, Cornet C. J. 7th L.C. passed colloq. exam.  
 SHAKESPEARE, Cornet W. R. art. adjt. of cavalry united Malwa contingent, to be dep. Bheel agent to Ens. Mildway, June 26.  
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to perform the duties of adjt. July 15.  
 SMITH, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. to be cantonment sergt. maj. at Ferozepore.  
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. P. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 STUBBS, Lieut. F. W. art. from 6th co. 8th, to 4th co. 7th batt. and to be adj. to detach. of recruits und. com. of Capt. Bouchier, at Meerut, v. Lieut. W. J. Gray.  
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. J. S. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. MacLagan.  
 TENNANT, 2nd Lieut. J. F. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1. v. Becher, prom.  
 THORP, Ens. C. G. 69th N.I. to be lieut. from July 17, in suc. to Ranken, ret.  
 TREMENHERE, Brev. lieut. col. G. B. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 TREYOR, 2nd Lieut. W. S. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 TUCKER, Lieut. col. H. T. c.b. 8th N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to her Majesty, with rank of col. fr. June 20.  
 TURNBULL, Brev. capt. A. D. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, v. Guthrie, prom.  
 TYLER, Lieut. W. G. B. regt. of Loodianah, to act as qr. mr. v. Donovan, on leave.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. F. 52nd N.I. to be an extra asst. commis. in Saugor and Nerbudda terr. v. Lieut. A. C. Gordon.  
 WALKER, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 WALTER, Ens. C. K. M. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 WARD, Ens. P. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Benares.  
 WARRAND, 2nd Lieut. W. E. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 WATSON, 2nd Lieut. G. E. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Goodwyn, prom.  
 WHITING, 1st Lieut. F. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.  
 WIGGINS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of div. dur. abs. of Ponsonby.  
 WILCOX, Ens. R. C. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

WILLIS, Maj. P. W. engs. to be brev. col. fr. Aug. 1, v. Forbes, prom.  
 WINTLE, 1st Lieut. A. art. to be capt. fr. July 31, in suc. to Whiteford, ret. Aug. 1.  
 WORSLEY, Ens. H. R. B. 47th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 13.  
 YULE, Brev. capt. H. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, for the augmentation.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

##### CAVALRY.

DENT, M. W. July 14.

##### INFANTRY.

BUTLER, T. A. July 14.

GEPP, T. T. July 14.

CADELL, T. July 22.

SOLLY, W. H. July 22.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Maj. S. A. dep. commr. of Hosiarapore, to Oct. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 ALEXANDER, Capt. W. C. 10th L.C. 2 yrs. to Europe on furl. new regs.  
 ASHBURNER, Lieut. B. art. to Sept. 15, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee.  
 BAILLIE, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. to Sept. 15, and 3 yrs. to Eur.  
 BAKER, Lieut. W. T. asst. commr. of Lahore, to Nov. 30.  
 BARLOW, Corn. M. cav. to Nov. 1.  
 BRUCE, Capt. F. F. com. Scinde rifle corps, 4 mo. fr. July 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 CAMPBELL, Maj. A. L. 1st L.C. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, new regs.  
 COOKES, 1st Lieut. C. H. h. art. leave canc.  
 DA COSTA, Capt. L. G. 58th N.I. July 2 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Murree, und. old reg.  
 DARAH, Lieut. H. Z. 41st N.I. to Sept. 12, hills, m.c.  
 DONOVAN, Ens. J. reg. of Loodianah, 2 mo. fr. July 1, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. on m.c.  
 DURRANT, Lieut. H. 5th L.C. to Dec. 9, in ext.  
 ECKFORD, Ens. A. H. 41st N.I. to Oct. 15, to Nynce Tal.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. E. h. art. to Sept. 1, Simla.  
 HODSON, Lieut. W. T. R. fr. June 26 to July 15, to Murree.  
 HOPKINSON, Capt. H. com. of Arracan, in ext.  
 INGRAM, Lieut. J. S. 1 mo. to pres.  
 JACKSON, Lieut. H. D. art. to Sept. 1.  
 KENNEDY, Lieut. col. J. D. 5th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 3, in ext. to remain at Simla.  
 LINDSEY, Lieut. R. C. 24th N.I. to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.  
 MIDDLETON, Ens. C. F. 40th N.I. to Oct. 7, prep. to Europe.  
 PATON, Lieut. R. M. h. art. leave canc.  
 POLLOCK, Lieut. H. T. 35th L.I. May 25 to Aug. 8, to Simla, under old regs.  
 PRATT, Lieut. D. 22nd N.I. to Aug. 31 ; 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 RAPER, Lieut. J. F. N. art. to Nov. 30, Nynce Tal and hills, m. c.  
 RATTRAY, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. to Sept. 15, prep. to Europe.  
 SIMPSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. 6 mo. furl. to Europe, new regs.  
 SPOTTISWOODE, Maj. H. 21st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Cashmere, old regs.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. T. 45th N.I. to Mussoorie and hills.  
 TREMENHERE, Lieut. col. supt. eng. Pegu div. to Dec. 14, Simla, prep. to Europe.  
 WATERFIELD, Ens. W. G. 23rd N.I. to Oct. 31, Nynce Tal, m. c.  
 WILLIAMSON, Brev. maj. F. A. 63rd N.I. to Nov. 1, Simla.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADEY, Asst. surg. W. H. 20th N.I. to proc. to Shubkuddur, and rec. med. ch. of 1st Seikh local inf. fr. Asst. surg. Renton ; also to aff. med. aid to troops at forts of Shubkuddur, Mechnee, and Abazie.  
 BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. O. m.d. passed colloq. exam. July 13.  
 BARNARD, Asst. surg. G. rec. arr. at Peshawur, to assu. med. ch. of 4th N.I.  
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. rec. arr. at Dinapore, to med. ch. of 2nd co. 3rd batt. art.  
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. 1st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd co. sap. and min. to assu. med. ch. of 15th reg. and a co. of 2nd and min. v. Elderton.  
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. to be civ. asst. surg. of Kohat div. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Ross.  
 CHALDECOTT, Asst. surg. F. J. m.d. pl. at disp. of ch. comm. of the Punjab, for app. to med. ch. of a corps of Punjab inf.  
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. art. to civ. stat. Juanpore, to aff. med. aid to a detach. on duty at that place.  
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 16th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 20th N.I. dur. abs. of Adley.  
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. 1st irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 10th L.C. dur. abs. of Dalzel, m.d. ; to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I.  
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. S. rec. adm. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.  
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. m.d. to do duty under superint. surg. Lahore circle.  
 EARLE, Asst. surg. F. J. to do duty with depôt 2nd Eur. fus. at Berhampore.  
 ELDBERTON, Surg. E. A. to assu. ch. of 10th N.I. and aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners.

EWART, Asst. surg. J. att. to 40th N.I. at Dinapore, pl. at disp. of govt. N. W. prov.  
 FLEMING, Dr. A. to be a marriage registrar in dist. of Sarun.  
 GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. profess. aid to horse<sup>s</sup> of 3rd troop 1st brig. h. art. v. Vet. surg. Henderson, app. to Beharunpore stud, July 12.  
 GRANT, Asst. surg. N. J. rec. arr. at Peshawur, to ass. med. ch. of 20th N.I.  
 GREENHOW, 3rd Eur. regt. passed colloq. exam.  
 HARE, Surg. E. 1st Eur. fus. to ass. med. ch. of a detach. and a comp. of art. in Pegu.  
 McRAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 57th N.I. v. Cunningham, removed.  
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. H. F. M.D. to do du. under supt. surg. Lahore circle.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. to be civ. asst. surg. at Futtchpore.  
 LAMB, Asst. surg. M. B. attached to H. M.'s 98th, to do du. at Benares, under the supt. surg. of that circle, July 12; to join Cawnpore circle of med. supt.  
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. J. J. T. attached to art. to do du. with H.M.'s 52nd regt.  
 LOCOCK, Asst. surg. H. S. att. to 2nd Eur. fus. posted to 47th N.I. at Promé.  
 MORGAN, Asst. surg. R. B. to join Cawnpore circle of med superintendence; to do duty with art. div. Dum-Dum.  
 MOTT, Asst. surg. M. W. passed colloq. exam. July 13.  
 TUSON, Asst. surg. J. E. passed colloq. exam.  
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. M.D. trans. fr. 37th to 72nd, to continue to aff. med. aid to former corps.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.  
 CLARK, W. F.  
 RINGER, T. July 22.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. T. G. 1st Oude local inf. fr. June 15 to Nov. 30, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.  
 DALY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. 2 mo. fr. July 10, to Calcutta.  
 ELDERTON, Surg. C. A. 15th N.I. June 27 to Nov. 15, to Murree, on m.c. old regts.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## STAFF.

Lieut.-col. Havelock, Q. M. Gen. assum. ch. July 8.—Capt. J. W. Hay, 70th foot, to be mil. sec. to Gov. of Madras.

## CAVALRY.

14 lt. drag. Lieut. C. W. Thesiger to Oct. 10 to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.

## INFANTRY.

10th. Lieut. H. A. Crofton, July 4 to Jan. 3 to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Surg. C. A. Gordon, m.d. 3 mo. to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.—22nd. Col. Cotton ret. to du. leave cano.—25th. Lieut. H. E. Jones, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Paymr. Brummell, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Lieut. H. P. Onslow, May 31 to Nov. 30, to Darjeeling, on m.c.; Ens. H. W. S. Carew to be Lieut. fr. July 10, v. Paske. 43rd. Lieut. J. H. Girardot, to be capt. fr. July 19, v. Weyland, ret.; Ens. H. B. Houson, to be lieut. in succ. to Girardot; Ens. Hon. W. H. Herbert, to be lieut. fr. July 19, v. Walker, ret.—60th. Lieut. F. Dawson, leave cano.—61st. Ens. J. J. P. Fox, to do du. with 98th.—74th. Capt. J. S. Menzies, 2 yrs. to England.—81st. Capt. C. E. Goodwin, July 15 to Sept. 14, to Calcutta.—84th. Lieut. R. C. Stewart, to off. as exc. off. in depart. of public works in Pegu.—86th. Capt. J. H. Kirby, pl. at disp. of Gov. of Bombay for empl. in rev. depart.—87th. Col. M. C. Johnstone, 1 mo. to Mooltan; Lieut. J. FitzShadwell, June 5, to Aug. 31, to Murree on m.c.; Qr. Mr. H. Thomas, leave cano.—96th. Capt. E. R. Gregg, to Aug. 15, in. ext to rem. in Calcutta.—98th. Capt. J. D. Smyth, June 4 to July 12, to Simla on m.c.; Ens. C. H. Dagg, perm. to retire.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of H. A. R. c.s. s. at Burrisaul, July 16.  
 BLECKYNDEN, wife of C. E. s. at Calcutta, July 11.  
 BURNE, wife of Lieut. H. K. s. at Umballa, July 23.  
 CASTELLO, Mrs. M. G. d. at Calcutta, July 29.  
 COCKBURN, wife of W. d. at Berhampore, July 14.  
 CRADDOCK, wife of W. d. at Rampore Bauleah, July 18.  
 CREATION, Mrs. E. s. at Calcutta, July 17.  
 DAVIDSON, wife of Lieut. R. 64th N.I. d. at Benares, July 5.  
 FAIRWEATHER, wife of Capt. d. at Howrah, July 27.  
 FREEMAN, the lady of J. s. at Calcutta, July 30.  
 GENNOE, wife of T. A. M. s. at Ghazepore, July 20.  
 GEORGE, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, July 29.  
 HEBERLET, wife of C. s. at Calcutta, July 21.  
 HOWARD, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, July 14.  
 KAVANAGH, wife of T. H. d. at Mooltan, July 7.  
 KAYE, wife of Maj. E. art. d. at Jullundur, July 13.  
 LEWSEY, wife of T. L. d. at Calcutta, July 16.  
 LIMOND, wife of W. A. s. at Calcutta, July 22.  
 PENSON, wife of Lieut. J. C. 3rd Eur. reg. s. at Chinsurah, July 31.

PEARSON, the lady of F. B. c.s. s. at Allahabad, July 11.  
 PHILLIPS, wife of Capt. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Chinsurah, July 12.  
 RICKETTS, wife of J. A. d. at Burrisaul, July 8.  
 RODRIGUES, widow of Henry, s. at Calcutta, July 27.  
 ROLLO, Mrs. A. D. d. at Calcutta, July 18.  
 ROSE, wife of F. s. at Meerut, July 8.  
 SAVIGNY, wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, July 14.  
 SCHALCH, wife of V. H. c.s. d. at Balasore, July 24.  
 STEWART, wife of Surg. L. C. H.M.'s 61st, s. at Simla, July 11.  
 VERNER, wife of Capt. G. s. at Cachar, June 26.  
 WILBY, Mrs. G. R. d. at Delhi, July 16.  
 WRIFORD, wife of Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. reg. s. at Calcutta, July 15.

## MARRIAGES.

CARTER, T. E. to Louisa C. d. of the late C. J. Burkingyoung, at Calcutta, July 22.  
 DAVIES, R. H. c.s. to Jane E. d. of Maj. Cautley, at Simla, July 24.  
 GONSALVES, J. W. to T. H. d. of R. Hollow, at Calcutta, July 31.  
 LAW, J. to Euphemia, widow of the late T. Ducker, at Calcutta, July 26.  
 PASLEY, Lieut. G. J. 7th N.I. to C. Ann, d. of J. M. De Verinne, at Berhampore, July 26.  
 PAUL, F. A. to Leah B. d. of D. B. Ferrault, at Chittagong, July 17.  
 PHILLIPS, S. R. H. to Lydia C. d. of R. Hollow, at Calcutta, July 31.  
 SEVENOAKS, H. H. to Adelaide, d. of the late J. L. Melany, at Calcutta, July 21.  
 WAKEFIELD, John, to L. Marian, d. of the late C. Rodrigues, at Calcutta, July 15.

## DEATHS.

BLACK, A. C. at Entally, aged 40, July 21.  
 CARTER, Georgina, inf. d. of capt. at Gwalior, July 16.  
 CLEVERLEY, J. W. at Howrah, aged 38, July 28.  
 COOPER, J. R. at Calcutta, aged 27, July 31.  
 EARLE, Willis, at Garden Reach, aged 63, July 18.  
 ELLOY, Emilia, d. of N. at Calcutta, aged 3, July 23.  
 GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. at Sealkote, aged 28.  
 HAMILTON, W. B. at Simla, aged 53, June 30.  
 HARVEY, Mrs. S. H. at Patna, aged 36, July 13.  
 HAWKINS, G. T. s. of Capt. A. art. at Gwalior, July 24.  
 HODSON, O. N. d. of Lieut. W. S. R. at Murree, July 10.  
 HODGSON, G. A. at Cawnpore, July 26.  
 JAMES, W. B. s. of Capt. M. 28th N.I. at Mussoorie, aged 2, July 19.  
 JEFFREY, F. M. W. inf. d. of Capt. G. H.M.'s 32nd, at Subathoo, July 9.  
 JOHNSTONE, Helen, inf. d. of Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. at Wuzcerabad, July 13.  
 LEESON, Eveline, A. R. s. of J. at Delhi, aged 1 year, July 14.  
 LYONS, T. H. T. at Calcutta, aged 33, July 30.  
 MARTIN, Emma, J. d. of S. A. c.s. at Juanpore, aged 1 year 3 mo. July 14.  
 MARTINDELL, Henrietta J. d. of G. R. at Calcutta, July 14.  
 MELVILL P. c.s. at Anarkulce, July 14.  
 PRERIN, Gertrude, d. of R. at Dacca, aged 4, July 21.  
 SHEPHERD, Amy, d. of the late Lieut. J. K. at Meerut, aged 18, July 11.  
 SPENCE, W. A. s. of Capt. J. K. at Hoshungabad, July 15.  
 STANLEY, Rebecca T. d. of J. at Calcutta, aged 2, July 27.  
 WICKHAM, Henry T. s. of H. at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. July 20.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 14.—Steamer Bentineck, Bouchier, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Dale, Madras; Kent, Terry, Port Phillip and Madras.—15. Cowasjee Family, Dando, Madras; Hydroose, Burwne, Pinang; Ruby, Turner, Adelaide; Rob Roy, Francis, China, and Madras.—16. Aglae, Blanchard, Reunion; Grey Feather, McLaughlin, Melbourne.—17. Ann Bridson, Morgan, Hobart Town and Madras.—20. Harold, Mann, Liverpool; Lanrick, Crockett, China and Singapore.—21. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Queen of the Seas, Tay, Sydney; Alphonse, Mongat, Mauritius; Fanny and Lucienne, Pearce, Bourbon; Taymouth Castle, Logan, Adelaide; Gilmore, Scott, Singapore; Bushire, Merchaut, Woodhouse, Bombay.—22. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Vizagapatam; Spirit of the Deep, Hennett, London; Triumph, Jackson, Mauritius; Prince Albert, Powell, Mauritius; Mangalore, Webster, Port Phillip.—23. Mangalore, Webster, Melbourne; Hydree, Rowe, Bombay; Napoleon, Chaffield, Bombay.—25. Polyuesia, Steele, San Francisco; Hendrick Jan, Wap, Sydney and Batavia; Lady Clarke, Towar, London and Batavia; Lucie, Davidson, Mauritius.—26. Aeneas, Wright, Mauritius.—30. Catherine Apear, Fowler, Mauritius; Island Home, Martin, Melbourne; Helix, Hocking, Sydney; Adelaide, Miller, Maulmain; Henriette, Elizabeth Susanna, Knappert, Jr., Batavia; Newton, Whitney, Bombay; Revenue Howes, New York and Sydney; Union, Pitts, Boston; Jessore, Gachet, Bordeaux.—31. Clymene, Thurkel, Liverpool.—31. Sarah and Ann, Dick, Melbourne; Blackheath, Bowell, Singapore; steamer Seostria, Neblett, Nicobars; Tensserim, Fryer, Maulmain and Rangoon; Redderkerk, Nottee, Batavia; Edouard, Winter, Rotterdam; Jeanne Dumas, Lemastre, Bourbon; Gen. Saie, Macay, Singapore; Gloriosa, Harrison, London.—Aug. 1. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Suez.—3. Caroline Agnes, Ferguson, Cape Town.—4. Helen Douglas, Welch, Liverpool; Etchele, Overend, Liverpool; Highlander, Thompson, Liverpool; Albatross, Knowles, London; Waban, Newcombe, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bentlack* (July 14), from *Suez*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON* to *Calcutta*.—Messrs. Dent, Clark, and Butler; Mrs. Harraden, and 2 children; Mr. Sladden, and Lieut. Watson, R.N. To *MADRAS*.—Mr. Maguire. From *MARSHILLES* to *Calcutta*.—Mr. F. Carbery. From *SYDNEY* to *Calcutta*.—Capt. and Mrs. Burlton.

Per *Lucie*.—Mrs. Daudignon.  
Per *Catherine Apcar*.—Mrs. Fowler, and R. T. F. Hamilton, of H. M.'s 10th regt.

Per *Mount Stuart Elphinstone* (July 14), from *MADRAS*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, and child; Lieut. Chamier, M.A.; and Asst. surg. Boutflower.

Per *Grey Feather* (July 16), from *MELBOURNE*.—Mrs. McLaughlin, and son.

Per *Lanrick*.—H. Smith, Master Mariner.

Per *Queen of the Seas* (July 21), from *SYDNEY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Derales, and 2 children; Misses Crowford and Wilkinson, and Mrs. and Master Tay.

Per *Mayaram Dayaram*.—Mrs. Brady and Mr. Carpenter.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (July 22), from *VIZAGAPATAM*.—Lieut. Thomson, Mr. Haly, and Rev. J. Lavorel.

Per *Spirit of the Deep* (July 22), from *LONDON*.—Lieut. T. L. Roberts, Royal I.F.; T. Kinger, Esq. M.D. Bengal Army; W. H. Solly, and T. Cadel.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Aug. 1), from *Suez*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON* to *Calcutta*.—Mr. Humphry, Mr. Lang, Noor Mahomed, Mr. W. H. Barker, Mr. J. Jenkins, J. and W. Laverick, Mr. and Mrs. Holstead, A. Gill, A. Allen, H. Fawcett, J. Race, J. Huntingdon, H. Bailey, James Clark, Thomas Savage, John Grey, J. Billing, J. Cooper, G. Chandler, Mrs. Freeman, and Mrs. Gibbon. From *MARSHILLES* to *Calcutta*.—Miss Wilkins, Mr. G. J. Franklin, Mr. G. Byles, and Mr. Carpenter. From *Suez* to *Calcutta*.—Luigi Bartoli, Luigi Xeciana, Epifanio Agius, Carmelo Abela, Carmelo Zammit, and Vicenze Jannuele. From *BOMBAY* to *Calcutta*.—Asst. surg. Gane, Lieut. Heathcote, I.N.; Lieut. Gardner, I.N.; Mr. Carew, I.N.; Mr. Chatterton, I.N.; Mr. Budd, I.N.; and J. Ratcroft. From *GALLE* to *Calcutta*.—Mrs. Ratcroft. From *MADRAS* to *Calcutta*.—Mr. Magniac.

Per steamer *Tenasserim* (July 31), from *MAULMAIN*.—Rev. Mr. Burney, Esq. E. W. Kent, com. detach. of H. M.'s 29th regt.; G. G. A. Avietick, Esq.; and Messrs. Squire and Blaney. From *RANGOON*.—Maj. Browne, Mrs. Fraser, and 2 children; Mrs. Frushard, Lieut. Battye, of the E. B. F.; Lieut. Grant, 9th M.N.I.; Lieut. Shortland, Madras Sappers and Miners; Lieut. Craster, Engineers; Capt. Webster, Mr. Firmin, B.P.S.; C. H. Cantor, Esq.; Mr. Calder, Mr. M. C. Millon, and Mr. Martin, clerk.

Per steamer *Sesostria*.—Mr. J. H. Fowler, Mr. L. G. Lucas, J. Hinder, and Mr. J. Duddy.

Per *General Sale* (July 31), from *SINGAPORE*.—Mrs. Macey and family.

Per *Gloriosa* (July 31), from *LONDON*.—Mr. J. Mitchel.

Per *Union*.—Mr. C. O. Bancroft.

Per *Jessore*.—Mons. Julian Petit.

Per *Blackheath*.—J. White, Esq.

Per *Caroline Agnes*.—Mr. R. C. Coussin, and Mr. T. C. B. Honorio.

Per *Highlander*.—Mrs. Thompson.

Per *Waban* (Aug. 4), from *LONDON*.—Mrs. Newcombe.

## DEPARTURES.

JULY 11.—John Brightman, Gahan, Mauritius; Scindian, Cammell, St. Helena, and London; Meridian, Thebault, Bourbon, via Mauritius;—13. Kedgerie, Isabier, Liverpool; Dido, Youngerman, Penang and Singapore.—14. Tenasserim, Jaques, Maulmain and Rangoon; Bella Marina, Thomas, Liverpool; Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, Mauritius; William Frothingham, Babbidge, London; steamer *Propontis*, Maynard, Madras, Ceylon, and Mauritius.—17. Almahamady, Salmon, Mauritius.—22. Steamer *Shanghai*, Munro, Penang, Singapore, and China; steamer *Berenice*, for —.—24. Rose, Penqueul, Bourbon, via Mauritius; Batcliff, Long, Mauritius; Helen Wallace, Major, Liverpool; Linnet, Burth, Singapore and China.—25. Sans Nom, De Veyle, Bourbon; Thane, Wales, Maulmain and Rangoon; Estel Rozack, Andrew, Rangoon; City of Benares, Muir, London; Constantine, Rogers, London; Benjamin Buck Green, Gammon, London; America, Kerr, Cape; Progress, Henderson, London; Samarang, McDonald, London; Invincible, Graham, Liverpool; John Gardner, Pendleton, Boston; Donges, Blanchard, Bourbon and Albany; Gorham, Sydney.—26. Old England, Pearce, London; Merlin, Berlace, Liverpool; Devon, Wightman, Liverpool; Hindoo, Schmidt, London; Pekin, Whitty, London; Lysmoyn, King, London; Shaw Allum, Addeley, Singapore and China.—29. Rob Roy, Francis, Singapore and China; Jalawar, McLellan, Mauritius; Thalestris, Turbet, London; Hyderabad, Castle, Melbourne; Superior, Cullberg, Mauritius; Urgent, Stooke, London.—AUGUST 3. St. Abbs, Rouse, London; Pekin, Whitty, London; steamer *Madras*, Parfit, —.—5. Steamer *Precursor*, —.—, Suva.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Shanghai* (July 22), to *SINGAPORE*.—Mr. J. W. Shaw.  
Per steamer *Precursor* (August 5), for *MADRAS*.—Lieut. Shortland, Lieut. Grant; Mr. William Grant. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. R. E. K. Wilkinson; Mr. J. De la Condamine; Capt. Ranken; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Walsley; Lieut. Simpson; Mrs. Col. Wilson; Lieut. Baillie; Capt. Whiteford; Maj. Chitty, and Mr. Wyatt.

Per *Gloriana*, to the *CAPE OF GOOD HOPE*.—Jervoise J. Grey, Esq. C.S. and Mrs. Grey. For *LONDON*.—Mrs. Ford and European servant; Maj. Campbell, 1st Light Cavalry; Capt. Radcliffe, 7th Madras Light Cavalry; Capt. Shaw, 23rd regt. N.I. and five children; Capt. Stapleton; Mr. and Mrs. Donovan and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie.

Per steamer *Precursor* (August 5), to *Suez*.—Brig. Warren. To *ALEXANDRIA*.—Rev. F. Cajetan. To *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. Wilkinson; Mr. De la Condamine; Capt. Ranken; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Walsley; Lieut. Simpson; Mrs. Colonel Wilson; Lieut. Baillie; Capt. Whiteford; Mr. Wyatt; Mr. E. D. Colburne; Mr. J. Hunter; Mr. F. Byers; J. Duncan, and G. Crooks. To *MADRAS*.—Lieut. Shortland; Lieut. Grant; Mr. Grant; Lieut. Frith.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 4, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	3 4 to	3 8
Third Sixes 4 do. .. .. dis.	4 0 ..	4 4
New Co.'s 4 do. .. ..	2 12 ..	3 0

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	6400
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	305 to 310

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper. ..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c. ..	6 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	225 12 .. 226 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	224 0 ..	
Sovereigns .....	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 3 .. 20 5	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 5l. to 6l.

IMPORTS (*Calcutta*, Aug. 4, 1854).—As regards the market for *British Cotton Piece Goods*, we are happy to be able to report a better state of affairs. With increased demand for many descriptions of goods, prices also have improved, and considerable sales have been effected during the past fortnight. The demand, however, for the up-country markets has not been active for this time of the year, and having prospects of heavy imports for the next two or three months, we must be cautious in entertaining hopes of further improvement. *Grey and White Shirtings* have been in good demand, and an advance has taken place. *Jaconets* much inquired, and dealers coming forward freely with better offers. *Madapolams* have been selling at improved prices. *Grey and White Mulls* have been favoured a good deal. *Lappets* neglected. *Book Muslins* in better inquiry. *Printed and Coloured Goods* are attracting attention. *White Cotton Mule Twist* continues in excellent demand, and a large business is reported during the past month. *Coloured Yarns* remain unaltered. *Woolens* are improving.

## MADRAS.

DEATH OF COLONEL SCHONSWAR.—The following is from Cananore, July 4:—"I have with sincere regret to announce the death, at this station, at six o'clock last evening, of the well-known and much respected commanding officer of H.M.'s 25th regt. Lieutenant-colonel James Smith Schonswar. The deceased was, twelve days ago, attacked with dysentery in its severest form, which is attributed to his having used a damp and leaky room as his dormitory. The colonel seemed to be progressing favourably till Saturday last (1st instant), on the evening of which day, however, alarming symptoms unfortunately presented themselves, since which he gradually sank, and at the hour above mentioned calmly resigned his soul into the hands of its Creator. This mournful event has cast a deep gloom over the entire community of this place, but particularly over the regiment which had the fortune to be commanded by Colonel Schonswar, who was held as well by its officers and men as by the residents in general, in the greatest respect and estimation. The remains of the deceased were interred this evening at five o'clock in the Protestant burial-ground with due military honours. Consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-colonel Schonswar, the undermentioned officers of the 25th King's Own Borderers will be promoted to the superior grades. Major H. F. Strange, Capt. (Brevet major) S. B. Hamilton, Lieut. H. E. Jones, and Ensign H. S. Brown."

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT PONDICHERY.—The Right Reverend Thomas Deatry, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras, &c. &c. &c.—My Lord,—We, the undersigned members of the Protestant congregation of Pondicherry, beg leave most respectfully to submit to your lordship's kind consideration, the state of spiritual destitution we are in here, in consequence of there not being a resident Protestant clergyman amongst us, and our being thereby deprived of the means of grace on the Lord's and other holy days, with the exception of only one Sunday in each month, when we are blessed with a visit from the rev. chaplain of Cuddalore, and then with only one service in the morning; but of which, also, we are deprived for three months in the year, when he is obliged to quit his station, on his annual visit to Salem; but even out of the nine services so vouchsafed to us in the year, only four are authorized by the Government of Madras; the others, five in number, being performed by your lordship's kind sanction and permission, but not approved of, or confirmed as yet, by a Government order.

SIR VANSITTART STONHOUSE is not to take his seat in council; and upon very good authority it is stated, that Mr. Walter Elliot will succeed his namesake, and Sir Henry Montgomery be chosen to fill the provisional appointment. We are happy to think that under the presidency of Lord Harris it is a matter of but small moment who sits in consultation with him, or we might be tempted to say a few words upon the twofold choice of the home authorities.—*Athenæum*.

AN additional battalion has been added to the Madras engineers. LIEUT. A. J. BOILEAU, Madras Engineers, has sent us his subscription, Rs. 50, for the wives and children of our countrymen who are fighting in Turkey.—*Madras Athenæum*.

BRIGADIER CLARKE.—By Col. Outram's unceremonious supersession of Brigadier Clarke at Aden, the Madras army has lost that brigade command, and will continue to be done out of it—for the manoeuvre is a "do" beyond all question—as long as the first-named officer remains at the station. Brigadier Clarke loses nothing by this unfair arrangement, having got Jaulnah instead; but the coast army suffers. Thus it is that tricks to the prejudice of this presidency, or of the services which belong to it, are constantly being played.—*Spectator*.

THE MADRAS COMMAND IN CHIEF.—Our contemporaries and military friends may save themselves the trouble, on our word, of any further speculation as to who is to succeed to the Madras command in chief. The Honourable George Anson, now commanding the Meerut division, is the man. The selection is a good one, and an excellent one as compared with the appointments to that important post that have been made of late years, as Major General Anson is, comparatively speaking, a young man for his rank and standing in the army; and we shall, in all probability, be saved the pain of hearing of his being carried about in a litter, hoisted over the ship's side in a barrel to go to England, and dying on the voyage, or dropping dead in a dāk-bungalow, as has been the ghastly fashion with the Madras commanders-in-chief of late.—*Morning Chronicle*, August 3.

THE ROAD FROM NERINJAPETT TO SALEM AND YEDAPADY.—We understand that Government have authorized the opening of the road from Nerinjapett to Salem and Yedapady: and also the cutting of the jungle along the line of the Salem Canal, preparatory to the proposed restoration of the Nerinjapett Anicut across the Cauvery.—*Spectator*, July 21.

—A detachment of recruits, consisting of 2 sappers, 50 artillery and 58 infantry of the Hon. Comp. service, arrived from England on the ship *Royal Albert*, under the command of Lieutenant G. Holland, of the Bengal artillery, and were disembarked August 7, and marched to the Mount.

THE MADRAS LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH between Poona and Sattara, was opened on the 3rd of August, an event which the deputy superintendent, Dr. Green, reported to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid on the 5th of July as follows:—"I have the honour to inform the Right Hon. the Governor, that the section of the Madras line from Poona to Sattara was opened on 3rd instant, and I have the satisfaction to state, that it works extremely well. I did not anticipate that I should have been able to open this section so soon, because none of the works for the river crossings over the Neera, Kristna and Yemma rivers had been prepared. The rivers, however, were easily crossed in the ordinary way, by the working party—loss of time and a heavy outlay being thus avoided."—*Telegraph*.

THE RUSSIAN SHIP "IDEALET" has sailed to Batavia, the agents being unable to obtain a buyer for her at the reserved price. As much as Rs. 35,300 was offered by one bidder, and another is said to have made a conditional offer of Rs. 38,000, at which sum, if the sale could have been assured, Messrs. Binny and Co. would no doubt have been glad to part with her.—*Athenæum*.

OUTACAMUND.—(From a Correspondent of *Madras Athenæum*.)—The number of deaths at Jackallallah in the 74th, reported by your correspondent (23 or 24) is, I believe, much about the truth. But the causes he assigns for the mortality are erroneous. It is not owing to the alleged "intemperate" habits of the men. I have been for several months in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp, and have never once seen a man the worse for liquor. It is impossible that this could be the case, if the sickness were owing to intemperance. Possibly the men may drink; but they drink just as much at Madras, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and every other station, and yet they do not, at these stations, die off like rotten sheep. Here, it is unquestionable, the mortality has been fearful. In the months of May and June the deaths were, in proportion to the force, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum! about four times the usual average mortality of the Presidency. Nor was this only among the men. During the same time one officer (Lieut. King) out of 18 died, though only one month on the Hills. A second (Quarter-master Daines) was obliged to be invalided and sent home. A third has applied for leave from the same cause. A fourth (Mr. Swaffield), as well as the chaplain (Mr. Hamilton), are now very ill from the prevailing epidemic—the latter having been obliged to go twice down the ghaut for the recovery of his health. It is ridiculous to talk of secondary causes as the origin of the mortality: especially of intemperance. The men who have died have not been the old seasoned drinkers. Nine-tenths of them have been young men from 18 to 23 years of age, who were not addicted to intemperate habits. And one fourth or fifth of the whole deaths have been those of children—from 5 to

10 years old. Would you believe it—they are actually sending up another company of 80 men from Trichinopoly. And not a place to hold them but some newly-built huts of mud and clay—dripping with wet, and redolent of fever, ague, and death! You may expect a nice "Mortality Return" ere long."

MALABAR.—Scarcity in Malabar has almost reached the famine point. Jewels are sold, by those who have them, to obtain food; and jewels are to the Hindu what furniture is to an Englishman. If Europeans were to be seen hawking about their chairs and tables for sale, it would be considered a sure proof of extremity, as we should know that there must be *hunger* in the homes thus emptied. Jewel selling has the same signification among Hindus, it is a sure proof that bread is wanted. But there are in Malabar, as elsewhere, classes without jewels, they have nothing with which to supply the deficiency of wages; they soon exhaust their scanty means and "fast for a day or two," as our correspondent says,—that is they starve. The local authorities, taking this state of things into their consideration, have advanced a loan, amounting to two months' salary, to the government employes; this is benevolent and beneficial as far as the Cutcherry people are concerned, but we doubt its general utility, in fact we think it is injurious to the public at large; for governments, by enabling their servants to pay high prices for food, actually encourage those high prices, to the serious detriment of the unassisted classes. If loans are to be made at all, they should be granted to the lowest poor, not to the people of the middle and upper stratas,—should be given to those who, when their own means are thus supplemented will not be able to obtain any other market-goer.—*Correspondent of Madras Athenæum*.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, HYDERABAD.—*Fort St. George*, Aug. 8, 1854.—"It is hereby notified, under authority from the most noble the Governor-General of India in council, that all customs duties between the frontier of his highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British territories as well as in the districts lately assigned by his highness to the British Government have been abolished.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

"T. PYCROFT, Sec. to Govt."

ALTERATION IN MOVEMENT OF CORPS.—*Fort St. George*, Aug. 8, 1854.—With reference to G. O. G. 11th July 1854, the movements of the undermentioned corps are altered as under.

17th N.I. to Seetabuldee—instead of to Kamptee.

23rd L.I. to Kamtee—instead of to Seetabuldee.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BINNEY, E. D. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara.

BREEKS, J. W. app. as asst. to coll. of Canara can. perm. to rem. as asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, Aug. 1.

COPLESTON, F. acting civ. and sess. judge, zillah of Honore, deliv. over ch. July 27; to be a memb. of com. of manag. for school at Rajahmundry, v. Anstruther.

FORBES, L. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore dur. Minchin's emp. on other du.

GOSTLING, C. P. to act as asst. to acct. gen. dur. emp. of A. Roberts, July 28.

HALL, A. coll. and mag. of S. Arcot, to be pres. of com. of manag. for school at Cuddalore, v. Maltby.

MINCHIN, J. I. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore dur. abs. of Ratliff.

PAUNCEFOOT, B. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, July 28.

PRENDERGAST, G. F. to act as acct. gen. mem. of mint com. and a director of Incorporated Bank of Madras, dur. abs. of Sir V. Stonhouse, Aug. 4; assu. ch. of off. of acct. gen. Aug. 7.

PURVIS, A. coll. and mag. to be pres. of the school at Rajahmundry, v. Prendergast.

RATLIFF, J. to act as coll. and mag. of Nellore dur. abs. of Elton.

READE, C. W. sub-judge of zillah of Salem, del. over ch. of court, July 21.

TAYLOR, G. N. sub-coll. and jt. mag. to be a member of com. of manag. for school at Rajahmundry.

THORNHILL, G. attained rank of 3rd class, July 27.

TWEEDIE, A. G. attained rank of 3rd class, July 27.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, W. H. 2 weeks in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

CERRY, J. W. 1 mo. Shervaroy hills.

DALZELL, R. A. 10 days in ext.

ELTON, F. B. 2 mo.

GOLDIE, J. H. 15 days, to pres.

GORDON, J. R. 1 mo.

LASCELLES, F. 1 yr. fr. May 15, to sea.

MURREY, M. 1 mo. to pres.

READE, C. W. 2 yrs. to sea, on m.c.

SMITH, H. G. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl.

STONHOUSE, Sir V., Bart. 2 yrs. to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.



## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ADAMS, Lieut. C. J. M.T. 10th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
 ASHE, Lieut. B. T. 16th N.I. to be adj.  
 ATKINSON, Brev. maj. W. H. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, v. Green, prom.  
 BERKELEY, Cornet E. S. posted to 7th L.C. as 2nd cornet; to rank fr. June 10.  
 BLAGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. E. R. engs. to be 1st lieut. from Aug. 1, v. Randall, prom.  
 BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
 BOILEAU, Brev. capt. A. J. M. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. qual. in surveying.  
 BURN, Lieut. R. C. 5th N.I. to offic. as add. asst. to comm. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, fr. May 18, v. Carthew.  
 CAMPBELL, Ens. W. H. 45th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I. till arr. of 45th at Madras, and then to join his own corps.  
 CARNELL, Lieut. R. R. 32nd N.I. to offic. as exec. eng. of gt. Deccan road dur. abs. of Lieut. W. Lord.  
 CARPENDALE, 1st Lieut. J. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 CAVE, Ens. G. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 16, v. Beaumont, dec.  
 CLERK, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. to be an adj. of inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 COLLYER, Brev. capt. G. C. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, v. De Butts, prom.  
 COLTON, Lieut. col. A. T. engs. to be lieut. col. comdt. fr. Aug. 1.  
 DAVIDSON, Ens. A. A. 4th N.I. to do du. with 51st N.I. till arr. of his corps at Trichinopoly; to join detach. of 51st N.I. at Talaveram.  
 DE BUTTS, Brev. maj. A. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 DE FALCONNET, 2nd Lieut. G. P. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 DIGHTON, Lieut. J. H. 8th N.I. to be an adj. of inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 EDGCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. W. H. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 EVANS, Lieut. T. H. 4th L.C. prom. to capt. by brev. fr. Aug. 5.  
 FISHER, 2nd Lieut. J. F. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Francis, prom.  
 FRANCIS, Brev. capt. P. M. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 GAHAGAN, 2nd Lieut. T. E. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Hitchens, prom.  
 GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Johnston, prom.  
 GODFREY, Ens. C. J. 10th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp.  
 GORDON, Lieut. B. L. art. fr. 5th batt. to 4th batt.  
 GRANT, Lieut. D. G. S. 44th N.I. to act as fort adj. at Vellore.  
 GREEN, Maj. C. J. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 1, v. Cotton, prom.  
 HAWKES, Ens. G. F. 9th N.I. returned to duty; to do duty with 49th N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Pegu.  
 HEWETSON, Lieut. col. rem. fr. 46th to 41st N.I. to have effect fr. Oct. 5 next.  
 HEWETSON, Ens. G. S. B. 34th L.I. to join his own corps.  
 HITCHENS, 1st Lieut. H. W. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 HUMFRAYS, 2nd Lieut. S. J. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Collyer, prom.  
 JOHNSTON, Brev. capt. C. C. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 KINDERSLEY, Lieut. N. E. 5th N.I. returned to duty.  
 LAUGHTON, Ens. D. W. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MAYNE, Brev. capt. H. O. 6th L.C. qual. in surveying, Aug. 5.  
 MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. J. O. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 M'LEOD, Lieut. H. art. fr. doing du. 2nd batt. posted to 5th batt.  
 MILLER, Capt. T. H. L. 1st N.V.B. to com. of details at Royacottah.  
 MULLENS, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Carpendale, prom.  
 OAKES, 2nd Lieut. R. F. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 ORR, Brev. capt. C. A. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, v. Atkinson, prom.  
 OUCHTERLONY, Brev. capt. J. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, v. Pearse, pro.  
 PEARNS, Brev. maj. T. T. c.b. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, v. Smith, pro.  
 PLANT, Lieut. J. F. A. 4th N.I. to be fort adj. at Trichinopoly.  
 MOORE, Lieut. C. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to be adj. Aug. 8.  
 PRENDERGAST, 2nd Lieut. H. L. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 RAYNSFORD, Cornet G. M. posted to 5th L.C. as 2nd cornet, to rank fr. June 10.  
 REID, Ens. J. B. 5th N.I. to do duty with 2nd N.I. to join.  
 ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. R. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Orr, prom.  
 ROGERS, 2nd Lieut. H. T. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.

RYVES, 2nd Lieut. J. G. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 RUNDALL, 1st Lieut. F. H. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. R. H. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Ouchterlony, prom.  
 SCOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Boileau, prom.  
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. adjt. of inf. Hyderabad contingent. to be 2nd in com. of inf.  
 SMART, Capt. G. 21st N.I. relieved fr. do. duty with 43rd N.I. to join his own corps.  
 SMITH, Maj. J. T. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 VERTUE, 2nd Lieut. J. H. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 WHITEHEAD, Ens. G. W. H. 34th L.I. to do duty with 50th N.I. until its arrival at Secunderabad.  
 YOUNG, Lieut. C. W. S. 52nd N.I. passed exam.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## ENGINEERS.

FALCONNET, G. P. de P. July 27.

## INFANTRY.

BEATH, W. A. July 27.

COX, G. W. July 27.

O'REILLY, H. T. July 25.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARINGTON, Capt. J. art. 18 mo. to sea and Cape, m. c.  
 BARCLAY, Lieut. J. S. 39th N.I. leave canc.  
 BARWISE, Lieut. W. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. old regs.  
 CASE, Capt. C. H. 22nd N.I. to Eur. m. c.  
 DOWKER, Col. H. 2nd N.I. to Madras.  
 FOORD, Lieut. col. H. S. art. to Sept. 21, in ext. to St. Thomas Mount and Madras.  
 GROVE, Lieut. W. G. 32nd N.I. 3 mo. to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. for furlough to Europe.  
 HALHED, Ens. C. M. 52nd N.I. leave canc.  
 HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. S. 52nd N.I. leave canc.  
 HICHENS, Ens. R. S. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 3, to Madras.  
 JONES, Lieut. and Adj. R. G. 2nd L.C. 2 mo. to Poona.  
 LEGGATT, Capt. W. 1st N.V.B. leave canc.  
 LORD, Lieut. W. J. 46th N.I. 6 mo. m. c.  
 MACKELLER, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. to Eur. on m. c. new regs.  
 M'HEUCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 22, to Bangalore and Madras, on m.c.  
 MILLAR, Lieut. F. J. 33rd N.I. to Nov. 30.  
 PEARCE, Capt. J. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Sept. 20, in ext. to Neilgherries and Bangalore.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st L.I. to Madras, prep. to Europe, m.c.  
 SEAPLETON, Capt. G. J. inv. estab. 18 mo. on m.c.  
 THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. 4 mo.  
 TULLOCH, Capt. C. W. 1st Madras fus. to Sept. 30, Moulmein.  
 WHISTLER, Brev. maj. J. 6th L.C. to Dec. 6, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. E. T. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. July 31 to Feb. 1, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALLEN, Surg. P. to do duty with H.M.'s 84th regt.  
 BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. K. fr. doing duty 9th N.I. to do duty under orders of officer com. Pegu div.  
 BURN, Asst. surg. W. H. S. 2nd L.C. posted to 10th N.I.  
 CLEVELAND, Asst. surg. E. S. m.d. fr. doing du. H.M.'s 84th regt. to do du. with 1st fusiliers.  
 COOPER, Asst. surg. C. perm. to enter on gen. du. of army.  
 FORD, Surg. C. G. E. fr. 23rd L.I. to do duty with 32nd N.I. to continue doing duty with 23rd L.I.  
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. W. 51st N.I. to 29th N.I. on its arr. at Trichinopoly.  
 LEE, Asst. surg. C. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty supt. surg. dept. Saugor div.  
 MARRIOTT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. fr. 29th N.I. to 51st N.I.  
 OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. pl. at disp. of govt. of India for. dept. for emp. in Mysore div.  
 PORTEOUS, Surg. H. W. fr. 32nd N.I. to 51st N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
 WYNDOWE, S. J. July 25.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG, wife of Capt. d. at Ootacamund, July 18.  
 BILDERBECK, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Madras, July 23.  
 CROZIER, the lady of J. H. c.s. d. at Nellore, July 25.  
 DEANE, Mrs. J. s. at Coimbatore, July 22.  
 HUDLESTON, wife of J. A. c.s. s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 5.  
 JOLIFFE, wife of W. C. s. at Chingleput, July 24.  
 LE PALME, wife J. B. d. at Pondicherry, Aug. 1.  
 MACLEAN, wife of Dr. s. at Chudderghat, July 3.

**RODRIGUES**, wife of Alex. d. at Madras, July 25.  
**SMITH**, Mrs. Alex. s. at Vepery, July 4.  
**STEWART**, wife of Asst. surg. L. W. s. at Russelkondah, July 12.  
**TAYLOR**, the lady of Lieut. C. W. 13th N.I. s. at Cuddalore, July 15.  
**VAN DENVAERT**, wife of G. D. s. at Madras, July 6.

## MARRIAGES.

**DE NIESE**, J. E. S. to Jesse Maria, d. of the late W. A. Lewin, at Madras, July 21.  
**JAFFEY**, T. to Harriet, d. of J. J. Fitzpatrick, at Madras, July 20.  
**O'KEEFE**, D. T. to Miss Jemima Edwards, at Madras, July 31.  
**PALMER**, C. to K. d. of the late E. Nice, at Secunderabad, Aug. 2.  
**REGEL**, T. J. to Esther Maria, d. of J. E. Kohlhoff, at Tanjore, July 18.  
**REYNAUDET**, A. A. to Matilda, d. of W. Goodman, at Madras, July 26.

## DEATHS.

**ABATHOON**, Sophia S. widow of the late S. at Royapooram, aged 72, July 31.  
**BEARE**, C. Alfred, s. of T. at Royapettah, Aug. 7.  
**BEAUMONT**, Lieut. H. J. 7th N.I. at Calcutta, July 17.  
**BOND**, Walter G. inf. s. of J. at Black Town, aged 2, Aug. 3.  
**CAMERON**, T. M. at Arady, aged 7, July 24.  
**CHAPMAN**, Mary Ann, wife of S. H. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 16, Aug. 4.  
**FIRMINGER**, Asst. surg. J. W. 19th N.I. at Rangoon, June 24.  
**JENKINS**, M. at Vepery, Aug. 6.  
**JYLANDS**, Mary, inf. d. of J. E. at Madras, July 29.  
**SCRIVEN**, Annie E. wife of T. E. at Vepery, July 23.  
**SIMKINS**, Julia S. d. of A. P. at Madras, Aug. 3.  
**SIMKINS**, Abel D. s. of A. P. at Madras, Aug. 3.  
**WELLS**, Alice G. d. of W. at Trevandrum, aged 3, Aug. 1.  
**WILSON**, John J. s. of James A. at Vepery, aged 8, July 27.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**JULY 21.** William Goddard, M'Kay, Boston and Pondicherry.—22. Sew. str. Propontis, Maynard, Calcutta and Sand Heads.—25. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius; John Henry, Wilson, Mauritius; Royal Albert, Norris, London, Gravesend; Sir Edward Paget, Chapman, Sydney.—26. Diana, Fletcher, Mauritius; Ann, Brown, London, Gravesend; Bengal Merchant, Cowen, Sydney.—27. Carnatic, Stuart, Bimlipatam; Str. Oriental, Henry, Buez, Aden, and Galle.—30. Autumnus, Harrison, Liverpool. Aug. 1. Gratitude, Smith, Port Hunter; Malabar, Noakes, Bimlipatam and Coringa.—2. Coldstream, Adams, Mauritius; Zephath Phaanah, Jarvis, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—7. British Tar, M'Kachin, London.—8. Clairvoyant, Sargent, Mauritius.—9. Ayrshire, Macpherson, Mauritius.—11. Steamer Precursor, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sew. str. Propontis (July 22), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pestonjee.  
 Per Royal Albert (July 25), from LONDON, GRAVESEND.—110 recruits, Lieut. Holland, A. B.; Ess. Hawkes, M.N.I. in charge; S. T. Wyndowe, surgeon; Mr. O'Reilly, cadet; H. Hornsby, Esq. and Mrs. Hawkes.  
 Per Sir Edward Paget (July 25), from SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lackersteen, Mrs. Chapman, and Capt. Charlesworth.  
 Per Diana (July 26), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Frany, asst. apoth.  
 Per Bengal Merchant (July 26), from SYDNEY.—Mr. Burt (super-cargo).  
 Per str. Oriental (July 26), from SURZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTH-AMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Falconnet, Lieut. E. Kindersley, Mr. Cox, Mr. W. A. Beath, Lieut. Robertson, 10th M.N.I. private, Madras sappers and miners. From SINGAPORE to MADRAS.—Lieut. Robertson. From SOUTH-AMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Lang, Noor Mahomed, Mr. Barker, Mr. James Jenkins, J. Laverick, J. Holstead, A. Gill, A. Allen, J. Rare, J. Huntington, H. Bailey, W. Laverick, H. Fawcett, Mrs. Holstead, James Clarke, Thomas Savage, John Gray, J. Billing, J. Cooper, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Gibbon. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Miss Wilkins, Mr. Byles, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. W. Franklin, and European male servant. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Lingi Bartoli, Lingi Xielama, Epifania Agrins, Carmelo Abela, Carmelo Zarmont and Vete Jammelle. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. Gane, Lieut. Heathcote, I.N.; Lieut. Gardner, I.N.; Mr. Carew, I.N.; Mr. Budd, I.N.; Mr. Chatterton, I.N.; Lieut. Heathcote's servant, Lieut. Gardner's servant, and J. Rotcroft. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rotcroft.  
 Per Autumnus (Aug. 1), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. W. H. Phillips.  
 Per Gratitude (Aug. 1), from PORT HUNTER.—Mrs. Smith.  
 Per Malabar (Aug. 1), from BIMLIPATAM and CORINGA.—Major Archer and Lady, Miss Archer, Miss Williams, Mr. Smith, Mr. Goldingham, and Mr. Bayley.  
 Per Coldstream (Aug. 2), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Nelthorpe.  
 Per str. Precursor (Aug. 11), from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Shortland, Lieut. Grant, Mr. Grant, Lieut. Frith.  
 Per Clairvoyant (Aug. 8), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Serjent, Mr. T. Frank and 3 children.

## DEPARTURES.

**JULY 22.** Screw-steamer Propontis, Maynard, Galle, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and London.—25. Royal Thistle, Wright, London.—26. Diana, Grant, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—27. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Calcutta; John Henry, Wilson, Calcutta.—28. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Calcutta; Sir Edward Paget, Chapman, Calcutta.—29. Saxon, Taylor, London, via Tranquebar and Cuddalore; Bengal Merchant, Cowen, Calcutta.—Aug. 1. William Goddard, M'Kay, Calcutta.—2. Australia, Avery, Mauritius.—3. Marmion, Paige, London, via Pondicherry; Superb, Morrison, London, via Coringa; Carnatic, Stuart, London; Gratitude, Smith, Calcutta.—6. Julindur, Bilton, Mauritius.—8. Idealt, Hansten, Batavia.—9. Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius; Coldstream, Adams, London.—11. Steamer Precursor, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Royal Thistle (July 25), to LONDON.—Mr. R. Ballantyne.  
 Per William Goddard (Aug. 1), to CALCUTTA.—Dr. C. W. Lamborn.  
 Per Carnatic (Aug. 3), to LONDON.—Mrs. Geddes and 2 children, Mrs. Blenkinsop, J. I. Geddes, Esq.; Lieuts. Cotton, Barwise, and Puckle.  
 Per steamer Precursor (Aug. 11), to SURZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gen. Sewell and 2 children; H. G. Smith, Esq.; Mrs. Silver and child, Lieut. J. W. P. D. Mackellar, Capt. B. Walshe and Mrs. Walshe. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. W. Brumell and Lieut. E. B. Ramsay. To BOMBAY.—Brig. A. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, and Miss Clarke. To POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. G. Garvin, F. McDonald, Esq. and D. Steward, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 11, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. .... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 ..... 2 to 3 dis.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 ..... 2 to 3½ dis.  
 .. 1835-36 ..... 2 to 3 dis.  
 .. 1843 ..... 2 to 3 dis.  
 4 per cent. transferable } 4 to 4½ pm.  
 book debt .. .. }  
 Tanjore Bonds .. .. 2 to 3 dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 11½ to 12 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. discet.  
 .. Sell, par.  
 Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. discet.  
 .. Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## THE CONDUCT OF THE PARSEES.

We know few occurrences more worthy of record than the conduct of the Parsees of Bombay on the day of humiliation. It is the first instance in which an Indian race, not stimulated by Europeans, or commanded by its own prince, has voluntarily stepped forward to express its sympathy with the fortunes of Great Britain. A similar occurrence in North America has just excited the applause of Europe. The Canadians have expressed their determination to bear their share in the European war. Canada, say they, is a constituent portion of the empire. It is excited by the same hopes, affected by the same dangers, and animated by the same indignation against the oppressor of mankind. As the readiest means of affording efficient aid to the mother-country, the Canadians have offered to defend themselves, and thus release the imperial troops for foreign service. The demonstration has been accepted as a proof that present justice has removed the ancient enmity, and as an indication of the growing unity of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is scarcely more important than that of the Parsees. They are not, like the Canadians, Englishmen by blood. They have not like them an instinctive pride in English victories, or an instinctive sorrow over British disasters. They have not like them a language, which makes every thought uttered in England patent to every brain in North America. They have not been educated in English

sympathies, vested with English constitutional privileges, or habituated to the English system of collective action. Their sole tie with England is in the sense of benefits received for generations, and of the protection of a government which has raised a miserable clan of cultivators—for in Cutch they were little better—into a powerful and prosperous community of traders. The accident of conquest has made them British subjects. The unswerving protection and justice of the Government has raised them into sympathizers with Great Britain. Without the slightest incitement from the Europeans, they have voluntarily stepped forward to express their loyalty to the English sovereign. The punchayat, the representative of the nation, accepted the day fixed by the Governor-General, arranged a special worship in every temple, and formally requested the community to attend. The call was obeyed, the temples were crowded, and on the 16th July this was the prayer uttered in the ancient Zend, and in temples dedicated to Fire by a race of pagan traders:—

"I offer my prayer to Thee, O glorious and exalted God, that the Sovereign of this Realm may have the victory with honour and with triumph in the War. May the Sovereign of Sovereigns inspire with wisdom and endow with strength her Army and Navy. Long live the Sovereign, and may the Empire flourish. May God annihilate her enemies, and may His blessing rest upon her. May He watch over all these events, and destroy the enemy. I make my prayer and supplications unto Thee, Almighty God, that success may attend the cause of our Queen in the field of battle. May our Queen continue her rule in justice and mercy, and may her name and her power be handed down to many generations. May she ever maintain in all its integrity her exalted position, which is illumined with light and glory."

In such a prayer, the most zealous Christian can find little to object, and the most devoted loyalist nothing to condemn. The invocation is to the one God, worshipped alike by Parsees and by Englishmen, and for the sovereign whom both nationalities agree to accept as their representative.

We do not wish to exaggerate the importance of such an event. We are aware that the Parsees have always been loyal to any power which would protect them. We are aware that as traders they enjoy every advantage of English rule, and suffer nothing from its imperfections. We are aware that they are by nature the least Asiatic of the Indian races, that their intelligence far exceeds that of the men around them, and that their representatives in Bombay are the most intelligent of themselves. Nevertheless the fact remains. A race admitted to be the foremost in India, has of its own accord declared its loyalty to the Crown. It has overlooked all petty grievances; it has forgotten all differences of creed; it has remembered only the incalculable benefits it has received, and has openly and honourably acknowledged the obligation thereby incurred. If enlightened self-interest is the true bond of nationalities, the Parsees are one with the British. If loyalty is indeed "the cheap defence of nations," the Parsees, in their own temples, without compulsion, and without inducement, solemnly declare that they are loyal.

The facts may read a lesson to Englishmen at home, and to natives in Calcutta, to the member for Manchester, and to Young Bengal. Mr. Bright may understand, that the Government which has produced such feeling, is not a Government either of fools or oppressors. The presidency of Bombay was for years the worst administered of the Indian provinces. Of its administrators the least efficient was probably Lord Falkland. Yet its best educated and wealthiest race profess a profound attachment to the authority, of which Lord Falkland was the representative. Young Bengal may see the path in which the best hope of progress really lies. Let him accept the fact of conquest, try to become English, take his stand, not on the right of man, but on the rights of British subjects, perform the duties attached to his new position, and sink at once the difference of race. He will gain more than by lisping baby treason against a government, with which the wiser Parsee seeks a perpetual alliance.—*Friend of India*.

The LONDON MAIL of June 26th arrived at Bombay July 23rd (per *Elphinstone*).

THE MERCANTILE BANK.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* states, that the new Mercantile Bank is already prosperous. Its capital is only twelve lacs, and it has been only six months in existence, yet it has already a reserve fund of 40,000 rupees.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE "WILLIAM GIBSON."—We regret to say that there is a report current that the ship *William Gibson*, which left this port for London on the 17th inst., has been lost. We are at all times chary of placing confidence in idle rumour, but the sources from which we have heard of this mishap leave but little margin to doubt its exactitude; however no official notice has yet been published, and we suppose we must say that the report requires confirmation.—*Bombay Times*, July 31.

AN ADDITIONAL BATTALION has been added to the Bombay engineers.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN COOPER, from Colombo to London, burnt at sea, is reported by the *Bombay Gazette* on the authority of a private letter.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GIDLEY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions a circumstance connected with the trial of Lieut.-Col. Gidley, which he justly characterises as unfair, un-English, and opposed to all ideas of impartiality in the administration of justice. It is that leading questions were allowed to be put to some of the witnesses by the judge advocate-general, on the ground that he apprehended their evidence would be favourable to the prisoner. Comment upon such a proceeding is almost superfluous; it will be condemned by every right-thinking man. Our contemporary says: "It is painful to think that in the nineteenth century, before a body of British officers, another British officer should have presumed to make such a proposition to them, that he should have been enabled to back his request by quoting from a book published 'by authority,' and that, moreover, the Court should have acquiesced in this request as a matter of course." These observations appear to us just, and they throw a new light upon a trial which has caused much sensation throughout India. We have no intention of defending the conduct of Colonel Gidley and the officers of the 15th Bombay N.I., who have been punished for offences of a very serious description; still we cannot but regret that a conviction should have been obtained by such unconstitutional means; and it would, in our opinion, have been preferable to have allowed the guilty to escape, rather than to have resorted to them. If this be military law, truly that law requires an immediate thorough reform.—*Hurkaru*, August 1.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. HAINES, ex-political agent at Aden, for embezzlement, commenced on Tuesday, the 25th instant, before the Hon. Sir Charles Jackson. The jury were composed entirely of Europeans, the great majority of them being gentlemen employed in banks, mercantile offices, and as auctioneers, and consequently well accustomed to accounts. Capt. Haines came to the court with his solicitor, Mr. Jefferson, near whom he sat until his lordship took his seat on the bench, when he walked into the dock, and bowed respectfully to the judge. The jury having been duly sworn, the clerk of the crown read the first indictment, containing twenty-two different items, charging embezzlement and fraudulent misappropriation of public money, to which Capt. Haines pleaded not guilty. The Advocate-General, assisted by Messrs. Howard and Lowndes, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. Taylor and Standen defended the prisoner. Mr. Taylor applied for permission for Captain Haines to be allowed to sit near his counsel, but his lordship said, that it had been ruled that in all cases of felony the prisoner should be in the dock, and as Captain Haines had already been arraigned there, it was necessary he should remain in the dock; every opportunity would be afforded to him of communicating with his counsel, and his lordship directed that he should be accommodated with a seat. The trial occupied five days, and on Saturday evening last the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Captain Haines, however, is still in custody, as the judge advocate general intimated to Sir Charles Jackson that he was not decided as to whether he would prosecute Captain Haines on any of the other indictments or not. His lordship has appointed this day to hear the judge advocate general's determination.—*Bombay Times*, July 31.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### OFFICERS' MESSSES.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 17, 1854.—Under the authority of the Governor in Council, the following rules and orders are published by the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of the officers' messes of this army.

1. The maintenance of a regimental mess, upon an economical and well-regulated system, is an object of great importance, requiring the unremitting attention of the commanding officer, who is responsible to the Government and Commander-in-Chief for its prosperity; the tone prevailing amongst the officers composing it; for the correctness of its accounts in general; and for the curbing of all unnecessary expense.

2. By the established rules and usages of the service, both as regards her Majesty's army and the army of this presidency, all officers serving with their regiments are required to join and attend the mess; and exemption and privileges allowed to married members, with respect both to the regular attendance and the payment of the monthly messing, are made contingent upon their families being in India. The private convenience of individual officers may rightly be made an object, but not the chief object, of consideration in connection with their regimental messes. Those institutions, established and liberally supported by Government, for the general comfort, credit, and respectability of all, demand

the first consideration, and should insure from every officer his best and cordial support.

3. As a general rule, the pecuniary difficulties of an officer, whether married or single, can never be admitted as giving him a claim to special exemption from the payment of any mess charge sanctioned by established rules, much less as justifying his withdrawal from the mess of his regiment, since by the regulations of the service, Queen's and Company's, every mess is required to be conducted on such principles of economy as may place it within the means of all.

The only exception which can be permitted of an unmarried officer having the privilege of an honorary member of the mess, is that of having a mother, or sister, or other female relative residing with him.

4. In the management of regimental messes, economy, consistent with respectability, should ever be kept steadily in view. It is a mistake to suppose that the latter is enhanced by a display of massive plate, or costly wines and viands. That commanding officer will best perform his duty, and advance the well-being and respectability of his corps, who assumes as his standard the neatness and comfort of a well-regulated private table, rather than the display and profusion of a public entertainment; and however unwilling the Commander-in-Chief may be to interfere in the interior arrangements of a regimental mess, yet he will notice with his severe displeasure any commanding officer for every instance that may be brought to his notice of extravagance in the management of such institutions.

5. On the moral as much as on the military training of the young officer, his future usefulness mainly depends. Separated at an early age from his natural guardians, his character is in a great degree formed from the example of those around him; it is therefore doubly the duty of the commanding officer and of the senior officers of a regiment to see that the rules and decorum of society are at all times strictly maintained at the regimental mess; and, whilst friendly intercourse and the comfort and happiness of all should be furthered and encouraged, everything approaching indecorum and extravagance should be discountenanced to the utmost. From the tone and system of the regimental mess, a just estimate may be formed of the fitness of the commanding officer, and of the attention he bestows on this important part of his duty; and it is the duty of reviewing officers at all times, and the more particularly at their periodical inspections, to scrutinize narrowly everything connected with these institutions, particularly the books and accounts, and to report fully, not only as regards their financial condition, but as respects the system of economy and order that prevails in their management.

6. The donations and subscriptions authorized by the Government (as follows) are never to be exceeded.

#### Cavalry.

RANK.	Donation.	Difference on Promotion.	Monthly Subscription.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieut.-Col. Commandant . . . . .	392 0 6	119 0 0	26 2 2
Lieut.-Col. . . . .	274 11 0	45 6 8	18 5 0
Major . . . . .	225 15 0	53 7 0	15 1 0
Capt. and Surgeon, also Vet. Surg. after 20 years' service	176 15 3	69 14 4	11 12 9
Lieut. and Assist. Surgeon, also Veterinary Surgeon, after ten years' service	107 15 6	12 2 8	7 3 2
Veterinary Surgeon & Cornet	96 0 3	0 0 0	6 6 5

#### Infantry.

RANK.	Donation.	Donation on Promotion.	Monthly Subscription.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieut.-Col. Commandant . . . . .	300 0 0	60 14 0	20 0 0
Lieut.-Colonel . . . . .	240 0 0	60 14 0	16 0 0
Major . . . . .	180 0 0	60 14 0	12 0 0
Captain and Surgeon . . . . .	120 0 0	60 14 0	8 0 0
Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	60 0 0	11 6 7	4 0 0
Ensign . . . . .	47 15 6	0 0 0	3 3 2

NOTE.—The donations and subscriptions of the officers in the regiment of artillery, consequent on the numerous unavoidable transfers in that corps, must be regulated by regimental arrangements—with this proviso, that no officer shall ever be required to pay a second donation of his rank, nor shall the amount of donation or subscription ever exceed that laid down by the preceding tables for cavalry and infantry, as applicable to officers of horse and foot artillery respectively.

7. All officers receiving Indian pay and allowances are to pay the regulated mess subscription.

8. On occasions of augmentation, the donations of officers transferred to the newly-raised regiments will be paid by government on contingent bills, accompanied by certificates that a mess has been established in the newly-raised corps.

Ensigns transferred, at their own request, from one regiment to another, under the provisions of Articles 32 and 33, Section VIII. Jameson's Code, are required to pay a full donation to the mess to their new corps, receiving a moiety of that paid to their former corps.

Lieut.-colonels, medical officers, and veterinary surgeons transferred from one regiment to another, and officers permitted to exchange regiment, are not to pay a second mess donation.

The monthly mess subscription of officers posted to regiments, or transferred from one regiment to another, is to commence from the first of the month following the posting or transfer.

9. Unposted cornets and ensigns are to pay the monthly subscriptions, but no donations to the messes of the regiments to which they are attached.

10. An officer appointed to do duty with another regiment, is to be an honorary member of its mess, and is to pay the monthly subscription of his rank to its support.

11. There are to be three funds in each regiment, designated as follows, and to be kept in three separate books, viz:—

1st. "Mess fund," which includes subscriptions and donations, to be appropriated to the purchase of glass, crockery, plate, and table furniture, to be chosen by vote in general, a few newspapers, and such other outlay as the committee may deem necessary, and the fund is in a position to afford, but all with the sanction of the commanding officer.

2nd. "Mess Store Fund," exclusively for wines and consumable articles, and carriage of the same, with reasonable per-centage added as may suffice to cover losses and contingencies.

3rd. "Government Fund," (viz. monthly allowance granted to the mess), to be devoted solely for the purchase of mess-houses, tents, furniture, carriage, and the payments of servants for the same.

12. Any profit which may be realized by the sale of liquor and supplies is to be retained as a reserve fund, to meet losses by breakage and other contingencies. It is never to be applied to the purpose of building, purchase of furniture, or to the credit of any other than the "Mess Store Fund."

When the Store Fund has attained a reasonably safe amount, the profit on liquor and supplies should cease, until circumstances render it expedient again to impose it.

13. The commanding officer is held responsible to the Government and the Commander-in-Chief for the general government of the mess. It is his duty especially to prevent any expenses being incurred which would involve the mess in debt; and he is required strictly to enforce the regular monthly settlement of all officers' accounts on each issue of pay; and with regard to an honorary member, not attached to the corps, the proposer and seconder of such honorary member must be held responsible that the monthly settlement is strictly observed. The president of the mess committee will, at the end of every month, previously to the issue of pay to the officers, send a statement of what is due from each officer, as well as from the honorary members, for messing, wines, &c. The amount must be stopped by the paymaster from officers' pay and credited to the mess funds. For all other arrears he will be held solely responsible, unless the same is at the time brought to the notice of the brigadier.

14. The management of the mess is to be conducted by a committee, to be composed of three members, one of whom shall be secretary, who will have charge of the mess-books, cash, letters, &c. The committee will be chosen at the end of every six months, at a quarterly mess meeting, by the majority of the officers present, the commanding officer having the power of putting his veto upon the choice; he being in every respect held responsible by the Government and Commander-in-Chief for the well being and management of the mess: whenever the commanding officer, however, considers it necessary to exercise his authority, against the opinion of the majority of the officers, he will forward the proceedings of the mess meeting, together with his reasons for having so interfered, immediately to the brigadier, with a view of their being laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, should the former be unable to arrange the question referred to him. If deemed advisable by the commanding officer, one member will go out by rotation every three months; it being desirable that all officers in course of time should become acquainted with the management of the mess affairs.

15. Mess meetings are to be held quarterly, and the day to be named in regimental orders.

16. These meetings are to be conducted with the same regularity and order as a . . . e. Officers will sit according to their rank,

the second in command on the right of the commanding officer, the third on his left; votes to be taken singly, the second in command voting first, and the commanding officer last.

17. Every officer is at perfect liberty to make any proposal he may consider for the benefit and comfort of the mess.

As a general rule, all matters connected with the management of a mess shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present with the regiment; but the commanding officer being held specially responsible for the good order and economy thereof, is required, if he considers any proposition which may have been voted for by such majority, to be objectionable in any respect, to prohibit its being carried into effect; in which case, however, the commanding officer will immediately forward the proceedings of the mess meeting, together with his reason for having withheld his sanction, to the brigadier. Should he not be able to decide the question, it will be forwarded for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief; thus the wishes of every member of the mess will be placed before the Commander-in-Chief (should the brigadier or divisional general be unable to settle the question) who will decide the case.

18. At the quarterly meetings, the committee will submit a statement of the debts and assets of the mess, distinguishing dead stock, such as plate, glass, &c., from convertible property, such as wine, beer, and other stores; so that the real condition of the mess fund may be clearly seen. A similar statement of the debts and assets of the mess as they stood on the 1st of the month on which the inspection of the regiment is made, is to be framed, signed by the mess committee and the commanding officer, and to be presented to the inspecting officer, to be transmitted to the head-quarters, with the inspection report of the regiment. A statement of the debts and assets of the mess as above mentioned is to be circulated to the officers of the regiment, who may be absent or detached on staff employ. Whenever the mess may from any cause be in debt, no expense for the purchase of furniture, plate, or any other purpose, is to be incurred without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief having been first obtained.

19. Such other regulations as may appear necessary for the interior arrangement, comfort, and happiness of the mess are to be established regimentally by the officers of the corps, under the sanction of the officer commanding.

20. The divisional paymasters are to deduct and forward to regimental head-quarters monthly, the mess subscriptions and donations on promotion due by officers absent from their regiments, or otherwise within the presidency.

21. A book is to be kept, in which a record of all the mess proceedings is to be fully inserted, immediately after the mess meeting, and signed by the commanding officer and president.

22. No officer shall be liable to extra expense on account of guests invited by other officers to the mess, and no public dinner shall be given in the name of the regiment unless with the concurrence of the commanding officer; but when the commanding officer and majority of the officers present may think proper to give a public dinner on occasions such as her Majesty's birthday, the presentation of colours, &c., or in compliment to another regiment, or to an individual, every officer who may be in the receipt of Indian allowances, whether present or absent, shall pay one share of the cost. The number of public dinners to which it will be obligatory for officers, staff and regimental, to subscribe, shall not exceed four in one year, and the commanding officer will be held responsible on all such occasions for the prevention of any undue expense.

23. The expense of balls, picnics, and other entertainments given by the officers of regiments, with the concurrence of the commanding officer, in return for civilities they may have collectively or individually received from the society of the station, are to be borne solely by those officers who may choose to subscribe for them. The Commander-in-Chief, aware, however, of the heavy expense necessarily attending all regimental entertainments, in consequence of the small number of officers, and those being mostly of the junior grades usually present with the corps, most strongly advises that the officers of a force or garrison unite in giving dinners or other entertainments, whether in compliment to a regiment on first arrival at, or departure from, the station, or occasionally in return for courtesies received from the civil members of the community.

24. Sherry, madeira, and moderately-priced claret are to be considered the mess wines on public occasions; and it is recommended that those of a more costly description should be avoided, as entailing expense incompatible with the resources of the younger members; on occasions when such expensive wines are ordered on the mess tables, the charge for them must be confined to those who order and sanction their introduction, and who partake of them, and on no account are they to form part of the public charges of an entertainment: and the Commander-in-Chief cannot readily conceive any occasion at which their introduction is required: but

the officers will of course follow their own feelings on these occasions; he, however, expects the young officers not to incur uncalled for and unnecessary expense, and to remember the day of payment is always near at hand; and his Excellency prays the older officers to set a kind and considerate example of self-denial to their younger comrades.

25. Medical officers will take their tour as president and members of the mess committee, and president and vice-president of the week, in common with military officers, and the order in which they will take such tour, and vote with military officers at mess meetings, shall be that of their relative rank, and the priority of the dates of their commission, excepting only, that medical officers shall on no occasion take precedence of the officers commanding the regiment, whatever the rank of the latter may be. The same rule is to be observed in respect to precedence in taking seats at table.

26. The office of president and vice-president of the week is merely to regulate the general order and arrangements of the mess table. On all occasions that may call for official interference, pertains exclusively to the commanding officer, or in his absence to the senior military officer of the regiment, who may be present, and who alone will be held responsible for duly supporting the president and vice-president in the discharge of their proper duties, and for interposing his authority whenever circumstances may arise to call for his interference.

27. The senior officers who may be in the mess-room, or billiard-room of the mess-room, or within the compound or tent belonging to the mess, is responsible for the conduct of all his juniors, who must obey his orders as on parade, but no official interference is to be used without decided necessity.

28. The customary hour for the mess dinner being half an hour after sunset, this time will be adhered to, but the commanding officer has the power of changing it, should he conceive it necessary for the public service; but if he does so contrary to the votes of the officers, he will report the circumstance to the brigadier, with his reasons for such interference, which must be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief.

29. Mess-plate, or other articles once purchased, become regimental property, which no individual claim will be allowed.

30. Officers proceeding temporarily on detached employ, and taking several months' supply with them, may be allowed to liquidate their bill by instalments, provided they give satisfactory security for the full amount, but not otherwise, for in the event of casualty arrears could not be recovered from the estate as a regimental debt.

The fund and accounts of a book society, or billiard table, are to be kept perfectly distinct from those of the mess, and the servants kept up for those objects are to be paid by those voluntarily subscribing to those sources of entertainment.

The band fund accounts are also to be kept distinct from those of the mess.

The practice of officers dealing with tradespeople for their own private purposes, through the medium of the mess, is prohibited, as in case of casualty the mess would not be freed from responsibility in the matter; all such transactions must be on the individual or collective responsibility of those concerned, and the accounts connected with them are in no case to be entered in the mess book, or to be in any way mixed up with its accounts.

The commanding officer will report quarterly to the brigadier the amount paid monthly by the officers for messing, including breakfast, lunch, and dinner; also the other expenses, such as servant, lights, &c., not including viands.

Inspecting generals are not expected to dine at the mess at the period they are reviewing the regiment.

The Queen's birthday, it is wished, should be a public day for the officer's mess in this army, and the only one; but this entertainment depends, of course, entirely upon the wishes of the officers.

It will be observed that every attention has been given, in drawing up these mess rules, to sustain the commanding officer in his official capacity, being, as he is, responsible to government and the Commander-in-Chief for the respectability, tone, and welfare of the mess of his regiment, while, at the same time, officers have the permission of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, should their proper and just wishes and wants be denied them.

The following certificates are to be furnished on the 15th of every month, or as soon after the issue of pay as practicable, by the mess committee to the commanding-officer, who will name the day in the orders.

1st. I certify that all sums due by the mess to the messman, or by the officers for mess stores, or on any other account whatever, have been duly paid up to the first of the current month.

Month (date) (or as the case may be)

(Signed) A. B., Captain,  
President Mess Committee.

2nd. Certified that we have inspected all the stores in the mess Godown, the plate, plated-ware, glass, linen, furniture, china, kitchen utensils, mess-room, outbuildings, &c., as per list, and have found all in good order, except (here state what may have been lost, broken, or damaged, and by whom) and that all such losses, or damage, have been made good by the parties who caused them, and the amount credited to the mess account.

(Signed) A. B., President.  
C. D., Members.

(Date)

Certified that I have no claims whatever against any of the officers of the regiment, and that I have paid all demands against me in the bazaar, or elsewhere, as messman up to the first of the current month.

(Signed) E. F., Messman.

(Date)

Form referred to in Para. 18, Sec. XXVIII.

Quarterly statement of the debts and assets of the mess of the regiment for the quarter ending —, 185

Value of articles in store.

Wine .....	Rs. 150
Brandy .....	75
Beer .....	50
Porter .....	40
Ham .....	30
Cheese .....	15

Total Rs. .. 360

Amount due to tradesmen.

Due to Messrs. Treacher and Co. ....	Rs. 135
„ Eduljee Nussurwanjee .....	120
„ Sorahjee Cursetjee .....	85

340

Balance of cash in hand .....	20
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360

(Signed) A. B., President.  
C. D. Members.

Station and date.

Referred to in Para. 33, Sec. xxviii.

Form to be rendered quarterly by commanding officers to brigadiers.

	Weekly.	By monthly contractor.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount paid for dinner .....	0 0 0	0 0 0
„ breakfast .....	0 0 0	0 0 0
„ lunch .....	0 0 0	0 0 0

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, F. F. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. at Kaira.  
FREER, H. B. E. resu. ch. as commiss. in Scinde, fr. A. F. Bellasis.  
HAVELOCK, W. H. to be act. coll. and mag. of Belgaum, fr. May 1.  
PINKEY, R. H. ass. ch. of du. of 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna, July 12.  
WARDEN, J. T. asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, placed in ch. of districts of Ankola and Sungumair, July 26.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CUMMING, A. 1 mo. to the Deccan.  
ELPHINSTONE, A. leave cancelled.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. 22nd N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Shortt.  
BELL, Ens. G. S. 2nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
BRUCE, Ens. R. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 13, in succ. to Peacocke, dec.  
CLOSE, 1st Lieut. J. B. G. to be acting executive eng. Ahmednuggur div.  
DAY, Lieut. asst. superint. Poona and Tanna rev. surv. dept. to proc. to Scinde on spec. du. July 19.  
HATCH, 1st Lieut. W. T. to rec. ch. of detach. of corps of sappers and miners at Kurrachee, dur. emp. of Sellon.  
LECKIE, Capt. 13th N.I. to act as mil. paymr. at pres. dur. abs. of Barr, on leave.  
LUCAS, Lieut. G. D. A. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 25, v. Cameron, dec.  
SANDWICH, Lieut. J. P. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. July 13, in suc. to Peacocke, dec.  
SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. executive eng. Ahmednuggur div. to be acting asst. to chief eng. dur. abs. of Bolland, on m.c.  
TURNER, 2nd Lieut. art. to rec. ch. of detach. of corps of sappers and miners at Kurrachee, dur. emp. of Sellon.  
WOODWARD, Ens. W. W. to rank as 2nd lieut. of art. fr. June 25, v. Lucas, prom.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Capt. H. J. mil. paymr. at pres. 1 mo.  
BEDFORD, Capt. J. inv. estab. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old regs.  
COWLEY, Lieut. P. 2 mo. to Poona and Bombay.  
HILL, Capt. J. engs. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
JOHNSON, Lieut. T. W. adj. Gooserat irr. horse, fr. June 14 to July 20, to pres.  
PENNEY, Col. J. 1st L.C. leave cancelled.  
PIERCE, Lieut. T. W. 10th N.I. to Oct. 7.  
STUDDERT, Capt T. engs. furl. to Europe, new regs.  
TAPP, Brev. maj. T. 1st Europe, regt. to Eur. 18 mo. on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

PELLY, Asst. surg. to be marr. regr. of the Nassick sub. collectorate, v. Asst. surg. Knapp.  
STEDMAN, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. fus. to med. ch. of 3rd co. sappers and miners, fr. Asst. surg. Steinhaensler.  
WARD, Asst. surg. assu. ch. as supt. of vaccination, Concans, fr. Asst. surg. Pitman, July 3.  
WINCHESTER, Dr. J. W. rec. ch. of post off. at Mahableshwur, fr. Dr. Costelloe, June 15.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUDD, Volunt. J. D. art. July 10.  
DELLFRAT, Lieut. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, July 22.  
FOULERTON, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha*, to com. the *Tigris*, and perf. du. of clerk in eh. July 22.  
FRASER, Lieut. H. A. com. *Medusa*, to perf. du. of clerk in charge, July 22.  
GAYFORD, Volunt. H. H. to join the *Elphinstone*, July 23.  
JAMES, Lieut. H. A. of the *Clive*, to be store accountant also.  
LAMB, Mate H. to be lieut. fr. April 12, v. Leeds, dec.  
LOUNDS, Asst. surg. T. M. m.d. to join the *Palmarus*, July 28.  
MAY, Mids. E. R. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Hastings*, July 15.  
NIXON, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore, July 22.  
SWKENY, Mate M. A. to be act. lieut. v. Cousins, res. July 22.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ALBAN, wife of Lieut. T. C. s. at Kurrachee, July 14.  
DANSEY, the wife of C. E. 1st Fusiliers, d. at Aden, July 23.  
FENNING, widow of the late Capt. H. s. at Malabar Hill, July 20.  
FERGUSON, wife of Lieut. I.N. s. at Colaba, July 20.  
WAINWRIGHT, wife of Lieut. M. F. 15th N.I. s. at Bhooj, July 17.  
WRAY, wife of T. W. s. at Poona, July 21.

##### MARRIAGE.

RYAN, John, to Mrs. G. Louisa Harbridge, widow of the late T. at Byculla.

##### DEATHS.

BAKER, inf. d. of R. A. at Colaba, July 24.  
BROWN, Caroline E. wife of James, at Gergaum, aged 21, July 27.  
CLANS, Herr Anthony, at Lahore, aged 50, June 26.  
FRITH, wife of W. at Colaba, July 25.  
IRVINE, Harriet C. d. of J. at Bombay, aged 5, July 27.  
SIMON, widow of the late Vartannes, at Bombay, aged 60, July 1.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

JULY 18. Merchantman, Gray, Port Phillip.—22. Prompt, Rodd, Liverpool.—23. Elphinstone, Walker, Aden; Lancashire, Young, Liverpool.—28. Caucasian, Davidson, London.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Merchantman (July 18), from Port Phillip.—Mrs. Gray and child.  
Per Caucasian (July 26), from LONDON.—Mrs. Davidson.  
Per sloop of war Elphinstone (July 23), from ADEN.—Mr. Gayford, Volunteer I.N.

##### DEPARTURES.

JULY 20. Steamer Singapore, Baker, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; steamer Semiramis, Frushard, Aden.—20. Sumroo, Henderson, Liverpool.—22. Margaret Mitchell, Jamieson, China; Marianne, Francis, China; Shelomith, Eaglesham, China; Juliana, Darley, Calcutta.—25. Boyne, Sabiston, Whampoa in China; Faize Allum, Hardy, Singapore.—26. Salem, Cunningham, Liverpool; Haumet, Fleury, Marseilles and Genoa; François Arago, Lavignac, Bordeaux; Mississippie, Varlet, Marseilles; Dudbrook, Mills, Canton; Java, Robertson, Canton.—31. Steamer Pekin, Grainger, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Hong.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sumroo (July 20), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Davis.  
Per Juliana, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. G. McCulloch, Mr. James Ely.  
Per Salem (July 26), to LIVERPOOL.—Dr. Conolly, Capt. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw and child.  
Per Java (July 28), to CANTON.—Mr. Wood and Miss Wood.  
Per steamer Pekin (July 31), GALL, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG. Per SUM.—J. A. Shortt, Esq. For PORT DE GALLE.—Col. and Mrs. Lester. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Hederstedt, Mr. D. McSmith, Mr. Thomas Jones, and Dr. James Watson.



## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 31, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 98 p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 98 do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	„ 10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	„ 240
German Crowns ..	„ 217
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	„ 105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	„ 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	„ 15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	28½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank .....	„ 250 each	250 do.	97 p. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	„ 1,000 each	500 do.	22½ p. ct. pm.
Agra Bank .....	„ 500 each	500 do.	45 noml.
Bank of Madras ....	„ 1,000 each	1,000 do.	13 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	„ 12,500 each	12,000 do.	12,000 to 20,000
Colaba Press Com...	„ 7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	„ 510 each	400 do.	58 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 1s. 11½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 238.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s.; and Liverpool, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s.; China, per candy, Rs. 11 to 12.

IMPORTS (Bombay, July 31).—The transactions of the last ten days in the import market offer little encouragement to importers, from the anxiety which some have evinced in pressing upon the market goods, not only "to arrive," but of what are in stock, at prices that must leave a serious loss to the shipper at the present rate of exchange. The want of firmness on the part of importers has caused them to exercise caution in their purchases, and the demand has consequently been wanting in speculative character, and the amount of transactions is in a small compass.

## CEYLON.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

INGLETON, Mrs. s. at Ceylon, Aug. 5.  
 KELAART, wife of Dr. s. at Galle, Aug. 8.  
 LOOS, wife of J. A. d. at Colombo, Aug. 4.  
 MILLER, Mrs. C. W. s. at Kandy, July 11.  
 OORLOFF, wife of Alex. d. at Badulla, July 21.  
 SMITH, the lady of James, d. at Bombay, July 30.  
 THURSTON, wife of the Rev. J. d. at Colpetty, July 31.  
 WALKER, wife of James, s. at Kandy, Aug. 2.

## MARRIAGES.

GRANT, W. to Jane F. d. of the Rev. C. Grant, at Colombo, July 31.  
 SORTAIN, J. C. to Eleanor B. d. of R. Atherton, at Batticalva, July 24.

## DEATHS.

CAULFIELD, J. C. s. at Colombo, aged 39, July 30.  
 DAWSON, T. at Colpetty, aged 66, July 21.  
 EVANS, W. at Ceylon, aged 43, July 18.  
 FERNANDO, W. at Colpetty, July 21.  
 HANCOCK, inf. d. of B. E. at Kandy, Aug. 2.  
 HOPE, Margaret L. wife of Lieut. col. Royal Engs. at Colombo, aged 47, July 22.  
 KRASSE, C. O. inf. s. of R. H. at Dodanwelle, Aug. 4.  
 VANDERSPAN, C. E. s. of J. J. at Galle, aged 30, Aug. 7.  
 VANDORT, wife of P. at Colombo, aged 46, Aug. 7.

## CHINA.

## PROTEST AGAINST PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF DUTIES TO THE CHINESE.

The European merchants of Shanghai have addressed a protest, dated July 8, numerously signed, to his Excellency Sir John Bowring, H.M.'s superintendent of trade, against the supposed intention of Government to enforce payment of arrears of duties claimed by the Chinese Government by some summary process of the Consular Court. The merchants urge, in their letter (a copy of which, by the way, they request may be transmitted to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs), that this process in the Consular Court "will deprive those interested of the right of appeal, where they may think themselves aggrieved, to the legal tribunals of the country." The letter proceeds:—

"In our opinion, her Majesty's Consul acted illegally in ex-torting the documents upon which we presume action is now to be taken, having no authority to act in the matter either from the British or Chinese Governments, and consequently no legal use can be made of documents wrongfully obtained."

The merchants further call the attention of the Government to the important circumstances:—

"That the protection promised under treaty is still denied, since a foreign armed guard is, even now, stationed at all the principal approaches to the settlement; a volunteer corps, performing most laborious and irksome duties, has been enrolled; and a sum of upwards of 2,000*l.* has been expended by the merchants on the military defences of the place. But for all these measures, rendered necessary by the neglect of the Chinese Government to observe the provisions of the treaty, and the presence here of a strong naval force, it is probable that the settlement must have long since been abandoned."

"The letter concludes:—

"In urging upon your Excellency the foregoing considerations, it is not for us to proclaim ourselves judges in our own cause, and define precisely the weight to be attached to them, but, Sir, we are acting on behalf of others as well as ourselves. In many instances the money sought to be recovered has not been retained by us, and, when it has been retained, it is held on trust. It is our duty to discharge that trust, and, as men of business, we know that if we yield to a demand not legally due, we render ourselves liable to our constituents. Under these circumstances, we require for our guidance and protection a judicial decision. We have no desire, either on our own part or on that of our constituents, to evade any just claim that can be made upon us, but, doubting as we do the legality of Mr. Consul Alcock's conduct, while doing full justice to the motives which dictated it, and deeply grateful for some of his acts, we cannot think that he should be the judge in matters in respect to which we are compelled to call his conduct in question. We think the question too great and complicated to be decided except by a high judicial tribunal, and respectfully request, therefore, that it may be referred to the Supreme Court at Hong-Kong, so that the protection afforded by the laws of England to the meanest of her Majesty's subjects may not be withheld from us."

In his reply to the spirited protest above quoted from, Sir John Bowring assures the merchants that "he feels a painful sense of the responsibility of his position," greatly added to "by the weight and respectability of the signatures attached to the communication." His Excellency then apprises the protesting parties that, "after the most deliberate consideration, and in order to give effect to the intentions and instructions of her Britannic Majesty's Government, his Excellency has determined that the Consular Court shall be opened to investigate and adjudicate on the claims which may be put forward on account of the Chinese authorities for duties, the payment of which has been suspended since the 7th of September last, and as any appeal against such adjudication will have to be made to his Excellency as chief superintendent of British trade, he does not deem himself at liberty to give opinions as to particular cases which may hereafter officially come before him."

As regards Mr. Alcock's conduct, it is throughout vindicated. "Her Britannic Majesty's Government have already pronounced their judgment. They have sanctioned and approved the measures he adopted in the extremely embarrassing position in which he was placed."

The following passages of the reply are very decisive:—

"His Excellency cannot admit that the successful evasion of duties by any unscrupulous person, whether native or foreign, emancipates Her Majesty's subjects from the obligations which Her Majesty has contracted on their behalf. No British merchant is entitled to protection in his fraudulent transactions, but he may fairly look to the aid of his government in order to prevent his being injured by the fraud of his competitors."

"His Excellency does not recognise the right, sought to be

exercised on the 20th of January, by the United States' Commissioner, to declare, without any reference to the Chinese authorities or to his official colleagues, that 'treaties were abrogated' and the 'port of Shanghai free.' Such a declaration from the United States' Commissioner could not release the queen's subjects from their obligations.

"As regards the protection to which her Majesty's subjects are entitled while pursuing their avocations under the sanction of treaties, his Excellency is of opinion that the expenses to which they have been subjected in order to secure their properties and persons should be paid by the Chinese Government, and the consul is instructed to recover the amount of such expenses.

"And in reply to the final request of your letter, that the question may be referred to the Supreme Court at Hong-Kong, his Excellency instructs me to state that tribunal has no jurisdiction in matters growing out of treaty obligations, which being engagements from sovereign to sovereign cannot be taken cognizance of by the tribunals of either of the contracting parties, but must be the subject of diplomatic representation.

"His Excellency will forward to the Earl of Clarendon a copy of your letter, and of this his reply by the earliest opportunity."

#### FIERCE PIRATICAL ATTACKS.

The lugger-rigged vessel *Pekin*, with a full cargo of merchandise, stores, some 3,000 dols. in cash, and government despatches, left Shanghai on the 10th of June, bound to Fun-chow-fu. As passengers there were Mr. P. F. Richards, of the firm of Richards and Co., Shanghai, to whom the vessel and cargo belonged, Mr. John Overstone, Mr. Rogers, and four Chinese, natives of Soochow and Canton: master, David Fergusson; mate, Henry Miller; crew, nine Ningpo Chinese; armament, three small guns. The vessel had reached Fou-yuon, when a small, suspicious-looking, white-bottom Cinchew junk was seen, in company with another closer to the land, steering to the northward. The current being favourable, the *Pekin* was soon fairly in the passage between the island and the main, some four miles and a half across. About 4 p.m. a small deep bay, with bluff rocky entrance, was observed, and—horror of horrors!—a large fleet of junks, many of them under weigh, with, in order that there should be no mistake about their character, large black flags at the fore. Forming into two divisions, the decks crowded with men, the whole fleet, pulling and sailing, came rapidly onwards, and when within gunshot opened fire, one of their shots severely wounding the mate, Henry Miller, in the head. Seven of the Europeans narrowly escaped, after losing all their property and were stripped of their clothes.

The *lercha* was next set fire to: but the crew and passengers managed to effect their escape. They managed to track alongside the rocks, and with a couple of small pieces of rope tied together, succeeded in holding on to them. All hands then commenced landing, the hale men carefully tending the wounded, one of whom fell into the water, and was nearly crushed between the vessel and the rocks. Fortunately he was got safely on shore; but the place on which they landed was covered with small open oyster shells, and coral, which, to naked feet, were as caustic as to a sore. At last getting on to the hill side, they commenced ascending, but with much difficulty. After a long and toilsome travel, the mountain being fully 1,800 feet in height, they at last struck on a foot-path, following which, about 3 A.M., as near as could be judged, they succeeded in getting down into a valley, and here obtained succour.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

MURRAY, wife of C. W. d. at Victoria, July 2.  
TAYLOR, wife of Rev. Arthur, at Victoria, s. July 9.

##### MARRIAGE.

HARDING, Wm. to Miss Howard, at Victoria, July 15.

##### DEATHS.

KING, Frederick H. s. of Mr. of the Ordnance Dept. at Victoria, aged 2, July 15.  
MYTTON, Lieut. R.A. at Victoria, July 17.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

JULY 7.—Sea Queen, Robertson, London.—9. Stornoway, Hart, Calcutta.—15. Rajah of Sarawak, Giles, London.—17. Katlay, Stoddard, Sydney.—18. Kacehorse, Burnard, Singapore.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sea Queen (July 7), from LONDON.—Miss Howard, Messrs. Lapraik, and Dickson.  
Per Banahoe.—Mrs. Ross and four children, Mrs. Lorse, Misses Mary and Lucy Green, Miss Wilson, Messrs. Fritz and Bharer.  
Per steamer Erin.—Messrs. Fisher, Underwood, Pasco, Kinnear, Ochso, Capt. Wilson, R.N. Capt. Sterling, R.N. Messrs. Brine, Stuart, and Conolly.

Per Eamont.—Mr. Robertson.  
Per Nymph.—Mr. Richards.  
Per Caldero.—Mr. Iriart.  
Per Frederick VII.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle and child.  
Per Rajah of Sarawak.—Mr. Turner and Mr. Davie.  
Per Kathay.—Messrs. Hathaway and son, and Wm. Ottiwell.

##### DEPARTURES.

JULY 7. Architect, Potter, London.—11. Patna, Smith, Liverpool.—14. Celestial, Raymur, Liverpool; Paul Johann, Port, Bombay; Polinaise, Allan, London.—15. Vision, Douglas, Liverpool.—16. Splendido, Visin, Sydney.—17. Whampoa, Geale, Australia.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Cadiz, for SINGAPORE.—Messrs. W. Burghard, and Batterbee. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. W. Endicott. For MALTA.—Mr. G. H. Samson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capts. A. Thomson, E. Swinton, Mr. Horace Oakley.

Per steamer L. M. Wood.—Mr. and Miss King, Messrs. Hebling, Kinnear, Underwood, T. L. Brine, Siemens, A. Conolly.

Per Vision (July 15), from LIVERPOOL.—George Burgoyne, Esq. R.E.D.  
Per Erin (July 22), to GALE. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright and P. B. W. Ratcliffe, Esq. For SYDNEY via SINGAPORE.—P. Devorty, M.D. For SINGAPORE.—Drs. W. E. Majendie and E. Narens.

## PERSIA.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF PERSIA.—We have been repeatedly asked for an account of the military strength of Persia. It is a subject on which great misconception exists, and we have therefore prepared a narrative which, though perhaps too minute for the ordinary reader, will enable all military men to estimate the strength, disposition, and organization of the army.

The first introduction into Persia of European discipline, and a knowledge of the fabrication and use of artillery and fire-arms, was due to the gallant and adventurous Shirleys, who entered the service of Shah Abbas, more than two centuries and a half ago, and gave him valuable aid in his wars with the Porte. But although a few European officers and artificers were after that to be generally found in the Persian armies or courts, little advantage resulted, until in 1806, Napoleon, whose views were turned towards India, entered into an alliance with the Shah of Persia, and sent several officers to discipline the Persian troops and organize the *matériel* for an army. After a time the Russians obtained an ascendancy, and several of their officers were employed; but in 1828 a number of officers from England and India were sent to re-organize the force, which still retains the system then introduced. This fact has given the whole organization a peculiarly British character: whilst the great services and high qualifications of Sir H. Lyndsay Bethune, Cols. Ferrant, Shiel, and Passmore, Major Todd, Capt. Lynch, Mr. Armstrong, and several others, have established a high opinion in the minds of the Persian soldiery regarding the skill, courage, and justice of British officers.

The Persian army, as at present organized, is composed of regular and irregular infantry, irregular cavalry, and regular artillery, of which the latter alone is permanently maintained on the full establishment. The regular infantry (*Serbáz*), which consists of eighty-two regiments, is divided into two classes, the one forming the active permanent force, the other a reserve, somewhat similar to the Landwehr troops of Germany. The active portion of the infantry consists of 3 regiments of guards and 32 regiments of the line. Each regiment (*Fouj*) is composed of 10 companies (*Dusteh*), viz. 1 of grenadiers (*Dusteh Bahadaran*), 1 of light infantry (*Dusteh Mekh Boorán*), and 8 line or battalion companies (*Dusteh Serbáz*).

Each company is of the following strength:—

- 1 Captain (*Sooltan*),
- 1 Lieutenant (*Naib-i-awal*),
- 1 Sub-lieutenant (*Naib-i-duwum*),
- 5 Sergeants (*Serjona*),
- 10 Corporals (*Deh-bashi*),
- 100 Privates (*Serbáz*).

The line companies have each 1 fifer (*Neitchee*), and the flank companies 1 bugler (*Sheipoorchee*).

The staff of the regiment consists of

- 1 Colonel (*Serjung*),
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel (*Faver awal*),
- 1 Major (*Faver duwum*),
- 2 Adjutants (one to each wing),
- 1 Surgeon (*Jerráh*),
- 1 Accountant and Paymaster (*Mirza*),
- 1 Baggage-master (*Tablida*).

The full strength of a regiment is consequently 1190 of all grades. The right wing is under the charge of the lieutenant colonel, and the left wing of the majors.

The uniform consists of a red or blue cloth jacket, loose linen breeches, high brown or yellow leather boots, and the national lambskin cap; the two latter are supplied by the soldier, for which, however, he receives an annual allowance of about 7 rupees. The accoutrements are made of leather on the European plan; the arms are flint muskets and bayonets, of either English or Persian manufacture, which latter are of exceedingly good quality. The formation is in two ranks, and the men are good shots, and manoeuvre smartly, and are tolerably steady under arms.

Two regiments form a brigade (*Teep*), which is the command of a general of brigade (*Ser Teep*), and two or more brigades constitute a division, commanded by a general (*Serdar*). A general-in-

chief is called *Amir-i-tooman*; a marshal, *Amir-i-nizam*. The war minister has the title of *Wuzir-i-nizam*, and he is assisted by a staff officer, uniting the functions of our adjutant and quarter-master-general's departments, who is designated *Adjutant Bashi*. Of the three regiments of Guards, the 1st or *Bahaderan Khassa* is a Grenadier corps, and composed exclusively of Christians, either subjects of the empire or refugees; it is at present commanded by a Russian named Samson Khan. The 2nd regiment is called the Old Guard, and the 3rd the New Guard of Karamania.

The position of the colonel somewhat resembles that of the colonel *propriétaire* in the Austrian service. The regiment is to a certain extent his property, and his power is absolute, as he can execute capital punishment by the bastinado. But there is a check, and a very effectual one, in the character of the men themselves, who, although they generally render implicit obedience to the colonel, yet, when he grossly abuses his power, or exercises it in a cruel or tyrannical manner, either mutiny and kill him, or make him prisoner and send him to the Shah, with a request that he may be removed. As a mutiny is a serious affair, these requests, which are rare, are always complied with; but a relative, generally a brother, of the former commandant is appointed.

The annual pay of the several ranks is as follows:—

Private .....	6 toman and	1 daily ration.
Corporal .....	8 " and 1½ ditto.	
Sergeant .....	12 " and 2 ditto.	
Sub-Lieutenant .....	36 " and 2½ ditto.	
Lieutenant .....	40 " and 3 ditto.	
Captain .....	80 " and 4 ditto.	
Major .....	160 " and 6 ditto.	
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	220 " and 10 ditto.	
Colonel .....	500 " and 20 ditto.	

The value of the toman is about 5 rupees. The ration consists of half a *batman* of bread, equal to about 3 pounds. A captain receives one ration of forage, consisting of 2 *batmans* of straw and 1 *batman* of barley; and the field officers receive severally, 3, 5, and 10 forage rations.

The pay of a general of brigade is 1,000 toman a year, with an allowance for his establishment, which generally consists of the revenues of a village. The pay of the higher rank depends on their influence and position.

The remaining forty-seven regiments form the reserve force; and of these the greater portion are little more than skeletons, the men being allowed unlimited leave. They are, however, annually mustered and exercised for a few days, and are always liable to be called on for service when required. A considerable portion of these corps have recently been embodied, and are now forming a reserve camp under the orders of Khan Baboo Khan, the king's uncle. The recruiting ground of these corps is chiefly distributed over the provinces of Irak Ajemi, Fars, Kerman, and Yezd. Their pay, when embodied, is the same as the active force, but whilst on leave they receive nothing.

The irregular infantry consists partly of a militia and partly of contingents, furnished by the frontier districts; this force amounts to about 80,000 men, called *Toofunchees*, armed with muskets or matchlocks. They are only called out on particular occasions, and even then they receive no pay, and find their own arms and equipments, but they receive rations and ammunition, and a sort of general license to plunder.

The whole of the Persian cavalry (*Kooshoonee Sowaree*), is irregular. Several attempts at organizing regular cavalry under European officers have been made, but without success, and all have been finally reduced. With the exception of 10,000 men, forming the Royal guard, the cavalry force is drawn from the several tribes, when required. The total force they are bound to furnish amounts to 190,000 men, which with the guard gives a grand total of 200,000 cavalry.

The fixed contingents of the tribes, to which extent they can be called upon, if requisite, is as follows:—

Khorasan .....	45,000 horsemen.
Fars, Kerman, and Arabistan ..	50,000 "
The Bakhtiaris .....	15,000 "
Kurdistan .....	20,000 "
Irak Ajemi .....	20,000 "
Azerbaijan .....	40,000 "

So large a force of cavalry may appear excessive with reference to the population, but it must be remembered that the infantry arm is proportionally weak, and also that in some parts of Persia, and especially on the frontiers, almost every man is a horseman. These troops receive no pay, and they furnish their own horses, arms, and equipments; but when called out they draw rations for themselves and their horses, and look to plunder for all else. They are commanded by their own khans and subordinate officers, but these are all nominated by the shah. A portion of this force, varying in strength, is permanently kept on foot, a certain number of villages being assigned for their support.

But the only respectable body of permanent cavalry is that composing the two corps of the royal guard, which amount together to 10,000 mounted men, designated severally, the *Golam-i-pesh Khidmut* and the *Golam-i-Shah*. Of these two corps, the first holds the higher rank, as the body guard of the shah. Formerly this corps, like the original Mamelukes of Egypt, was recruited by the children of Christian parents in Georgia, Armenia, &c. but now it is exclusively composed of Mussulmans of good family.

On appointment, the sowar receives 40 toman for the purchase of horse and equipments; the pay is 30 toman per annum, with rations and forage, and cloth for a new uniform at the festival of Naoroz. The whole, generally speaking, are very well mounted; the arms are a carbine, the curved sabre, a long dagger, and a pair of holster pistols. The perquisites, when employed on civil or political duties, are very considerable, and they are thus enabled to keep up a very strong and efficient appearance. The other and subordinate corps of the "*Golam-i-Shah*" are similarly but less sumptuously equipped and mounted, the outfit being only 25 and the annual pay 20 toman.

The artillery is confined to horse artillery and camel artillery. The former, which takes the place of foot artillery, is organised in batteries on the English system, and the latter consists of *Zumbooraks*, light swivel guns attached to the saddle of the camel, deriving their name from *Zumboor*, a knot. The horse artillery forms 3 regiments, each of 8 troops or batteries, with 162 officers, 3,258 non-commissioned and gunners, and 4,368 horses. There is also a reserve corps, with 3 batteries, 600 men, and about as many horses; giving a total, in round numbers, of 4,000 men, 5,000 horses, and 162 field-guns.

The batteries consist of 5 guns and 1 howitzer. The heavy batteries are composed of 12-pounder guns and 24 howitzers, the light batteries of 9, 6 or 3 pounder guns, and 12-pounder howitzers. Each battery has 9 ammunition waggons, 7 for the guns, and 2 for the howitzer, with the addition of a rocket carriage, and 1 spare gun carriage. The guns are worked by mounted detachments; 8 horses are allowed for the draft of each 12 9-pounder gun and 24-pounder howitzer, and 6 horses for the lighter pieces and the waggons. An ordinary battery has 182 horses. The ordnance and carriages are all constructed on English models, and, especially the latter, are of very serviceable description; but small-arm ammunition is carried on light two-wheeled tumbrils of the Russian pattern. English weights and measures are exclusively used by the artillery and in the magazines, and a translation of the "*Pocket Gunner*," made by the late Major D'Arcy Todd, who was for several years in the Persian service, is the present guide and basis of their system.

The corps of *Zumboorchees* consists of four companies, each of fifty men, with a captain and two lieutenants. Each man is mounted on a camel, and carries his *Zumboorak* affixed by means of trunions to a swivel on the front of the wooden saddle. The piece in form resembles a short musketoon, having a stock and flint lock with a wrought-iron barrel, carrying a ball of about 13 ounces, the whole weighing about 75 lbs. The total load, including the *Zumboorchee*, and a supply of ammunition, amounts to 450 lbs. One spare ammunition camel is allowed with every two *Zumbooraks* when on service.

Great pains have been taken to render this little corps as perfect and efficient as possible, it being a favourite arm with the Shah, to whose guard it is attached, and on all public occasions of ceremony it forms a leading and remarkable feature. The artillery generally is the most efficient branch of the service, and is kept tolerably complete. The uniform resembles that of the infantry, the jacket of dark blue cloth with red facings, the breeches of blue cotton, the boots, sword and pouch belts of black leather, with a regular horseman's cloak for bad weather. The arms are the sabre and a pair of pistols. The pay of each grade is one-third higher than that of the infantry, and the officers hold rank a grade higher than in the line, a colonel of artillery being equal to a general in the other branches.

The whole department is under the charge of a sort of Grand Master of Artillery, called *Amir-i-Topkhaneh*. This appointment, which is considered one of the most important in the empire, is only conferred on officers of the highest rank, and is occasionally held by the grand wuzir. There are several well-stored arsenals, the most important of which is that of Tehran, which includes a foundry, a gun-carriage and small-arm manufactory, with an extensive laboratory and workshops.

The large guns are for the most part of brass, and 8,000 camels are kept up for the parks and other ordnance purposes. In addition to the regular artillery, each large town has a body of trained gunners for local defence.

Such is the strength and organization of the Persian army at present.

The *matériel* is in many respects excellent; the men are tall, powerful, active, and intelligent, sober and temperate in their habits, capable of great endurance, and by no means wanting in courage. But they are generally averse to discipline, inclined to be mischievous, notorious liars, and incorrigible plunderers; and they have never yet proved equal to their only disciplined enemy, the Russians. Well supplied with European officers, and brigaded with European troops, the result might be very different. The arms and equipments, including the ordnance, are of decidedly good quality, and they are exceedingly well supplied with good horses, either for cavalry, artillery, or for baggage. Good saddle-horses for artillery or cavalry cost from 20 to 40 toman, and strong Yabooos from 8 to 12 toman; whilst camels fit for artillery purposes cost the Government from 10 to 15 toman; their ordinary load being 120 Tabrizi mäs, equal to more than six and a half hundred weight.

Thus it is evident that a British contingent employed in that quarter would not be likely to want the means of transport.—*Friend of India*.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, September 19, 1854.

### THE MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SOME of our readers may be aware that the deficiency of the Madras Medical establishment in regard to number has for some time past been obvious and inconvenient. Two years since a beginning was made to provide a remedy for the evil by the sanction of an addition of five to the then existing number. The formation of the 3rd European regiment rendered further addition necessary, and it is understood that two more medical officers will be added on this account, making the entire extension seven. Of these, two will be surgeons and five assistant surgeons.

### NATIVE STATES—JHANSI AND OORCHA.

IN spite of the clamour raised by those who earn either bread or notoriety by barking at the Indian Government, the process by which the smaller states are absorbed into the dominions of the dominant power will in all probability go on till there shall be none left to be thus dealt with. Jhansi, in Bundelcund, for want of heirs or lawful claimants of any kind, is about thus to pass under the direct sway of the British Government; and we are not such earnest admirers of native rule as to feel any apprehension that the happiness of the people will in any degree suffer from the change. In such cases, to set up a ruler who, if he do anything, will in all probability do mischief, while we have both the power and the inclination to do good, we hold to be a course of policy which it would be flattering to call questionable.

Oorcha, or Tehree, another Bundelcund state, which is also in the lamentable condition of wanting a ruler, has been dealt with somewhat differently. Its fate has been for a time suspended, and a little longer display of independence is to be permitted. Oorcha prides itself over its neighbours on never having been in subjection to the Peishwa, and though this boast may be worth very little, it is something. The succession to the sovereignty of Oorcha seems destined never to be settled without a dispute. Some years since, a former Rajah, Tej Singh, departed this life: three widows of three different men, two of whom had been rulers of Oorcha, and the third was in a fair way of becoming so, had he not died, prematurely appeared in the thick of the conflict, one of them claiming the right to nominate a successor to the vacant seat of power. They agreed, however, in supporting the candidate who had otherwise the better claim, being the nephew of the deceased chief, in addition to having been formally adopted by him. He accordingly succeeded, but one of the widows contrived to become regent. The death of the chief then successful has opened the way for fresh intrigues. Soojur Singh (the prince lately deceased) made no adoption, but simply nominated as his successor a man of whom not much is known but that he is of an age which, if supported by

moderate capacity, would leave little opportunity for controlling him, either by direct compulsion or by more insidious means. This did not suit the lady, who had tasted the sweets of power as regent, and wished to enjoy them again. Accordingly, she and her party oppose. The Government, we believe, will not insist upon the succession of the late Rajah's nominee, but will call upon the Bhondela chiefs to select the nearest collateral heir, who thereupon is to be adopted by the widow of the prince last reigning. Now we may ask with some confidence whether it would not be better that this principality, as well as all others like it, should be incorporated with the British Indian empire, than that it should, on the death of every ruler, become the scene of shameless and violent intrigue, as now?

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE IN INDIA.

WE are enabled to announce with confidence that the reduction of the postage on newspapers in India, which has so long and ardently been desired, will take place as soon as it may please the local Government to carry it into effect. When that may be, we of course cannot pretend to foresee; but the matter now rests with the powers in India, and when the word is given by them, newspapers will circulate by post at a uniform charge of one anna each.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### INDIAN ENCUMBERED ESTATES, HOW TO BE DEALT WITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The chief source of the revenue of the Indian Government is the land-tax; consequently, if by any method a larger surplus can be placed in the hands of a cultivator after paying the demand upon him, Government will be gainer. The richer the farmer the greater is the security that he will continue to pay his rent, and the more evident is it that the taxes which he pays do not ruin him.

The settlement has fixed what a cultivator must pay; but it has nothing to do with the fact of a cultivator becoming richer or poorer. The richer a cultivator becomes, the more secure the settlement; but if the cultivator is a poorer man year by year, the settlement is less certain. With capital the Indian cultivator is not much troubled, he seldom has anything over at the end of the year; and this is one of the chief reasons why land does not increase, in India, either in value or in the capabilities for production. One of the great evils under which the cultivator labours is—debt. Land is a good security in India, and money can easily be borrowed; the consequence is, that many estates are in the position of Irish encumbered estates, no improvement takes place, and the whole of the profits of the cultivator are eaten up by exorbitant interest, and too often by unjust demands, which eventually flood the civil courts of India with cases of corruption and extortion.

Capital which might be employed in commerce by the money-lender is actually employed to the detriment of society. If the class of cases which arise between money-lenders and cultivators could be removed from the civil courts, the result would be immediately apparent; the cultivator would enjoy his own profits, his capital would increase year by year, and the money-lender would employ his capital in the legitimate current of commerce. Money which is too easily acquired is soon spent; the cultivator has never, perhaps, felt during his whole life the pleasure of possessing a piece which he could really call his own, for many debts have come down from grandfather to grandson; the result is a demoralised and ruined population. I leave it to the Indian Government to tell the public how far this plague-spot has spread. I believe it to be at the bottom of much of the social misery of India.

Now there are two ways of meeting the evil; the method applied by the English Government to the Irish, who are looked upon as a somewhat alien race by Englishmen (I speak as partly Irish), and the method applied by the French to its own kindred blood. The Irish landlord is fast disappearing, his place is being supplied by Englishmen and their capital; he, poor man, wanders wherever he will, no one caring for him. The evil of Ireland has, however, been cured, no matter how rudely.

The French had to deal with a like evil, an indebted landed tenantry; but how did the French Government treat the evil? It has lent money to the landlords at the lowest possible rate of interest, which will in the course of a few years render the landlord a

free man; the land being mortgaged to the Government in the mean time.

The cure applied by England to Ireland will not suit India; but that applied by France to the French will, in my opinion. It is easy to try the plan in one or two of the most indebted districts of India; if the plan succeeds, which it will when once the cultivator can really find his profits his own, let it be tried on a more extended scale. The rendering capital, now invested in mortgages, free to be made use of in commerce, will do much to improve trade in India.

I have only here endeavoured to point out a great principle; the details of interest, &c. &c., follow so naturally, that it is needless to dwell upon them at present.

## FINANCE.

**WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 15.**—Her Majesty has commanded that Lieut. Chas. Nasmyth be transferred from the Bombay artillery to be a capt. unattached in the royal army, in consideration of his services at Silistria, and to hold the rank of a brevet major.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Prince of Prussia, Edgar, Maulmein; Essex, Martin, Melbourne.—Sept. 2. Bury St. Edmund's, Miller, Madras; Meteor, Davis, Cape.—4. Admiral Grenfell, McClelland, New Zealand; Richard Thornton, Dallas, Batavia; Robert Henry, Randall, Mauritius; Queen of the Isles, Henty, Mauritius; Oriental Queen, Hill, Mauritius; Tives Godfrieds, Brandlight, Batavia.—5. Argo (steamer), Hyde, India and Cape; Hannah Salkeld, Cordiner, Bengal.—6. Midlothian, Gibson, Cochín, Ann, Nunn, Akyab.—7. Ulrica, Stone, Singapore; John Wood, Crockett, Shanghai; Ivan Melchior Kemper, Schoof, Batavia.—8. Fingal, Denkin, Launceston; Oliver Cromwell, Smith, Rangoon; Almore, Tierney, Portland Bay; Belcarrig, Calvert, Akyab.—9. Merse, Shewan, Whampoa; Fanny, Kennedy, Adelaide; Havering, Lewis, Akyab.—11. Recruit, Morrison, and William Penn, M'Leod, Bombay; Fleur-de-lis, Cumming, Akyab; Priam, Scott, Portland Bay; Moorefort, Coulthart, Akyab.—12. Salem, Gibson, Bombay.—13. Malabar, M'Clear, Bombay; Leander, Finlay, Mauritius; Richard Cobden, Stewart, Queen Mab, Glendinning; Culloden, M'Lean, and Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Bombay; Arachne, King, and Cambridge, Wilson, Bengal; Salamance, Kirby, Whampoa.—14. Nile, Biles, Sydney; Washington, Irving, Durrant, Sydney; Briseis, Brown, Melbourne; Oceanus, Norbeck, Akyab; Sea-horse, Heron, Bengal; Nelson, Craufurd, Melbourne; James Alexander, Ridley, Bengal; Carl, Patterson, Ceylon; Isabella, Hayward, Maulmein; Indian Queen, Mill, Melbourne; Rose Ellis, Loney, Hong-Kong; Regina, Lock, Bengal; Euphrates, Barron, Manila; Lord Hungerford, Brown, Bombay; Caldera, Harrison, Bombay; Melpomene, Laurensen, Akyab.—15. Rodney, M'Lean, Sydney; Crystal Palace, Linton, Ceylon; Wilsons, Clark, Algoa Bay; Hampshire, Reynell, Madras; Choice, Hicks, Mauritius.—16. City of Glasgow, Muir, Bengal; Daniel, Rosa, Ketsels, Shanghai; Elvira, Graham, Akyab; Georgiana, Coomber, Mauritius; Laurina, Swainson, Algoa Bay; Liddesdale, Bruce, Cape; Couranto, Flanagan, Singapore; Ascendant, Spencer, Bombay.—18. Guardian, Webber, Cochín; Raymond, Mackie, Coringa; John Panter, Clarkson, Ceylon; Martin Luther, Rose, Akyab; Ampulla, Daniel, Mauritius; Intrepid, Christie, Algoa Bay.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Sept. 23. Mr. Dart, Capt. Wainwright, Mr. Ratcliff, Mr. Van Hopten, Mr. and Mrs. MacLain, and 4 children, Mrs. Vincent and child, Mr. L. G. Smith, Capt. Millon, Mr. McSmith, Mr. J. Jones, Dr. Watson, Mr. McPherson, Capt. and Mrs. Hederstedt, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, Mr. D. la Cordemaine, Capt. Rankin, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Walsley, Lieut. Bailie, Capt. Whitford, Mr. S. G. Wyatt, Maj. Chetty, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. F. Byers, Mrs. Gen. Sewell and 2 children, Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. Silver and children, Lieut. Machele, Capt. Walshe, Mrs. Walshe, Mr. Dyett, Mr. and Mrs. Banester, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. MacLain, Maj. Skinner, Mr. Shrubshall, Mr. G. Colbourn, Mrs. Flight, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Hawkins, Capt. Wright, Mr. Valensia, Mr. Wilkinson.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Argo (Sept. 6).—Mr. A. King, Misses Fulton, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Master Alexander, Miss Walsh, Mr. G. Hill, Miss Hill, Mr. Richardson, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Toovey, Mr. D. Brown, Ens. Carr, Lieut. Brodie, Capt. La Touche, Lieut. Morland, Lieut. Eager, Masters Bellow, Misses Bellow, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Col. Faber, Miss Faber, Lieut. col. Babington, Mrs. Babington and 6 children, Rev. J. Harding, Mrs. Harding, Maj. and Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, Miss Hedley, Lieut. Orr, Lieut. Ayton, Maj. Shaw, Mr. D. McKenzie, Lieut. col. Anstruther, Lieut. C. H. Riley, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Wade, Mr. A. De Pars, Mr. W. Cairns, Capt. Leckie, Lieut. Sterratt, Lieut. col. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Mons. Goodson, Miss Hoppersach, Miss Hull, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce and infant, Mr. Dickinson, Maj. and Mrs. Jones and 2 children, Mrs. Metcalfe, Misses Metcalfe, Master Metcalfe, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Thornton and infant, Miss Thornton, Lieut. Calvert, Mrs. Maj. Cameron, Rev. Mr. Deatry.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Nubia, from Southampton, to proceed per steamer Hindostan from Suva, for Malta.—Mr. F. Bargent, Mr. Beaumont, Captain Hamilton, Mr. W. Forbes, Mrs. Hamilton, Major Williams, Mr. Williams, 2 Misses Williams. For Alexandria.—Mr. Sette, Lieutenant Batt, Mr. Laird, Mr. Dempsey, For Suva.—Mr. J. W. Watson, Mr. H. Tanner, Captain and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Colliere, Lieutenant and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. R. Bennett, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. D. Hodge, Miss G. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Bryden, Capt. and Mrs. Elvington, Mr. C. Fellows, Mr. A. Hardie, Mr. J. Curmin, Mr. Mackay, For Calcutta.—Mr. G. G. Gordon, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. C. J. Taylor, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Battenshaw, Miss E. Butler, Ens. McCrea, Mr. P. Thompson, Mr. Simon, Mr. Simon, jun. Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Waldegrave, Mr. Fain, Mr. J. T. Boyd, Mr. E.

Vibert, Mr. Perkins, Mr. J. C. Harrington, Mr. J. C. Boyne, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. J. F. Strong, Mr. E. F. Vincent, Maj. H. Vetch, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. Patten, Mr. Patten, jun. For Madras.—Mr. Haddon, Mr. Oakes, Mr. F. Sewell, Mr. J. C. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mayne, Mr. F. H. Thompson, Mr. J. O'Brien, Rustonjee Vicosjee, Mrs. Vincent and infant, and Mr. Ripley, For Hong-Kong.—Mr. How, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Magniac, Mr. E. S. and Mrs. Sillar and 2 children, and Mr. C. Sillar. For Singapore.—Mrs. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. de Mol Van Otterloo.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CARTWRIGHT, the wife of Henry A. of Bombay, s. at the Field, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Aug. 28.  
HATHORN, the wife of J. G. Bengal art. d. at Bath, Aug. 27.  
LLOYD, the wife of G. P. 24th Bengal N.I. d. Sept. 5.  
MARJORIBANKS, the wife of D. C. M.P. d. at Upper Brook-street, Aug. 27.  
PERKINS, the wife of Lieut. J. Bengal army, s. (still born) at Stamford, Sept. 9.  
POULTON, the wife of Lieut. H. B. A. 64th Bengal N.I. s. at 29 A, York-street, Baker-street, Sept. 15.  
TREVOR, the wife of Capt. 14th regt. s. at Malta, Aug. 20.  
WARD, the wife of T. W. Bombay med. estab. d. at Lansdowne-place, Brighton, Aug. 24.  
WAUCHOPE, the wife of S. Bengal civil service, s. at Brighton, Sept. 8.

## MARRIAGES.

BEGGIE, Frederick W. s. of the late John, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Harriet E. d. of the late George B. Harding, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, Aug. 31.  
EAST, Frederick, R. C. 8th Madras L.C. to Caroline L. d. of the late Thomas S. Palmer, at St. Peter's church, Dublin, Aug. 24.  
GALLOWAY, Arthur, Bengal civil service, s. of the late Major General Sir Archibald, K.C.B. Bengal army, to Margaret P. C. d. of the late C. Kane, m.d. surg. gen. of the Bombay army, at Trinity church, Marylebone, Sept. 14.  
HICKS, Major William C. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Catharine, d. of Thomas Stedman, at Walcot, Bath, Aug. 31.  
HICKS, Robert P. late Madras med. service, to Emily, d. of the late Robert G. Shaw, at Freshford, Somerset, Aug. 31.  
HOLMES, Lieut. George B. Madras art. to Jane, d. of T. Thornhill, at Wootton, Sept. 7.  
LEWIN, D. Duncan, of Shanghai, to Susannah J. d. of the Rev. W. Blow, at Goodmanham, Market Weighton, Yorkshire, Sept. 12.  
PORCHER, George du Pre, to Emmeline, d. of the late George Stratton, formerly Member of Council at Fort St. George, Madras, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Sept. 7.  
RETALIACH, Francis, to Emma G. d. of Lieut. Col. Ley, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Madron Church, Cornwall, Aug. 26.  
SAUNDERS, George, Bengal medical service, to Louisa R. d. of John O. Hanson, at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Sept. 14.  
SHARP, Rev. Theophilus, to Ann E. E. E. Evans, d. of the late William E. Evans, of Bombay, at Tutbury, Aug. 31.  
STEPHENSON, Henry, to Mary Ann T. d. of the late J. Johnson, and granddaughter of the late Major Thompson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Sept. 7.  
TORRENS, Alfred, Lieut. 66th regt. s. of the late Maj.-Gen. Robert, C.B. Adj.-Gen. of H. M.'s forces in India, to Caroline A. d. of W. Price, at the Cathedral, Quebec, Aug. 10.  
TURNER, Frederick, to Martha O. d. of the late Lieut.-Col. Richard C. Faithful, Bengal army, at St. Thomas's, Winchester, Sept. 7.

## DEATHS.

BELL, Dandeson C. late inspector general of hospitals, Bombay establishment, at 7, Darnway-street, Edinburgh, aged 61, Aug. 27.  
COCHRANE, John H. Madras civil service, at Hamburg, Aug. 28.  
ELLIOT, Lieut. col. Edmund J. 79th Highlanders, eldest son of the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. for the county of Roxburgh, in camp at Gerreslee, near Varna, Aug. 12.  
GRIMES, Edward B. s. of Maj. Madras army, at Amptill-lodge, near Southampton, aged 6 mo. Aug. 24.  
MATHESON, Gilbert F. of the Old Palace, Richmond, at Therapia, aged 52, Aug. 1.  
NAPLETON, Henry G. late capt. of the 8th Madras N.I. aged 45, Sept. 11.  
ORIEL, William C. Marlborough-place, St. John's Wood, maj. in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, aged 61, Sept. 7.  
PERRY, Flora F. d. of Sir Erskine, at Putney, aged 18, Sept. 7.  
RAMSAY, Isabella, widow of Dr. Andrew F. Bengal establishment, at Brompton, aged 64, Sept. 13.  
SAUNDERS, Harry C. Bengal civil service, s. of Charles A. of Westbourne-lodge, at sea, on board the Bengal steamer, off Ceylon, aged 24, July 23.  
STOCKS, J. Ellerton, Bombay medical service, at Dottingham, near Hull, Aug. 30.  
TURNER, Lieut. William, 93rd Highlanders, s. of the late Maj. gen. William, C.B. Bombay cavalry, at the camp, Gerreslee, near Varna, Aug. 12.

VANRENNEN, Mrs. J. A. relict of Col. J. Bengal army, at Southampton, Sept. 5.  
 WALKER, James T. H.M.'s acting agent at Foo-chow-foo, China, at Havant, Hants, aged 34, Sept. 3.  
 WATERMAN, Mary Ann, the wife of Samuel, at Claremont-hill, St. Helier's, Jersey. Aug. 26.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August and September, 1854.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. Lewis and E. Jenkins.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieuts. H. D. Jackson, artillery; G. Delane, 6th cav.; G. Money, 1st fus.; W. F. Webster, 3rd Eur. reg.; and J. S. Ogilvie, 48th; Col. E. Garstin, eng.; Capt. W. C. Alexander, 6th cav.; 1st-Lieut. J. Morland, 1st fus.; Lieut. F. J. Eager, 25th N.I.; E. G. Brodie, 25th; Ens. A. M. Anderson, 38th.

*Madras Estab.*—Cornet R. Codrington, 5th cav.; Lieut. F. O. Barrow, 5th N.I.; Lieut. W. Lord, 46th; and Lieut. S. W. Peile, 49th; Lieut. cols. Gordon, Babington, and Anstruther; Major P. Shaw, 34th N.I.; Capt. W. F. Nicolls, 24th; Lieuts. J. M. Gibson, 2nd Eur. reg.; C. H. Riley, 50th; B. A. W. Stuart, 17th; J. Orr, 27th; and S. Taylor, 3rd Eur. reg.; Ens. R. Thompson, 48th.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. Bruce, artil.; Major T. Tapp, 1st fus.; Capt. W. E. McPherson, 24th N.I.; Brev. maj. J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I.

##### MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. G. Toovey, pilot service.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. T. Humphrey.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. Ross, Mr. C. Beadon, Mr. W. Edwards, and Mr. Arthur Galloway.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. major H. M. Durand, eng.; Lieut. E. L. Hawkins, artil.; Lieut. C. M. N. Fellowes, 3rd Eur. reg.; D. Kemp, 5th; S. R. J. Owen, 19th; H. James, 44th; Major H. Vetch, 54th; Capt. R. Robertson, 70th; Lieut. W. Briggs, 71st; Capt. J. Sleeman, 73rd; Surg. E. Mitchell; Brev. major F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I.; Capt. N. A. Staples, artillery, and A. S. O. Donaldson, 45th N.I.; 1st-Lieut. W. Dickson, artil.; Lieuts. J. E. Caunter, 15th; F. Edwards, 49th; and H. Finch, 31st.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. Stephenson; Major G. A. Falconer, 46th; Ens. S. H. Williams, 2nd; Capt. W. H. Baynes, 3rd; Lieut. A. W. Lake, 3rd; Lieut. A. P. Woodbridge, 40th; Surg. J. Jackson; Brev. col. F. Straton, 1st cav.; Assist. surg. M. Kane.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. N. Campbell; Lieut. col. G. Macan; Major J. B. Woosnam, artil.; Lieuts. C. Buckle, 3rd cav.; J. A. Collier, 7th N.I.; and H. Birch, 27th; and James Seater, of the ordnance; Lieut. R. Cowpar, 1st Eur. reg.; and Lieut. E. M. Cooper, 13th N.I.

##### MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. Hunter, Indian Navy.

#### GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. T. C. Trotter, 6 months; Mr. R. Houston, 1 month.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. major J. S. Knox, 42nd N.I., 6 months; Capt. C. T. Cartwright, 15th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. J. Fairlie, 3rd cav., till 1st January next.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. C. Vardon, artil., 6 months; Capt. F. G. J. Lascelles, 4th cav., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. Birch, 27th N.I., 6 months; Surg. D. A. Carnegie, M.D., 3 months; Assist. surg. F. H. Brown, 2 months.

##### MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. H. Carpendale, Indian Navy, 6 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—The Rev. G. A. F. Saulez, B.A.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. capt. D. Bayley, 7th cav.; Major H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. major J. Patrickson, artil.; Lieut. E. Presgrave, 2nd Eur. reg.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. Pelham, invalids.

Brev. capt. D. Bayley, of the Bengal retired list, has been appointed recruiting officer in Dublin.

#### APPOINTMENT.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Henry Woodward Crofton, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

The Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford (now at Calcutta), appointed an assistant chaplain on the Madras establishment.

##### MARINE.

Mr. Alfred Francis Oswin and Mr. Fred. W. Daniell, appointed captains clerks for the Indian Navy.

Mr. Alfred Fielder admitted a volunteer for the Bengal pilot service.

#### LIST OF RANK OF CAPTAINS CLERKS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

To rank from the dates specified.

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, 19th July, 1854; Mr. C. C. B. Daniell, 28th July, 1854.

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

##### IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

##### WAR OFFICE, 25TH AUGUST, 1854.

10th Foot.—Ens. Fred. Beatty to be lieut. by purch. v. Taylor, who retires; Charles Errol Hope, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Beatty.

43rd Foot.—Ens. Hon. W. H. Herber to be lieut. by purch. v. Walker, who retires.

60th Foot.—2nd-Lieut. Wykeham L. Pemberton to be lieut. by purch. v. Warren, promoted; John D'Olier George, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Pemberton.

74th Foot.—Ens. G. P. Blake to be lieut. by purch. v. Stonehouse, who retires; Abel Straghan, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Blake.

##### WAR OFFICE, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1854.

53rd Foot.—Capt. Fred. A. Walter, from the Ceylon Rifle regt., to be capt. v. Oldfield, who exchanges.

##### WAR OFFICE, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

10th Lt. Drags.—Cornet James J. N. Buchanan to be lieut. by purch. v. Drummond, who retires; Sydney Vyse, gent., to be cornet by purch. v. Buchanan.

98th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Leigh, from the 3rd West India regt., to be paymaster, v. Fagan, appointed to a depot battalion.

43rd Foot.—Ens. Robert M. Pakenham to be lieut. by purch. v. Hon. W. H. Herbert, appointed to the 46th Foot; Francis S. White, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Pakenham; Frederick G. E. Glover, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Herbert, promoted.

##### WAR OFFICE, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

32nd Foot.—William Bally, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Shortt, who retires.



43rd Foot.—Ens. Harry Armstrong Brett, from the 82nd Foot, to be ens. v. White, whose appointment on the 8th of September, 1854, has been cancelled.

74th Foot.—Ens. W. S. Hunt to be lieut. without purch. v. King, deceased; Ens. Archdale William Chalmers Magrath, from the 25th Foot, to be ens. v. Hunt.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Euphemus*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, Aug. 31.—204 Company's recruits; Capt. C. M. Barrow, 19th Bombay N.I.; Capt. W. K. Haslewood, 3rd N.I.; Ens. F. Anderson, 2nd Eur. reg.; Surg. P. F. Bellew.

Per *Clive*, for Madras, from Gravesend, Aug. 31.—180 Queen's troops and 12 Company's sappers and miners; Lieut. Grace, 43rd Foot; Ens. Elliot, ditto; Ens. Barnes, ditto; Ens. Woodhall, 74th Foot; Ens. Gilbert, 84th Foot; Cornet Roe, 12th lancers; Dr. H. C. Brodrick.

Per *Earl Balcarras*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, Aug. 31.—220 Queen's troops; Capt. Orme, 10th Foot; Cornet Elmache, 10th Hussars; Cornet Mayne, ditto; Ens. Turner, 64th Foot; Ens. Mylne, 83rd Foot; Assist. surg. O'Neill, 78th Foot.

#### BOOKS.

*The Life and Correspondence of Charles, Lord Metcalfe, late Governor-General of India, Governor of Jamaica, and Governor-General of Canada: from unpublished Letters and Journals preserved by Himself, his Family, and his Friends.* By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, author of the History of the War in Afghanistan. 2 vols. London, 1854. Bentley.

LORD METCALFE, better known, perhaps, as Sir Charles Metcalfe, was one of the many distinguished men through whose agency it has pleased Divine Providence to unite the destinies of India with those of England. A civil servant, and never attaining the high position to which he aspired, and for which he was eminently fitted, the lustre which surrounds his name is of a mild, rather than of a dazzling character. But Lord Metcalfe was a great man, and in whatever walk of life he had been thrown, would, with fair play, have shown himself such. His father, a Director of the East India Company, and at one time the only one of the body to which he belonged who supported the greatest Governor-General that ever England gave to India (we need not name the Marquis of Wellesley), gave his son a writership at an early period of life. This he owed to his parentage; his future success he achieved for himself; and though his merits did not place him on the seat which, beyond all his competitors, he was qualified to occupy, they have earned for him a name which, while Indian history is studied, will never be forgotten. Except in the fortuitous circumstance which led to his destination—he owed little to anyone but himself. Of the advantages of education, his share was not an excessive, nor even an ample one. He enjoyed the elegant culture of Eton, but he quitted that renowned seminary at the age of fifteen; thenceforward the boy had to rely upon himself. He worked his way nobly, and he has left to his family the legacy of a name, which they may regard as one of the most precious gifts which they inherit.

Notwithstanding the early age at which he quitted Eton, Dr. Goodall, who was his preceptor (not then the head master), regarded him as a boy of very high promise, and his future career was complimentary to the good doctor's discernment. He entered little into the sports of the place, but was a grave, studious boy, seeking amusement rather in literary pursuits than in active exercises. The only extraordinary thing recorded of his schoolboy days was, that upon one occasion he was seen riding upon a camel belonging, it is to be presumed, to some itinerant showman. Dr. Goodall, adverting to this feat many years afterwards, said, "You see he was always orientally inclined." But the hero of these volumes was not orientally inclined. His feelings on arriving in India were of a melancholy kind, and he much wished to be allowed to return. He had formed a romantic attachment to a young lady slightly older than himself. Whether this had anything to do with his discontent with the scene of his future labours we shall not inquire. Neither shall we ask whether his living and dying a bachelor had any connection with this boyish friendship, for it seems scarcely to have amounted to love: but we think it would be rash to affirm that it had not, calm as the feeling appears to have been. But we are in danger of forgetting that it is not our duty to write the life of Lord Metcalfe. That is already done in a great degree by himself in the work before us, which ought to be in the hands of every servant of the East India Company, whether civil or military. It is a manual especially for the young civilian, who will here see in the example of a man at once great and good, the model of that

which he should hope to be; while in the narration of the important affairs in which Lord Metcalfe was a chief actor, he will gain an insight at once into a most interesting period of Indian history, as well as into the duties which he will have to discharge, and the difficulties which he will have to encounter.

On his return to England Sir Charles Metcalfe was naturally ambitious of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons; but he would not buy and he would not solicit. By what means, therefore, he expected to gain his object it is not easy to say. He did not gain it, nor even had a prospect of gaining it. He thus lost the opportunity of proclaiming how different were the political opinions of his youth from those of his age. He set out in life a flaming tory of the old backbone school; he ended an ultra radical of the deepest shade. With this we have nothing to do. He did his duty in India, in Jamaica, in Canada; and it was not in his power at any time to do either good or evil by his speculative political opinions. Yet we must regret that these were not more consistent—that either his toryism had been less hot in youth, or his radicalism less wild in age. We have one more subject for regret, and that is that when the Crown was advised to reward the services of this eminent man by a peerage, the grant was not made with special remainder, through which the name of Metcalfe might have been preserved among those of the hereditary legislators of the country. In the absence of this addition, the gift of a peerage to a dying man without descendants looks like mockery.

The greater part of pages 627, 628 of the second volume of this work had, in our judgment, better have been omitted. We recollect reading an article some years since in the *Edinburgh Review* which commenced thus: "This book is written to be read at court." Now the passage in the life of Lord Metcalfe to which we here direct attention was written to be read, not by the public in general, Indian or British, but by a particular section of it, with which, as far as we know, the deceased nobleman had no especial sympathy or regard. We object not to the enforcement, at proper times, of the opinions thus pressed upon Lord Metcalfe, with or without discretion (we determine not which), but we do object to their being paraded in such a book as that now before us. Of the exhortations bestowed upon his lordship by friends, and even (for so we read) by "strangers," we say nothing. We will not quote Selden's remark, beginning: "For a priest to turn a man when he lies a dying," as we fear that in these days it might be regarded as coarse; and, moreover, it could not apply to Lord Metcalfe, inasmuch as, by the evidence of this book, it is clear that from his youth up religion was the governing principle of his life. So much faith, so much charity, so much purity, without an atom of the ostentation of any of them; without a particle of superstition, or a touch of exclusiveness, indicate that he was not one of "the children of this world;" and we need not doubt that as he had lived, so also "he died, fearing God."

We propose to make two quotations, the first exhibiting life in Government House under the Marquis Wellesley:—

"It happened that when intelligence reached Calcutta that the anticipated rupture had actually taken place, and that Colonel Collins had quitted Scindiah's court, Metcalfe and his associates were thrown into a state of excitement in which there was no great intermixture of pain. It was, indeed, a memorable day. There are men still living who, after the lapse of half a century, remember all the circumstances of that evening as vividly as though they had occurred in the present reign. For some days, the 'glorious little man,' as his disciples affectionately called Lord Wellesley, had been pacing one of the halls of Government House, girding himself up for the approaching crisis; and now he was prepared to meet it. Aided by Edmonstone, the Political Secretary, whose knowledge was as ready as it was extensive, he now dictated instructions to Colonel Collins, now to General Lake, now to Arthur Wellesley, now to John Malcolm, and now to Close and Kirkpatrick, the Residents at the courts of the Peishwa and the Nizam. All day long these weighty despatches grew beneath the hands of the young scribes. The brief twilight of the Indian evening passed and left the work only half done. But still by the bright lamp-light the young writers resolutely plied their pens, as hour after hour the Governor-General continued to dictate the despatches, upon which the fate of principalities depended. Words of encouragement, little needed, came freely from him, as he directed this great work. And still, as Adam, Bayley, Jenkins, Metcalfe, Cole, Monckton, and others wrote and wrote these weighty despatches, upon which the events of the great war were to turn, he told them ever and anon that their work would soon be done, and that there was a table spread for them in the banquet-room, at which they might presently drink success to the campaign. Though it was now the exhausting month of August, and rest and food were denied to them throughout many long hours, there was not one of them who flagged at his desk. Sustained by their youthful enthusiasm, they continued at their work till past midnight; then, weary, hungry, and athirst, they were conducted to the table which had been spread sumptuously for their entertainment. It was a festival not soon to be forgotten. A special message from Lord Wellesley instructed them to give full

vent to their hilarity—to use his cellar as though it were their own, and not to think that they were bound to be quiet because they were in Government House. So they drank success to the campaign in good earnest; toasted the glorious Wellesley and his glorious brother; toasted General Lake and Colonel Stevenson; toasted the British Soldier and Jack Sepoy; and finally toasted one another. And the Governor-General did not complain that next day his 'office' was not very efficient."

Our next quotation shall exhibit the hero of these pages as a warrior,—a character in which he is very little known. At the siege of Deeg, however, he appeared in this character, and, as everywhere else, nobly performed his duty.

"The storming party was told off, and Metcalfe volunteered to accompany it. He was one of the first who entered the breach. There are soldiers now living who remember that memorable Christmas-eve, and delight to speak of the gallantry of the young civilian. The 'clerk' fairly won his spurs, and shared with the most distinguished of his comrades the honours, no less than the dangers, of one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. In the Commander-in-Chief's despatch, the name of Metcalfe was honourably mentioned. 'Before I conclude this despatch,' wrote Lord Lake, 'I cannot help mentioning the spirited conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, a civil servant, who volunteered his services with the storming party, and, as I am informed, was one of the first in the breach.' Afterwards, the fine old soldier called him his 'little stormer.'"

We can only repeat our wish that these volumes may be as universally read as they deserve to be.

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	7s. to 10s. pm.
India Bonds .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{4}$ pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, pd.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pm.
East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.
Ditto Extension do. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pm.
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. ....	Par. to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.
Madras Railway .....	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	42 to 44
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	—
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. .... all paid	—
Ditto do. do. ....	40

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London...			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss.Rs. —	—	2 1
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Aug. 9 to Aug. 24, fr. Aug. 25 to Sept. 8.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	150,305 13 0
Madras ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	21,529 9 0
Bombay ..	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	979 3 4
Bi-Monthly ..			172,814 5 4

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11d.
Madras do. ....	
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11d.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Nubia*, Sept. 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£40,000	....
Alexandria .....	10,860	....
Penang .....	—	£526
Singapore .....	—	13,718
Hong Kong .....	30,089	11,890
Canton .....	—	47,975
Shanghai .....	—	3,713
	£80,949	£77,822

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 6th September, 1854.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Quarterly General Court of the said Company appointed to be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, is made Special, for the purpose of submitting for adoption the alterations in the By-Laws of the Company recommended in the Report from the Committee of By-Laws, which was laid before the General Court on the 21st June.

A copy of the alterations in question is now open for the perusal of the Proprietors, at this House.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 15th September, 1854.

#### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 27th September, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,000 Tons of WARLICH'S PATENT WELSH STEAM FUEL, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th September aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

#### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, King William Street, City, London.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. cap. 54.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last thirteen years to reduce the premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits on an average more than 44 per cent., and during the last four years a reduction of 45 per cent. has been declared.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.  
Committees sit also every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

Agents in India.—Messrs. Braddon and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Madras; Messrs. Leckie and Co., Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

#### FORBES'S HINDUSTANI WORKS.

#### FORBES'S HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH & ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI DICTIONARY. Royal 8vo. £2 12s. 6d.

GRAMMAR. 8vo. 12s.

MANUAL. 18mo. 5s. 6d.

TOTA-KAHANI; or, Tales of a Parrot. 10s.

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the more important, so far as importance attaches to either.

"Dost Mahomed has received another letter from his agent at Herat, in continuation of that which I have already sent you. It states that the English and Persians are both inclined to assist Herat in recovering the territory wrested from it by the Candahar chiefs, in case the Dost should fail to compel his brothers to restore it.

"The chief of Herat has received a friendly letter from the Khan of Khiva, stating that the Persian force at Merw is daily increasing, and that if the Shah once gains firm footing there, with or without the aid of Russia, he will be master of all Khorasan. He (the Khan of Khiva) has been assured by the Russian general, who with his troops is encamped near Khiva, that if the Persians make any attempts on Khiva, they shall be driven back by the Russians. But it would never do for Khiva, and with it Bokhara and Herat, to remain thus in fear of the Persians, or to be compelled to accept assistance from Russia. In either case their position was a dependent one, and the only safe plan was to rely on their own arms. When Herat was besieged by the late King of Persia, the Khan of Khiva had sent thousands of his Toorkoman troops to harass the Persian camp, and those troops had done effective service. But without thus recurring to past services, he (the Khan of Khiva) hoped that for the sake of the common cause, the Herat chief would send his cavalry to vex the rear of the Persians at Merw.

"The Khan of Khiva has also asked the Herat chief for the redress of 'Tat Sahib and Shikspur Sahib' (the late Major Tod and the present Sir Richmond Shakespeare are of course intended), who had rendered such good services both to Herat and Khiva.

"Zaheer-ool-Dowlah has written to the Dost to say, that if the territory is restored to him, he will make it a dependency for Cabul.

"On this the Dost was inclined to set out at once with his army against his brothers at Candahar, but on the advice of Sirdar Sultan Mahomed, he recurred to his former intention of sending Gholam Mahomed Khan to Candahar in an amicable way, before resorting to severe measures. The next day the Ameer was informed that Sultan Mahomed's advice was insidious, as he was intriguing with the Candahar chiefs. The Dost has, therefore, excluded Sultan Mahomed from his councils, and the latter, together with Mahomed Osman Khan and Shojah Ood-dowlah, have got up a party in opposition to the Ameer.

"Rahmut Khan Oorukzaee has written from Peshawur to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, son of the Dost, offering to renew the negotiations with the English which were begun by the late Nawab Jubber Khan. Mahomed Azeem Khan replied that he had already wasted enough time in negotiating with subordinates; that when Mr. Taylor was at Peshawur, he had entered into a long correspondence, and afterwards found out that that officer could do nothing without authority from Calcutta. He must first know therefore what powers Major Edwardes possesses.

"Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan has, however, forwarded the correspondence to his father, and recommended an alliance with the English as a temporary expedient, until the Russians or Persians should hold out more advantageous terms. In such case there would be no harm in forsaking the English, who themselves are notoriously self-seeking and false. It will be easy to persuade the English into an alliance, since they look upon Herat as the key of India. The Ameer has sent no reply to this letter.

"The Persian force at Merw was being strongly reinforced.

"The Candahar chiefs are all quarrelling among themselves, and Kohun Dil Khan, who has been deserted by every one except Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, is in great perplexity.

"The king of Budukshan has sent an envoy and presents to Cabul, and is anxious to contract an alliance with the Ameer.

"We learn from Peshawur that the Nazir Khairoollah is treated with great neglect. He makes little progress either in his negotiations with the English, or in his attempts to recover the money due to him. Major Edwardes always tells him in reply to his overtures, that he is 'waiting for an answer from Calcutta.'

"On hearing this the Ameer remarked, that the English would never discover the value of an alliance with him until they found the Russians in Bokhara. He knew that the English had apprehensions about the Russians, as he had been told that by many gentlemen at Calcutta. However he supposed that neither Major Edwardes nor the Governor-General could do anything until they had definite instructions from home.

"There is word from Kohat, that the Khalsa lands have been left uncultivated this year to provide an encamping-ground for a large force which is to assemble there after the rains. The Sahub-zadah of Khort, who had been oppressed by Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, has been well received by Major Nicholson at Bunoo, and has been awarded a dress of honour.

"The Cabool merchants are very backward this year in contracting for the Dost's customs revenue. They have an idea that the English are going to advance from Peshawur, and that they will be the losers by any permanent agreement. The soldiers and petty traders on the other hand only hope that the English will come. The Ameer is busy enlisting troops, who flock to his standard from the Candahar territory. How he is to raise the money to pay them nobody knows.

"A report has reached Cabool to-day that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan is dead at Bulk. But it requires confirmation.

"The Ameer has appointed Mahomed Aslum Khan, his youngest son, to be ruler of Dehzurgee. Another of his sons has been placed in charge of the Behsood Hazarah, which was formerly ruled by Akram Khan.

"Elihee Buksh and Shah Mahomed, who, as I told you, were travelling in India in the guise of traders, and used to send the Dost all the news, have returned to Cabul, leaving an agent behind them. They have given the Ameer an amusing jumble of fact and fiction relating to the war with Russia and the assembling of troops in the Punjab.

"The governor of Kalat-i-Ghilzie has reported the departure of the Persian ambassador (Elchee-i-Eran) from Ahmad Shahee to the Ameer, asking instructions from H. H. how to receive him at his own station, and how to escort him to Cabool."

The letter of the 27th will be found among our extracts.

We have nothing to add from the North-West.

Two petty princes have paid that debt which all must pay. One of them, the Rajah of Pallinpoor, has been succeeded by his eldest son, who has ascended the gудdee under the best auspices,—so say the astrologers, by whose advice the day and hour were chosen, and who must know, if any one knows. The other deceased chief is the Rajah of Bhownuggur, whose house, it is said, "is one of the oldest in the world," and who was "able to trace his family farther back than any European sovereign." It may be doubted, however, whether much faith ought to be put in Indian genealogies. The Rajah is succeeded by his brother.

The Bengal annual relief has been published in General Orders, and appears in the usual place.

At Bombay, Captain Haines, having escaped criminal conviction, is now to be proceeded against civilly, and is again the inmate of a jail.

From China there is little or nothing concerning that country (which, perhaps, is a good thing), but the following from the *Friend of China* of July 22, gives the later proceedings of Commodore Perry at Japan.

"The U. S. S. *Mississippi*, bearing the flag of Commodore Perry, arrived this morning, having left Japan the 25th ultimo, and Loochoo the 17th instant. The rest of the squadron are en route to this port, and may be looked for in a few days. We have been favoured with the following report of movements subsequent to the despatch of the *Susquehanna*, by which vessel we obtained the particulars published in our paper of the 5th April last. After the conclusion of the treaty, and interchanges of hospitality, the squadron sailed for Simoda, one of the two ports opened to the citizens of the United States. The fleet captain, Captain Adams, was despatched to Washington with the treaty, on the 5th of April, and took passage in the *Saratoga* as far as the west coast of America. A careful survey of the harbour of Simoda being made, and most of the stipulations of the treaty being put in practical operation, the commodore sailed for Hakodadi, where he arrived about the middle of May. This is one of the most magnificent bays and harbours in the world, and capable of holding all the fleets of the Pacific in security. The commodore's object in visiting Hakodadi was the same as at Simoda. In addition to the survey of the harbour, however, a vessel was sent to examine 'Volcano Bay,' another to the Island of Fatsio, which is the penal colony of Japan for political offenders; and another down the Japan sea to Shanghai. The mountains in the vicinity of Hakodadi abound with bears, deer, and small game, and the bay furnishes delicious salmon and shell-fish in the greatest abundance. There is a spring near the town, the water of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is supposed to be highly medicinal. Hakodadi is the second city in size on the island of Yesso, and probably the first in commerce. Junks in great numbers were constantly arriving and departing whilst the squadron was there; and at no time were there less than one hundred at anchor in the port, yet the authorities said their numbers were always greatly increased during the summer months. On the return of the squadron to Simoda, the commissioners were already there awaiting the arrival of the commodore. The place had become an imperial city, and the Prince of Mima Saki and the Prince of Suruga had been appointed its governors. The good feeling which had subsisted between the Americans and the Japanese, since the arrival of the squadron, seemed to be increased by a more intimate acquaintance, and the squadron sailed on the 25th June with the best wishes of the commissioner and inhabitants, and expression of a hope of soon seeing them again in Japan. Stopping at Lew-chew for a short time, the Commodore and Regent



of the island established some regulations for the benefit and protection of American vessels touching at the ports of the kingdom. The squadron left Lew-chew on the 17th inst.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

**H.M.'s FORCES.**—Capt. W. K. McLeod, H.M.'s 74th, near Pondicherry; Lieut. J. C. King, H.M.'s 74th, at Jacatallah, aged 22, June 29.

**BENGAL.**—Major J. Beatty, Inv. Estab., at Mussoorie, July 27; Lieut. G. D. Elliott, inv. estab., drowned in the lake at Nainee Tal, July 29; Capt. B. W. Darley, at Calcutta, aged 36; Ens. H. J. C. Jacob, at Nynee Tal, aged 18, July 25; Capt. J. C. Lamb, 52nd N.I., at Umritsur, June 24; Ens. C. Smallpiece, 65th N.I., at Rangoon, July 22.

**MADRAS.**—Lieut. T. H. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., drowned in the Sitang River, Burnah, April 23.

### BURMAH.

The *Berenice* has brought us the *Rangoon Chronicle* down to the 2nd August. The king of Ava has sent a sample of coal, which is said to be of a superior quality, to Captain Phayre, but his Majesty's agents are said to want too high a price for it. With such abundant means for boat building, and such fine rivers, coal ought to be brought down to Rangoon and Maulmain at a very moderate cost, and if it exists in Pegu as well as in Burmah, and we have no doubt it does, Lord Dalhousie may have done well in adding this province to our empire. Coal fit for steamers in such a locality would be more valuable than gold, and its discovery would benefit us in Calcutta, as it would do away with the excuse of the P. and O. Company for their high rates of passage money, at least as far as the eastern seas are concerned. The *Chronicle* does not even hint that the war is likely to be renewed, nor does he report any disturbances, every thing seems profoundly tranquil, and the state of the Bassein district in particular is highly satisfactory; we are sorry to observe, however, that it is likely to be deprived of the valuable services of Major Fytche, who is reported to be so unwell that he will require a change of air. We have extracted from our contemporary an interesting account of the shipping trade of Rangoon, from which it appears that the port is already one of some importance, and will, we feel no doubt, become a place of considerable consequence before many years are over. By the same opportunity we have received the *Maulmain Advertiser* to the 4th August.

**SHIPPING TRADE OF RANGOON.**—We have been obligingly favoured with a sight of interesting public documents—one being a registered statement of our imports and exports, dutiable and free, including amount of tonnage duty from 1st Feb., 1853, to 30th April last; the other, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Rangoon custom house, for the like period. From these tabular statements we observe, with much pleasure, that we have been steadily progressing in our trade within the dates above given; and should have shown a balance sheet enough to make even a Chancellor of the Exchequer chuckle with delight had all our imports been dutiable. As the matter stands, however, the official account exhibits a most satisfactory opening of our commercial history—all opposing circumstances, and the shortness hitherto of our career, being duly considered. We have had a tonnage amounting to 50,473, yielding Rupees 12,618 4 0, with imports valued at Rupees 1,564,767, and paying duty in Rupees 84,350 13 6; independent of free imports of the declared value of 40,85,102 3 10 rupees; while our exports have been of the value of Rupees 598,004 9 9, with free exports valued at Rupees 23,12,880 10 1. It thus appears that our imports have been rather more than 2½ to 1 of our exports. This is by no means an unfair proportion; though the figures would have shown differently had we, in the interim, possessed the timber-trade we ought to enjoy, and which, *en passant*, we hope will soon be the case.

Passing on to the second document, we find the Customs' receipts showing total of Rs. 116,565 10 0, with an expenditure of Rs. 16,600 1 0 for establishment; contingencies Rs. 5,858 4 2—and Rs. 905 2 6 paid as drawbacks; the balance in favour of the Custom House being no less than Company's Rs. 93,346 and some pice.

We congratulate our respected commissioner on these satisfactory accounts; the perusal of which cannot fail to draw his attention to a very material fact—the great advantage which would accrue to the port, by local circumstances and government revenue arrangements admitting of a more suitable increase in the export trade of Rangoon.—*Chronicle*, July 26.

**BASSEIN.**—The following is from a correspondent at Bassein, dated 20th July:—

This is by far the finest and most flourishing district in the province. A very extensive trade is going on with the upper provinces of Ava; upwards of 300 large boats are said to have lately left one town in the interior alone, loaded with the produce of the district; the cultivation is in increase of that of last year, and a very thriving trade may be expected next cold season.

The new city of Negrais is to be commenced immediately after the S.W. monsoon, established next cold weather, and land granted to settlers on the most liberal terms. The whole of the native coasting-trade with the Bay of Bengal and Calcutta, passed *via* Bassein during Burmese Government, and Negrais, from its natural advantages as regards trade, and its being the only, so to speak, harbour in the bay of Bengal, must soon rise to great importance under the British Government.

Since the rebellion, and hanging of its ringleaders, the district has been in a supreme state of quietude, not a dacoity or crime accompanied with violence heard of; everybody has the greatest confidence in Major Fytche; and his loss will be felt as a great misfortune by the whole community, not excepting the Dacoits; for they also are finding an honest employment by enlistment in a light infantry corps that he has been ordered to raise, for the purpose of absorbing these loose fish. The men enlisted have almost all either for or against him, he knows them, and they knew him; but it may be "*tout au contraire*" with a stranger; their absorption is a great relief to the country, and whatever happens they should not be again let loose on society.—*Chronicle*, July 29.

**THE "ENTERPRISE."**—The H. C.'s Steamer *Enterprise* arrived off town on Monday. We hear that she will proceed immediately to Bassein to relieve the H. C.'s Steamer *Nemesis*; the latter proceeding on to Calcutta for repairs preparatory to her proceeding to the Straits and China.—*Ibid.* August 2.

### BENGAL. OUDE.

On the 29th June there was a panic at Cawnpore. The occurrence illustrates at once the necessity of annexing Oude, and the social misery which justifies the measure. One of those oppressors who in ancient France were called Farmers-general, and in modern Oude are denominated Chuckladars, is collecting revenue opposite Cawnpore. He collects it after the true native fashion, demanding first the regular revenue, then doubling his demand, then making delay an excuse for plunder, and then burning the village to the ground as contumacious. Wherever he moves, the inhabitants suffer all from which we turn in horror when a town is taken by assault. Among other oppressions, this man seized the family of a respectable Zemindar, the head of a subdivision of a Rajpoot clan. By the usual threats of insult to the women, he extorted from the unhappy landholder fourteen thousand rupees. Even this did not satisfy his insatiable rapacity. He saw that the Zemindar was wealthy, and knowing that the women were in his hands, fancied he could squeeze him absolutely dry. He demanded a second bribe of forty thousand rupees. He had mistaken his victim. The Zemindar saw no prospect of the release of his family, and believed that the next expedient would be to put himself, or them, to the torture. Driven to despair he called together his people, removed his property, and fled into the river. He encamped on a Chur, or bank in the Ganges, which was, fortunately for himself, a little nearer to the British than to the native side of the river.

In the long list of crimes there was but one which the Chuckladar dared not commit, and that one was to violate the territory of the Company. He might burn and murder, ravish and destroy as much as he pleased on his own side of the river, for Mr. Cobden is opposed to intervention, but one step across the frontier would have insured a speedy retribution. Force failed, and the Chuckladar, as an Asiatic, instinctively fell back on fraud. In his generous zeal for his British friends, he informed the authorities that a band of robbers from Oude had entered British territory, intended to lay it waste with fire and sword, and just at present were ensconced on an island in the river. This was the "invasion." The authorities, whether convinced or not, justly considered it their duty to be fully prepared. Pickets were thrown out, a company was ordered into the plain, and a troop of light cavalry held in readiness for the pursuit. It is probable that guns would have been prepared, but there were none fit for service in Cawnpore. We sincerely hope that this fact, for which we can vouch, may attract the personal attention of the Governor-General. Cawnpore is not only a frontier town; it is for many reasons one of the most important and exposed places in India. It has no European troops, and the maintenance of a battery in service order is a wise precaution long since dictated by the Government. A second order may possibly ensure the mounting

of the pieces, the purchase of the horse or bullock gear, and a few other essentials, without which they have remained for the past two years. The scene terminated by the unfortunate Zemindar yielding himself to the magistrate, and begging only that he might not be surrendered to the Chuckladar. One little incident remains to be recorded. It rests on European testimony, and might be proved in a court of justice. A poor husbandman on the Oude side was seen, apparently begging one of the Chuckladar's soldiery not to injure him. He put up his hands in an attitude of supplication, and the next instant the soldier with his scymitar had sliced them off. There are men still living who can remember what their families suffered during the reign of terror. Let those who have shuddered over those stories, remember that in Oude there is a tyranny heavier than this, directed by an avarice from which the terrorists were free, and embittered by the cold cruelty of which Orientals alone are capable. Carrier's deeds at Nantes were scarcely worse than those of some of the farmers-general of Oude. Meanwhile, early in August, while all this was proceeding, the king of Oude, the head of the second Mussulman House in India legally married two meltranees (sweepers). Occurrences such as this, of which we have related but a part, do not occur occasionally. During the harvest they form the daily history of Oude, and for them in the sight of God and man, we are ourselves responsible.

We spoke a fortnight since of the extravagance of this family. We had then no room for the details, without which general facts leave but a transient impression. In July, 1814, died Saadut Khan. This old monarch through a long life had been haunted by the idea that he ought to resign. As a provision against that day, he set himself like the second King of Prussia to amass treasure. He succeeded, and died, still a sovereign, with an accumulation of fourteen millions sterling. Thirteen years after, died his son, who, besides the entire revenue of his kingdom, had spent four millions sterling. Ten years more passed, and in 1837, but seventy lakhs remained in the treasury. The rest had vanished with the revenue. The family had spent in twenty-three years, a sum which represents the fee simple of an estate of six hundred thousand a year.

Nor had they spent it in mere extravagance, as Europeans understand the phrase. We have some sympathy with the ambition which threw away millions to retain America, and with the not unkingly pride which squandered millions on Versailles. The royal house of Oude is little even in its vices. It has conducted no wars, and has struggled for independence only by intrigue.

It has erected no sumptuous buildings, and has built nothing useful even to the sovereign. The pride of each king has led him to adorn the mausoleum of his immediate ancestors, while his avarice has induced him to save expense by stripping the ornaments from those already in existence. Not one inch of road, not one bridge, or any work of public utility was built from these fourteen crores of rupees. All was spent in senseless luxury, bestowed on parasites, or wasted on female favourites, of whom the Pompadour or Dubarry give us but a faint idea. Since 1837, matters have been even worse. Till then the expenditure was supplied from this store; now it comes from the purses of the people. With a diminished population, and a crippled revenue, a nobility too strong for their master, and a soldiery mutinous to both, the Court finds in oppression and money-lenders the resource it once found in the palace vaults. The riotous expenditure is undiminished. The population has declined one-half.—*Friend of India.*

#### CIVIL JUSTICE AT LAHORE.

English jurisprudence needs a Johnson, and the House of Commons has published a blue book to illustrate that necessity. Ostensibly, it contains the replies of the twelve judges to certain queries addressed to them by the Lord Chancellor. Practically, it is filled with the protest of the judges against any attempt to translate technical terms into English. The Chancellor is anxious to define murder. The judges say every definition is a limitation, and therefore a source of safety to the criminal. Meanwhile, while the judges discuss etymology, the civil law, which chiefly requires improvement, remains unreformed. In India we have at least passed this point in the race; we know where the true obstacles are to be found, and are marching steadily, though somewhat slowly, to meet and destroy them. As usual, the Punjab is far in advance of the remainder of the empire. The authorities in that province have attacked and almost conquered the two monster evils of our civil law—excessive delay, and excessive costliness. In the district of Lahore the suitor can recover property of any amount under Rs. 5,000 within thirty-five days, and for less than three per cent. upon the claim.

The system created by Lord Dalhousie needs no defence beyond that single fact. In the best governed section of the empire, the Agra presidency, with its regulation law, and its trained judges, its long established system, and its settled peace, justice still costs

sixteen and a half per cent. There is nothing whatever to mitigate the force of the contrast. The population around Lahore is one of the worst in the world. That capital has for fifteen years attracted every scoundrel possessed of a clear brain, and a seared conscience. The people add to all the ferocity of the Sikh all the chicanery innate in the Hindoo. They forge a deed with as little scruple as they commit a burglary. A dozen different governments have given rights to a dozen contending claimants. Archives have been destroyed, stolen, or secreted, in a series of revolutions. Family disputes have become inextricably confused, and, finally, the courts themselves are infested by Hindoostanee Amlahs, as evil as the mooktears of Bengal. Even Mr. Wedderburn has scarcely cleared them out. Yet the system has prevailed against all these difficulties, and amidst an Oriental population, civil justice is always cheap, and occasionally speedy.

Let us descend to details. In the year 1853-54, 17,631 suits awaited judgment in the civil courts of the entire division. Of this number, only 1,166 were pending at the close of the year, and of these—so far as we can judge from statistics, in this respect somewhat imperfect,—a large proportion had been but a short period on the file. The value of the cases was Rs. 12,51,989, or on an average Rs. 71 a suit, a somewhat large amount. The average cost was only Rs. 4, and the per-centage upon the claim only 4½ per cent. The maximum which is attained in Goordaspur is six per cent., scarcely more than a third of the average of Agra.

As regards delay, perfection has by no means been attained, but the improvement over the preceding year leaves room for sanguine expectation. The "record" has not been abolished, yet the average delay, which in 1852-53 was forty-eight days, was in 1853-54 only thirty-seven. The maximum in the least improved district is only forty days; and, be it remembered, this includes every description of civil action, from simple debts to breaches of promise,—from claims for the price of fruit to family disputes half a century old.

Some portion both of the cheapness, and the comparative celerity must be ascribed to the paucity of appeals. Out of these seventeen thousand and odd cases, only 324 were appealed, and of the appeals 230 were dismissed. Only thirty-three decisions were reversed, or modified, and only eighteen referred for retrial, figures which prove, among other things, that it may one day be safe to do away with the appeal nuisance altogether.

Speed therefore is partially secured, and the commissioner, Mr. C. Raikes, is still, it is said, earnestly endeavouring to produce a further improvement in this respect. Neither he or Mr. Montgomery, however, can effect much more in this direction, until the record is swept away, and we trust the forthcoming report of Messrs. Mills and Harrington, will convince all reasonable men, that the record protects nobody but corrupt judges and the native amlah. The Punjabees are contented with their courts, but they complain of one intolerable grievance. British rule promotes breach of promise of marriage. Under the ancient dynasty they settled such difficulties with the sabre. Under the new régime they can obtain only money penalties, and they are dissatisfied. They are not Manchester men. Unlike Mr. Cobden, but like most Orientals, they hold that there are some few things which are not reducible to price-currents, and among these is the honour of their families. It may perhaps be difficult for the British Government to disregard the "tenderness of our institutions," and punish the neglect to fulfil a contract as a matter of penal discipline. It might, however, follow its own precedent in all matters of marriage, inheritance, and divorce, let the question alone, and leave a punchayat of householders to pronounce, within certain limits, a final decision.—*Friend of India.*

#### NEW POSTAGE ACT.

The Postage Act is out!

We congratulate the public on this, although small comfort can the public wish us in return. That which secures to our friends the incalculable, the long-wished-for and long-deferred boon of a uniform, and really cheap system of postage, withholds it from ourselves, the guardians of the public rights, whose advocacy had contributed in a greater measure than ought else to impress upon the Government the necessity of postal reform.

However, we shall not much grumble. In the universal joy the announcement will occasion, let us not betray the littleness of mind which mars the effect of a benefit, because it does not altogether realise our expectations. Let us hope for better things hereafter, strengthening ourselves with the conviction that we have only to make ourselves powerful enough to have our claims respected.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may not feel quite tempted to wade through the Act (of which we are able to publish only the first instalment to-day), we give below the rates that will be charged under its provisions:—

On a letter not exceeding a quarter tola in weight—two pice ; The other rates are one anna, two annas, three annas, and four annas, as the weight increases from a quarter tola to two tolas : every additional tola over and above that being charged for at two annas, and every fraction of a tola being reckoned a full tola.

For newspapers the following are the rates :—

"Imported papers pay two annas, and four annas, weighing from six to twelve tolas ; an addition of two annas for every six tolas above that being made.

"Papers not imported are allowed just half the weights of imported papers !!!

"The Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of October, 1854."—*Citizen*, August 17.

#### THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BENGAL.

It may be considered premature to speculate as yet on the probable successor of Sir Lawrence Peel. It is certain, however, that as soon as his resignation is received, the reversion of his appointment will be promised. Already Sir James Colville and Mr. Leith are named as candidates, combining alike ability and interest. We desire, therefore, even at this early date, to record the protest of the public against the selection of any Anglo-Indian whatsoever,—not merely of any member of the Indian bar, but of any one who has ever resided in Calcutta. It is of the highest importance to the Empire, that the final referee in every department should be a man fresh from Europe, and unfettered by antecedents, by relationships, or by any of the social links which influence the views even of the most conscientious. It is in obedience to this policy that the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Presidency Governors, and even the Metropolitan, have of late been selected from English statesmen, soldiers, and divines. Any departure from the rule, in these cases, would be viewed with regret even by the friends of the fortunate nominee. The office of Chief Justice is subject to the same necessity. Its occupant is at once Judge of the most important Court in India, a prominent member of the Supreme Legislature, and a censor morum for the metropolis of Asia. In all three characters, it is essential that he should appear absolutely independent.

1. As judge. It is at all times difficult in this country to secure to the judges that grave respect which is so strongly manifested in England. Dwelling amidst a limited society, they must either seclude themselves from the world, or part with some portion of the reserved dignity which ought to be inseparable from their office. The chief justice of the Queen's Bench lives practically apart. His associates are not the men upon whose cases he must decide. Of the thousands of suitors who come before him, he has probably never seen ten. Not only is he absolutely free from all bias, but he is free from the suspicion of it, and the second exemption is perhaps the more valuable of the two. The solitary exception proves the rule. Judges frequently form political connections, and it is in political trials that the value of a jury has been principally felt. Lord Ellenborough in Hone's case, and Lord Campbell in the Achilli action, betrayed in different directions a feeling, which if not bias, at least produced that impression on the spectators. In India, we cannot surround our judges with this social panoply. They must live and move, talk, write, and dine, amidst men whose fortunes may be materially affected by their decisions. It is but a day since an Indian judge, with equal astonishment and indignation, found himself seated at dinner, opposite a man he was to try on the following morning. It is useless to assert that English judges cannot be swayed by such influences. No one believes the present occupants of the three Indian benches to be capable of injustice, but every man, whether judge or suitor, barrister or witness, will trust the word of his friend before the word of a stranger. This species of bias it is impossible in this country to prevent. We may, however, diminish it to the utmost. The most efficient and the most righteous plan for such diminution is to import a chief justice, a man with the English personal reserve, ignorant of the intrigues of Calcutta, and with all his friendships still to make.

2. As member of the Supreme Legislature, we need a judge not versed in Indian theories. The Indian element in the Legislature is quite strong enough. It needs to be tempered by English ideas, English breadth of thought, and, if you will, by English prejudices. We do not know that English lawyers are one whit abler in their way than Indian lawyers. We only know that their thoughts turn on a different pivot, and the result is a free and sharp discussion, highly favourable to the legislative efficiency of the council. The Governor-General does not preside in that body. There are therefore but three thoroughly "English minds" actually engaged in the work of legislation. The proportion of alloy is not more than sufficient to harden the metal, and for this reason also the chief justice should be an English barrister.

3. Lastly, the chief justice is also the commissioner of the Insolvent Court. Partly from the extravagant habits of Calcutta, partly from the instinctive desire of every man to make a fortune, and seek a cooler climate, and partly from the violent fluctuations incidental to Oriental trade, that court exercises a most unusual degree of influence over the commercial world. An over-lenient commissioner stipulates reckless speculation. Even Sir Lawrence Peel, who is respected by every lawyer in India, who has earned from the natives the distinctive title of the Impartial—*Pil aupokhyopati*,—and who will be followed from India by the tears of hundreds whom his bounty has relieved, has in this court done injury to Calcutta. Partly from benevolence, and partly from an over acute perception of the different shades of fraud, he has permitted the Court to become an endurable alternative for speculators. It is this which really injures Indian trade. The respectable houses are exposed not only to the ordinary rivalry of commerce, but to the competition of men who have nothing to lose and all to gain,—whose system destroys the public credit of Calcutta, and whose reckless over-trading accelerates the recurrence of the periodical gluts. We need a judge with the moral daring to remand for two years every man who applies to be relieved from losses caused by speculations without capital. It may be the "vice of the system." The system needs to be suppressed. It may be harsh to "make individuals the scapegoats of a community." When the same law is fairly applied to all, the harshness becomes simple, though stern, justice. Fonblanque would reform the commercial morality of Calcutta in three years. He might not be able to produce universally the high tone of feeling still existing among the more solid houses, but he would at least produce the impression that gambling in produce was an unsafe road to a rapid fortune.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN HAINES.

Captain Haines, an officer of the Indian navy, who has for fourteen years filled the post of political agent at Aden, has been tried for felony. The station is an important one, the garrison is strong, and the sums which pass through the hands of the chief civil authority are of unusual magnitude. The most implicit confidence was reposed in Capt. Haines, and his accounts were passed almost without inquiry. At length in May, 1852, it occurred to the Accountant-General of Bombay, that the Aden treasury had not, like all other treasuries, been examined by a military committee. Orders were transmitted to remedy the omission, and it was discovered that the cash balance amounted only to Rs. 1,89,335. It ought to have been Rs. 4,71,315. Capt. Haines failed to account satisfactorily for the deficiency. which, however, he promptly acknowledged, and after some preliminary proceedings he was brought before the Supreme Court on a charge of embezzlement. After a lengthened trial, he has been formally acquitted on every count. The evidence was obviously inconclusive, the judge displayed an almost painful impartiality, and public feeling which influences the jury, appeared decidedly in favour of the accused. The verdict was received with loud applause.

We have no intention of examining the question as it affects Capt. Haines. He has been acquitted by a jury of his countrymen, and attack would be as ungenerous, as defence would be superfluous. Innocent or guilty, his punishment is already heavy, and we refer to his trial only for the political lesson it seems to us to afford. It appears to prove two things first, that our elaborate system of check is sometimes inefficient, and secondly, the necessity for constituting *crassa negligentia* a crime.

Captain Haines was an officer in high employ, trusted from his character, and left from political circumstances very much to his own discretion. His treasury was very large, and his payments necessarily very irregular. It might have been considered expedient to leave an officer entrusted with such powers, solely responsible for his own treasury. That course would certainly have elicited the feeling of honour which exists even in men otherwise degraded, and is frequently a greater defence from crime than the most rigid surveillance. Or, if that were inconsistent with the system of Government, no trust should have been reposed in any one but the Accountant General. The Government adopted neither course. They weakened the sense of honourable responsibility by appointing a check, and destroyed the efficiency of the check by selecting an officer incompetent to the task. Lieutenant Cruttenden, the assistant agent, was ordered to count the balances. Lieutenant Cruttenden had perfect confidence in Captain Haines, and when told by his superior that it was a mere form, believed him. He signed the receipts without counting the money, and the "check" displayed nothing but the suspicious caution of the Government. This requires to be remedied. It may be impossible for an organized Government to rely solely on personal honour. Men of honour in the commissariat have

doubtless, in former days, done dishonourable things. If so, the check should at once be rendered absolutely efficient, and a check to be efficient must be applied from without. It should not be entrusted to a military committee. Either the examination provokes unpleasant feeling, and impairs the authority of the officer examined, or—a much more common case,—it degenerates into a farce. Officers will not scrutinize closely the accounts of a superior, with whom they are brought into habitual and friendly contact. They entertain the feeling which renders a gentleman unwilling to count the change received from an honest shop-keeper. We see no reason why, if a purely mercantile check is required, the purely mercantile system should not be adopted. In all banks with numerous branches in England, the accounts are examined by peripatetic inspectors. The inspector has nothing to do with the bank; he comes unexpectedly; he goes at his own convenience; his investigations create no irritation; and, as he can have no personal interests in the matter, they are never unfairly made. Fraud under such circumstances is impossible, while dread of the suspicion of it stimulates the lazy and restrains the negligent. An inspector of accounts could travel as easily as an inspector of jails, and the check would at once become thoroughly efficient.

Moreover, this system would correct in part a custom which ought to be a crime. We mean that crassa negligentia, that gross negligence, which in military law is ranked with cowardice and treachery. Captain Haines by his own testimony was guilty of this offence. For fourteen years he never counted his balances. He appears to have encouraged trade by exchanging dollars for rupees, without any accounts whatever. He signed bills on the departure of the mails without due examination. He advanced sums for the legitimate expenses of the station, without recording them at the time. He discovered only by accident, that his boxes in the treasury were all too rotten to hold the money. In short, by his own statement he did what we see private individuals do every day. He let things go as they best could, kept no accounts, or, what is worse, careless accounts, and when the crash came, acknowledged a civil liability. All this under the inspectorship would be simply impossible. All this we are tempted to think should in a public officer be considered a crime. The law considers carelessness in many cases punishable. If the captain of a steamer is careless, and his vessel strikes, he is transported. If a tradesman enters the Insolvent Court, and acknowledges that he has kept no books, the fact alone is a reason for remand. Why should not gross carelessness in matters of State importance be also visited with a penalty? The honest man would incur no additional danger. The guilty would have no additional shield, and the indolent officer would be compelled to assume a virtue necessary to his personal security. Individuals would not be injured, the State would obtain a great additional safeguard, and the Indian Government would be relieved of scandals of which it is not the cause, but of which it bears the blame.—*Friend of India.*

#### A TELEGRAPH FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.

Two years have elapsed since we noticed the project of a railway from Calcutta to Calais. That project was not the chimerical dream of a speculator, and has not been abandoned. It is advancing even now, and the world may soon learn with astonishment how little interferes with its realization. Its completion, however, must occupy years, and meanwhile, the possibility of instantaneous communication with Europe, is a more immediate as well as more practical subject of discussion. It has been well opened by Mr. C. Adley, a civil engineer, now stationed at Burdwan. In a little pamphlet, remarkably well written, he has condensed most of the facts necessary to a comprehension of the scheme.

The obstacle, it is evident, is political, and not physical. A telegraphic company has already carried a line to Spezia, and from thence to London the communication is complete. By the expiration of 1855, they expect to have reached Alexandria, and the European half of the line may be considered as already provided. It remains to construct it on the Asiatic side. For this purpose, Mr. Adley suggests that the purely Overland route should be selected. He would make Kurrachee his starting point, and would thence carry his line through Beloochistan along the northern shore of the gulf to Bussorah, thence onward to Bagdad, and through the desert to Jerusalem. From Jerusalem, it would again cross the desert to Suez and Alexandria. Ordinary readers, misled by these great names, may fancy the undertaking one of almost romantic vastness. It is a very prosaic affair. The distance is only 2,450 miles, or less than the space covered by Dr. O'Shaughnessy in a single twelve-month. The mountainous territory to be crossed will not impede the telegraph. The sands of the desert will not overthrow the posts. The elements are no more powerful in Beloochistan than in Bengal, in Bagdad than in Calcutta. It is human opposition alone which we have to dread, and to obviate human opposition,

the time is singularly well selected. The line passes through only three territories, Beloochistan, Persia, and Turkey. The Sultan is not likely to refuse the request of an ally, whose bayonets are supporting his throne. The Shah of Persia will be equally unwilling to offend his only counterpoise against the influence of Russia. It is the Beloochees, and the Bedouins who owe but a nominal allegiance either to Shah or Sultan, who alone are to be dreaded. Mr. Adley's arguments upon this point scarcely succeed in producing conviction. He says, the Beloochees obey the Khan of Khelat, and repeats a number of commonplaces about Bedouin hospitality. He considers also that both would avoid stealing wire of no possible value to themselves. The loyalty of the one, the hospitality of the second, and the common sense of all have very little to do with the question. Nobody supposes that a Bedouin wants a few miles of wire, or five hundred wooden posts. But we presume it is not intended to appoint Bedouin or Beloochee signallers, and the question is the amount of protection which can be secured for foreign interlopers. The workmen employed on the line must be Europeans, and a doubt will be felt if theegis of the Company is strong enough to protect men a thousand miles away, amidst barbarians who hate them as spies, as infidels, and as men of a higher and therefore mischievous civilization. It would, however, be possible for government to discover how far the tribes are accessible to the ordinary motives of self-interest, and this once discovered, the achievement, wild as it may appear, is not only possible, but easy.

The last question to be considered is the cost. It cannot be very great. Mr. Adley estimates it a quarter of a million sterling, or three times Dr. O'Shaughnessy's average, and the annual outlay for maintenance at 15,000*l.* The latter sum is too low, but even if it were quadrupled, the cost would be light for the object to be attained. The line would pay, and if not, the financial secretary would be in no fear of an immediate national insolvency. While England pays 170,000*l.* a year for a slow communication with India of five and thirty days, the empire may surely pay a third of that sum for the instantaneous transmission of intelligence. That the object would be worthy of the cost, few will be willing to deny. Every step which brings us into closer connection with England, increases our hold upon the country. Orders could be transmitted as soon as the emergency had occurred, and troops would be in readiness almost as soon as the danger became manifest. To use a jargon, which most of our readers can understand, England and India will become sympathetic, and with more perfect comprehension will come a greater readiness to assist the efforts made, and ameliorate the evils endured, in both countries.

The first practical step is formally to inquire of the Sultan, the Shah, and the Khan of Khelat, if the project meets with their approval, and this step, we hope, will before long be taken by the Government of India.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

The growth of the trade of Melbourne is the wonder of the day. We question if it is more marvellous than that of Singapore. Melbourne, peopled by the most energetic of races, is fed by the produce of one of the most fertile of continents. It is the emporium of the southern world, and besides its natural riches exports a special product which deranges the ordinary course of trade. Singapore, peopled by a mixture of Chinese and Malays, has scarcely any natural productions. It exports no gold, and no food. A few spices, and a little gamboge, comprise all the assistance it derives from the island of which it is the capital. Yet in thirty years its trade has risen till it rivals that of first-class cities. In 1820, it contained a few fishermen's huts; in 1836, it had a trade of three millions sterling. Ten years more, and this commerce had risen to 5,900,000*l.*, and it was believed that the prosperity of the port had reached its culminating point. It had scarcely commenced. The *Strait Times* publishes the official return for 1853-54, and it appears that in seven years the trade of Singapore has increased 27 per cent., or to Rs. 8,23,75,000. The actual figures are in dollars:—

Exports . . . . .	dol. 16,696,583
Imports . . . . .	19,958,974
Total . . . . .	3,66,55,557

Nor is this all. The trade of the port in 1852-53 was only 2,90,24,000 dollars, and the increase in one single year has been nearly eight millions of dollars, or nearly two millions sterling. The increase has been confined almost entirely to the European trade, to which there appears to be no probable limit. The port is the only one in Eastern Asia absolutely free. The population with which it deals is almost boundless, and we see no reasonable ground for questioning that it may continue to increase at the same rate for another quarter of a century. By that time Singa-

pore will have become what nature has destined it to be, the emporium and clearing-house of Eastern Asia.

The *Straits Times* attributes this enormous expansion in part to the Governor of the settlements. We fail to perceive his influence on the course of trade, but the mere fact that Colonel Butterworth has done nothing to check this growing prosperity, is a sufficient proof that he comprehends the duties of his position. Only two events can now seriously injure Singapore. The first is a recurrence of the Chinese disorders, which will inevitably paralyse trade, and the second is the adoption of a free-trade policy by the Dutch. One trembles to think that the Government of Java may one day be entrusted to a Sir Robert Peel. The Dutch, however, have learnt nothing during the 200 years which have elapsed since they shut the trade of Japan, and the contingency will scarcely increase the anxieties of Singapore.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT PROCTOR.

Lieutenant A. Proctor, of the 39th N.I., has been tried for the wilful murder of two Burmese. The court-martial finds him guilty only of manslaughter, sentences him only to three months' imprisonment, and adds even to that light punishment a recommendation to mercy. The Commander-in-Chief refuses to confirm the sentence, and refers the whole affair to the Supreme Government.

The entire proceeding seems to us to reflect little credit on our military system. It is a fresh instance of that determination to make war upon peace principles, and to save the few at the cost of the many, which is crippling the efficiency of our armaments in the Euxine. Late in 1853, Lieutenant Proctor was posted, with a detachment of the Arracan battalion, in a place called Htiendah in the disturbed district. He was surrounded by a force commanded by Moungyee, three times his strength, and supposed to be closing in for an attack. So far as we can recall facts which occurred nine months since, he received information that spies were in his neighbourhood, and two men answering to the description were caught under suspicious circumstances. Lieutenant Proctor, aware that his force might be destroyed if its position and strength were accurately known, shot them. For this he has been tried as a deliberate murderer. Such a proceeding appears to us calculated to destroy for ever the confidence of every officer in separate employ. It compels every man placed in independent command to work with a halter round his neck. It is an universal law of war that the spy is liable to death, and harsh as it may seem, it is not unjust. The law rests on the simple principle of self-defence, and also on the doctrine, that it is better for one man to perish, than for many to be slaughtered. Thus, if Lieutenant Proctor had been betrayed to his vigilant assailants, a hundred lives might have paid the penalty of mistaken mercy to a couple of scoundrels. But perhaps the men were not spies? We will accept even that possibility, though we believe it to have no foundation. Then they died innocent, but that fact does not make Lieut. Proctor guilty. The judge may be innocent, even though, deceived by false evidence, he sends an innocent victim to the gallows. It is one of the stern necessities of warfare, one of its inseparable evils, that the commanding-officer must be in such cases the sole judge. Whether field-marshal or ensign, whether grey with the experience of battle-fields, or wholly untried, he must, if he has no superior, decide for himself. It is this habit of unfettered decision, which makes the Indian Edwardes, Herberts, and Nicholsons, efficient partisan leaders. For the future, when betrayed, the officer must pardon the betrayer,—an act which might be Christian, did it not involve the lives of those who depend upon his guidance. According to the present precedent, he can only choose between death for his men, and the gallows for himself. We hold Lieut. Proctor entitled not simply to acquittal, but to exemption from trial, not because his act was morally right, and not because he was innocent of murder, but because he exercised a power necessarily intrusted to him by the special law of warfare, and the general law of self-defence.

We must anticipate one more objection to an argument which we acknowledge to be stern. We were not at war. We were not fighting an enemy, but endeavouring to suppress dacoity within our own territories. The argument, plausible as it may appear, has no foundation in fact. When armed soldiers are sent against armed foes, and attack and defend on the principles which regulate campaigns, martial law alone can be attended to. If not, on what principle are the dacoits slain? They ought to be arrested, and perhaps held to bail!

Though we thus acquit Lieut. Proctor, we do not include the Court which tried him in the same verdict of not guilty. They tried him for murder, and found him guilty of manslaughter, yet inflicted a punishment which would have been too light for an aggravated assault. They perhaps believed, as we do, that the deed was justified by a stern necessity. That was a reason for acquittal,

but not for an inadequate retribution. Either Lieut. Proctor committed manslaughter, or he did not. If he did, the sentence displays a contempt for human life, and for the ordinary principles of justice. If he did not, even the light punishment is simply a judicial oppression.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE INDIAN MARINE.

The reign of the present Governor-General has been one of military reform. The Military Board has been curtailed of powers which it used only to obstruct. The engineering department has been reorganized under separate and responsible chiefs. The commissariat has been placed under a single head, furnished with a new system of accounts, and relieved from the fetters of a traditional routine. A Military Code has been commenced, and will shortly be carried to completion. The Clothing Board has been abolished; clothing colonels have been compensated for ceasing to be tailors, and the arrangements for military carriage have been increased in efficiency and diminished in cost.

The task of reforming the Indian Marine remains to be accomplished, and is worthy at once of the economist and the statesman. While it adds little to the effective strength of the Government, its cost is a matter of importance even to an imperial revenue. We have before us a detailed statement of the expense of every portion of the Marine, office by office, service by service, throughout India, and in each Presidency. In the year 1852 it stood thus:—

	Cost.
Bombay .. .. .	£182,328
Scinde .. .. .	24,614
Bengal .. .. .	188,779
Madras .. .. .	9,528
England .. .. .	88,782
Total .. .. .	£487,031

That is, the Government expends on its marine half a million sterling a year, exclusive apparently of the original cost of all its steamers. Meanwhile the organization is imperfect, the steamers less efficient than they might be made, and the entire department inadequate to the increasing demands upon its strength. It is divided into two branches, employed on duties which are identically the same, yet which have no connection with each other, and no unity either of system or control.

On the Bombay side we have, first of all, the anomaly that the Government of India, which is responsible for the revenue, does not watch over this portion of the expenditure. Ships are built because the Court of Directors deem it right to build them. The Governor-General cannot interfere in the contracts for the *Assaye*. He can only reprimand when thousands of logs disappear no man knows whither. The officers are practically promoted, rewarded, and disgraced by a commodore over whom the Government can exercise no effective control. Partly from the smallness of the service, partly from real grievances, and partly from the atmosphere in which they are condemned to live, a feeling which approaches discontent constantly makes itself manifest among them. It is not without foundation. Their pay is scarcely on the Indian scale; their promotion is wretchedly behindhand; their nominal rank only serves to render their practical subjection to the royal navy more irksome and humiliating. They are in the position in which the Company's officers were placed before the great Indian reform, when they could never practically attain a higher rank than that of captain. And, lastly, they have not those opportunities of distinction which enable the royal navy to submit patiently to bad pay, and ministerial favouritism. Their service is confined to the seas, where the prestige of the empire maintains a perpetual peace. In the few opportunities which offer, their services scarcely meet with the reward which becomes brave men, or a grateful Government. The personal efforts of the Governor-General secured for Capt. Rennie a local recognition, but his companions obtained for their Burmese sufferings only money, and even the fortunate exception gained nothing valuable at home. The steamers may be kept in order. We dare not, with Sir H. Leeke's thundering diatribe before our eyes, say that they are not. The public knows only that they never could carry the mails, that it is a question whether one or two of them are seaworthy or not, and that in a pressing emergency the whole set cannot carry a dragoon regiment 3000 miles in a high wind. Badly organized, badly paid, badly promoted, and—admirably managed, this force costs us a quarter of a million. We ask any plain speaking officer of this navy, if our statements are even tinged with exaggeration. We at least have no local prejudices or partialities, no hostility to Sir H. Leeke, and no interest in decrying a force, which ought to be rendered worthy its position as a portion of our military strength.

In Bengal, matters are no better, though for different reasons. On this side we have efficient control over the expenditure, and



only the anomaly that war duties and war discipline are required of merchant vessels. We have a naval service which is bound by naval rules, yet amenable only to the common law. The steamers are, it is said, to be manned with Europeans. We all know what kind of Europeans are likely to be picked up in the flash houses of Calcutta, for wages less than those of ordinary seamen. They are doubtless brave men. They are possibly good sailors. But they are not good seamen, except under iron discipline, and in the Bengal Marine there is no guarantee for discipline except in the character of the officers. If a sailor knocks down a captain, the captain may try him for assault; if he knocks the sailor down the sailor may retaliate; if he shoots him, he may be hung for murder. Let any one who knows the difficulty of keeping order in a merchant vessel, in ordinary times, and with high wages, fancy the position of a merchant-captain, who tries to maintain military discipline among a gang of underpaid Europeans, swept up from every port in Asia.

Even partial discipline depends upon the selection of the officers, and that selection is too frequently made upon principles radically wrong. It is not only good seamen and experienced navigators that are required. If they are to be efficient, they must be able to secure the respect of Europeans. If they are gentlemen, the advantage, otherwise useless, helps to maintain discipline. If they are dark coloured, the defect, otherwise unimportant, destroys their control over their subordinates. The superintendent of marine disposes absolutely of all patronage. He perhaps does his best, but he should be protected by fixed rules from the pressure of applicants who have services to show, but who for other reasons are ineligible. Lastly, as we have said before, this service, which fights and carries mails, as the Indian navy fights and carries mails, has no connection with that navy; and with none of its rank, none of its obligations, and none of its discipline, is better paid. An Indian major might change places with the captain of the Maulmain packet, and be enriched by the exchange.

There are two remedies for this state of affairs which seem obvious to all men. If the whole force were consolidated into one navy, and placed under one commodore, responsible solely to the government of India, many of the most prominent grievances would be abolished. The financial secretary would speedily check the "tendency to expense in that direction." Steamers could be built at Rangoon as readily as at the Isle of Dogs, and at less expense. A contract with Maudslay would secure better engines than the Court of Directors have hitherto contrived to purchase. The service would be larger, and with quicker promotion and more work, the existing dissatisfaction would speedily disappear. If a portion of the China seas were assigned to the Indian navy, irresponsible as it would be to Joseph Hume, the Balinese might find piracy an occupation less profitable than dangerous. On the other hand, the Bengal marine would obtain the advantages it desires, the strict control it needs, and the discipline without which the local knowledge of its officers loses half its value.

If this cannot be effected,—if year after year our naval efforts are to be hindered by the inadequacy of our means,—if we are to spend a quarter of a million on a navy to bring us despatches from Bushire,—if we are to see our naval officers doing half the work in Burmah, and obtaining only a portion of the reward, then we say deliberately, abolish the whole mockery at once. Let the empire take its fleet from the royal navy, as it takes its Europeans from the royal army, and confess that for once ministerial haphazards have surpassed the matured arrangements of the company. —*Friend of India.*

#### THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

A correspondent, who writes under the signature of SUB-JUDEx, argues very justly that the boon (?) lately granted to the Uncovenanted Service by the Court of Directors, of being allowed to claim a superannuation pension after thirty-five years' service is, so far as the judicial department is concerned, no boon at all, and indeed it appears to us, as we have before stated, that to offer any man a pension, after thirty-five years' service in this country, is a mockery, because not above three men out of a hundred of the servants of the Company will ever live to complete that period of service, and two of those three will obtain the medical certificate necessary to enable them to claim their pensions at the conclusion of thirty years' service.

Had the Court of Directors really wished to confer a boon upon their uncovenanted servants who, taken all in all, are as valuable servants as any they have, they should have dispensed with the production of a certificate of incompetency to perform further duty, at the expiration of thirty years' servitude, and have granted two-fifths of allowances as a superannuation pension after twenty-five years' service, allowing to members of the judicial department a reduction in the period of service proportionate to that which is now permitted to them. We agree with our correspondent that

the time is favourable for the urging of their claims by the members of the uncovenanted judicial service, but in doing so we would caution them not to ask for too much, and to take care that their memorial be concise and clearly expressed. Governors have not leisure to read long petitions, or to unravel the meaning of the petitioners when such is doubtful, and many hundreds of petitions have been rejected simply because they were lengthy or indefinitely worded.—*Hurkaru.*

THE LONDON MAIL of July 8th arrived at Calcutta August 15th (per *Pekin*).

TRANSFER OF CHANDERNAGORE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The *Citizen* reports that orders have been received for the transfer of Chandernagore to the British Government. The cession, it is said, will be effected by the beginning of 1855. The prize is a strip of territory near Karikal in the Madras Presidency.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—The question of accumulating privilege leave has been settled in favour of the civil service. The Court of Directors, on the recommendation of the Governor-General, have permitted their servants to take after

11 Months .. .. .	1 Month's leave.
22 " .. .. .	2 " "
33 " .. .. .	3 " "

This will not of course interfere with the extra leave on half-pay. Should, therefore the geographical limits be abolished, the civilian may, every three years, betake himself for six months whithersoever his fancy may incline. For the last three only will he be fined, and for the entire six his appointment will be retained.

ACCIDENT TO DR. TOKE.—We regret to state that letters just received from Dinapore, mention the occurrence of a sad accident, which resulted in fracturing the thigh of Dr. Toke, the esteemed superintending surgeon of the Dinapore Circle. From the accounts that have been communicated to us it would appear that Dr. Toke was taking walking exercise on the public road or drive, when he was suddenly knocked down by an ungovernable horse, ridden by an officer who was unable to rein him in, and the consequence was as above stated. We are happy to be able to add, however, that when the last accounts left, Dr. Toke was doing as well as could be expected.—*Morning Chronicle, August 11.*

INDIAN GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. — The profits of the I. G. S. N. Company for the past six months exceed those received in the previous six months by Rs. 30,000.

OPIMUM.—The revenue board have advertised 53,175 chests of opium to be sold during 1853. We fear the board are pressing on too fast and too far. It may be true, as Sir J. Bowring believes, that there is in ordinary times no limit to the desire of the Chinese for opium, but there is a limit to their ability to pay for it. Besides, the present year is not the time for incurring so vast a risk. All China is disturbed, trade fluctuates, and if Mr. Campbell's figures are to be believed, we have lost thirty lakhs already. That we raise three millions of revenue from the drug is an anomaly. When anomalies are pushed to their logical consequences, they cease to exist.

ASIATIC IDEAS OF THE WAR.—The interest with which the war movements in Europe are now viewed in India is beginning to take the form of excitement, not only amongst the English, but also the native population. The *Shea* sinks his sectarian prejudices, and asks, with as much anxiety as if he were of the more orthodox faith, whether the Roos are being beaten by the Toork, and the grinning leer with which the Mahomedan used to ask in 1841 and 42, whether there was any fresh news from Kabul, has become an expression of warm admiration of the gallantry of his English master in aiding the Moslem of Stamboul against his natural foe the Roos. They can perfectly understand why we do so, for they have not forgotten the not-very-old tradition that by invading Afghanistan, we were defeating Russian intrigues, and they cannot divest themselves of the impression that our Kabul disasters had a close connection with the hatred borne us by Russia. But the difficulty is to reconcile them to the fact of France, which they look upon as the natural enemy of England, and whose invasion of Egypt is not unknown to them, having joined the British Government in assisting the Toorks. That they cannot understand. It is most satisfactory to observe the improved feeling which has come over our subjects in India generally, and in Bombay in particular, where, we are told, that, not only have the Parsees and Hindoos, but also the Mahomedans of the Presidency, united in one common voice with their Christian brethren, on the day appointed as a day of fast and humiliation, in imploring the blessing of God on the success of our arms. Had a saint risen from the dead, and prophesied this ten years ago, he would have been laughed to scorn by many, even of the sensible, members of the English autocracy in India. Yet it is a fact, and a very cheering one.—*Lahore Chronicle, July 26.*



**PATRONAGE.**—The *Englishman* states that the patronage of the following officers, hitherto attached to the Government of Bengal, has been vested in the Governor-General:—"Superintendent of Nizamut affairs, and ditto of Mysore princes, marine surgeoncy, secretary to the superintendent of marine, two assistants to the master attendant, naval store-keeper, registrar of seamen, deputy registrar of seamen, officers of Bengal marine, archdeacon, ecclesiastical registrar, assistant protector of emigrants, geological surveyor, assistants to surveyor."

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** has published an order, raising every European regiment in India to ten companies. Hitherto there have been but nine, and the order will ultimately add 3,000 rank and file to the European army in India.

**THE NORTH-WEST BANK** has declared a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the operations of the past half-year. Rs. 6,000 were carried to the Reserve Fund. It has been resolved to present the secretary, Mr. Tandy, with a piece of plate value 250*l.*, as an acknowledgment of his services to the institution.

**THE RAJAH OF REWAH.**—The *Central Star* reports that the Rajah of Rewah is in rebellion. He has refused to permit a bridge to be built over the river passing through his territory. It is believed that a force under the command of Col. Lloyd will be sent against him. We can scarcely believe even an Indian prince capable of such insanity.

**COL. GOODWYN'S** plan for a bridge over the Hooghly has been referred to the Court of Directors.

**DELAY IN RECEIPT OF OVERLAND LETTERS IN PEGU.**—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Rangoon, complains bitterly of the delay which occurs in the transmission of Overland letters from Calcutta to Pegu. They are frequently seven, eight, and nine days later than is at all necessary; mails are despatched in the slowest vessels, and the inhabitants are irritated by laches in their files. There is some natural exaggeration in all this, but the arrangements are scarcely yet perfected.

**KUMAON TEA.**—Upwards of one thousand chests of Kumaon tea was brought to the hammer on the 23rd August. Each chest contains eleven pounds, and five tons of tea have thus been produced on plantations, where five years since there were only a few straggling sickly plants.

**THE COMMAND OF THE MEERUT DIVISION.**—We have heard the command of the Meerut division, now vacant by the removal of Major-General the honourable George Anson to the Madras Commander-in-Chief, has been offered to Viscount Melville, just made a major-general by the Brevet, in a letter from the Horse Guards, giving him the option of continuing in command in this country.—*Chronicle*, August 4.

**INDIGO.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* says, that indigo is grown in the Mooltan district, and is regarded as a certain crop. It might be cultivated to any extent were there any capital in the country.

**DECCA.**—We regret to state, that letters received from Decca mention the serious illness of Dr. Francis, the superintending surgeon of that circle, and add that the medical officer in attendance upon him entertains but slight hopes of his recovery.—The same letters state, that the Indigo manufacture throughout the Decca district is winding up with a failure, the country being entirely deluged, the rain still pouring down in torrents, and the produce of the plant in the vats most miserable and disheartening. We suppose, however, that the Decca planters are no worse off than their neighbours; and it is now fully ascertained and beyond a doubt, that the Indigo out-turn in Bengal this year will be much below an average crop. We wish the planters high prices for small stocks.—*Ibid.*

**THE JUTE CASE.**—The *Englishman* states, that the "Jute case," involving the question of the degree of carelessness which renders the captains of steamers liable for accidents, is to be appealed to the Privy Council.

**SELF-CONCEIT.**—It has been said that self-conceit is the primary cause of infidelity. The last paper read before the Bethune Society furnishes a laughable instance of the truth of the apophthegm. The essayist was lecturing on the responsibility of knowledge, and commenced thus: "With a just appreciation," he said, "of the intellectual and social triumphs of the human race since the formation of society, and of the adaptation of our nature for progress, howsoever vast, surely we would not covet the knowledge and excellence of the angelic nature. Indeed, a just appreciation of the nature of man leads inevitably to the belief that the angelic creation, if not a pure fiction to encourage the aspirations of ignorance, is not necessary for satisfying our cravings, as long as our own nature was susceptible of a happiness nowise inferior to theirs." That is, men are already equal to the angels, therefore angels do not exist. In other words, the educated Bengalee is a being of such surpassing intelligence, that it is impossible for anything to exist higher than himself.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** has reduced its rates on private bills to 5, and on government acceptances to 3 per cent.

**THE TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE TOURS** of all the Indian Governors-General, Governors of the N. W. P., and the Commander-in-Chief, for the past eight years, has been Rs. 23,76,442. The sum is enormous, and not necessary to the due dignity of those high officers.

**CURE FOR CHOLERA.**—Dr. Larkin, civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, reports officially that he has administered sugar of lead in cholera cases with the best effect. So numerous were his cures that the popular alarm during a visitation of the epidemic was materially diminished. Dr. Larkin's pills contain two grains of sugar of lead, and one-twelfth part of a grain of opium.

**DOST MAHOMMED.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* affirms most positively that no communication whatsoever, of any kind, has passed between the British authorities and the Ameer of Cabul. One man did apparently present himself at Peshawur, but he had no credentials, and was not listened to.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE AGRA SAVINGS FUND** have declared a profit on the operations of the past month at the rate of 28 per cent. per annum. This beats even the Oriental bank. The dividend, however, was restricted to 16 per cent., with an 8 per cent. bonus. The shares are scarcely purchasable.

**THE DEATH OF CAPT. G. A. SURFLEN.**—We regret to have to record the death of Captain G. A. Surfien, late master of the ship *Seringapatam*, now lying in the river. The immediate cause of the deceased gentleman's death, we believe, was paralysis, but he had been long ailing, and it is said that, for some time past, his recovery had been doubtful. He was only 27 years of age.—*Maulmain Advertiser*, July 31.

**KISHNAGHUR.**—By advices received from Kishnaghur, we learn that the new building for the Kishnaghur College is nearly completed, and that the sum of 72,000 Rs. has been allowed by Government for its construction.

**ATTACK ON THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.**—A correspondent has brought to our notice an article in the *Mofussilite* of the 17th ultimo, as containing a most unfounded attack on the Adjutant-General of the Army. The attack is a covert one, for neither the name nor the official designation of Colonel Tucker is mentioned. But there is no more difficulty in discovering the meaning of the following paragraph than there is in tracing it to its origin. After admitting the justice of the late order, which compelled certain superannuated brigadiers to resign their commands, the *Mofussilite* says:—"Because a younger officer can be made more useful—that is no reason why an older one should receive less respect. Long services and grey hairs have the first claims to courtesy and regard; and the feeling with which a communication on the subject of infirmities would be received all depends upon the manner in which it is made. A private intimation from the Commander-in-Chief to any veteran, that a change of air would probably be beneficial to his health, would be perfectly understood and thoroughly appreciated, whereas official communications, carried on with all the ostentation of brevet authority, in which it is doubtful to distinguish whether the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, or 'I' is most predominant, do not support the dignity of the state, and unnecessarily hurt the feelings of those officers who have rendered service long before the illustrious personage who communicates his own and the government views saw the light." We do not at all blame our contemporary for doing his best to soothe the wounded self-love of two or three worn-out old soldiers, who, having been brought up in the belief that the seniority system was to last for ever, naturally stand aghast at Lord Dalhousie's measures of reform, and still more at finding that they were to be the first victims of the innovation. But it was easy to let the brigadiers down gently, without injuring their cause and destroying any sympathy that the public might feel for them by so unjust an attack on the Adjutant-General. Of all public officials in India, Colonel Tucker is the last man to be charged with "the insolence of office;" he is notoriously the most accessible public functionary in the country, and if we had no other grounds than common repute, we might safely assert that the Adjutant-General is incapable of the conduct here attributed to him. But we are assured by a correspondent who has seen most of the correspondence which passed between army head-quarters and the superannuated brigadiers, that the utmost delicacy was shown by the Adjutant-General in discharging a duty which, though necessary, was doubtless unpleasant. Indeed, the word "superannuated" is hardly applicable, for one at least of the officers in question was assured, as we are told, that though his present state of health precluded his further employment for the present, yet, should his health be restored by a visit to England, he would, on his return, be held eligible for the command, not of a brigade, but of a division. We might make out a much stronger case if we chose to resort to recrimination, but such a course would be unkind.—*Delhi Gazette*, August 9.

**OPIMUM.**—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms, Aug. 9 :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar .....	2,855	790	785	788-0-2½	22,49,775
Benares ....	1,170	830	815	821-11-8½	9,61,425

This shows an improvement of prices as compared with the July sales of nearly Rs. 7-8 for Behar, and but a trifle less than Rs. 11 per chest for Benares.

**SURGEON RANKEN.**—Surgeon Ranken, retired, memorialised the Court of Directors to grant the six annuities of the fund for 1833, which had never as yet been assigned, and about the existence of which there has been so much discussion. The Hon. Court replied that, as far as they were concerned, there would be no opposition, if the resources of the Medical Retiring Fund would meet the drain—which, we beg to say, they would.—*Morning Chronicle, August 5.*

**MR. ARTHUR MALET** will, it is said, probably succeed Mr. Warden as member of council at Bombay, and Mr. LeGeyt take Mr. Malet's place in the Legislative Council of India.

**THE LADY NUGENT.**—By the latest accounts from Calcutta it appears there is little hope of the safety of the *Lady Nugent*. A case containing soldiers' belts had been picked up at Amherst, supposed to be part of the freight of the missing ship.

**COLONEL BIRCH.**—Colonel Birch, officiating as secretary to the Government of India in the military department, has been appointed secretary in succession to Colonel James Stuart, C.B., who vacates on promotion. Colonel Birch is an officer of the most gentlemanly manners and disposition, with great tact and ability, and a very great experience of military subjects. This appointment is a subject of congratulation to the army at large.—*Central Star, August 12.*

**H. M.'s 52ND REGIMENT.**—What ails H. M.'s 52nd regiment—if it be a fair question, as the Irishman would say? In the course of last May, three of the barracks of this regiment, at Umbala, were burnt to the ground, and the three companies thus rendered houseless, were sent up to Subathoo and Kusowlee. The hospital has since suffered so much, that it may be said to have next to tumbled down, and, still more recently, the whole of the remaining barracks have been pronounced so unsafe, water having undermined the foundations, that it has been determined to locate the entire regiment at Subathoo, the whole of H. M.'s 32nd being concentrated at Kusowlee; it has followed, as a matter of course, that all the visitors and temporary residents, at both these stations, have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for instant departure, and the consequent excitement amongst them, at receiving such an intimation in the midst of the rains, may be more easily imagined than described. We should like much to know whether any enquiry has been instituted as to the origin of the fire in May, and regarding the singular fact that barracks, which stood the tremendous assault of the deluge of 1852, should have been suddenly found unsafe in 1854? We think it due to the distinguished officer who built them that enquiry should be made, as a mere matter of justice.—*Lahore Chronicle, July 26.*

**MR. CHAPMAN.**—The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has adopted an exceedingly wise course in ordering the publication of the quarterly reports of the Board of Examiners on the attainments of young civilians. The table which appears in yesterday's *Gazette* gives the result of the examinations of the 1st of April, 1st of May, and 1st of June. In glancing over the table we have been struck with the long list of attainments acquired by Mr. Chapman, whose zeal and diligence deserve prominently to be brought forward. That gentleman arrived at the Presidency in December 1852, and passed in Oordoo in January 1853, and in Bengalee in March of the same year; received two medals of merit,—one in Oordoo, and one for general proficiency and diligence. Passed for high proficiency in Oordoo in March 1853, in Persian on the 1st of April, in Bengalee on the 1st of July, in Hindoe on the 1st of September, and in Sanskrit on the 1st of November of the same year. Passed for a degree of honour in Bengalee on the 1st of February, 1854, and is now studying for honours. Diligence and perseverance like Mr. Chapman's are sure to obtain their reward.—*Hurkaru, August 10.*

**MR. S. J. BECHER.**—We understand that Mr. S. J. Becher, Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, meditates proceeding to England on furlough early in the ensuing cold weather.—*Delhi Gazette, August 9.*

**BENARES.**—A Benares correspondent writes :—" You may mention on 'good authority' that Mr. Frederick B. Gubbins, the energetic magistrate of this station, as a reward for his past services, is soon about to be raised to the judicial bench. The first vacancy likely to occur in the division is Azimgurh, as the present incumbent goes home this cold season on furlough. Dr. Cheyne, 42nd L.I., and Lieutenant Bax, of the 50th, proceed immediately on sick leave. Captain Rigby, of the engineers, has joined his appointment at Ghazepore."

**LUCKNOW.**—From a correspondent at Lucknow, we learn that it is contemplated by the king to erect a bridge over the Goomtee, on the plan of the pontoon bridge at Agra, which has been found to answer so satisfactorily. We trust that such may prove to be the case, as it will show that the potentates of this country are becoming alive to this really useful improvement. We should suppose that, if called upon, the present superintendent of the Agra bridge will give his assistance to the scheme, though it is said that the government intend to employ his services on a more extended field.—*Mufussilite, July 31.*

**RAILWAY TRAINS** commenced to run between Howrah and Hooghly on the 15th August. On the 1st of September they will proceed as far as Pundooah, and on the 1st of January, 1855, the official inauguration of the railway will take place, and the line will be opened to Ranegunge, a distance of 122 miles from Calcutta. The journey from Howrah to Pundooah, a distance of thirty-eight miles, is to occupy one hour and fifty minutes, inclusive of stoppages; so that the rate of travelling will be a fraction less than twenty, or, exclusive of stoppages, as nearly as possible thirty miles an hour. Thus when the whole line opens to Ranegunge, we may calculate that the journey thus far will be performed in about six hours, which will effect a reduction of from ten to twelve hours in the time occupied in the transit of the daks for Bombay and the North-western Provinces. The fares between Howrah and Hooghly are fixed at Rs. 3, Rs. 1-2, and Ans. 6, for the first, second, and third-class carriages respectively; being equivalent to 2 annas, 9 pie, and 3 pie per mile, for each description of carriage. Rather a contrast this to the speed and rates of dak travelling. A return ticket to Hooghly and back will cost Rs. 4, Rs. 1-8, or Ans. 8, according to the nature of the conveyance.

**ROAD FROM RAJMAHAL TO TITALYAH.**—Amongst the improvements about to spring from the energy of the Lieutenant-Governor, is to be, as we hear, a splendid road from Rajmahal, on the Ganges, where the first great terminus of the railway will rest, to Titalyah, with a view to facilitate the approach to Darjeeling for the European inhabitants of Calcutta. This will be not only a convenience but an essential benefit to that section of our community, as there is no doubt that Darjeeling is the natural sanatorium of Calcutta, and that the approach to it ought long since to have been opened as now intended. No one now speaks of Amherst to Parisnath, and the other place near at hand, that has ever been tried as a sanatorium for Lower Bengal. Cherra Poonjee is one of the most miserable and detestable holes even in India. This commencement of road-making is a useful and judicious one.—*Morning Chronicle, Aug. 12.*

**MR. WYLIE.**—Yesterday morning, Aug. 7, Mr. Wylie, the chief judge, who was absent for upwards of a month, owing to serious indisposition, resumed his duties. Immediately after he took his seat, Mr. Shircore, for himself and on behalf of his brother pleaders, addressed Mr. Wylie in the following words :—" With feelings of no ordinary gratification and pleasure, sir, we, the pleaders of this court, approach this bar, meeting as we do our respected chief judge after an absence of upwards of a month, on account of serious illness. We shall on this occasion only say that the Almighty has been very merciful to all of us in preserving your life and restoring you to health,—a life entirely devoted to do good to mankind in every sense of the phrase, and, without flattery, a life in all its relations a bright example for imitation; and we sincerely wish that it will long be preserved to you, to continue its happy course of usefulness, and to do good to its fellow-creatures." Mr. Wylie briefly replied that he was very thankful to Mr. Shircore and the other pleaders of the court for the handsome manner in which they have expressed their sentiments towards him, and considered that it was more than he deserved.

**RUMOURS OF INCREASE OF THE ARMY.**—There is a strong expectation throughout the army, that two more regiments of European infantry will be raised. A regiment of dragoons is also talked of, and further it is asserted that three of the extra corps of the line are to receive complements of officers, as it has long been reported they would. Rumour is as usual very busy in despatching forces here, there, and everywhere. There seems, however, little doubt that several royal regiments, which have not completed their tours of service in India, have been warned to hold themselves for service beyond sea.—*Hurkaru.*

**LOSS OF THE CHIEF OFFICER AND EIGHT LASCARS OF THE H. C. LIGHT VESSEL "HOPE."**—We learn with great regret that the chief officer (Mr. Kay) and eight lascars of the H. C. light vessel *Hope* are missing. They had gone to render assistance to the *Beulah*, and left that vessel on Monday to return to their own ship, and ever since have not been heard of.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 7.* Two of the men of the *Hope's* boat have turned up on the Balasore coast, but nothing has been heard of the rest of the crew, or of the chief officer, Mr. Kay; and it is much to be feared, that they have met with a watery grave.—*Ibid, Aug. 8.*

**DR. FRANCIS.**—We regret to observe a statement in a contemporary, to the effect that letters from Dacca announce that Dr. Francis, the superintending surgeon of the Decca circle, is so ill, that fears are entertained for his life. We sincerely trust that these apprehensions may not be verified.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 5.*

**RETIREMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.**—A proposition is about to be made to exempt medical officers, who retire in anticipation of an annuity, from further payments to the retiring fund, if their subscriptions amount to half the estimated value of the annuity.

**INVALIDING.**—It is not many days back that it was announced that Lieut. R. Chauncy, 71st N.I., had passed for the invalids. Lieut.-Col. Colin Campbell has sent in his papers to be invalided, and now the *Delhi Gazette* tells us that Capt. W. O. Harris, 32nd N.I., is also about to invalid.—*Hurkaru, August 12.*

**MR. CORNWALLIS TOTTENHAM.**—The following is from a correspondent at Dacca, dated the 25th ultimo:—"I am sorry to inform you that our collector, Mr. Cornwallis Tottenham, is suffering so much from inflammation of the eyes and perostical asthma, that the civil surgeon of the district, Dr. Green, has recommended him to leave the station forthwith, and proceed without loss of time to the presidency, with the view of eventually going to sea, and that Mr. C. J. Davidson, the commissioner of the division, on the doctor's recommendation, has given him leave to go down to Calcutta, in anticipation of the sanction of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Mr. Tottenham, I believe, will leave the charge of the collectorate in the hands of Mr. Mackillop, the magistrate, who will discharge both duties till the receipt of orders from the secretary to the Government of Bengal."—*Hurkaru, Aug. 5.*

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NEWMARCH.**—A handsome silver tea-service has been presented to Mr. Newmarch by the attorneys of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. The testimonial is intended as an acknowledgment of his exertions in obtaining their recognition as advocates in the courts of the interior. Mr. Newmarch takes with him to England a petition, praying that the attorneys of this court may be enabled to practise as attorneys in England without further service. The boon would be a virtual abolition of the monopoly of the profession, and will not, we fear, be conceded.

**RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.**—It was but the other day that we drew attention to the increasing favourable position of the money market and its probable effects. It will be observed, that our views were quite correct, and that the first symptoms appear in the Bank of Bengal, which has reduced its rates of interest and discount on private bills to 5, and on Government acceptances to 3 per cent. per annum. Fixed cash credits may be opened at 4, and loans on goods obtained at 5 per cent. per annum. Those who have been holding back their funds will now have cause to regret their not having heeded our warning.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 12.*

**HER MAJESTY'S INFANTRY REGIMENTS.**—We learn from a general order by the Commander-in-Chief, that, from the 1st proximo, her Majesty's infantry regiments in India are to be formed into ten service companies. Hitherto the number has been nine, and consequently nine captains only have been allowed to be borne upon the strength of infantry regiments in this country. The tenth captain, should he be in this country, could draw only his Queen's pay, and consequently he was generally allowed to vegetate at Chatham, in command of a serjeant or corporal, and three or four file, called the Depot Company. But as there is a reason even for roasting eggs, we presume there must be likewise one for this new arrangement, which will of course entail an additional charge for the maintenance of each Queen's infantry regiment in this country. There are, if we mistake not, somewhere about twenty-eight Queen's regiments of foot in India, an additional company to each of which would consequently give an additional force more than equal to three infantry corps of nine companies each; and this augmentation, therefore, would at once enable the Home Government, without impairing the strength of its present force, to diminish the number of Queen's regiments in this country by at least three. We are therefore inclined to look upon this order as in no small degree confirmatory of the rumour which has lately been spread abroad, that several Queen's regiments have been privately warned to hold themselves in readiness to march to a port of embarkation. Moreover, it appears to us that it almost settles the destination of those regiments. It does not seem very probable, we think, that the Government would increase, by one company each, the strength of all the Queen's infantry regiments in India, if the regiments now said to be under orders were to proceed only to Persia; for, their service over, they would undoubtedly return thence to this country; but not so if sent to Turkey. Upon a consideration of the whole matter, it appears to us that the regiments which have served their time in India will, as usual, be relieved, together with others whose period of service has not expired, and who will be ordered home without being relieved,

in order to diminish the force in this country to the point decided upon by the home authorities; and that the diminution will be, as much as possible, counterbalanced by the addition of another company to each Queen's infantry regiment that may remain in this country after the measure of reduction shall have taken effect.—*Morning Chronicle, August 7.*

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—The *Delhi Gazette* confirms the report that the regiments of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, Ferozepore, and Loodiana are to be fully officered.—The Commander-in-Chief will this year direct his tour to the north-west. He may be expected at Lahore in November.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### DELAY IN USING FURLOUGHS.

*Fort William, August 4th, 1854.*—No. 793 of 1854.—In order to prevent undue delay on the part of officers embarking for Europe on medical certificate, the most noble the governor general of India in council is pleased to declare that, in the event of an officer not leaving India within two months from the announcement of his sick furlough in Government general orders, if he belong to the Company's service, or within two months of his arrival at the presidency, with permission to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, if he belong to the royal army, he will incur forfeiture of Indian allowances of every description; except when physical unfitness for a sea voyage shall have prevented his departure, in which case his allowances will be continued to him, within the general limits of the absentee rules, for so long as the medical board shall pronounce it unsafe for him to embark on board ship.

2. This order does not dispense with the necessity for general leave to an officer to visit the presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate; nor does it imply that any officer shall have his regimental allowances continued to him to the date of embarkation, who by availing himself of the period above allowed for that purpose, in addition to previous leave, shall, on the whole, have been continuously absent from duty more than six months on private affairs, or more than two years on medical certificate.

### THE RELIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14, 1854.*—(462). With the sanction of the most noble the governor general of India in council, the following movements of corps and detachments for 1854-55 are directed to take place on the dates and in the order specified:—

#### Artillery.

Head-quar. 3rd batt. Eur. foot art. from Benares to Meerut, Oct. 15.

3rd co. 3rd batt. Eur. foot art. fr. Umballa to Meerut, Nov. 1.

1st co. 5th batt. art. from Dum-Dum to Pegu, and to have No. 3 horse field battery attached on reaching Pegu, to move when Government may be pleased to sanction.

2nd co. 5th batt. art. from Pegu to Dum-Dum, and to have No. 20 horse field battery attached on arrival at Dum-Dum, to move when Government may be pleased to sanction.

3rd co. 5th batt. art. fr. Pegu to Dum-Dum, to move when Government may be pleased to sanction.

4th co. 5th batt. art. fr. Dum-Dum to Pegu, to have No. 11 horse field battery attached on reaching Pegu, to move when Government may be pleased to sanction.

3rd co. 7th batt. art. with No. 5 horse field battery, from Bareilly to Delhi, after the annual practice at Meerut.

4th co. 7th batt. art. with No. 1 horse field battery, from Sealkote to Jhelum, Nov. 1.

5th co. 7th batt. art. with No. 13 horse field battery, from Jhelum to Sealkote, when relieved by the 4th co. 7th batt. and No. 1 horse field battery.

2nd co. 8th batt. native foot artillery, with No. 2 bullock battery, from Lahore to Lucknow, Oct. 1.

3rd co. 8th batt. art. from Kohat to Almorah, when relieved by the co. from Almorah.

4th co. 8th batt. art. from Almorah to Kohat, Oct. 1.

5th co. 8th batt. with No. 46 bullock battery, from Nowgong to Lahore, when relieved by the 4th co. 9th batt. art. and No. 18 bullock battery.

6th co. 8th batt. art. with No. 15 H.F.B. from Delhi to Bareilly, after the annual practice at Meerut.

3rd co. 9th batt. art. from Allahabad to Dum Dum, Oct. 16 (by water).

4th co. 9th batt. with No. 18 bullock battery, from Lucknow to Nowgong, when relieved by the 2nd co. 8th batt. and No. 2 bullock battery.

6th co. 9th batt. art. from Dum Dum to Allahabad, when relieved by the 3rd co. 9th batt. (by water).

1st L.C. from Cawnpore to Muttra, when relieved by the 2nd L.C.

2nd L.C. from Umballa to Cawnpore, Oct. 15.

4th L.C. from Sealkote to Umballa, Dec. 1.

9th L.C. from Muttra to Sealkote, when relieved by 1st L.C.

#### Native Infantry.

2nd (Grenadiers) from Futtehghurh to Barrackpore, Oct. 1 (by water), to be relieved by a wing of 8th N.I. from Shajehanpore.

3rd N.I. from Jhelum to Philor, Oct. 10.

5th N.I. from Meera Meer to Umballa, to form the escort of H.E. the C.-in-C. on arrival of head-quarters camp at Lahore.

10th N.I. from Pegu to Futtehgurh, when relieved by 25th N.I. and under the orders of Government.

16th N.I. from Delhi to Meean Meer, when relieved by 22nd N.I.  
17th N.I. from Delhi to Lucknow, on arrival of 70th N.I.  
18th N.I. from Ferozepore to Bareilly, on arrival of 57th N.I.  
22nd N.I. from Ferozepore to Delhi, on arrival of 45th N.I.  
25th N.I. from Allahabad to Pegu, Oct. 1 (by water).  
26th N.I. from Delhi to Meean Meer, Oct. 15.  
31st N.I. from Jullundur to Barrackpore, on Oct. 10, to Cawnpore, and thence by water.

33rd N.I. from Barrackpore to Delhi, when relieved by 2nd Grens.

39th N.I. from Meean Meer to Jhelum, on arrival of 49th N.I.  
45th N.I. from Bareilly to Ferozepore, when relieved by 18th N.I.

48th N.I. from Barrackpore to Allahabad, Dec. 1.  
149th N.I. from Phlor to Meean Meer, to join hd. quar. camp at Buddee, on Oct. 25, and form escort of his excellency as far as Lahore.

50th N.I. from Benares to Barrackpore, when relieved by the Loodianah regt.

56th N.I. from Umballa to Barrackpore, Oct. 15.  
57th N.I. from Meean Meer to Ferozepore, Oct. 15.  
60th N.I. from Bandah to Umballa, when relieved by 73rd N.I.  
61st N.I. from Lucknow to Jullundur, Nov. 15.  
68th N.I. from Khyouk Phyou, to Bareilly, when relieved by Arracan batta.

70th N.I. from Umballa to Delhi, when relieved by 60th N.I.  
72nd N.I. from Barrackpore to Agra, when relieved by 31st N.I.

73rd N.I. fr. Agra to Bandah, Oct. 15.  
Regiment of Ferozepore, from Barrackpore to Mirzapore, on arrival of 56th N.I.

Regiment of Loodianah, from Midnapore to Benares, Dec. 1, leaving a detachment for station duties until relieved.

Shekawntee battalion, from Mirzapoor to Midnapore, Nov. 1, duties of Mirzapore to be taken by a wing from Benares.

Arracan battalion, from Pegu to Akyab, when Government are pleased to sanction their return.

Oude Local Infantry.  
1st regt. from Seetapore to Sooltanpore, when relieved by 2nd regt.

2nd regt. from Sultanpore to Seetapore, on Nov. 1.  
Ramgurh cav. from Pegu to Dorundah, under the orders of govt. Routes will be furnished from the office of the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,  
H. T. TUCKER, Lieut.-col. Adjutant-gen. of the Army.

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ARCHIBALD PROCTER, 39TH N.I.

*Head-Quarters, Simla, July 22, 1854.*—At a general court-martial assembled at Prom, on Wednesday, June 14, 1854, and continued by adjournment until Saturday the 17th, Lieut. A. Procter, 39th N.I., and lately doing duty with the Arracan local battalion, was tried on the following charges, viz. :—

*First.*—That he, A. Procter, on Dec. 15, 1853, at Htiendah, he being then and there an officer serving in the territories of the E.I. Company at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the presidency of Fort William, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one Nga Shoey Man, a native of Burmah.

*Second.*—That he, A. Procter, on Dec 15, 1853, at Htiendah, he being then and there an officer serving in the territories of the E.I. Company, at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the presidency of Fort William, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one Nga Shoey Htoo, a native of Burmah.

*Finding.*—Guilty, to the extent of manslaughter.

*Sentence.*—To imprisonment in the common gaol at Calcutta for the period of three calendar months.

(Signed) G. A. SMITH, Lieut. Colonel, President,  
Commanding 47th N.I.

Prome, June 28, 1854.

Not confirmed.

(Signed) W. GOMM, General,  
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 19, 1854.

*Recommendation.*—The Court beg leave unanimously to recommend the prisoner most strongly to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief on account of the trying position in which he was placed, and a belief that the crime was committed under a mere error of judgment, also in consideration of the long period of his arrest.

Lieut. Procter will remain in open arrest pending the orders of the Supreme Government.

## CIVIL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AHMUTY, R. to be a memb. of loc. com. of pub. instruction, at Mymensing.  
BOILEAU, C. E. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Budaon, dur. abs. of Campbell.  
HARRISON, E. F. to offic. as 2nd asst. to accountant gen. and to accountant to govt. of Bengal, dur. abs. of G. Adams.  
HOBHOUSE, C. P. to offic. as 1st asst. to accountant gen. and to accountant to govt. of Bengal, dur. abs. of G. Adams, on leave.  
HORNE, C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly, dur. leave of Mr. F. Williams.  
MONEY, W. J. qual. for pub. serv. att. to Bengal div. of pres. div. Fort William.  
OLIVER, J. H. to offic. as supt. of Butteena, dur. abs. of Robertson.  
PALMER, A. V. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.  
PEARSON, E. S. to offic. as coll. of East Burdwan.  
YOUNG, J. H. to offic. as govt. agent, dur. abs. of Hon. H. B. Devereux—placed at disp. of govt. of India.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. to November.  
BERKELEY, R. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, on m.c.  
CAMPBELL, R. H. S. 1 mo.  
FORSYTH, T. D. 2 mo.  
MANGLES, L. R. to Feb. 28, 1855, in ext.  
MARLIN, L. N. 1 mo.  
M'CHLERY W. 1 mo.  
WEDDERBURN, J. 3 mo.  
WILLIAMS, F. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASLABLE, 2nd Lieut. R. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
ALEXANDER 1st Lieut F. art. posted to 3rd co. 3rd batt.  
ANDERSON, Capt. G. G. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
ANDLAW, Lieut. B. F. V. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
BAKER, Ens. G. A. A. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
BARLOW, Cornet M. posted to 10th L.C. at Peshawur.  
BIRCH, Capt. W. 7th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.  
BIRCH, Lieut. F. W. 59th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
BIRCH, Col. R. J. H. 17th N.I. to be sec. to govt. of India in mil. dept. v. Stuart, prom.  
BLACK, Lieut. G. A. adj. of Joudpore legion to offic. as asst. to ag. to gov. gen. for Rajpootana, July 30.  
BLAGROVE, Lieut. J. W. B. 74th N.I. pl. at disp. of hon. lieut. gov. N.W. provinces, for ch. of new survey party to be empl. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.  
BRANFILL, Cornet B. R. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, posted to 5th L.C. at Ferozepore.  
BROWN, Lieut. G. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.  
BUTLER, Ens. T. A. inf. to rank fr. June 8, to do duty with 25th N.I. at Allahabad.  
BURLTON, Lieut. F. H. C. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
BYNG, Capt. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. to be com. of Sylhet L.I. batt. v. Lieut. col. P. G. Lister, on furl.  
CADELL, Lieut. R. to act as adj. Kelat-i-Ghizlie regt. v. Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. fr. 29th to 39th N.I.  
CLARK, Lieut. E. G. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.  
COCKBURN, Ens. A. rem. fr. 36th to 52nd N.I. at Meerut.  
COOKES, Lieut. C. H. h. art. at Peshawur, to act as adj. to a detach. dur. abs. of Machell.  
COOKSWORTHY, 1st Lieut. C. art. to proc. to Asnee, and ass. com. of No. 2, Punjab light field battery.  
CROSS, Lieut. R. C. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
CUMBERLAND, 2nd Lieut. W. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
CURRIE, Lieut. A. A. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
DAUNT, Ens. J. C. C. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
DELANE, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. to be adj. to 1st batt. v. Wintle, prom.  
DENT, Cornet, R. W. cav. to rank fr. June 4; to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.  
DICK, Col. A. 71st N.I. permitted to draw his pay and allowances fr. Sirhind circle of payment.  
DICKINS, Lieut. F. A. 31st N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to 7th L.C. v. Bradford, prom.  
DUNCAN, Capt. A. vet. est. trans. to inv. est.  
ECKFORD, Col. J. 56th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class.  
ECKFORD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. H. art. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to 8th batt. dur. abs. of Gibb.  
ECKFORD, Ens. H. A. to do du. with 41st N.I. at Mynpoorie.  
ELLIOT, Capt. J. art. to report himself to ch. eng. lower prov. in view to his emp. in dept. of public works.  
ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. asst. comm. rec. ch. of office of comm. of Nagpore, fr. C. G. Mansel.  
ELLIOT, Capt. W. R. asst. comm. to act as dept. comm. of Thaneysur, dur. abs. of Larkins.

FANSHAW, Capt. R. W. H. inv. est. perm. to reside and draw his stipend at Meerut.  
 FRASER, Lieut. E. offic. exec. engr. n. div. Ganges canal, vested with pow. of a jt. mag. at Roorkee.  
 GASKOIN, 2nd Lieut. C. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 GEPP, Ens. T. S. inf. to rank fr. June 4, to do duty with 25th N.I. at Allahabad.  
 GILLESPIE, 1st Lieut. A. art. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under executive eng. Peshawar district.  
 GOOD, Ens. C. R. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 GORDON, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to act as art. div. staff. Cawnpore div.  
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. G. H. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 GUISE, Capt. H. J. 28th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. v. Alexander.  
 HALE, Lieut. G. H. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HARRIS, Ens. J. P. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 HENNESSY, Ens. G. R. to rank fr. Feb. 4.  
 HOCKIN, Lieut. P. R. com. 17th irr. cav. assu. ch. of adjt.'s office, v. Stafford.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. H. N. to offic. as 2nd in com. 1st Panjab. inf. dur. abs. of Travers, on leave.  
 HUNTER, 2nd Lieut. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HUNTER, Lieut. M. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HUTCHINSON, Ens. P. G. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 JARRETT, Ens. H. C. T. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 JUDGE, Ens. S. A. T. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.  
 KNYVETT, Ens. F. A. C. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 LAKE, Ens. Sir A. K. Bart. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Benares; to rank in inf. fr. May 20.  
 LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. qual. as surv. and civ. eng.  
 LEVEN, Lieut. J. 62nd N.I. to be a sub. asst. com. gen. fr. July 21.  
 LEWIS, Ens. E. D. F. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 LINDSAY, Lieut. R. C. 24th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 LLOYD, Lieut. art. to be postmr. at Meeday.  
 LOUIS, Ens. W. L. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 MCFARLAN, 2nd Lieut. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MAIDMAN, Ens. G. E. J. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 MANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. G. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MANDERSON, Cornet W. G. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MILL, Capt. J. art. fr. 1st to 4th comp. 6th batt.  
 MONEY, Capt. J. art. fr. 6th comp. 7th to 2nd comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 8 lt. field batt.  
 NICHOLETT, Capt. C. H. 1st L.C. to rec. ch. of dep. jud. adv. gen.'s off. fr. Maj. McGeorge, on m.c.  
 NAPPER, Lieut. R. A. 55 N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 NORMAN, Lieut. F. B. 14th N.I. qual. as a surveyor.  
 OGILVIE, Lieut. C. S. W. 6th N.I. to be a sub. asst. com. gen. fr. July 21.  
 PAGET, Lieut. W. H. 54th N.I. qual. as surveyor.  
 PARROTT, Capt. B. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 PATERSON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. fus. to do duty with Arracan batt. v. Thompson.  
 PATTLE, Ens. W. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 PATTON, Cornet J. A. M. fr. 1st to 3rd L.C. at Meerut; posted to 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.  
 PEARSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 PHILLIPS, Ens. H. 40th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Chitty, ret.  
 PINKNEY, Lieut. F. to be dep. commissr. of Jubbulpore.  
 PITT, 2nd Lieut. R. R. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 PLOWDEN, Cornet G. W. C. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore; posted to 4th L.C. at Sealokote.  
 POGSON, Lieut. J. F. inv. estab. asst. to supt. of Thibet-road, pl. at disp. of mil. dept.  
 POND, Lieut. A. 3rd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 PROLE, Ens. W. G. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 REID, 2nd Lieut. C. G. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 REPTON, Ens. H. M. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 REVELEY, Lieut. W. 65th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its separ. fr. reg. hd. qu.  
 ROBINSON, 2nd Lieut. C. G. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 ROBERTSON, Ens. R. S. to rank fr. Feb. 4.  
 ROGERS, Ens. B. inf. to rank fr. June 4.  
 ROSS, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th batt. to 2nd troop 2nd brig.  
 ROSS, Ens. T. G. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 ROSS, Lieut. J. to be postmr. at Thayetmyd.  
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. to be adjt. v. Haig, on furl.  
 SOLL, Cornet W. H. posted to 7th L.C. at Jullundur.  
 SOMERVILLE, 2nd Lieut. W. T. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 SPENS, Ens. H. G. W. 31st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 STAINFORTH, Ens. G. B. 61st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 STEWART, Capt. D. M. 9th N.I. to continue to act as interp. and gr. mr.  
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. C. S. S. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 TERNAN, Capt. A. H. to be dep. commr. of Nursingpore.  
 THOMPSON, 2nd Lieut. P. art. to rank fr. June 8.  
 THORNHILL, Capt. 2nd asst. to resident at Hyderabad, to act as 1st asst. dur. abs. of Maj. Davidson.  
 TICKELL, Capt. S. R. 1st asst. commr. of Amherst prov. rec. ch. of treasure of dist. fr. D. G. Nicholson.  
 TOWNSEND, 2nd Lieut. S. E. art. to rank June 8.

TUCKER, 2nd Lieut. W. R. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 TURNBULL, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.  
 TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. leave canc.  
 TWYCCROSS, Lieut. W. S. 73rd N.I. res. adj. of that corps.  
 UPPERTON, Ens. J. inf. to rank fr. June 10.  
 WALKER, Ens. T. N. to do duty with 67th N.I.  
 WALL, Ens. M. H. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 WELSH, 2nd Lieut. D. I. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 WHEELER, Ens. F. inf. to rank fr. June 8.  
 WHITE, Lieut. J. S. D. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 6, in suc. to Chitty, ret.  
 WHITE, Lieut. E. J. 2nd fus. to be postmr. at Namayan; to act as adj. fr. Nov. 1, v. Silver, dec.  
 WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 WINTLE, Capt. A. art. posted to 1st co. 6th batt.  
 WINTLE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 39th N.I. to 29th N.I.  
 WREN, Cornet F. S. M. posted to 2nd L.C. at Umballah.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

HUMPHRY, E. W. Aug. 1.  
 LANG, A. M. July 31.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLEN, Ens. A. B. inf. with 37th N.I. to Feb. 1, 1855.  
 BARSTOW, Lieut. col. J. A. 58th N.I. to Sept. 20, to Murree.  
 BINNY, Lieut. W. H. 9th N.I. to Nov. 15, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.  
 BRISTOW, Capt. E. W. 1st N.I. to com. fort of Abazaie, in suc. to Capt. G. A. Fisher.  
 BRUCE, Lieut. A. A. 3rd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, old regs.  
 BURLTON, Lieut. P. H. C. 67th N.I. to Nov. 1, to Bareilly.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. 29th N.I. to Oct. 21 (to remain at Jullundur, and appear before an invaliding committee).  
 CHITTY, Brev. maj. R. 40th N.I. fr. June 20 to Aug. 21, in ext. to remain at pres. prep. to retiring.  
 DAVIDSON, Maj. C. 1st asst. to resident at Hyderabad, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Calcutta, on m.c.  
 DENNISS, Capt. G. G. 1st Eur. fus. fr. June 17 to Nov. 30, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.  
 DENNYS, Capt. J. B. 2nd in com. Kotah contingent, fr. July 30 to Oct. 5, in ext. old reg.  
 DUFFIN, Ens. F. 70th N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 28, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.  
 GIRDLESTONE, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. fr. May 1, until arrival of corps at Benares, old regs.  
 GORDON, Lieut. W. R. 68th N.I. to March 10, in ext. m.c.  
 GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. to Sept. 30, prep. to Europe.  
 HAILES, Lieut. H. W. 44th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 17, to pres. old regs.  
 HALLIDAY, Capt. W. L. 56th N.I. to Oct. 31, to Simla and Hills.  
 JACOBS, Ens. H. J. C. 4 mo. fr. July 15, to Nynece Tal and Almorah, on m.c.  
 LARKINS, Capt. W. dep. com. of Thaneysur, 4 mo. to Hills, on m.c.  
 MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. 3rd Eur. reg. 2 yrs. m.c.  
 MAYNE, Brig. com. n. div. and cav. Hyderabad contng. 30 days.  
 MCGEORGE, Brev. maj. H. J. staff, Cawnpore div. to Nov. 20, hills n. of Deyrah, m.c.  
 MEADE, Capt. R. J. 56th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Thayat Mew in Burmah to Gwalior.  
 MENTEATH, Brev. maj. W. S. 69th N.I. to Dec. 1, prep. to Eur.  
 MONTGOMERIE, Cornet A. W. J. 6th L.C. 2 mo. fr. May 23, to remain at Cawnpore, old regs.  
 MURRAY, Cornet J. M. 6th L.C. 2 mo. fr. May 23, to remain at Cawnpore, old regs.  
 MYTTON, Lieut. G. art. to Sept. 16.  
 NUGENT, Ens. W. R. 5th N.I. to Jan. 3, 1855, in ext. to Jullundur, m.c.  
 O'CONOR, Capt. E. N. T. R. 61st N.I. leave cancelled.  
 PHILLIPPS, Capt. J. S. 66th or Goorka regt. fr. May 20 to Oct. 23, to remain at Mooltan, and to enable him to rejoin, old regs.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. A. inv. est. 3 mo. fr. July 15, to Cashmere.  
 RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. 70th N.I. fr. July 26 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.  
 SCOTT, Brig. J. C. B. fr. Aug. 1, to Oct. 31, to Simla.  
 SCOTT, Capt. com. 6th inf. Hyderabad contng. to Feb. 9, 1855, to Neigherries, on m.c.  
 TAYLOR, Brig. T. M. 2 mo. fr. July 4, to Murree hills, on m.c. old regs.  
 THOMAS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. fr. June 1 to Sept. 15, to remain at Umballah, on m.c. old regs.  
 TRAVERS, Ens. R. 7th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Patna, old regs.  
 WARDROPER, Capt. F. B. 3rd Eur. reg. 4 mo. fr. July 8, to pres. and Darjeeling, prep. to app. to retire.  
 WARREN, Brig. G. 4 mo. to sea, within the Indian limits, on m.c.  
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. 46th N.I. fr. July 20 to Oct. 15, to Nynece Tal, old regs.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. B. passed colloq. exam.  
 ANDERSON, Asst. surg. T. to rank in med. dept. fr. May 20.  
 BARNARD, Asst. surg. G. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 19.  
 BUTT, Asst. surg. W. B. 1st fus. to assu. med. ch. of wing of 65th N.I. and detail of 8th irr. cav. at Meaday, on dep. of hd. qu.  
 CHALDECOTT, Asst. surg. F. J. M.D. to join and do duty with 4th batt. art.  
 CLARK, Asst. surg. W. F. to rank in med. serv. fr. May 20.  
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. 43rd N.I. to rec. also med. ch. of 59th N.I. v. Irwin.  
 ETESON, Asst. surg. A. to rank in med. dept. fr. May 20.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. J. to be civ. asst. surg. of Ajmere.  
 FARNCOMBE, Asst. surg. J. B. att. to art. at Dum-Dum, to do duty with 3rd Eur. reg. at Chinsurah, passed colloq. exam.  
 GRAHAM, Asst. surg. H. W. to proc. and join Cawnpore circ.  
 GRANT, Asst. surg. N. J. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 19.  
 HALL, Asst. surg. J. J. to rank in med. serv. fr. May 20.  
 JONES, Asst. surg. A. T. to rank in med. dept. fr. May 20.  
 KEATES, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of Boolundshuhur.  
 LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to med. ch. head qrs. and 2nd co. 6th batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Daly.  
 LYALL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 42nd N.I. at Ghazee pore.  
 MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. Hyderabad contingent, serv. repl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George.  
 MOIR, Asst. surg. R. passed colloq. exam.  
 PARTRIDGE, Surg. T. B. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 SOLOMON, Asst. surg. A. rec. med. ch. of charitable dispensary at Rangoon fr. Asst. surg. J. E. Dickinson.  
 TAYLOR, Asst. surg. E. 50th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.  
 TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. 55th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 14th N.I. fr. Surg. Batson.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. A. att. to gen. hosp. to proc. and join Sirhind circ.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.  
 DUKES, Asst. surg. F. F. Aug. 14.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Asst. surg. J. J. Clifford, to med. ch. of men of 52nd L.I. at Umballa.—10th Hussars. Capt. R. C. Holmes, 2 yrs. to England.—12th Lancers. Lieut. G. T. Ricketts, 1 year to England; Lieut. J. Hancocke, 1 year to England.

## INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. C. S. Hext, pl. at disp. of gov. for emp. under civ. eng. in the Punjab; Lieut. A. R. Bayly, pl. at disp. of gov. for emp. under civ. eng. in the Punjab; Lieut. R. B. Stowards, July 15 to Oct. 31, to Almorah.—10th. Lieut. col. T. H. Franks, July 11 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Kussowlee, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Medhurst, July 5 to Oct. to Simla, on m.c.—22nd. Capt. F. J. Bampfylde, July 15 to Oct. 29, to Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Dobyns, ret. to duty, leave canc.—24th. Capt. F. Clark, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England.—29th. Lieut. W. S. Simmons, 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England, on m.c.; Lieut. C. H. Levinge, Nov. 14 to Feb. 1; Lieut. R. J. Evans, 2 mo. to Calcutta.—32nd. Capt. E. T. Seward, Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, to Noorpoor and adjacent country; Lieut. F. Wainwright, Aug. 12 to Oct. 31, to Simla; Ens. C. J. C. Roberts, July 23 to Aug. 15.—52nd. Lieut. A. H. Graves, 2 mo. to Meerut; Lieut. C. H. Bullock, July 6 to Aug. 10, to Simla, on m.c.—60th. Asst. surg. J. Crerar, July 24 to Aug. 31, to remain at Simla on m.c.—61st. Lieut. J. Crawford, 6 mo. fr. June 10; Capt. W. J. Hodson, passed in vernac. lang.—70th. Capt. B. G. Shawe, July 26 to Sept. 15, prep. to embark for England; Lieut. W. T. McGregor, passed in civ. eng.; Ens. C. G. S. Monteath, June 24 to Nov. 1, to Simla.—74th. Ens. W. S. Hunt, to be lieut. fr. June 30, v. King, dec.—75th. Asst. surg. Helmsstrong, Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, to Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. C. C. Abbott, 3 mo. fr. July 28, to Murree, on m.c.—81st. Ens. J. A. Deans, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. Lamert, ret.—86th. Capt. J. H. Kirby, 2 mo. to remain in Bombay; Lieut. T. R. Hamilton, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—87th. Asst. surg. J. L. Jameson, July 1 to 31, to Cashmere; Capt. the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, July 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree.—98th. Asst. surg. G. A. Turnbull, 2 mo. to Dacca.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANGELO, wife of Lieut. F. C. 16th N.I. d. at Lucknow, June 25.  
 BALFOUR, wife of John, d. at Delhi, Aug. 6.  
 BOURCHIER, wife of Capt. G. art. s. at Meerut, July 29.  
 BRACKENBURY, wife of H. H.M.'s 61st, d. at Cashmere, Aug. 7.  
 BROADHURST, wife of W. H. c.s. d. at Midnapore, Aug. 13.  
 BROUGHAM, wife of Surg. J. P. 67th N.I. d. at Dorandah, Aug. 4.  
 CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. s. at Abbottabad, Aug. 5.  
 CARTER, Mrs. J. s. at Agra, Aug. 2.  
 CAUTLEY, the wife of Maj. G. 8th L.C. s. at Simla, Aug. 9.  
 CHANDLER, wife of E. J. s. at Cawnpore, July 17.

CURRIE, wife of C. c.s. s. at Shahjehanpore, July 28.  
 DARRAH, wife of H. Z. 41st N.I. s. at Landour, Aug. 1.  
 ELLIOT, wife of Capt. art. s. at Agra, Aug. 13.  
 FREETH, wife of Maj. W. s. at Mussoorie, Aug. 17.  
 GOODRIDGE, wife of Lieut. E. F. art. d. at Lahore, Aug. 23.  
 GOASE, Mrs. s. at Peshawar, Aug. 4.  
 GRAY, wife of Lieut. W. J. art. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 5.  
 GUSE, wife of Capt. J. 24th N.I. s. at Wuzzeerabad, Aug. 12.  
 HALL, wife of Capt. E. 52nd N.I. d. at Meerut, Aug. 1.  
 HARMAN, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 9.  
 HARVEY, wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.  
 HOLT, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.  
 HOWARD, wife of W. J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 15.  
 JANSEN, wife of J. s. at Kyouk Phoo, July 23.  
 JOHNSTONE, wife of Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. d. at Wuzzeerabad, Aug. 14.  
 MCCausland, the lady of Lieut. col. s. at Simla, Aug. 10.  
 MELVILL, wife of Lieut. H. 7th L.C. d. at Julundhur, July 23.  
 MILES, wife of Lieut. F. N. 66th N.I. d. at Murree, July 25.  
 MYLNE, wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 14.  
 PENSON, wife of Lieut. J. O. 3rd Eur. reg. s. at Chinsurah, July 31.  
 PLUMER, wife of J. T. s. at Umballa, Aug. 7.  
 RITCHIE, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.  
 RODRIGUES, Mrs. H. D. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.  
 ROGERS, wife of Capt. T. E. d. at Garden Reach, Aug. 17.  
 SHERER, wife of Lieut. J. T. Sylhet lt. inf. batt. d. at Cherra Poonjee, Aug. 7.  
 SHORTREED, wife of Capt. P. 17th N.I. d. at Jutog, Aug. 9.  
 SMART, wife of G. B. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 8.  
 SMYTH, wife of Capt. J. H. h. art. s. at Murree, Aug. 3.  
 VERTANNES, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.  
 WAGENTRIEBER, wife of G. s. at Delhi, Aug. 10.  
 WILLIAMSON, wife of J. R. s. at Rangoon, Aug. 1.

## MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. to Miss Charlotte Britten, at Wuzzeerabad, Aug. 12.  
 LISSANT, G. B. to Victoria, d. of the late H. Wilkin, at Calcutta, Aug. 5.  
 LYSAGHT, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to Anna M. d. of the late E. C. Sneyd, at Umballa, July 27.  
 McMILLAN, J. to Aurora C. E. d. of the late J. W. Atkinson, at Cuttack, July 31.  
 PASLEY, Lieut. G. J. 7th N.I. to C. Ann, d. of J. M. de Verinne, at Berhampore, July 26.  
 RYAN, John, to Mrs. Georgina L. widow of T. Harbridge, at Buccalla.  
 SINCLAIR, J. A. to Annie P. Silk, at Delhi, Aug. 2.  
 THOMPSON, Capt. T. J. inv. est. to Miss S. S. Naylor, at Subathoo, July 19.  
 TURNBULL, A. Henry, to Eliza M. d. of the late R. B. Francis, at Ghazee pore, Aug. 15.  
 WHITING, Lieut. R. C. 70th N.I. to Charlotte E. d. of H. Ridgway, M.D. at Simla, July 29.  
 WOODWARD, John H. A. to Mary C. d. of C. W. Loder, at Meean Meer, July 25.

## DEATHS.

BEATY, Maj. T. inv. estab. at Mussoorie, July 27.  
 BEAUMONT, Lieut. H. J. 7th N.I. at Calcutta, July 16.  
 BROOKING, wife of Capt. at Rangoon, July 31.  
 CARTER, G. inf. d. of Capt. at Gwalior, July 16.  
 DARLEY, Capt. B. W. at Calcutta, aged 36.  
 ELLIOT, Lieut. G. D. inv. estab. drowned in the lake at Nainee Tal, July 29.  
 FALDER, R. at Calcutta, Aug. 8.  
 HALL, J. W. inf. s. of James, at Bhaugulpore, July 30.  
 HAWKINS, G. T. inf. s. of Capt. A. art. at Gwalior, July 24.  
 HIGOTT, C. A. P. inf. s. of G. P. at Roorkee, July 24.  
 JACOB, Ens. H. J. C. at Nynce Tal, aged 18, July 25.  
 JOSEPH, Margaret, d. of M. at Calcutta, aged 3, Aug. 2.  
 KING, Lieut. J. C. H.M.'s 74th, at Jacatullah, aged 22, June 29.  
 KINSEY, Eliza, d. of the late E. at Delhi, aged 12, Aug. 22.  
 LAMB, Capt. J. C. 52nd N.I. at Umritsur, aged 55, June 24.  
 M'HUGH, J. at Monghyr, Aug. 9.  
 MERCER, E. H. inf. s. of Lieut. T. W. near Mozuffurnuggur, July 16.  
 NUNDS, T. d. of the Rev. G. N. at Futtehpore, July 30.  
 SAUNDERS, H. C. c.s. at sea, on board the *Bengal*, aged 24, July 23.  
 SCARLETT, R. s. of the late R. at Delhi, July 17.  
 SMALLPIECE, Ens. C. 65th N.I. at Rangoon, July 22.  
 STODDARD, Amy Helen, d. of Lieut. T. H. H.M.'s 74th, at Jacatallah, July 5.  
 VARDON, Arthur M. inf. s. of S. M. at Berhampore, Aug. 10.  
 WILLOWS, R. Frances, d. of Lieut. 10th N.I. at Futtighur, Aug. 7.  
 WILTSHIRE, Mrs. Mary, at Calcutta, aged 50, Aug. 13.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. Edward Paget, Chapman, Sydney and Madras; City of Palaces, Young, Newcastle; Macedon, Taylor, Sydney.—7. Juliana, Darley, Bombay; Mazeppa, Gilbert, Sydney; John Henry, Wilson, Mauritius and



Madras.—8. Robina Mitchell, Evetts, Glasgow; Isabella Blyth, Hall, London, Mauritius, and Madras; Shelomith, Eaglesham, Bourbon; Beagal Merchant, Cowen, Sydney and Madras; steamer Formosa, Tregar, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; G. W. Bourne, Harding, London; William Goddard, M'Kay, Bourbon and Madras; Finland, Johnson, Liverpool; Mousse de Nantes, Sameina, Marseilles and Bourbon; Jacques Gabriel, Joys, Bourbon and Pondicherry.—9. Oriza, Draper, Liverpool; Rubins, Ponnasior, Dunkirk.—10. Gratitude, Smith, Port Hunter and Madras; Adrianus, Wilhelmus, Boke, Sourabaya; Reine, Shotellier, Cardiff.—12. Steamer Berenice, Berthon, Maulmein and Akab.—13. Typhoon, Goodhue, London; Coringa, Bates, San Francisco; Arratoon Apar, Conner, Maulmein.—15. Isaac Newton, Lundt, Melbourne; Eliza Warwick, Rowe, Melbourne.—16. Steamer Pekin, Black, Bombay, Galle, and Madras; Velocity, Jones, Port Phillip; Owen Potter, Banks, Liverpool; Goodwin, Jeffrey, London.—17. Ocean Wave, Finley, Port Louis; Futtay Salam, Furness, Mauritius; John Melhuish, Pothill, Sydney; Echo, Gravenolle, Reunion.—18. Earl of Hardwicke, Leisk, Rangoon; Ballarat, Thirkell, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sir Edward Paget (Aug. 6), from SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lackertsen, W. C. Worth, Esq. and Mr. Chasan, sen.  
Per Juliana (Aug. 7), from BOMBAY.—Mr. Mc'Clulloch and Mr. Elley.  
Per Formosa (Aug. 8).—Charles Hufnagle and J. Kallie, Esq.  
Per William Goddard (Aug. 8).—Dr. Samborn.  
Per Bengal Merchant.—Mr. Burt.  
Per Shilometh.—Mrs. Potter and child and Miss Bowser.  
Per Mousse de Nantes.—Mr. Beaufort.  
Per G. W. Brown.—Mrs. and Miss Harding.  
Per Gratitude.—Mrs. D. Smith.  
Per steamer Berenice (Aug. 12), from MATLMEIN.—Lieuts. Welliton, Shadwell, Moseley, and Prendergast; Dr. McClelland, Lieut. Nicholson and Lady, Miss Glynor; Messrs. Marshall, Coutts, Gibson, Mills, Woolleston, and Shephard, Ens. Winniett, Mrs. Field, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, and Mr. Musnard.  
Per Typhoon (Aug. 13), from LONDON.—Lieut. C. H. Hawtrej, 50th N.I.; Mrs. Hawtrej; Mr. A. Bond, P.S.; Mrs. Bond; Mr. A. Jones, P.S.; Lieut. J. C. Middleton, 23rd M.N.I.; Messrs. W. G. Thomas and Bernard Cracroft (cadets); Mr. C. Phillips, P.S.; and E. Stillenberg.  
Per Naiad.—W. Anderson, private.  
Per Eliza Warwick.—George H. Elliott, merchant.  
Per Earl of Hardwicke.—Mr. Robert de Bruce, H.C.M.  
Per Ballarat.—Mr. Le Patourel, pilot service, and Mrs. Le Patourel and 2 children.  
Per steamer Pekin (Aug. 16), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Harding and 2 children.  
From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Beeton, Mr. Willock, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. De Bourbel, Mr. Thornhill, John Ogden. From SUZ.—Mr. C. Graf. From MADRAS.—Maj. Davidson, Nuwaub Wuzer Ally Khan, Lieut. Frith, and Mr. Grant.

## DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 3.—Pekin, Whitby, London; St. Abbs, Rouse, London; steamer Madras, Parfitt, Singapore and Australia.—6. Steamer Precursor, Farquhar, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, and Suez.—7. Steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Maulmain, and Rangoon; Martaban, Brown, London; Cœur de Lion, Clendon, Cape and London; Sir Edward Parry, Gray, Adelaide; Cowasjee Family, Dando, Singapore and China; Cambodia, Coneyn, London; Rockall, Martin, Boston; Gloriana, Toynbee, Cape and London; Viscount Sandon, Hughes, Demerara; Mary Ann, Rowe, Mauritius; Aga Bahkur, Barnett, Mauritius; Dominion, Green, London; Rosina, Broadfoot, Demerara.—8. Joseph Manook, McKenzie, Rangoon; Mooltan, Baikie, Mauritius; Ruby, Turner, Australia; Fanny and Leoncine, Peurd, Bourbon, and Mauritius.—9. Ravenscraig, White, London; The Duke, Atkinson, Mauritius.—11. Futtay Allum, Biale, Mauritius; Ann Mary, Duncanson, Demerara; steamer Canton, Roskell, Singapore; William Carey, Emmett, Liverpool.—12. Westward Ho, Hussey, Boston.—13. Samuel Appleton, Young, Boston; Steadfast, Spencer, London.—14. Isabella Harnett, Whelan, Liverpool.—16. Paragon, Murch, Madras and the Coast; T. D. Mossion, Bordeaux.—17. Thomas Royden, White, London; Prince Albert, Powell, Mauritius; Ann Birdenson, Morgan, London.—18. Steamer Bentinck, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Aug. 18), to MADRAS and SUZ.—Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir Arthur Buller, Capt. Burton, and Mrs. Burton. For BOMBAY.—Assist. surg. Bain, and Mr. J. Revett. For SUZ.—Rev. H. B. Burney, Mr. H. Beedle, and Mr. Newmarch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ilbery, Miss Ilbery, and Lieut. Grove. For MARSILLAS.—Lieut. col. Rainier. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Newmarch, Mrs. Newmarch, Mrs. J. S. Chisholm, two children, infant, Mr. Steers, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. L. J. Baker, and Mr. Maddock.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 18, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	3 0	to 3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	1 0	.. 1 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	0 8	.. 0 12

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6400
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	305 to 310

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	5 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	.....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	15 12	.. 16 8	
Gold Dust	.....	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	.....	—	.. —	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	224 0	.. —	
Sovereigns	.....	10 0	.. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	....	16 0	.. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	20 3	.. 20 5	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 5l. to 6l.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 18).—The demand for British Cotton Piece Goods has again fallen off, contrary to expectation, and the amount of business done considering the season of the year, has been limited. The arrival of many vessels from Great Britain with heavy supplies, which have added considerably to our already large stocks, have induced dealers to hold back for a time in the hope of being able to supply their wants on more favourable terms, and if they continue in their determination, it is almost certain that a fall in prices will be the consequence. We have no change to report in the market for metals, with the exception of Copper, which has experienced a further improvement. Sheathing having been sold at as high a price as Rs. 62 a maund.

## MADRAS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

THE Madras Government, as will be seen elsewhere, have taken up the subject of improvement in native agriculture. Lord Harris deals with the question in an earnest and liberal spirit, and if good intentions and personal exertion can effect changes for the better, we may look upon them as already accomplished. But we hail the present movement merely as an omen of better days in store. No national benefit can result from it, for the elements of good farming in southern India have yet to be created. To use the language of Leadenhall Street, "it is but a wild speculation;" the offer of money prizes, and the dubious aid of collectors, cannot atone for the evils of over-assessment and the want of fixity of tenure. The people of Madras do not thrive, simply because it is impossible. No labour is wanting on their part to make the country, if not a Paradise, somewhat less like a desert; but the task is beyond their strength. Coaxing and flattery will not help the matter. The blame for this result must be laid on Nature—or, perhaps, the Court of Directors.

We feel assured that the Governor has had the greatest assistance, and the most unbounded promise of support to his project, from the subordinate members of the administration. Perhaps we can call to his recollection a story of the dark ages, which may suggest a useful idea in connection with the scheme. We are told that a powerful magician raised a demon, one of the class of beings which the world then as now termed spirits of evil. He was set up to perform mighty tasks, and succeeded without effort; but it was found that unless constant work was provided for him, he was likely to turn and rend his employer. So the latter, for fear of unpleasant consequences, exercised him further in making ropes of sand, and throwing chains over the clouds, and the tale goes, that he was rendered harmless from that day forward.—*Athenaeum*, July 20.

## EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF CONSULTATION, DATED 14TH JULY, 1854.

1. The attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been recently engaged in the consideration of the efforts made in past years for the promotion of objects affecting the improvement of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of this country, and a review of the proceedings already on record in connection with this important and interesting subject has satisfied him that although a willing and generous desire has been manifested by Government to encourage and support individual or combined exertions directed towards the development of the resources of the country, the success which has attended such efforts has not been satisfactory. Such has been the case with the operations of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, whose laudable attempts to introduce the culture of staple agricultural products of commercial value have been liberally aided by Government by the offer of pecuniary prizes and medals for successful competitors at their annual exhibitions. So little apparent benefit, however, had been derived from this, that the Government were at one time disposed to decline any further contributions.

2. To give the matter over as hopeless, however, seems to his Lordship in Council inadvisable, and would only form a source of future regret. It is doubtless disheartening to see the prizes offered for competition carried away year after year by the same individuals, and they merchants of European descent, while little or no

emulation is excited among the natives, who have remained indifferent to the efforts made in their behalf. At the same time, it should be remembered that the trial hitherto made has been of short duration, embracing a period of very few years that the efforts have been rather desultory than combined or continued, that the Government have taken but a secondary part in them, and that they have almost entirely been confined to the Presidency. It cannot, therefore, be surprising that so little has been achieved.

3. It appears to his Lordship in Council that a comprehensive movement on the part of Government would be more likely to be attended with important and rapidly beneficial effects, for it is clear that in the present state of the country, where the objects of such movements are little understood and much less appreciated by the natives, the efforts of private individuals or bodies of men, however well directed, can hardly be expected to influence the great mass of the people. The Government alone, from its position, is fitted to take the initiative, and to impart the necessary impulse, and the effort should be general, generous, and long continued, to insure success.

4. The object should be to encourage useful productions of all kinds in agriculture, manufactures, and in arts.

5. As regards the first of these branches of industry, it seems, from past experience, almost useless to hold any meetings in Madras for the exhibition of agricultural products. Our operations should, on the contrary, be directed exclusively to the provinces and to the native producers, who should be made to understand the object in view, and its intimate connection with their interests. It is idle to expect, in the present state of things, that the native ryot will send his produce to the Presidency to compete for the Government prizes. Local exhibitions, and prizes awarded on the spot, can alone produce a spirit of discussion and emulation, with their concomitant results. This course was, indeed, authorized by Government in 1845, but there is reason to believe that the object was never properly and widely known in the provinces, and that the subject has been lost sight of, the order remaining a dead letter in most districts to this day. To insure success, the subject should be taken up in earnest by the local authorities. Meetings should be regularly held in every collectorate, under the direction of the collectors, who would best know, from their knowledge of the general features and capabilities of their districts, for what productions they were most fitted, and for what articles it would be most desirable to offer prizes. From the exhibition taking place in the provinces, and the respective merits of the products brought forward being examined and discussed, and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors, amidst a concourse of their own friends and neighbours, the best possible effect may be expected to be produced.

6. The Government also observe that the prizes offered should rather be pecuniary grants than medals, which latter confer a mark of distinction possessing no attraction in the eyes of the generality of the natives, and than which money donations are likely to act as far better incentives to exertion. This, indeed, is in accordance with the views of the Hon. Court of Directors, as conveyed in a recent despatch, dated 6th July, 1853.

7. These prizes will, as heretofore, be given by Government, leaving it optional with private individuals, who may be so inclined, to add any extra prizes for particular purposes.

8. It might be found in some cases more advantageous to hold a combined meeting for two or three adjoining collectorates. For example, a meeting might be held at Wallajahnuggur, the resort of natives trading with the interior, for the districts of North Arcot, Salem, and Chingleput, at which the collectors of those districts might be present with their establishments, and some of the influential landholders of their districts, and this being within easy reach of the presidency, might be attended by the merchants of Madras, as well as some of the officers of Government.

A similar meeting might be arranged by the collectors of Tanjore, South Arcot, and Trichinopoly, at some central spot, and also by the collectors of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah; but such details should be left to the discretion of the collectors.

9. His Lordship in Council considers that it would also add to the effect of the plan if a general meeting were to be held annually for general competition, in which prizes of a higher class should be distributed, and which might be attended with good effect by the higher officers of Government; but it could, perhaps, be brought into operation only by degrees, as the success of the initial measures rendered those of a more comprehensive nature necessary.

10. The primary object to be held in view encouraging agricultural experiments should be, to avoid the prize being given away to speculators, who may raise small quantities of produce which is too often over-nursed during its brief growth, and affords no criterion of the facilities for making it a staple product of the country. The prizes should always be given to *bona-fide* farmers, and where the produce exhibited is sufficiently large in quantity to show that the superior product can be raised extensively. It will also be desirable, in the first instance, as suggested by the Hon. Court of Directors in their late despatch, No. 24 of 1854, dated 30th May last, that attention should be directed to such subjects as, from their abundance or easy cultivation, are likely to become valuable as articles of commerce; and further, that specimens of any new products, or of such others as may be exhibited possessing peculiar

merit, should be sent to England, in order that their value in the market may be ascertained.

11. The main cause of the failure hitherto of efforts such as those under notice in this country is clearly to be sought in the absence of a steady, certain demand for a superior raw product at a more remunerating price than the inferior article will yield the ryot; but under the increased attention which is now being paid to the general communications of the country, and the prospect of the railways coming into operation at no distant period, it is anticipated that the adverse cause above referred to will at least be partially removed, and that great success will attend similar future efforts.

12. While his Lordship in Council is averse, as already stated, to the continuance of the annual show and the distribution of prizes for agricultural produce, &c., in Madras, it occurs to him that an exhibition of arts and manufactures might be established with advantage in the Presidency. It is observed that there is already a School of Industrial Arts in Madras, to which the Government have extended their aid, founded by the praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Hunter, with the object of affording the natives the means of acquiring useful handicrafts, of improving the manufacture of various articles of domestic and daily use, and also, by developing the natural resources of the country, of creating a local supply of several articles in general demand which are now almost entirely imported. These objects would be materially advanced by the proposed exhibition; and considering the well-known docility of the natives, the Governor in Council is induced to think that, under proper encouragement, they would make rapid progress, and much good might be effected. He accordingly resolves to establish an Exhibition, to be held at the Banqueting Hall early in next year. Such an Exhibition might probably be made to pay a portion of the expenses incurred by allowing early admissions before it should be thrown open to the public.

13. With the foregoing enunciation of his intentions and views, his Lordship in Council resolves to call upon the Board of Revenue to issue the necessary instructions to the local officers, and in communication with them arrange the necessary details regarding the local exhibitions for agricultural prizes, and lay before Government, at an early date, a complete scheme for giving effect to those views.

14. He likewise resolves to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to form a committee in Madras, at which his Lordship will himself preside, who will make generally known the wishes of Government regarding the proposed exhibition of arts and manufactures in the Presidency, and draw up a scheme of all the minor and subsidiary arrangements necessary for carrying out this object:

Honourable J. F. Thomas, Esq.  
W. A. Morehead, Esq.  
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.  
Major J. Smith.  
Mr. A. Hunder.  
Mr. E. G. Balfour.  
Mr. H. F. C. Cleghorn.  
Mr. G. Smith.

15. His Lordship in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his regret that nothing should have as yet been done under this Presidency for acquiring an extensive and practical knowledge of the inexhaustible sources of mineral and vegetable productions of the vast territories under his Government.

16. At present a small pecuniary contribution to the Botanical Gardens, which are supported by private subscriptions, comprises all that is done in Madras, whilst an educated horticulturist and garden are supported at Ootacamund.

17. At Calcutta, Bombay, and, it is believed, in the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, botanical gardens are kept up at the sole expense of Government, and the Governor in Council has no hesitation in stating that a similar establishment ought to be supported here, and that in addition to the gardens at Madras and in the Neilgherries, with their respective curators, an establishment, not less than two able and experienced botanists and mineralogists, of sound practical knowledge and science, should be kept continually moving about the country, in order that a thorough knowledge of the rich and varied productions of Southern India in these important departments of nature might be rapidly acquired and turned to account. This object, it is evident, cannot be accomplished by the amateur exertions of men not fully masters of the science, nor practically acquainted with the arts and manufactures of Europe. The views of such men will be as likely to mislead as not, and they will never be received with confidence by capitalists, and will never, therefore, lead to any practical or successful results. Of the importance of thus bringing Western science and appliances to bear upon the dormant natural resources of the country, and the ultimate benefits which may be expected to accrue from such researches, there can hardly be a doubt, and the Governor in Council, therefore, trusts that the Honourable the Court of Directors, to whom these views will be communicated, will be pleased to approve of the proposition, and sanction the expense of the employment of competent men from Europe for carrying out the objects indicated.

True extract.

H. C. MONTGOMERY.

Chief Secretary.

## MADRAS ENGINEERS' DRESS.

**Coat.**—Scarlet, double-breasted; the buttons on the breast to be placed at equal distances, and two inches asunder; the width between the rows being three inches at top and two inches and a half at bottom; cuffs and patch of collar of garter blue velvet; the collar half blue and half scarlet; skirt ornaments embroidered upon velvet; white Kerseymere turnbacks and lining.

**Epaulettes.**—Gold, of the same pattern as for the infantry; the distinction of ranks to be in the progressive size of the bullion, and in the devices. The stripe upon the strap of captains and subaltern's epaulettes to be of garter blue. The strap of the epaulettes of field officers to be without stripes. A silver grenade, the same as worn by the artillery.

**Buttons.**—Gilt, with three guns raised in the centre, encircled by a garter surmounted by a crown and the motto, "Madras Engineers."

**Hat.**—Cocked, without binding; the fan or back part, nine inches; the front seven and a half inches; each corner five inches; black ribbon on the two front sides.

**Loop.**—Of three quarter inch gold lace, with regulation button and black silk cockade.

**Tassels.**—Flat netted purl head; gold crape fringe, an inch and five-eighths deep, with crimson crape fringe underneath.

**Plume.**—White swan, five and a half inches long from the stem to the end of the feathers, and the whalebone quite stiff.

**Trousers.**—Dark blue, with a stripe of gold lace of the same pattern as worn on the coat, one and a half inch wide down the outward seam; or white linen, according to the season, and to fasten under the boot with straps one and a half inch wide.

**Boots.**—Ankle.

**Spurs.**—For field officers and adjutant only yellow metal, curved neck, two inches including rowels.

**Sword.**—Infantry regulation.

**Scabbard.**—Black leather, with gilt mountings; when on mounted duty, steel; field officers, brass.

**Knot.**—Crimson and gold cord and acorn.

**Belt.**—Russia leather, one and a half inch wide, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only, and gilt rings for slings.

**Plate.**—According to regimental pattern.

**Sash.**—Patent net crimson silk, with bullion fringe ends.

**Stock.**—Black silk.

**Gloves.**—White leather.

## ENGINEERS' UNDRRESS.

**Jacket.**—Blue cloth, with seven black silk braid loops in front and two rows of olivets, stand up collar sloped in front, pointed cuffs, and edging of broad and narrow black silk braid all round the jacket—collar and cuffs; back seams of jacket and sleeves to be edged with braid of the same description, terminating at the waist in two small olivets; no shoulder strap or cord.

Field officers to be distinguished by an embroidered crown or star, or both, according to rank, at each end of the collar.

**Forage Cap.**—Blue cloth made up on leather and encircled with a black silk oak leaf band, one and three-quarters of an inch wide, with a scarlet edging round the crown, embroidered regimental badge surmounted by a grenade in front, black leather peak and chin strap.

**Trousers.**—Oxford mixture cloth, with a stripe of scarlet cloth one and three-quarters of an inch wide down the outward seam; or white linen, according to the season, with straps.

**Boots, Spurs, Sword, Scabbard, Knot, Belt, Plate, Sash, Stock, and Gloves.**—The same as in dress.

**Cloak.**—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet shalloon, walking length; clasp ornaments at bottom of collar.

**Note.**—Officers of engineers are permitted to wear the red silk waist belt referred to in paragraph 1, page 6, at undress evening parties, or on other occasions not on duty or parade.

Officers of engineers doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, are to wear a scarlet shell jacket of the following pattern, and dark blue trousers with scarlet stripe.

**Jacket.**—Scarlet shell, with half collar and pointed cuffs of garter blue velvet, without lace, and an edging down the front and round the bottom; a row of fourteen small regimental buttons down the front; shoulder-straps of three gold cords plated, with a silver embroidered grenade on the looped end.

**THE HON. MR. THOMAS.**—Yesterday's *Athenæum* intimated that the Hon. Mr. Thomas will leave this country at the expiration of the usual period of five years from the date of his entering council, the Hon. Court having negatived his application for an extension of his term. We are glad to hear this for several reasons. Such prolongations of office are unfair to the civil service, whose promotion is thereby stopped, and should be allowed only when distinguished merit or public expedience warrant an exception to the rule, which cannot be predicated in the case of Mr. Thomas. He is a man of more, perhaps, than average abilities, but has never done anything to entitle him to special marks of favour, and too much reason exists to suspect that his counsels did not conduce either to the usefulness or popularity of the two last administrations.—*Spectator*, July 19.

**IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY** the total land assessment is 360 lacs of rupees, levied on twenty millions of acres supposed to be actually under cultivation; and the average rate per acre on the ninety millions of acres of the total area, culturable, cultivated, and barren, is therefore six and one-third.

**INDIAN PRODUCE.**—The interruption of British commercial relations with Russia, and among other things the consequent insufficiency of hemp, flax, &c., obtainable in the English market, has given rise to a free discussion here on the capabilities, &c., of India to supply the necessary demands. Of the capabilities of the soil, there exists not the slightest doubt; in fact, over many parts of India the hemp and flax have been for years wasted; and it is certain, that were but sufficient care used in the preparation, they might be rendered most profitable articles of export.—*Athenæum*.

**MILITARY ON-DUTY.**—The 50th and 35th regiments N.I. at the Presidency, had received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Secunderabad and Hurryhur respectively; the former on the 22nd September, and the latter on the 22nd October next.—The C troop horse brigade artillery had arrived from Rangoon in the ship *Defiance*, after a long and tedious passage of forty-one days. The men appeared in good health and spirits, and much rejoiced at once more returning to quarters. This fine troop have lost one officer and twenty-seven men since they left Madras for Rangoon.—Lieutenant Welliton, of the artillery, recently commanding the detachment at Bassein, was about to return to England on sick certificate. We have not heard who is appointed to the station in his room.—A guard, consisting of fifty rank and file, under the command of Lieut. Macdonald, of the 35th regiment N.I., left the presidency at the end of August for Bellary, in charge of treasure for that station.

**WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.**—The twentieth annual meeting of this fund took place in August. A large number of resident subscribers were present. R. W. Norfor, Esq., was called to the chair, and after making a few prefatory remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report for the past year. Mr. Carstairs read the report. The receipts of the fund during the period embraced in the report were: Widows' Branch, donations, Rs. 4,199-12, subscriptions, Rs. 26,309; Children's Branch, donations, Rs. 1481-10; subscriptions, Rs. 13,928-4; interest on funded property, Rs. 20,402-11-6; or together, Rs. 66,258-5-6; which, with a balance of Rs. 325-1-0 in the hands of the treasurer at the date of the last report, amounted to Rs. 66,583-6-6. The disbursements were: pensions paid in the Widows' Branch, Rs. 15,907-7-11; ditto in the Children's Branch, Rs. 5379-10-4; secretariat and collecting departments, Rs. 1200; contingent expenditure, Rs. 137-3-7; amount invested in Government securities, Rs. 43,039; premium, interest, &c. on this investment, Rs. 617-14-8; or together, Rs. 66,281-4-6. The balance in the treasurer's hands at the closing of the annual account was Rs. 302-2-0. The funded property which remained deposited with the Government agents, the report went on to say, now amounted to Rs. 4,63,281-11-1, including the investment above mentioned.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR LAWRENCE PEELE**, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Sir Arthur Buller, Knight, senior puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, landed Aug. 23 from the steamer *Bentinck*. Salutes of seventeen and fifteen guns respectively were fired on the occasion.

**THE QUEEN v. THE REV. J. ANDERSON.**—*Supreme Court*, Aug. 22.—This was an application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring up the person of a young Hindu lad, aged fifteen years, on the ground that he was under illegal restraint, in the custody of persons holding the Scotch Mission House. A rule nisi had been issued against Mr. Anderson as the party in whose immediate custody the lad remained. Sir C. Rawlinson, in giving judgment, said, "It appeared to him that Nagalinga was perfectly competent to elect for himself, and the rule must therefore be discharged." The boy expressed himself desirous to remain with Mr. Anderson. The police were on the alert to prevent any disturbance from the natives, and Mr. Anderson drove down unmolested to the Mission premises with Nagalinga in his carriage.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## OFF-RECKONINGS.

**Fort St. George, Aug. 15, 1854.**—In consequence of the demise of Col. (Major-General) J. P. James, of the Infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—

Col. E. E. Bruce, to half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund, from the 6th July, 1854.

## APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

**Fort St. George, Aug. 16, 1854.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that applications for leave of

absence to Europe, under the Regulations of 1854, require to be submitted through the Commander-in-Chief, as usual.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 16, 1854.*—The following alterations are ordered in the movements of corps notified in G.G.O. 11th July, 1854, No. 158:—

9th N.I., from Rangoon to Samulcottah.  
46th N.I., from Secunderabad to Masulipatam, to embark for Pegu.  
49th N.I., to remain at Masulipatam.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHASE, M. C. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara dur. emp. of Charnier, fr. July 17.  
ELTON, F. B. coll. and mag. of Nellore, del. ov. ch. to Ratcliffe.  
LEVINGE, V. H. ret. to pres. Aug. 11.  
MURRAY, M. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of district.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOK, H. D. 15 days, to Cannanore.  
ELTON, F. B. 1 yr. to Neilgherries, in ext.  
SWINTON, R. B. 1 mo. to Neilgherry hills.  
THOMSON, H. 2 mo. in ext.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES, Rev. M. W. W. 1 mo.  
POSNETT, Rev. R. jt. chapl. of Bangalore, to Eur. on m.c.  
RHENIUS, Rev. C. to be chapl. at Cannanore.  
RICHARDS, Rev. J. 10 days, in ext.  
ROGERS, Rev. A. J. to be jt. chapl. of Bangalore, v. Posnett, to Europe.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Lieut. col. J. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. col. of inf. fr. July 5, v. Bruce, prom.; posted to 23rd L.I.  
ANSLEY, Lieut. T. C. 9th N.I. prom. to capt. by brev. fr. Aug. 10.  
ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. 51st N.I. to act as paym. at Trichinopoly, on Capt. Russell's responsibility, dur. his abs.  
BEACHCROFT, Capt. M. paymr. centre div. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Vellore, v. Bondier.  
BEAUMONT, Capt. W. 23rd L.I. to be maj. fr. July 5, v. Allardyce, prom.  
BELL, Ens. W. J. to do duty with 11th N.I. to join.  
BRUCE, Lieut. col. E. F. to be col. of inf. fr. July 5, v. James, dec.; posted to 20th N.I.  
CHAMBERS, Lieut. O. W. S. engs. to be supt. of eastern coast.  
CHRISTIE, Capt. J. 1st fus. perm. to resign fr. Aug. 22.  
CHERRY, Cornet E. M. fr. 6th to 1st L.C. to rank next below Cornet Hooper, Aug. 4.  
CHERRY, Cornet C. N. fr. 4th to 2nd L.C. to rank next below Cornet Gough, Aug. 4.  
CLARKE, Brig. A. to com. Jaulnah, in suc. to Luard.  
CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 19.  
CROSSMAN, Ens. C. P. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 15, v. Rochfort, ret.  
DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. doing du. with 9th N.I. to accompany that corps to Masulipatam, thence to proc. to Secunderabad, to join his own regt.  
DRURY, Lieut. A. 43rd N.I. qual. in surveying, Aug. 18; to be dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. centre div. v. Roberts, Aug. 22.  
DUN, Col. C. D. fr. 3rd. L.I. to 41st N.I.  
FALCONNET, Lieut. G. P. de P. engs. to be 2nd asst. to civ. eng. 4th div.  
FRASER, Corn. H. 3rd L.C. to continue to do du. with 1st L.C. till Nov.  
GLOVER, Lieut. F. B. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. rel. fr. doing duty with Eur. inf. depot, and to join his corps near Bangalore, Aug. 9.  
HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 23rd L.I. to 48th N.I.  
HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. B. 9th N.I. app. to do duty with 49th N.I. is cancelled, to proc. to join his own corps.  
HUDLESTON, Ens. E. R. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
HEATH, Lieut. G. I. D. 38th N.I. relieved fr. duty as acting qr. mr. of 35th N.I. and to rejoin his regt. under orders for the Straits, passed exam. in Telooogo, Aug. 17.  
LAUGHTON, Ens. D. W. 46th N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I. until arrival of his corps at Masulipatam, Aug. 22.  
LONGCROFT, Lieut. T. S. 16th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 19.  
LUARD, Brig. J. K. C.B. com. Jaulnah, to be a brig. 1st class, and to com. Saugor div. v. Taylor, res.  
LURIN, Brev. capt. C. O. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. July 15, v. Rochfort, ret.  
MACNEIL, Maj. gen. R. fr. Centre to Mysore div. Aug. 22.  
MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to do du. with draft 3rd N.I. un. ord. for Bellary, fr. which sta. he will join his own corps, Aug. 9.  
MIDDLETON, Ens. J. C. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. July 5, in suc. to Morphy.

MORPHY, Lieut. R. J. 23rd L.I. to be capt. fr. July 5, in suc. to Beaumont.

ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to the gov. Aug. 11.  
ROCHFORD, Brev. lieut. col. G. C. 41st N.I. perm. to retire on pension of lieut. col. fr. July 15.

ROSS, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. placed at disp. of comm. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, to survey line of mil. road fr. Martaban to Toungoo, fr. April 8.

ROUND, Lieut. W. R. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SEWELL, Maj. gen. W. H. C.B. fr. Mysore to Centre div. Aug. 22.

SHAND, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SIMPSON, Capt. G. 22nd N.I. to act as dep. judge adv. gen. dur. abs. of Burton.

STEVENSON, Ens. F. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

STODDARD, Lieut. J. F. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Telooogo, to rec. moonshee allowance.

STREET, Ens. C. W. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.

TRIFE, Lieut. S. 50th N.I. ret. to duty.

TWEDDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. to be 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Walker, Aug. 22.

WILLIAMS, Col. W. L. G. fr. 41st N.I. to 3rd L.I.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. M. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

BELL, W. J. Aug. 11.

SCHOMBERG, B. F. Aug. 11

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. to Feb. 1, 1856, to sea, Madras, and Neilgherries, on m.c.

COOKE, Capt. W. J. 8th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Madras.

COTTON, Brev. capt. G. E. 50th N.I. to Europe on m.c. old regs.

CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe on furl.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. P. S. 3rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. July 3, to Bangalore and Mysore div. on m.c.

ELLIS, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. fr. July 15 to Sept. 14, to Madras.

FORBES, Capt. G. 5th L.C. to Sept. 1, in ext. to enable him to proc. to Poonah.

GRANT, Lieut. A. 9th N.I. to Sept. 30, to Neilgherry hills and Bangalore on m.c.

GROVE, Lieut. W. G. 32nd N.I. 18 mos. on m.c.

JACOB, Lieut. V. G. 44th N.I. to Dec. 9, in ext. to Neilgherries.

MARSACH, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. 1 mo. to pres.

MENARS, Capt. 45th N.I. to Sept. 15.

MENZIES, Lieut. H. C. 31st N.I. Aug. 28 to Sept. 26, to Belgaum.

RUSSELL, Capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to Nov. 30.

SHORTLAND, Lieut. V. J. 24th N.I. fr. Aug. 22, to Madras, and to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to Sept. 15.

STAPLETON, Capt. G. J. inv. estab. 18 mo. on m.c. under new reg.

TEMPLE, Capt. J. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Madras.

TURTON, Lieut. T. T. 47th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 25, to Madras, Vellore, and Neilgherry hills.

WALSH, Brev. maj. J. P. 52nd N.I. 18 mo. m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. P. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army.

BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. fr. 45th to 50th N.I.

CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. fr. 50th to 45th N.I.

LOWELL, Surg. 8th L.C. to rec. med. ch. of 1st comp. 1st batt. art. on departure of Lowndes.

MATTLAND, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of gov. with a view to his appt. to Honone, Aug. 11; to be civ. surg. at Honone, Aug. 11.

OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. to med. ch. of Nuggur div. of Mysore com.

PORTEOUS, Surg. H. W. 51st N.I. to do duty with 3rd L.I. dur. abs. of Cooke.

WYNDOWE, Asst. surg. S. J. to proc. with 50th N.I. on its march to Secunderabad.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. 3rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. July 30, to Mangalore and Madras, on m.c.

HAMLYN, Surg. J. 26th N.I. 9 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, the Hon. Mrs. D. d. at Bellary, Aug. 13.

BRICE, wife of Maj. E. h. brig. s. at Secunderabad, Aug. 13.

CHURCH, wife of G. s. at Tellicherry, Aug. 9.

CRAEN, wife of J. J. s. at Madras, Aug. 12.

FLETCHER, Mrs. G. F. s. at Madras, Aug. 3.

HILL, wife of M. s. at Madras, Aug. 19.

HOLLOWAY, wife of W. c.s. d. at Masulipatam, July 30.

JOHNSON, wife of A. C. s. at Royapettah, Aug. 12.

LOVERY, Mrs. T. J. s. at Madras, Aug. 13.  
 PETERS, wife of H. s. at Madras, Aug. 16.  
 PICKFORD, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Palamcottah, Aug. 9.  
 SMITH, wife of S. d. at Vepery, Aug. 7.  
 TREVOR, wife of Maj. art. d. at Aden, Aug. 25.  
 WYNNE, wife of James, d. at Madras, Aug. 15.

## MARRIAGES.

ARCHBOLD, J. H. to Miss Ellen Harman, at Vepery, July 19.  
 BROWN, Capt. J. to Susan G. d. of G. Gahan, at Madras, Aug. 19.  
 BRINE, Capt. 4th N.I. to Caroline, d. of D. Ross, at Ootacamund, Aug. 12.

## DEATHS.

BLAKE, Sarah G. inf. d. of J. J. at Cuddapah, aged 1, Aug. 8.  
 BRICE, W. D. inf. s. of Maj. E. at Secunderabad, Aug. 14.  
 CALDER, G. at Madras, aged 64, Aug. 13.  
 CHAPMAN, Alex. at Madras, aged 66, Aug. 15.  
 CROFTON, Duke J. inf. s. of Capt. 52nd N.I. at Ootacamund, Aug. 8.  
 COX, James, at Vepery, aged 75, July 19.  
 FIRMINGER, Asst. Surg. J. W. 19th N.I. at Rangoon, June 24.  
 HUDLESTON, inf. s. of J. A. c.s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 6.  
 JARVIS, W. R. Charles, inf. s. of Capt. E. at Madras, Aug. 15.  
 LEE, Mary Martha S. wife of C. at Secunderabad, July 15.  
 LOUDON, Agnes, inf. d. of Lieut. at Hoonsoor, July 10.  
 McLEOD, Capt. W. K. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, near Pondicherry.  
 McPHERSON, Margaret, wife of Surg. D. at Deccan, Aug. 5.  
 NOWLAN, Charlotte, inf. d. of Geo. at Mount-road, Aug. 9.  
 RATLIFF, A. Catherine, wife of John, c.s. at Nellore, July 12.  
 SHORTLAND, Lieut. T. H. V. 36th N.I. drowned in the Sitang river, Burmah, April 23.  
 STODDART, Caroline L. inf. d. of Lieut. T. H. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Jacatallah, Aug. 11.  
 SWANSTON, inf. s. of Lieut. 7th N.I. at St. Thomé, July 20.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

AUG. 11. Mary Stoddard, Thornley, Melbourne; Steam ship Pekin, Black, Bombay, Galle, and Madras.—12. Scotia, Strickland, Sydney; Deffiance, Brown, Rangoon.—13. Brodrene, Foy, London.—16. Narwhal, Vaulking, Corings.—18. Mary Ann, Roallons, Mauritius; Wild Wave, Barton, Laureston, V.D.L.—20. Nonpareil, Tulloch, Mauritius.—23. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Calcutta; Atalanta, Saundall, Rungoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steam ship Pekin, from BOMBAY, GALLE, and MADRAS. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Schomberg, Mr. W. J. Bell, Major Munro and European man servant, Lieut. Jary and Captain Tripe. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Levinge. From GALLE.—Mr. Freese. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Beeton, Messrs. Willock, Dobbin, H. de Bourbel, E. B. Thornhill, John Ogden, 2nd class, Joseph Lauchman, F. J. Kunam, J. B. Carey, Mrs. Sarah Raworth, and Mary Watkins. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grafs. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Harding and 2 children.  
 Per SCOTIA (Aug. 12), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Strickland.  
 Per DEFIANCE (Aug. 13), from RANGOON.—C troop h. a. Brev. major F. Burgoyne, 2nd Lieut. R. A. Peach, Asst. surg. J. W. Mudge, Troop Qr. master Wood and Asst. Apothecary G. Sampson.  
 Per NAWHAL (Aug. 16), from CORINGA.—S. Ellis, Esq.  
 Per NONPAREIL (Aug. 20), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Anderson.  
 Per steamer BENTINCK (Aug. 23), from CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Sir Lawrence Peel, Capt. Barton, Mrs. Barton, Mr. Lamond, and Lieut. Welliton.  
 Per ATALANTA (Aug. 23), from RANGOON.—Lieut. Vizard, and Lieut. Way.

## DEPARTURES.

AUG. 11. Ann Miln, Thomas, London; Ayreshire, McPherson, Ennore; steam ship Precursor, Farquhar, Galle, Aden, Suez.—12. Steam ship Pekin, Black, Calcutta; Melanie, Sargent, Rangoon and Maulmein.—17. Teazer, Castor, Straits.—18. Queen of the Wave, Stook, Liverpool.—19. Deffiance, Brown, Vizagapatam; Clairvoyant, Bird, Mauritius.—22. Gazelle, Leslie, Singapore.—24. Steamer Bentinck, Boucher, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Pekin (Aug. 2), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gordon, and 3 children; Mrs. C. Jones, and 5 children; Mr. J. D. Rozario, Mr. Leech, Mr. J. Brodie, Mrs. Dun, and 3 children; Mrs. Malives, and 1 child; Mrs. Couch, and 4 children; Mr. E. Johnson, Mrs. Power, and 2 children; Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. C. Gilles, Mrs. Boulger, and 2 children; Miss Conteen Cher, Mr. P. T. Johnson, and Mrs. Duffy, and child.  
 Per Melanie (Aug. 12), to RANGOON and MAULMEIN.—Mrs. Gordon, and 3 children; Mrs. C. Jones, and 5 children; Mr. J. D. Rozario, Mr. Leech, Mr. J. Brodie, Mrs. Dun, and 3 children; Mrs. Malives, and 1 child; Mrs. Couch, and 4 children; Mr. E. Johnson, Mrs. Power, and 2 children; Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. C. Gilles, Mrs. Boulger, and 2 children; Miss Conteen Cher, Mr. P. T. Johnson, and Mrs. Duffy, and child.  
 Per Teazer (Aug. 17), from the STRAITS to SINGAPORE.—Lieut. G. A. Walker, sub. asst. com. gen.; Capt. J. Campbell, 38th N.I.; Lieut. Heath, 38th N.I.; Lieut. and brev. capt. Purvis, and 2nd Lieut. McMahon.  
 Per steamer Bentinck (Aug. 24), to SUZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. C. Macdonald. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. J. Martin.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 24, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On do. repayable on 3 days' notice ..... 3½ do.  
 On cash credit on do. subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted on amount drawn ..... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sicea and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "  
 Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 2½ to 3 dis.  
 .. 1835-36 2 to 2½ dis.  
 .. 1843 1½ to 2½ dis.  
 4 per cent. transferable } 3 to 3½ pm.  
 book debt .. ..  
 Tanjore Bonds .. .. 2 to 2½ dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 11 to 12 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 10½d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 10½d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 10½d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 10½d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.  
 Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.  
 Sell, par.  
 Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. disc.  
 Sell, par.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

## BOMBAY ENGINEERS' DRESS.

**Coatee.**—Scarlet with two rows of uniform buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances, the distance between the rows three inches at top and two inches and a half at bottom. Prussian half collar of garter blue velvet, with plain gold lace one inch and a half wide round the velvet at each end; plain round cuffs two inches and three quarters deep, of garter blue velvet, scarlet slashed flap on the sleeve, with three gold lace loops and large buttons on waist, white kerseymer turnbacks and skirt linings, skirt ornaments a grenade embroidered on blue velvet.

**Epaulettes.**—Field officers—plain gold lace strap: solid crescent, embroidered badge of the Queen's cypher; the bullion of colonel and lieut.-colonel is to be three inches and a half deep, that of majors three inches; captains, gold lace strap with narrow blue silk stripes, solid crescent, bullion smaller than that of major, and two inches and a half deep; silver embroidered grenade; subalterns the same as captains, except that the bullion is smaller.

**Cocked hat.**—Staff pattern.

**Feather.**—White swan of staff pattern.

**Cap.**—Black beaver six and three-quarters inches deep, and a quarter of an inch less in diameter at top than at bottom; patent leather top turned over at the edge to the breadth of five-eighths of an inch and stitched round; a band of the same, double stitched, encircles the bottom of the cap, a black patent leather peak, two inches and three-eighths deep in front, and another an inch and a quarter deep behind, a gilt star plate, with ornament of a plate two and a quarter inches in diameter, encircled by a laurel wreath, and having three guns in the centre, surmounted by a crown in front of the cap and gilt scales on the sides.—Ball tuft, red worsted. (To be worn, instead of the cocked hat, by all officers attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners.)

**Trousers.**—Oxford mixture, a stripe of red cloth one inch and three quarters broad, down the outward seam, or white linen, according to season.

**Boots.**—Ankle.

**Spurs.**—For mounted officers only, brass, with necks two inches long.

**Sword.**—Infantry regulation.

**Scabbard.**—Black leather, with gilt mountings; for mounted officers, steel.

**Knot.**—Crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

**Sword-belt.**—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery, carriages embroidered on one side only.

**Plate.**—Gilt, with an embossed ornament of a lion surrounded by the words "Bombay Engineers," the words encircled by a laurel-wreath, and surmounted by a crown.

**Sash.**—Patent net, crimson silk, with bullion fringe ends.

**Stock.**—Black silk.

**Gloves.**—White leather.

**Shell jacket.**—Scarlet with prussian collar, and pointed cuffs of garter blue velvet, or row of ten small regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, with button holes on a false flap, and two buttons on each cuff.

**Shoulder straps.**—Formed of gold-cord five-eighths of an inch in circumference twisted double, with a small figure at bottom and a small regimental button at top.

**Frock coat.**—Blue single breasted with eight regimental buttons down the front, and two small ones on the cuffs; folding collar.

**Waist belt.**—Black patent leather two inches wide, with slings and regimental plate.

**Forage cap.**—Blue cloth, with scarlet piping round the crown, and with band of scarlet cloth, two and a quarter inch wide, with leather peak in front, and the corps' device with gold grenade above it in embroidery in front.

**Cloak.**—Blue—lined with scarlet shalloon, with clasps and regimental buttons, walking length, collar lined with red silk velvet.

An oilskin cover is permitted to be worn during the rains both with dress cap and forage cap, and a white cover when on working parties and on the line of march.

Two epaulettes to be worn by every officer.

#### HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

**Saddle cloth.**—Dark blue cloth, two feet ten inches in length, and each flap one foot ten inches in depth; with one row of gold lace five eighths of an inch wide and scarlet cloth edging.

**Bridle.**—Of black leather, bent branch bit, with gilt bosses having the crown above throat band and roses of garter blue.

**Collar.**—White.

**Holsters.**—To be covered with black leather.

#### REGIMENTAL MEDICAL STAFF.

To wear the uniform of the regiment with the same exceptions as are laid down for regiments of the line.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 8th arrived at Bombay August 8th (per *Auckland*).

**RUINS OF BRAHMINABAD.**—Mr. A. F. Bellasis, of the Bombay civil service, has examined the ruins of Brahminabad, a city in a deserted channel of the Indus, in Scinde. He found them full of relics of a higher civilization. There were pieces of stained glass, and ribbed glass, quantities of cornelians, ivory balls, ivory cups, articles of agate, and beautiful cameos on agate and cornelian:—"Many of them are perfect gems of art, and like the intaglios of Rome are polished on the inside of the device—an art, I believe, now lost—some that were found had upon them a bull, and others a lion, some merely a name in Arabic, and some in characters resembling the Devanagree or Sanscrit; most of these appeared cut in ovals and circles, and would be well suited for the purpose of a signet ring,—others were ready cut into these shapes, but without any inscriptions or device, as if the engraver kept an assortment for the choice of his customers, who had only to express their wish—what device, what name—and the hand of the cunning artist was prepared to make any engraving ordered."

**SALT.**—The *Sindian* calls attention to the very extensive deposit of salt in the neighbourhood of Kurrachee. He gives few particulars, but believes that salt could be shipped to Bombay at less than half the price of the article manufactured in the presidency.

THE EXCAVATION OF THE EASTERN NARRA, near Roree, is rapidly proceeding. It will cost 50,000*l.*, and will restore fertility to a large tract. The government, therefore, is not neglecting works of irrigation in Scinde.

**A REMARKABLE EPITAPH.**—The *Sindian* republishes the following remarkable epitaph. It was found on a tomb at Tatta, which is supposed to have been erected over a European adventurer, who had penetrated even at that early date into Scinde:—

"Here Lyes the Manes of Edward Cooke, who was taken out of the world, in the Flower of his age, a Person of Great Merit, and Much Lamented by all his Friends, Learned in many Languages of Great Humanity, a Sound Judgement, and a generous Disposition, who Departed this Life the 8th of May, 1733.

Etatis Sua 21.

As blooming Lillies Grace the Field,

So for a day the Shine

Like him to God, so the Yield

Their Selves but not their names resign.

To whose Memory his Servants erected this tomb."

CAPTAIN PORTER, I.N., proceeds by the mail to Aden, to succeed Captain Montrou as senior naval officer at that station.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—A committee, consisting of a member of Council, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, a member of the Military Board, the master attendant, the military paymaster, and the assistant superintendent, has been ordered by the Court of Directors to assemble with as little delay as possible, to inquire into the grievances, and report upon the state of the Indian Navy. When the proceedings are closed, they are to be sent home direct for the consideration of the home authorities. It is generally supposed that the committee will take four months to make the requisite inquiries, and make out their report for the Court of Directors.

**CANAL AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.**—The share books of a joint-stock company for cutting canals of irrigation laid before the London world in May last, were opened on the 17th of August in Bombay, and in twelve days time 450,000*l.* worth of shares have been applied for. This, added to the stock claimed at home, is considerably in excess of the half million of capital originally contemplated, and if shares are allotted to all applying for them, the stock will require to be increased to a million—the great bulk of this will, in all likelihood, be set down in India before the present mail reaches London.—*Bombay Times*.

**THE NITH.**—The ship *Nith*, Thomas Spence, commander, which left Bombay on the 28th inst., put back again on Saturday, having sprung a leak from the boisterous weather she encountered at sea.—*Telegraph*, July 31.

**THE COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.**—Again we are delighted to chronicle the success of the Cotton-Spinning and Weaving Company. We understand that the premium has risen to fifteen hundred rupees, on the thousand rupees already paid up on each share; and such has been the demand for them, that the former opponents of the scheme are now most willing purchasers through the medium of agents. There are, we hear, numerous influential Europeans amongst the shareholders.—*Telegraph*, August 3.

**CAPT. HAINES.**—In Bombay the principal topic of conversation has been the trial of Capt. Haines for embezzlement of public money; which has terminated in a full and honourable acquittal. Immediately on the verdict of "Not Guilty" being pronounced, there were loud cheers in the court, joined in by a great part of a numerous body of spectators. The judge, Sir Charles Jackson, inquired of the Advocate General if he intended to proceed on the remaining indictments of the charge. On the Advocate General informing his lordship that he now abandoned the prosecution, a similar verdict on the remaining indictments was recorded. The prisoner on hearing the verdict burst into tears, and on the judge ordering his discharge, he was liberated by proclamation. They are now going to prosecute him on the Civil side of the Supreme Court. Their proceedings were most summary; their victim, being unable to find bail for the deficiency—Rs. 2,81,000—was immediately incarcerated. It is generally believed that the Court of Directors will order his release, Capt. Haines having offered to resign the service, give up his pension, join some of our large steam companies, and give up the half of his pay as a commander to wipe off the debt. Having made an offer of this kind, we really cannot find anything to justify Government in their present proceedings.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

CAPT. HAINES is at present in the county jail as a debtor to Government.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

**Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 18, 1854.**—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council the following reliefs and movements of native cavalry and infantry regiments will take place during the ensuing cold season:—

2nd reg. Light Cavalry.—From Rajcote and Deesa to Nusseerabad.—Agreeably to detailed instructions, which will be communicated to general and other officers commanding divisions and districts, through the quarter-master-general's department.

3rd reg. L.C.—From Nusseerabad to Rajcote and Deesa.—Ditto, ditto.

17th reg. N.I.—From Baroda to Rajcote.—Ditto, ditto.

18th reg. N.I.—From Rajcote to Baroda.—Ditto, ditto.

24th reg. N.I.—From Sattara to Ahmednuggur.—Ditto, ditto.

26th reg. N.I.—From Ahmednuggur to Sattara.—Ditto, ditto.

##### WIDOW OF CAPT. H. W. BRETT, ART.

**Bombay Castle, Aug. 22, 1854.**—The Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to admit Mrs. E. Brett, widow of the late Capt. H. W. Brett, of the artillery, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.



## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARBUTHNOT, F. F. passed exam. in Goozertattee.  
 BELLASIS, A. F. resu. ch. of du. as coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde.  
 HOBART, Hon. G. A. 2nd asst. to coll. of Poona, placed in ch. of districts of Haneilly and Mawal.  
 LODWICK, R. W. asst. to coll. of Poona, to ch. of districts of Poorundhur and Bhunthurry.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIOT, G. W. to Dharwar, to prepare himself for exam. in Canarese.  
 ELIOT, E. E. 1 mo.  
 FRERE, H. B. E. to Aug. 11, in ext.  
 FAULKNER, A. 1 mo.  
 HARRISON, F. G. 6 mo. to sea.  
 KEMBALL, C. G. 15 days.  
 LE MESSURIER, A. S. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MANSFIELD, S. 1 mo.  
 RAE, H. D. to pres. fr. Hindustanee examination.  
 RAYMER, W. 1 mo. to Poona.  
 SHOWELL, R. H. 1 mo.  
 STACK, J. W. 1 mo.  
 WEST, C. A. 30 days.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CUMMINS, Rev. W. H. to be an asst. chapl. on estab.  
 HUNTINGDON, Rev. B. A. to be an asst. chapl. on estab.  
 WATSON, Rev. T. 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BALLARD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. v. Marriott, prom. Aug. 10.  
 BARRAS, Lieut. to perf. du. of 2nd com. of Poona irreg. horse, in add. to those of adjt. dur. abs. of Capt. Westropp.  
 BELL, Brev. capt. H. W. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 BRETT, Lieut. col. art. to assu. com. of troops in gar. as sen. officer.  
 BURKE, Brev. capt. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 CHESSHYRE, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Lawrence.  
 COTGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. R. E. F. engs. to be 1st lieut. Aug. 1, v. Bell, prom. Aug. 10.  
 CRISPIN, Lieut. G. B. to act as interp. to 4th N.I. v. Warden.  
 CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. F. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Turner, prom. Aug. 10.  
 DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. to be 1st lieut. v. Burke, prom.  
 DOUGLAS, Ens. C. posted to 15th N.I. to rank fr. July 13.  
 DUNCAN, 2nd Lieut. G. M. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation.  
 ESTRIDGE, Capt. J. engs. to be major, fr. Aug. 1, in success. to Kilner, prom. Aug. 10.  
 FINCH, Lieut. A. W. H. engs. qual. in Hindoostanee, and mil. du. available for emp. in pub. works; posted to engs. as 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 1, to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1.  
 GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. T. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, in success. to Hebbert, prom. Aug. 10.  
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. W. B. engs. to be lieut. col. commst. fr. Aug. 1, on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 GOODFELLOW, 2nd Lieut. W. W. posted to engs. as 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 1, to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1.  
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. to do duty with 19th N.I. till Oct. 1, then to rejoin his own regt.  
 GRIFFITH, 2nd Lieut. J. G. T. posted to engs. as 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 1, to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, to do duty with sappers and miners at Poona.  
 GRIFFITH, Ens. G. M. posted to 1st N.I. to rank fr. July 13.  
 HANCOCK, 2nd Lieut. H. F. posted to engs. as 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 1, to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, to do duty with sappers and miners at Poona.  
 HEBBERT, Capt. W. G. engs. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 HERVEY, Capt. 2nd Eur. L.I. asst. gen. supt. for suppression of thuggee and dacoitees, app. act. supt. of thuggee and dacoitee N. W. provinces, and Punjab services places at disp. of govt. of India, Aug. 2.  
 HILL, Brev. capt. J. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, in succ. to Hebbert, prom. Aug. 10.  
 KENDALL, Lieut. W. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 KENNEDY, Lieut. M. K. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 KENNEDY, Lieut. R. C. to be 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattywar.  
 KILNER, Maj. J. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 LARSON, Lieut. col. commdt. J. art. to act as commdt. of art. dur. abs. of Lester.  
 LE FAVRE, Ens. E. T. posted to 14th N.I. to rank fr. July 13.  
 MALCOLM, 2nd Lieut. R. P. posted to engs. as 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 1, to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, to be asst. to executive eng. Ahmedabad div.

MARRIOTT, Brev. capt. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 MERRIMAN, 2nd Lieut. C. J. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Kendal, prom. Aug. 10.  
 MILLS, Lieut. J. to be act. qu. mr. and interp. to 16th N.I. v. Lyon.  
 MILLS, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. to join.  
 MOORE, Ens. 6th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. and adjt. to 1st Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Beville.  
 MOORE, Ens. 1st Belooch batt. to act also as interp. to 6th N.I.  
 NASMYTH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, in success. to Kilner, prom. Aug. 10.  
 NEAVE, Lieut. K. 24th N.I. to join.  
 PRICE, Capt. G. U. to act as qu. mr. to 4th N.I. v. Warden.  
 RIVERS, Brev. capt. H. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1; on the augmentation, Aug. 10.  
 ROBERTSON, Ens. T. F. 21st N.I. to do du. with right wing 1st Eur. fus. till Dec. 1; then to join his regt. at Neemuch.  
 SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. adj. of Sawunt Warree local corps, to act as asst. gen. supt. of operations for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee dur. abs. of Capt. Hervey; to be an asst. mag. on terr. sub. to Bombay.  
 SELLON, 2nd Lieut. R. S. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Kennedy, prom.  
 SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. to act as 2nd in com. Poona irr. horse, dur. abs. of Tapp, on leave.  
 SOADY, 2nd Lieut. J. R. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Rivers, prom. Aug. 10.  
 SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1, in success. to Turner, prom. Aug. 10.  
 SUART, Brev. capt. W. S. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, in success. to Turner, prom. Aug. 10.  
 TAYLOR, Capt. R. L. 18th N.I. ret. to duty.  
 THOMSON, 2nd Lieut. D. posted to engs. as 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 1, to be 1st lieut.  
 TREMENEER, Capt. T. W. engs. executive eng. at Hyderabad, services continued at disposal of chief eng. for six months fr. Aug. 1.  
 TURNER, Major. H. B. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 1, v. Goodfellow, prom. Aug. 10.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. T. Rutnagherry, rev. surv. to be an asst. mag. in Rutnagherry zillah.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. to be a supernu. asst. to supt. Poona, rev. surv.  
 WALLACE, Lieut. R. 5th N.I. to be an asst. to supt. rev. surv. and asst. S. Mahratta country.  
 WARDEN, Lieut. A. S. 14th N.I. to join.  
 WEMYSS, Brev. capt. F. engs. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, in success. to Kilner, prom. Aug. 10.  
 WESTROPP, Capt. R. M. 2nd in ccm. Poona irr. horse to offic. as commdt. dur. abs. of Tapp, on leave.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## ENGINEERS.

GRIFFITH, J. G. T. July 29.  
 HANCOCK, H. F. July 29.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, G. W. to pres. prep. to ex. in Hindoostanee.  
 ANDERSON, Ens. E. R. doing duty 3rd Eur. regt. to August 21, in ext.  
 BARTHOLOMEW, Ens. F. P. 28th N.I. to Oct. 25.  
 BELL, Ens. T. 14th N.I. 1mo. fr. August 1, in ext. to remain at Ahmednuggur, on m.c.  
 BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 BULTON, Lieut. W. M. T. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona on m.c.  
 BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 CARTER, Capt. V. B. D. South Mahratta horse, 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.; 3 years to Eur.  
 DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 18, to Malligaum, Aug. 16.  
 DODD, Ens. C. D. J. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. do remain at Poona, on m.c.  
 EDWARDS, Ens. W. J. 16th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. new reg.  
 FORD, Lieut. St. C. dep. coll. Larkhana, leave canc.  
 FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 3rd Eur. regt. to Aug. 31, in ext.; and 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old reg.  
 FRANCIS, Capt. F. E. 14th N.I. to Sept. 15.  
 GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. R. E. 6th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 GORDON, Lieut. W. T. to Europe, on m.c.  
 HOWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. to Oct. 25.  
 HOLBERTON, Lieut. T. N. art. to Nov. 10, for ex. in Hindoostanee, at Bombay.  
 HUME, Lieut. col. J. G. 28th N.I. to Nov. 1, sea coast.  
 INNES, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.; and 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. under old reg.  
 JAMESON, Ens. C. 25th N.I. to Oct. 25.  
 LANGSTON, Capt. J. 4th N.I. 2 years' furl. to Europe, new reg.  
 LAING, Capt. J. 27th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 LOWRY, Capt. E. 25th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Bombay.

LYONS, Ens. G. M. 24th N.I. to Oct. 31.  
 MORIARTY, J. to pres. prep. to ex. in Hindoostanee.  
 MOYLE, Capt. J. G. 10th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, in ext. to remain at Mount Aboon, on m.c.  
 OLIPHANT, Lieut. A. E. 3rd L.C. fr. July 15 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c.  
 RICHARDS, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.  
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 3rd Eur. regt. 3 years to Europe.  
 SAVILE, Lieut. J. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.  
 SMITH, Lieut. D. 6th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 TRAGETT, Ens. R. T. 26th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.  
 TYRWHITT, Lieut. G. B. dep. col. of Meerpoor, 22 days to Kurrachee.  
 WHITEHILL, Capt. superint. of pol. Sholapore, leave canc.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARRINGTON, Asst. surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to receive med. ch. of the 8th N.I. dur. indis. of Asst. surg. Smith, Aug. 14.  
 SILVER, Asst. surg. J. B. attached to 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, to join.  
 THORP, Asst. surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to receive med. ch. of the Sanatorium at Ghizree, dur. indis. of Asst. surg. Gould, Aug. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
 SILVER, J. B. July 29.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROUGHTON, Asst. surg. F. to Oct. 1.  
 FORBES, Asst. surg. G. F. leave canc.  
 KAYE, Asst. surg. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 M'LENNAN, Physician gen. J. M.D. 1 mo. to the Deccan.  
 RITCHIE, Surg. D. M.D. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARKER, Comm. of the *Feroze*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 12; 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. Aug. 15.  
 BARKER, Mate W. H. to be act. lieut.  
 CAREW, Mate G. O. B. of the *Zenobia*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 CAREY, Mate R. of the *Semiramis*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 CARPENDALE, Mids. T. C. from the *Hastings* to the *Falkland*, Aug. 5.  
 CLAKESON, Mate J. W. of the *Victoria*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 DAWSON, Mids. W. W. of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. July 15.  
 DOUGLAS, Mate H. of the *Auckland*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 FORSTER, Mate, C. of the *Palinurus*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 13.  
 FRASER, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to be inspecting off. of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels, Aug. 16.  
 GAYFORD, H. H. arr. July 23.  
 GLEN, Assist. surg. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Assaye*, Aug. 2.  
 JONES, Mids. M. H. from the *Hastings* to the *Elphinstone*, Aug. 1.  
 LAW, Mids. A. perm. to reside on shore Aug. 26.  
 LEEF, Mids. of the *Elphinstone*, disch. to the *Hastings*, Aug. 1.  
 LIARDET, Mids. H. M. lent to the *Auckland*, to rejoin the *Falkland*, Aug. 10.  
 MACKENZIE, Assist. surg. M. M. retd. to du. Aug. 20, to join the *Feroze*.  
 MASON, Mate, G. N. P. of the *Queen*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 NIXON, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 15.  
 NIXON, Lieut. J. G. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 PAYNE, Volunt. G. J. F. arr. July 31, to join the *Hastings*, Aug. 1.  
 PORTER, Capt. G. P. to be senior naval officer at Aden, in succ. to Montoreau.  
 ROSS, Assist. surg. of the *Acbar*, to aff. aid to the *Feroze* dur. abs. of Mackenzie, Aug. 15.  
 RUSHTON, Mate G. of the *Falkland*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 SKELTON, Mate P. W. of the *Comet*, to be acting lieut. Aug. 10.  
 STRADLING, Lieut. to ch. of the *Feroze*, Aug. 12.  
 SWEENEY, Mate M. A. to be lieut. fr. June 7, v. Stevens.  
 TAYLOR, Mate P. S. of the *Ajdaha*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 TEMPLAR, Mids. C. B. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 17.  
 THOROLD, Asst. surg. H. O. 1 mo. to Kurrachee.  
 TROLLOPE, Mate J. H. of the *Ajdaha*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.  
 WALKER, Lieut. C. H. to ch. of the *Elphinstone*, Aug. 17.  
 WOOD, Mate J. W. C. of the *Zenobia*, to be act. lieut. Aug. 10.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BATTYE, wife of Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. d. at Kaludghee, July 29.  
 CARR, wife of the Rev. W. d. at Kurrachee, July 28.  
 DARSEY, wife of C. E. d. at Aden, July 23.  
 ERSKINE, wife of C. J. c.s. d. at Malabar Hill, Aug. 9.  
 FULLER, wife of Capt. C. B. art. s. at Belgum, July 27.  
 GIBSON, wife of Rev. J. D. M.A. d. at Byculla, July 20.  
 HAYTER, Mrs. James, s. at Bombay, July 29.  
 HENDERSON, Mrs. W. d. at Bombay, July 30.  
 HERVEY, wife of Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Belgum, July 24.  
 HODGKINSON, wife of Capt. C. 28th N.I. s. at Hyderabad, July 22.

JAMES, wife of Lieut. C. d. at Raycote, July 1.  
 LAFOND, wife of H. F. d. at Aden, July 29.  
 MAIDMENT, wife of W. d. at Khetwadi, July 30.  
 MULLABY, wife of J. s. at Parele, Aug. 3.  
 NUNN, wife of G. S. H.M.'s 86th, d. at Kurrachee, July 23.  
 SANDEMAN, Mrs. W. H. d. at Colaba, Aug. 13.  
 STEWART, wife of A. s. at Surat, July 28.  
 THATCHER, wife of Lieut. T. 11th N.I. d. at Poona, Aug. 17.  
 THOMPSON, wife of G. J. d. at Tando, Aug. 11.  
 YOUNG, wife of Commander J. W. I.N. s. at Colaba, Aug. 24.

## MARRIAGES.

DAVIES, R. H. c.s. to Jane E. d. of Maj. Cautley, 8th L.C. at Simla, July 24.  
 VINCENT, Capt. H. T. 7th N.I. to Caroline, d. of the late Hugh Rose, at Kurrachee, July 20.

## DEATHS.

BAUGH, M. E. s. of Capt. R. at Surat, aged 1, July 30.  
 BROWNE, Norman L. inf. s. of Capt. W. 12th N.I. at Bombay, Aug. 5.  
 BROWN, Caroline E. wife of J. at Girgaum, July 27.  
 DEAS, inf. d. of Dr. 18th N.I. at Rajcate, Aug. 4.  
 HORN BROOK, Miss D. at Malabar Hill.  
 INGRAM, E. Bale, wife of J. G. at Panwell, Aug. 26.  
 IRVINE, Harriet C. d. of J. at Bombay, July 27.  
 JOHNSTON, Charles, s. of J. B. at Lower Girgaum, aged 1, Aug. 5.  
 KIRBY, Elizabeth, M. d. of Mr. at Bombay, aged 5.  
 LYE, Fanny, wife of Capt. H. 13th N.I. at Bombay, Aug. 27.  
 McDONALD, wife of C. W. at Grant-road, aged 19, Aug. 16.  
 McDONALD, John, s. of Com. A. I.N. at Colaba, Aug. 5.  
 REID, L. E. inf. s. of L. c.s. at Surat, Aug. 1.  
 STUART, L. Emily, inf. d. of Asst. surg. W. J. at Deesa, Aug. 21.  
 WOOD, F. F. Augusta, inf. d. of Capt. H. H. A. 4th N.I. at Deesa, Aug. 10.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 31.—James Gibb, Jackson, London; steamer Cadiz, Roberts, China and Singapore; Euphrates, Johnstone, Whampoa and Batavia. AUG. 1. Castle Eden, Young, Sydney.—2. Ivanhoe, McNeill, London.—8. Steamer Auckland, Macdonald, Aden.—11. Vanguard, Crosbie, London; Orissa, Scars, Boston.—12. Ellerslie, Harvey, Melbourne; Flag of Truce, Day, Liverpool; Hamoodi, Pingate, Muscat.—16. Palatine, Partill, Liverpool.—17. Ocean Queen, Rees, London; Corinna, Bowen, Antwerp.—21. Jemsetjee Cursetjee, Campbell, Liverpool; steamer Erin, Rogers, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle.—22. Anne Laing, Wright, Mauritius.—24. Catherine, Moodie, Aden.—28. George Arkle, Hooper, Liverpool; Anne Nelson, Nelson, Glasgow.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Gibb (July 1), from LONDON.—Mr. Payne, midshipman, I.N.; Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Jackson and child.  
 Per Vanguard (Aug. 8), from LONDON.—J. J. Neal Buchanan, cornet H.M.'s 10th Hussars.  
 Per Orissa (Aug. 8), from BOSTON.—Mr. C. M. Rollins.  
 Per Ellerslie (Aug. 12), from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Harvey and 2 children, and Mervanjee Eduljee and 2 servants.  
 Per Ocean Queen (Aug. 17), from LONDON.—Mrs. Rees and Mrs. Hayward.  
 Per Erin (Aug. 21), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Brig. Clarke and lady, Col. Lester and lady, Miss Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Dr. and Mrs. Wigston, and Dr. Downes.  
 Per Anne Laing (Aug. 22), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. W. D. Master, Madras med. estab.  
 Per Anne Nelson, from GLASGOW.—Mr. Brown and Miss Hays.  
 Per Cadiz (July 31), from CHINA.—Capt. Banks, Capt. Taylor, and Messrs. Hay, Griffiths, Hancock, and Pandry.  
 Per steamer Auckland (Aug. 8), from ENGLAND.—Mrs. Haines, Dr. Buist, Mr. John Jamieson, Mr. Burn, Mr. Elsam, Mr. Mussak, Mr. Harke, Mr. Amlack, Mr. Flavingio, and Lieut. A. Ewart, 16th M.N.I.  
 Per Catherine (Aug. 24), from ENGLAND.—Capt. J. Goodfellow, 20th N.I.; Cornet Hudson, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Cadets Stephens and Remington, of the Bombay army.

## DEPARTURES.

JULY 30. Regina, Quinton, Calcutta. AUGUST 10.—Crisis, Bell, China; Ayrshire, Davis, Calcutta. 11.—Steamer Queen, Young, Kurrachee; Mariner, Robert Harland, London. 16.—Steamer Maltor, Purchase, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong; Centurion, Edward, China. 17.—Morayshire, Brodie, London. 18.—Steamer Auckland, Macdonald, Kurrachee; Mahomed Samdany, Hankey, Calcutta. 19.—Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Liverpool. 20.—Brewer, Thrane, China. 22.—Warrior, Hughes, Glasgow. 24.—Contest, Jennings, Liverpool; Good Success, Dunayne, China. 30.—Steamer Ajdaha, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Regina (July 30), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Quinton and Mr. Atkinson.  
 Per MALTA (Aug. 16), to GALLE, &c.—For SINGAPORE.—P. Ravaggi, Esq. For HONG-KONG.—E. Corrie, Esq.; Jaiyas Munjee, Esq. and servant; Hajee Abdoola Natha.  
 Per Brewer (Aug. 19), to CHINA.—Mr. Wordsworth.  
 Per Ellen Bates (Aug. 19), to LIVERPOOL.—George Jones, Esq.; Capt. Croker and child.  
 Per Contest (Aug. 22), to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Bromley and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and child, Mrs. Carpenter and 3 children, Lieut. Pratt, Bengal army, and Mr. Phips.  
 Per steamer Ajdaha (Aug. 30), to SUZ.—Mrs. Lester and 2 children, Maj. W. K. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robertson and child, Dr. Ritchie, Capt. J. Belford, James Nicol Fleming, Esq. J. E. Shepherd, Esq. Mrs. and Miss Heycock, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Barker and a child, A. &

LeMessurier, Esq. Capt. and Mrs. Carter and a child, Capt. Thomas Studert, Dr. M'Pherson and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Langston, Rev. M. O'Brien, Mrs. Hormusjee and 2 children of Mr. J. F. Zorn. For ADAM.—Syed Husson, Shaik Mahomed Anyed.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 29, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. .. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. .. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 98 to 98½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. .. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 98 to 98½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-3¼-16ths. nl.
Bank of England Notes, per £ .....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	240
German Crowns ..	217
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15-13-16ths.

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up 30	p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank .....	250 each	250 do. 90	p. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do. 20½	p. ct. pm.
Agra Bank .....	500 each	500 do. 45	noml. div. incl.
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each	1,000 do. 12	p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com. ....	12,500 each	12,000 do.	19,500
Colaba Press Com. ....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	5,125
Bombay S. N. Com. ....	510 each	400 do.	58 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 .. .. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11-15-16ths. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 .....	98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99½
..... at sight .....	99½
On China at 60 days' sight .....	Rs. 238 to 240.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 12s.; and Liverpool, to 3l. 10s.; China, per candy, Rs. 8 to 9, noml.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 30).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—Although a steady business has been done under this head, it has not been of that magnitude which might be expected at this season; liberal supplies have come in within the last ten days, to the largest and firmest holders, to which probably may be attributed the support which the market has received; but it is evident that with a continuance of large supplies importers will not be able to hold their ground.

## CABUL.

The following letter from our Cabul correspondent is dated 27th July, 1854:—

I mentioned in my last communication that owing to the repeated solicitations of Zaheer-ool-doulat at Herat, it was proposed that Gholam Mahomed Khan, mokhtar, should proceed from Cabool and persuade the Candahar chiefs to restore the provinces reaped from Herat, failing which, an army should be marched to besiege the Ahmed Shahee. Sirdar Gholam Haidur has set aside this plan, and it has been now resolved by the ameer that a considerable force shall at once march from here and take post at Kelat. After placing the Cabool force in this menacing position in the neighbourhood of Candahar, a message will be forwarded to the chiefs there to give up the Herat territory immediately, and in case of a refusal, the army march and besiege the city without loss of time. As soon as the crops are gathered, and the pay of the soldiers distributed, the resolution will be carried into effect, at least so it is said. However, I believe that it may undergo a change like its predecessors, and that the ameer may never go to Kalat at all.

From Candahar the news has reached this that Sirdar Sultan Alee, son of Kohindil Khan, has been treated with great consideration by the king of Persia, who has given him 5,000 ducats, and 2,000 muskets, 60 khurwars of gunpowder, and 60 fihurwars of lead (each khurwar is about 11 Indian maunds) in weight; carriage has been sent from Candahar to bring the stores, and meet him on the road. The Persian ambassador had come on to Candahar, and stated that, he was the bearer of a firman from H.M. to the ameer of Cabool, advising him to leave Kilat-i-Ghilzie to the Candahar chiefs, not only on his account, but for the sake of right and justice, as that fortification originally was dependent on Candahar.

The ameer has also received news that the English authorities at Shikarpoor have made a treaty of alliance with the Biloch chief of the Kalat-i-Naseer, and are thinking of establishing military posts within his territory somewhere about Shawl.

The misunderstanding between the sons of the Ameer, namely, Sirdars Gholam Haidur Khan and Sher Alee Khan, is daily increasing. Hafizjee, son of the Meerwaiz, has joined the latter and forsaken a part of the former, to whom Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan has, through the intrigues of Surwur Lohaneer, promised his cordial assistance, and sworn on the Koran not to desert. Some time ago he entered into similar engagements with Mahomed Azum Khan.

Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan said to the Ameer the other day in court, that if his Highness would give him the charge of the district of Lahogurd, he would add to the present revenue, to which the Ameer replied that he had no objection to meet his proposal provided he would make his (the Ameer's) son, Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, a deputy governor under himself. This suggestion incensed Peer Mahomed to such a degree that he loudly accused the Ameer of treating and considering him like Nazur Khair-oolah, whom he made Nawub at Lahogurda, appointing his son as governor, and now, by doing the reverse, he wished him to be insulted by his son, who would in fact count him as his deputy, instead of being so himself. To this the Ameer made no reply, and the wrath of Peer Mahomed Khan was appeased.

Abdool Ghayas Khan, on hearing of the demise of his father, Nawab Jubbar Khan, had returned to Cabool from Bulkh, with his cavalry. The Ameer is very angry with him, for his return from such an important post without the permission of his Highness, and has not, therefore, sanctioned the payment of his arrears.

The Persian ambassador has arrived here, and you shall hear in my next of his proceedings and designs at this court. He did not leave Mushid before the Kokan merchants, the secret agents of the Russian general (of whose arrival and departure I informed you many months ago) had seen the Ausuf (Governor of Khorassan and Mushid) and passed on to Khiva. This I have heard from one of the confidential servants of the ambassador.

On the arrival of the ambassador, the Ameer mentioned in court that it would be not unwise to inform Major Edwardes, directly or indirectly, of the arrival of this plenipotentiary, though he knows well it will be communicated to that officer by his own news-writer, who is established at Cabool clandestinely, under the superintendence of Mahomed Osman Khan (Neezam-ool-dowlah).

The report of the death of Mahomed Afzul Khan is unfounded. There was an annual fair held in the vicinity of Bulkh, on which occasion it appears that some of the Bokhara horse (Alamans) had crossed the Oxus and joined it in the guise of spectators. At the termination of the fair they plundered the traders to the amount of several thousands and escaped without being pursued. The Ameer on hearing this despatched a very angry letter to Mahomed Afzul Khan for his carelessness.

Nazir Khasir-oolah has sent word that the chief commissioner of the Punjab has written to him to join his camp in October when his claim upon his late agent Ahmad Khan will be decided. On this the Ameer remarked that if his case goes beyond Peshawur, he will be involved into numerous difficulties and expenses, being a stranger, while the brother of Ahmed Khan will triumph, on account of his long residence, knowledge, and acquaintance in Cashmere and the Punjab.

When the Ameer the other day was buying shawls and "longees" to distribute amongst the heads of the force, which is now under preparation as the relief for Bulkh, he asked one of the merchants how affairs were going on at Peshawur. He answered that the Ameer would shortly hear that Peshawur had been visited by great calamities. Why so? the Ameer interrogated. The merchant said, firstly, death caused by numerous plagues; secondly, the dearth of provisions; thirdly, that all the husbands have lost all power over their wives since the arrival of the English; and fourthly, neither the daughter nor the son is under the control of their parents; and lastly, people in the country rob and plunder each other once or twice every week. This story made every one present join the Ameer in laughter.—*Delhi Gazette, August 16.*

## CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL of July 25th arrived at Point de Galie August 22nd, en route to Calcutta (per *Bombay steamer*).

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BIDDELL, Mrs. C. S. s. at Colombo, Aug. 11.  
DURNFORD, A. H. E. s. at Colombo, Aug. 25.  
HEERT, Mrs. J. C. s. at Mutwall, Aug. 23.

## MARRIAGE.

SABONADIERE, F. R. to Mary, d. of E. Layard, Ceylon C.S. at Galle, Aug. 19.

## DEATH.

DORNHURST, T. at Trincomalie, aged 51, Aug. 21.

## CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of June 8th arrived at Hong Kong July 25th (per *Pottinger*).

VICE-CONSUL WADE.—A notification, dated 12th July, in the *North-China Herald*, informs us that "Mr. Vice-Consul Wade having applied for leave to resign the vice-consulship of Shanghai, in order that he may be enabled to accept the office of interpreter of Chinese customs in this port, his Excellency her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., has seen fit to accept his resignation, and to appoint Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay to discharge provisionally the duties of vice-consul, until the pleasure of her Majesty shall be known." The appointment of such a mere lad (observes the *China Mail*) to the onerous office of vice-consul, sufficiently displays the dearth of competent members in our diplomatic staff in China. Mr. Lay is, we understand, a fair Chinese scholar, but, it is to be feared, with scarcely sufficient experience for such a responsible situation.

BRITISH AND FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR.—Admiral Sir James Stirling is still at Shanghai, waiting the assembly of his fleet, after which he will proceed to Kamtschatka, whither H. M. steamer *Encounter* had preceded him on the look-out for the Russian fleet; and Admiral Laguerre, in H. I. M. frigate *La Jeanne d'Arc*, left Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 2nd instant, to join the expedition. There must now be at Shanghai, the *Winchester*, *Grecian*, *Barracoota*, *Rattler*, and *Styz*; at Amoy, the *Bittern*; at Canton, the *Comus*; at Hong Kong, the *Spartan* and *Racehorse*.—*China Mail*.

## DOMESTIC.

## DEATHS.

HAMILTON, J. H. at Victoria, July 28.  
JACKSON, R. at Canton.  
STUNTON, W. drowned at Woosung, July 22.  
TAYLOR, R. drowned near Canton, July 8.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 22. Vivid, Williams, Melbourne: Pet, Taylor, Singapore.—23. Pavu Shun, Burt, Calcutta; Aden, Fletcher, Liverpool.—25. *Pottinger*, Stead, Bombay.—29. *Cyclone*, Hassock, Sydney; Blair, Patrick, Sydney.—AUG. 1. *Grecian Queen*, Gibbs, Port Philip; Bombay, Brown, Port Philip; Monsoon, Willott, San Francisco; Nimrod, M'Ewing, Newport; George Metcalfe, Anderson, Sydney; John Bunyan, Grant, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Pottinger* (July 5), from BOMBAY.—Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, Dadabhai Eduljee, Lungra, Ormiton, Swinhoe, Hart, Hughes, Morgan, Dr. M'Wharrie, Dr. Barton, T. A. King, Padre Esmeralda.  
Per *Cygnat*.—Mr. Crowmshiete.  
Per *Abbotsford*.—Capt. Baker.  
Per steamer *L. M. Wood*.—Messrs. W. Crampton, Bennett, Bowring, Pyke, Mrs. Medhurst, Warrington.  
Per *Monsoon*.—Messrs. C. G. de Cruz, and Rothschild.  
Per John Bunyan.—Rev. W. Baxter and family, and Mr. Henry Gunthorpe.

## DEPARTURES.

JULY 22. *Erin*, Rogers, Bombay.—30. *Blenheim*, Moliaon, London.—31. *Flying Cloud*, Creesy, New York.—Aug. 5. Steamer *Pottinger*, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pottinger*. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. L. Bowring, Capt. Baker, Sr. J. Da Silva Carvalho. For MANCHESTER.—Mr. M. Crampton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Francisco Zapatar and Mr. C. Brodersen. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Stra Kasson Shai Kamed. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. B. Amsberg.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Aug. 5, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, the closing rates are 4s. 11d.  
On India Company's Accepted, were at Rs. 244, but holders now demand better rates.  
Syce, 3 per cent. prem.  
Gold, nominal.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, 5l. to 6l. To the United States, 16 to 18 dollars.

HOW YOUNG BENGAL WAXED GALLANT, AND WHAT HE GOT FOR IT.—In all that has been said or written of the advance of Young Bengal in civilization, of his progress in moral and mental improvement, or of the development of his natural history, there is one interesting fact which we do not remember to have seen mentioned, and without which all delineation of his "traits of character" must be incomplete. Who does not know that for the gallons of milk and water which his ancestors drank per diem, Young Bengal has substituted for himself beverages more exhilarating and ardent; or that he loves to luxuriate on food more stimulating and substantial than the gods and goddesses of the Hindoo Pantheon ever tasted; or that he has exchanged the half-nakedness of the primitive *dhootee* for genuine drill unutterables and japanned boots; or that, in place of the huge, seedy, lumbering conveyance in which his father and grandfather were wont to travel through the streets of Calcutta with whole establishments of domestics with *pawn-box* and hooka and silver sticks, he has set up an expensive stud of splendid horses, and that the best turnouts and finest cattle to be seen on the strand belong to Young Bengal? All this is now a matter of common notoriety; and it is even known that Young Bengal sometimes aspires to the graces of the "light fantastic" at Dupuis' *soirees*. But it may not be generally known that for some time past Young Bengal has betrayed a strange tenderness of feeling towards others of the softer sex than the ladies of the zenana, whom he has hitherto been accustomed to, and who are not accustomed to shoes or stockings. This feeling on his part has operated in various ways, and led him to the commission of many peculiar freaks, and into ridiculous positions. One of the commonest modes in which, when pantalooned and booted and surmounted by a skull cap, and perhaps bestriding a fine horse, he displays his personal charms and gallantry at the same time, is by ardently following the carriages of ladies on the Strand and staring at them. Generally his conduct passes unnoticed, and sometimes if observed, it is put down to the account of his headish ignorance. Young Bengal, however, ventures sometimes a step further in his impertinence, and in proportion incurs great personal risk as the cases mentioned below will illustrate. Some time ago the wife of a highly respectable gentleman of this city experienced a great annoyance from Young Bengal pursuing her carriage and staring at her, and attempting to establish a communication with her. The annoyance being repeated more than once, she mentioned it to her husband, who speedily put an end to it by the summary process of making Young Bengal's back acquainted with a horsewhip. The other case happened the other day in the Eden Garden. The European maid-servant of a gentleman whose name need not be mentioned, while out with the children, had the misfortune repeatedly to encounter Young Bengal, who on one of these occasions gave a marked token of his amorousness *à la distance* by throwing a letter to her. She picked it up and showed it to the gentleman in whose family she was employed, and disclosed the whole circumstances of the case to him. The upshot was, as might be anticipated, that the gentleman adopted precisely the same means as in the former case to suppress the nuisance. It is very likely that other instances of a similar character have occurred, but it is to be hoped that Young Bengal will be warned by the above examples, and take care to avoid the personal consequences to himself whenever he may feel himself under impulses of a tender nature.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

HUMANITY IN CEYLON.—At Galle, a poor Cinghalese man, who had, by falling from a tree, sustained a compound fracture of the leg, was conveyed into the fort in search of medical assistance. The poor maimed wretch was borne about through the streets, appealing to one practitioner after another for relief; all his appeals were to no purpose,—he had not the wherewithal to pay. The limb was unset and undressed. The patient, after losing a whole day in the fort, was sent out of it in the evening with the promise (I believe) from a private practitioner that he would visit him the following day; but the merciful hand of death intervened during the night, and released the sufferer from this hard world. This, Sir, is only one out of many similar instances, to the occurrence of which I am prepared to bear witness when duly called upon. This is a state of things very deplorable, arguing want of knowledge or strange apathy in some official quarter that there should not be (on politic and economic grounds, to say nothing of Christian charity, in a nation holding itself so very high in that particular as the British), some public provision by which able professional help might be insured, on the occurrence of casualties such as these, among the poor Cinghalese population! A man shatters an arm or a leg,—has his hand blown off by gunpowder, is run over by a carriage or sustains a serious concussion,—he is borne about the fort in a maimed, or mutilated, or senseless condition, but not having the means of *feeing* the doctors, he is turned away from their doors and left to perish.—*Ceylon Observer*.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, LONDON,

TUESDAY, October 3, 1854.

### MODIFICATION OF MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

AN important extension of the new indulgence to absentees in regard to staff appointments is, we understand, to be accorded. Under the old rules, absence involved the forfeiture of those appointments absolutely, with the whole of their emoluments. This was modified when the rules were revised, and the wishes of the service are now about to be gratified by further concession. Staff officers absent on sick certificate, are to be permitted to retain office or employment for fifteen months, and to enjoy half of the staff allowances for six months. The rule is to apply to all officers holding staff or detached employment, whether such employment be military, political, or civil. Officers of her Majesty's service will be treated as those in the Company's service, in regard to allowances and tenure of office.

Having received some inquiries on the subject, we may mention what we should have thought would scarcely have required notice, that, in estimating the length of military service, two years' absence may be counted as such in twenty years, three years in twenty-five, and four years in thirty.

### NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER GODAVERY.

WITH a view to ascertain the practicability of improving this river, and the requisite cost, a survey was some time since commenced. It was temporarily suspended, but, as the friends of the commerce of India will rejoice to hear, is about to be resumed. It is believed that something may be done at a moderate expense, and more at a greater outlay, should the Government of India be disposed to incur it, which it is to be hoped may prove to be the case. The extension of our interest in this quarter, by the late acquisition of Nagpore, presses the matter imperatively upon the notice of the State; and if the men of Manchester could be persuaded that, in one instance at least, the Government of India is neither asleep nor steeped in deadly animosity against all improvement, this would be worth something for the sake of novelty. We do not, however, hope that such a result would be produced. "It is easy to find a staff to beat a dog with," says the proverb; and if the systematic abusers of the Indian Government, British and local, had to-day all they call for, they would to-morrow declare that they had got nothing, and would bellow as lustily as ever for something they had never dreamt of before. But still the facilities of obtaining a supply of cotton,—the staff of life to them, though the instrument of death to their miserable dependents,—would be promoted. The resources of India would be developed, and we are not to abstain from doing good because it may "bring grist to the mill" of the unthankful or the unworthy.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE IN INDIA.

THIS was the heading of an article in our last, and we should not have returned to the subject at this time, were it not that among our extracts from local papers there is one which, as it indicates a change very different from that announced by us, might possibly give rise to misapprehension or surprise. The true solution of the difficulty would probably suggest itself to many of our readers, but for the benefit of those to whom it might not occur, we will explain the matter here. At the date of the passing of the Postage Act quoted in the newspapers just received, the decision of the Home authorities was not known by the Government of India; consequently, the members of the Government acted as well as they could without it, and the result was the levy upon newspapers of the amount of postage reported. When in possession of that decision, there can be no doubt that they will, without delay, retrace their steps, and give to the public the advantage which it has pleased the Home Government to sanction. The business now rests in India, not here; and unless we greatly mistake the character of the local legislature, no time will be lost in conceding a boon which it has now full power to confer.

### MEDICAL SERVICE OF BOMBAY.

IN our last we announced a small augmentation of the medical establishment of the Madras presidency. We are now able to state that the sister presidency of Bombay is also to have some addition to its medical officers. The number of those officers was some time since 185, of which number 53 were surgeons, and 132 assistant-surgeons. With reference chiefly to the wants of Scinde and Aden, as well as of the additional European regiment, the number was subsequently enlarged. It is now to be further increased by adding two surgeons and five assistant-surgeons,—seven in the whole.

### RETIREMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SOME doubts being afloat as to the length of absence that may be counted as service for the retiring pension, by medical men in the employment of the East-India Company, we are induced to state what is the rule on this subject. A medical officer retiring, after a period of not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years, may count one year and eight months of furlough and leave; under twenty-five years, two years' furlough and leave may be counted; in twenty-five years, three years; and in thirty years and upwards, four years.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, the 27th of September, 1854.

Major Oliphant, the Chairman of the Company, took the chair.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read,

The Chairman said, I have to acquaint the Court, that certain accounts and papers presented to Parliament since the last General Court are now laid before the Proprietors, in pursuance of the Bye-Laws.

The titles of the documents having been read,

The Chairman said, there has further been laid before the Proprietors an account of the superannuations granted since the last General Court to the servants of the East-India Company in England. I have also to inform the Court, that a copy of Sir

George Clerk's Report relating to Scinde, dated the 28th of April, 1848, with an appendix, has been laid on the Proprietors' table.

*Mr. Lewin.*—Although the Report has been laid on the table, it has since been taken away.

*The Chairman.*—It has been taken away for the purpose of being printed, by order of the House of Commons.

Certain papers relating to the establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe were also laid before the Court.

#### BYE-LAWS.

*The Chairman.*—I have to inform the Court, that this Court has been made special for the purpose of submitting for adoption the alterations in the Bye-Laws of the Company, recommended in the Report from the Committee of Bye-Laws, which was laid before the General Court on the 21st of June.

The Report of the Committee was then read.

The different sections of the Bye-Laws which it was proposed to alter, in order to adapt them to the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament for the government of India, were then read, and the alterations were considered and adopted *seriatim*.

On sec. 2, c. 3, being read, which ordains that the Bye-Laws shall be read in the first Court of Directors and first General Court after every annual (now altered to bi-annual) election,

*Mr. Jones* asked whether that law was, in fact, ever observed?

*The Chairman.*—The practice is to read the Bye-Laws "short." (A laugh.)

On sec. 2, c. 6, being read, which ordains that at the first Court of Directors after every election a chairman and deputy chairman shall be chosen by ballot,

*Mr. Lewin* asked whether the ballot spoken of alluded to a ballot by the Directors or by the Proprietors?

*The Chairman.*—It is a ballot by the Directors, in their own Court, and not in the General Court of Proprietors.

On sec. 4, c. 6, being read, which ordains that no director shall tender any ship to the Court in which he is interested; and that any interest which he may acquire incidentally is to be reported to the Court of Directors, and disposed of within twelve months, "or in default thereof, such director shall be liable to be removed from his office." This section was altered by the addition of the following words: "If elected thereto by the General Court."

The like words were also inserted in sec. 7, c. 6, which ordains that if any director shall take any fee, present, or reward, upon any account relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall forfeit to the use of the Company double the amount so received, be liable to be removed from his office, and be incapable of holding office or pension under the Company.

*Mr. Lewin.*—How is the penalty to be enforced?

*The Chairman.*—I am really not aware that any particular power is necessary for that purpose. I presume it must be enforced by a conviction being obtained through the process of the common law, which process any person might prosecute.

*Mr. Lewin.*—I very much doubt that. I think this to be a very imperfect bye-law. In all Acts of Parliament where penalties are pronounced, means are provided for enforcing them.

On sec. 1, c. 7, being read, which ordains that if any member of the Company should endeavour to obtain a vote for the election of a director by violent or corrupt means, and be declared guilty by a General Court, he shall be incapable of holding office, and if a director, be further liable to be removed from his office; the words "elected by a General Court," were inserted after the word "director."

On sec. 7, c. 7, being read, which ordains that in all elections to be annually (altered to bi-annually) made, each proprietor voting shall give in a list containing not more than six names of persons qualified to be directors;—

*Mr. Lewin* asked whether the Court of Directors would retain the power of recommending directors as at present?

*Mr. Clark.*—I do not see what that has to do with the Bye-Laws.

*Mr. Lewin.*—I think it has a great deal to do with them.

*Mr. Jones.*—I think it to be a very important question.

*The Chairman.*—The question before the Court now is, that this bye-law be altered as proposed by the insertion of the word "bi-annually" instead of "annually;" and as to the question which the hon. proprietor has put, that has not to be considered by the Court.

*Mr. Lewin.*—Why, the real question relates to the power of the Proprietors nominating Directors.

*The Chairman.*—If you have any amendment to propose, be good enough to propose it in due form.

*Mr. Lewin.*—I will move an amendment. I propose that this clause be agreed to, provided the Directors resign the power of nominating according to the present practice.

*Mr. Mangles.*—I think I can set the hon. proprietor right in a

very few words. The Directors by no means, in their capacity of Directors, recommend anybody. The Directors, as Proprietors, have as much right as the hon. gentleman to recommend—not as directors, but as co-proprietors.

*Mr. Jones* objected to the argument of the last speaker.

*Mr. Lewin* repeated his amendment.

*Mr. Jones* seconded it.

The amendment was put and negatived, and the section, as originally proposed to be altered, was agreed to.

Amendments of a similar character were then inserted in several other sections, and the body of Bye-Laws were finally approved of and adopted.

*Mr. Jones* said he wanted to propose that all Parliamentary papers should be placed on the Proprietors' table, without the necessity of their being previously moved for.

*The Chairman.*—They are so already.

*Mr. Jones* asked why, then, it was necessary to keep moving for papers?

*The Chairman.*—All papers printed by order of Parliament relative to the affairs of India are invariably obtained by the Directors, and are by them laid before the Proprietors.

#### THE PUNJAB.

*Mr. Jones* then rose to move, in pursuance of notice, for a list of the confiscated estates, with their respective annual values, of the chiefs whose property has been absorbed by Government since the annexation of the Punjab. One of the Parliamentary papers referred to by the Chairman related to the affairs of the Punjab; and there was one portion of their conduct which he considered recognized a principle of a very objectionable nature, and one that was greatly opposed to the general prosperity; he (*Mr. Jones*) considered the absorption of the estates of the nobility of the Punjab as an act analogous to the confiscation of the nobility's estates in this country in the times of the civil wars. We had seen in Ireland what had been the effect of an absentee system. Now this was the system which was being enforced in the Punjab by the confiscation of these estates. The gentlemen who manage these estates do not consider the permanent well-being of the farmers. It was true they have, at the end of ten years, expended a million of money in the construction of canals and roads, but they make no future provision for the commonalty, who are their factors and labourers. The 100,000*l.* a year which is set aside for national works in the Punjab was insufficient for the progress and advancement of the population. But if the nobility had been left in possession of their estates, it would at least have had the effect of keeping the population in a state of comfort. If there was reason to find fault with this nobility, then deprive them of their estates; but if you do that, do not also take the kingdom for yourselves, when the ruler has not been in the wrong, but only in the minority. If, on the other hand, the Maharajah did wrong, take his estate from him, and do not make war on individuals; making both parties suffer is contrary to every principle of British law. When he (*Mr. J.*) saw the Queen of England receiving at her palace the young Maharajah, he could not conceive how these confiscations could be justified; and when that young prince saw upon the brow of the Queen the Koh-i-noor which, when in power, was his own property, he could not understand what must be his feelings. Knowing the mercy that had been extended, in the present reign, to the descendants of those Scottish chiefs whose estates were confiscated, one would expect that a similar indulgence might well be shown to those who fought for themselves and their native princes in the Punjab. Surely there is nothing very wrong, in these days, in a man being guilty of perfidy and rebellion, when the Emperor of the French is countenanced by the sovereigns of Europe. The British Parliament had been utterly ridiculous in its attempt to attract notice to Indian affairs. He had seen it stated that when the President of the Board of Control made his final exposition of Indian affairs to Parliament, there were only twelve members in the House to listen to him. He (*Mr. Jones*) thought that if members of Parliament are so negligent in the discharge of their duties, it is the more incumbent on the Court of Proprietors to take care that proper attention be paid to Indian affairs.

*Mr. Lewin*, in seconding the motion, said, no doubt the annexation of the Punjab has been attended with much individual wrong, and that cases of most gross and infamous injustice had been perpetrated in that country. In some parts of the hon. gentleman's (*Mr. Jones's*) speech he did not concur, for he (*Mr. Jones*) had been advocating the aristocratic principle. With reference to the Koh-i-noor diamond, he knew very well that at the time it was presented to the Queen many persons were surprised, not so much that it had been offered to, as that it had been accepted by her Majesty. It was perfectly clear that there never was a more infamous piece of plunder than in the case of the Koh-i-noor. He was sorry the hon. gentleman should have alluded as he had done



to the Emperor of the French; he (Mr. Lewin) regarded Louis Napoleon as not only one of the greatest, but one of the best men whose names will live in history, for he has exercised with the utmost possible moderation the enormous power at his command.

The *Chairman*.—Gentlemen, you have heard the speeches of the mover and seconder, and I conceive you will consider that there is no necessity for giving these papers.

The motion was then put and negatived.

#### DISARMAMENT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Jones asked whether it were true that the arms of the inhabitants of the Punjab have been taken from them, and if so, on what conditions?

The *Chairman*.—Orders have been issued by the military authorities, that the defences of every fortified place in the Punjab which is not occupied by British troops should be totally destroyed, and that effectual measures should be taken to deprive the population of the means of reviving tumult and war. The people have been disarmed, because it is impossible that they can be allowed to go about with weapons in their hands which may at any moment be used against the British forces.

#### THE SCINDE PAPERS.

Mr. Lewin said, at the last quarterly meeting he moved for certain papers relative to the Government of Scinde, and although those papers were at that time refused, the Board of Control, he believed, had since authorized their production. He must complain, however, that after a lapse of three months, the papers in question are not upon the table of the Court. He was most anxious that those papers should be produced, because they would fully vindicate the conduct of the late Sir Charles Napier in the administration of Scinde.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor is aware of the reason why the papers were not given on the last Court day; but I wrote to the Board the same evening to ask the President to allow the papers to be laid on the table. That was granted; two or three days afterwards the very papers were moved for in the House of Commons, and the President of the Board sanctioned their production and their being printed. I will make inquiries on the subject, in order that the papers may, as speedily as possible, be placed in the hands of the Proprietors.

Mr. Lewin said he could not but observe that the Minute of the Duke of Wellington, which told against Sir Charles Napier, was produced with the greatest alacrity; but when the other papers, which were known to be in favour of Sir Charles Napier, were asked for, they were not only very reluctantly granted, but a great portion of time had been lost in laying them before the Proprietors. He (Mr. Lewin) had, however, seen one of those papers, which speaks of Sir Charles Napier's Government in the most eulogistic terms.

Mr. Jones thought the reason given last Court-day for not granting the papers was, that Parliament had refused them.

Mr. Clark.—I rise to order. There is no motion before the Court.

Mr. Jones would conclude with a motion. The reason was, that the papers had been refused in Parliament. To ask the President of the Board of Control to permit the papers to be produced to the Proprietors appeared to him rather *infra dig.* after the high eulogy the hon. baronet (Sir J. Hogg) passed on the great privilege this Court possessed of calling for whatever papers it pleased. He moved, "That the papers be now presented."

The motion, not being seconded, dropped.

The Court then adjourned.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 18. Robert Henry, Randall, Mauritius; Escape, Brown, Mauritius; Ceres, Whitta, Cape.—19. Flevo, Vander Mey, Bombay; Anne Longton, Copland, Bengal; Romance of the Sea, Dumaresque, Whampoa; Duke of Norfolk, Silk, Bombay and Genoa.—20. Peru, Behul, Akyab.—21. Persia, Peterkin, Ceylon; Star of the West, Key, Mauritius.—22. Nottingham, Robinson, Bombay; David Malcolm, Sinclair, Ceylon; Commissary, Hewett, Akyab.—23. Herculean, Herriman, Madras and Coringa; Duke of Wellington, Smith, Malabar Coast.—25. Lydia, Robb, Akyab; Eliza Pirrie, Pearson, Bombay.—26. Shelburne, Richards, Cochin.—27. Eagle, Boyce, Melbourne.

##### DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—SEPT. 21. Queen of England, Pearson, Sydney; William Hammond, Edwards, Hobart Town; Yarra, Roy, Geelong; Thomas Blyth, Maxwell, Mauritius; Abbott, Leslie, Mauritius; Gundreda, Beard, Hong-Kong; Sarah Anne, Grey, Launceston; Point, Gerard, St. Helena and Madras; Earl of Chester, Narcollis, Hobart Town; Lochnagar, Denison, Shanghai; Lord Hardinge, Beeby, Bombay; Lady Franklin, Holmes, Akyab; Ida, Barter, Kurrachee; John Fielden, Roberts, Sydney; Australasia, Lindsay, Hobart Town; Mary Goddard, Kays, Hobart Town; Diligence, Horneman, Geelong. From Portsmouth.—SEPT. 23. Trafalgar, Taylor, Madras; Earl of Hardwicke, Crawford, Madras.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Nubia. Oct. 5.—Lieut. col. Ranier, Mr. and Mrs. Newmarch, Mrs. Chisholm and 3 children, Mr. Steers, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. L. G. Baker, Mr. Maddock, Mr. Steel, Mr. S. Johnson, Mrs. McDonald, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Prosuet and 4 children, Mr. R. Brown, Lieut. Dumareay, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Peak, Mr. Lehane, Mr. Telegman, Capt. Lonsdale, Capt. and Mrs. Dane, Master Dane and 4 children, Mr. Stelling, Master Paxton, Mr. Baker, Capt. Fair, Mr. Bowring, Lieut. Cavalho, Mr. Scott, Mr. Burnett, Dr. Webb, Mr. Whiting, Dr. and Mrs. Kelart and 2 infants, Hon. Mrs. Gisborne, Miss Brook, Dr. McPherson and 3 children, Lieut. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Langston, Mrs. and Miss Haycock, Mr. Leyster and 2 children, Lieut. Carsey, Lieut. Taylor, Dr. Ritchie, Lieut. Grove, Mr. Laird, Capt. Hircy, Col. Cox.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON (Sept. 20), to proceed per steamer from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Miss Pain, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and 2 children, Surg. Le Blanc, Hon. Mr. Walpole, Ens. Borton, Hon. W. Vernon, Mr. H. Mellurst, Mr. Beaujohn, Mrs. Lawder, Mrs. Johnston and infant, Capt. Clark. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Corlett and infant, Mrs. Dempsey, Lieut. R. Parker, Mr. J. Stephenson. For ADEN.—Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. E. G. Jenkins, Mr. Cotes, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Capt. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. E. Power, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. R. Latham, Maj. Marsden, Mr. Henderson, Messrs. Tehla, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Munger, Dr. Dent, Mr. Egerton, Maj. and Mrs. Woosnam and infant. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Layard, Mr. W. Macready, Mrs. G. Carr, Mr. Gondreville, Mr. Scott, Mr. J. McEwen, Mr. R. McEwen, Mr. Louvet, Mr. Chaireton, Mr. Ingleton, Mr. Jevona. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Noble. For MADRAS.—Mr. Walford, Dr. Short, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. C. J. Dixon, Mr. A. W. Lake. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hubbe, Mr. and Mrs. Allardice and infant, Mr. Melville, Mrs. Simmonds and 2 children, Mr. A. Tonkyns, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Hetherby, Miss Hetherby, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Miss Underhill, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. A. Whitton, Miss A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Charlus, Mr. J. B. Elliott, Rev. H. Crofton, Mrs. Wethered, Mrs. Maj. Hogg and infant, Mr. Thomason, Mr. M. Daniell, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. Colvin, Mr. H. Cowie, Mr. Negrepointe, Mr. Trevor, Miss R. Gladwin, Miss Halliday, Miss E. Halliday, Mr. Marshman, Lieut. col. Haldane, Mr. Daniell, Capt. Ireland. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weir, Mr. Steel, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. Murray. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Hale, Mr. Franks, Miss Firth.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

EVEREST, the wife of Henry, d. at Carlton-hill East, Sept. 26.  
PARKER, the wife of W. A. d. at 26, Great King-street, Edinburgh, Sept. 22.  
SAUNDERS, the wife of J. Boyd, 9th Bengal Cavalry, d. at Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 29.  
SMITH, the lady of Samuel, of Calcutta, d. at 23, Westbourne-terrace-road, Hyde-park, Sept. 20.  
ST. JOHN, the lady of Col. Bombay army, s. at Park-place Cottage, Maida-hill West, Sept. 19.

##### MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Lieut. David G. Bombay artillery, to Francis M. d. of the late Lieut. col. Edward Mundy Wood, secretary to the Bombay Government, at St. James's, Poole, Sept. 19.  
COX, Capt. William, Royal artillery, to Charlotte, d. of the late Kennett Murchison, and niece of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, at St. George's, Hanover-square.  
FALCONAR, Maj. G. A. H. Madras army, to Jane S. d. of the late Henry C. Richards, at All Souls', Langham-place, Sept. 16.  
MONTGOMERY, Howard B. Madras army, to Louisa J. d. of Lieut. col. Henderson, late of the Royal Engineers, at All Saints' Church, Southampton, Sept. 20.  
ORMERON, Edward, of Seymour House, Old Trafford, Lancashire, to Frances, d. of the late J. D. B. Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, at Bridekirk, Cumberland, Sept. 21.  
SHEPARD, Frederick A. C.E. to Elizabeth, d. of the late W. Cabell, of the Indian Board, at St. Peter's, Walworth, Sept. 27.  
TELFER, Capt. James D. Royal Artillery, to Jane H. widow of the late Charles A. Lushington, Bengal civil service, at Christ Church, Lee, Sept. 27.

##### DEATHS.

ARTHUR, Lieut. gen. the Right. Hon. Sir George, Bart. K.C.H. and D.C.L. col. of H.M.'s 50th regt. at Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, aged 71, Sept. 19.  
BRERETON, Mary C. d. of the late col. at Chichester, Sept. 19.  
DICK, Mary, wife of George S. of Calcutta, at London-street, Norfolk-square, aged 58 years, Sept. 17.  
PATERSON, Mary, sister of Capt. J. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, of Tweed Hill, Berwickshire, at Crescent-place, Camberwell, Sept. 12.  
REID, Anne, relict of the late John, formerly of the Bengal medical establishment, at 47, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, aged 85, Sept. 21.  
SIMPSON, Edmund, J. retired major Madras army, aged 53, Sept. 16.  
TUCKER, Sarah, relict of the late Major John, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, in Paris, Sept. 22.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

September 20 and 27, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. Scott.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Madras Estab.*—The Rev. F. Dealtry.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. Whitefoord, retired; Major R. Chitty, Lieut. J. Baillie, 26th N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. F. Stevens, 18th N.I.; Assist. surg. H. B. Montgomery; J. N. P. D. Mackellen, 8th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. M. Lappitt, 12th N.I.; J. A. Ballard, eng; Assist. surg. T. B. Johnstone, ditto.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Local major E. Lake, eng.; Lieut. E. A. C. D'Oyly, art.; Lieut. E. B. Johnson, ditto; Lieut. W. Dowell, ditto; Lieut. C. W. Timbrell, ditto; Lieut. C. F. Hicks, 6th N.I.; Lieut. W. Metcalf, 35th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Squire.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. F. B. Lucas, 22nd N.I.; Brev. major L. Macqueen, 3rd cav.; Capt. J. Cadenhead, 14th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Sutherland, m.d., ditto; Lieut. J. N. Maclean, 7th L.C.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. T. Dick, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. T. H. Henderson, 29th N.I.; Capt. W. F. Anderson, 11th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. M. Macdonald, 3rd Eur. reg.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. R. Maclayan, eng. 6 months; Lieut. E. A. Hawkins, art. original furlough; Lieut. N. Burton, 32nd N.I., 6 months.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. O. Buttler, 49th N.I., original furlough; Lieut. E. A. Saunders, 7th N.I., 3 months; Brev. major H. J. Nicholls, 25th N.I., 3 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. F. E. Hunter, 4th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. J. Clements, 3rd N.I., 3 months.

**CRUELTY IN HIGH PLACES.**—We alluded in our last to an affair at Hyderabad, in which the commanding officer of a native regiment did not figure to advantage. We are enabled to lay before our readers the following circumstances:—An ensign of the corps, when on a pic-nic in the neighbourhood, unfortunately had his leg broken. The lieutenant of police considerably offered him the use of his house, and thither he was carried. His own residence is small, hot, has no punkah or taties, and is but poorly furnished, whereas his kind friend's is cool and airy, and affords, moreover, the opportunity of society and good attendance, so essential to an invalid. The major in command, however, contrary to the advice of the medical officer, refused to allow him to remain anywhere but in his own quarters. The surgeon of the regiment pointed out the danger which would attend removal, and the consequences likely to ensue from the patient's being removed at such a period. The commanding officer obstinately insisted on his orders being carried into execution, and directed the ensign's removal. Some good friends, however, laid the matter before the brigadier, who, with proper feeling, countermanded the major's order, and permitted the ensign to remain where he was. This was consequent on a medical committee reporting that it would be injudicious removing him. All who love humanity must rejoice that the commanding officer received this mortifying reproof,—for nothing can excuse an officer, however exalted his rank, exhibiting such a contemptible display of authority in an instance like the present, where the life of a fellow-creature, although his military subordinate, was in jeopardy. We could never expect to find associated with such barbarous ill-feeling, any of those noble qualities which are the proverbial attributes of the British soldier. —*Sindian*.

## BOOKS.

*A Selection from the Writings, prose and poetical, of Henry William Torrens, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, and of the Inner Temple.* By JAMES HUME, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. Calcutta and London, 1854, Lepage and Co.

Of Henry Torrens, a brilliant star among brilliant contemporaries, everybody has heard. The son of a distinguished military officer, having passed through the various means of preparation afforded by private tuition,\* a private school, the Charter House, and the University of Oxford (to say nothing of a French academy), he was, after an unsuccessful attempt to study the law, installed in the Foreign Office, where he remained till the temptation of a Bengal civil appointment diverted him from western to eastern diplomacy. His career in India is well known, and his presumed connexion with the Afghan expedition has brought his name into a notoriety not enviable. In relation to this, the preparatory memoir of Mr. Hume, the editor of the present collection, calls attention, and the subject demands it. We cannot enter into the question here, but "hear both sides" is an admirable injunction, and we recommend those who have read Mr. Kaye's publication to read this.

With regard to this collection of "Fugitive Pieces," we have to observe that most of them are of a light character, and very amusing. The specimen which follows is supposed to be written by a noted grievance-monger.

## I.

"I was looking for a grievance, I was looking for a voke,  
I'd exhausted all the English, found the Irish all bespoken,  
I was hunting an oppression up, that might be made to pay,  
When a kind friend whispered 'India,' and at once I steamed away—

But the treasure-mine of gammon,  
I avow it,—'twas my fault,—  
I had quite forgot to cram on,  
And 'tis Aylwin's turned up—SALT!

## II.

"I inspired the Chuckerbutties, I beworded the Town Hall,  
But the wise ones shrugged their shoulders, and the gain was none at all:  
The boys and fools applauded, and I got but their applause,  
And their answer when I named the cash, was, 'Think, dear Sir,—the Cause!'

Oh! 'twas humbug's Eldorado  
At my feet lay, ne'er o'erhalt,—  
And that Aylwin!—what he may do!—  
It's a fortune, is that salt!

## III.

"I have got (a mere reversion) the Safara Raj to do,  
(The proceedings all in Persian, and the man a dreadful screw),  
Bengal landlords proved a failure, and my business very dull,  
So for want of aught more gullible, I took the great Moghul—  
But I missed the real ticket,  
Like a chap concerned in malt,—  
And there's Aylwin gone to stick it  
Into MANCHESTER (!) for Salt!

\* It is not often that such subjects afford much for notice, but the following historiette is so remarkable, that we cannot refrain from extracting it:—  
"His first tutor was Mr. Raiton, a tall and gaunt Cockermouth man, an usher in Mr. Maxwell's school at Parson's Green, near Fulham, who came daily over to Mulgrave House to instruct him in the first mysteries of the Latin grammar. His mother had early sown good seed in his mind, and, by her astonishing powers of infant tuition, had prepared the ground for the ample crop which years and study were afterwards destined so fully to develop. Raiton, in truth, was hardly worthy of his pupil: but he nevertheless made so favourable an impression on Henry's parents, that he was encouraged by them to set up a school, with the promise that Henry and his next brother, Arthur (three years and a half his junior), should be the first pupils. To Bromington, therefore, the boys proceeded, Henry at the age of nine and a half, Arthur at six; and a year later, the school increasing with extraordinary rapidity, a larger house at Brook Green, near Hammersmith (Eagle House), became necessary, to provide for the swelling numbers. The influence of Henry Torrens' father, now a general officer, a Commander of the Bath, the colonel of a regiment, and Military Secretary to the Duke of York, materially aided the progress of the Cockermouth schoolmaster; and Raiton (a bachelor, and of the simplest and most sparing personal habits) made a rapid fortune. The school had soon increased to little short of one hundred scholars, and Raiton finally retired to Cockermouth with a fortune of 100,000*l.*, a sum unprecedented in scholastic annals." An eminent member of the present Cabinet, then representative of Cumberland, said he constantly asked himself, in reference to his public conduct, "What will they say of this A. Cocker-mouth?" and the inquiry long continued to be returned upon him by a leading Opposition paper. We may wonder whether Mr. Raiton ever put the question to himself, equally noted for humour and unscrupulousness.

IV.

"With his piecegood plausibility, and rhetoric in twist,  
With his sugar (in a paper), and his cotton (in a list),  
His statistics, and his cyphers set in columns long and tall,  
And he flaunting at the top of them, the greatest one of all—  
"Tis enough to set one frantic  
To see such a what d'ye call't  
Take my line, the true romantic,  
In his pamphlet upon Salt!

V.

"But 'tis done! I'll give up business, for a sharper chap than I  
Sweeps me out of my profession, like a wiper, on the sly—  
And no more my words, Oh! Exeter, shall echo through thy  
hall,  
For an Alwyn beats the Thompson,—aye—and smiles upon his  
fall!

Oh! the rich Peru of humbug!  
Yes—I missed it—all my fault—  
Voiceless henceforth—tongueless—rhymeless—  
Tears are—drat it!—Alwyn!—SALT!  
(Sobs, weeps, and ultimately dissolves in brine.)"

*The Hand-Book of British India: a Guide to the Stranger, the Traveller, the Resident, and all who may have business with or appertaining to India.* By J. H. STOCQUELER, author of "The Life of the Duke of Wellington," "The Military Encyclopedia," "The Memoirs of Sir William Nott," &c. &c. Third edition, with numerous alterations and additions. London, 1854, Allen and Co.

This work is, we presume, called a "Hand-Book" with reference to its size. In other respects it deserves a far higher designation. Everybody has heard of the "Iliad in a Nutshell." Here we have an encyclopædia of India in a pocket volume! It contains as much as almost any but Indian statesmen could desire to know of the country, and even for such there is much that would be found important and interesting. After reading it, a feeling of wonder as to how so much useful and entertaining matter could be got within so small a space comes over the mind. To those about to proceed to India, whether in a civil, military, medical, ecclesiastical, or commercial character, and to the parents and friends of those destined for India in any capacity, the book is indispensable. There is nothing like it. Those who have seen former editions only, will have no adequate conception of this till it shall be before them.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

## REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

"ALL is peace in the Indian peninsula from Peshawur to Travancore." Thus speaks an overland Bengal paper; and after this the reader will not expect much matter of an exciting nature. The interest not long since created by the progress of events in the eastern part of Asia has been transferred to the western, and on 'Change and at the clubs, the Turks and Russians occupy the place lately enjoyed by the Burmese. Pegu is quiet; so is the North-West. Where then are we to look for the elements of disturbance? We must look beyond the British dominions. It is not improbable that ere long we may find some cause of anxiety in the Punjab. The health of Gholab Singh is in such a state as to raise the question, what is likely to follow his decease—whether he is to exemplify the saying of a great European politician, "After me the deluge."

Gholab Singh has, it said, a very unpopular son and a very popular nephew, and, as one of the papers observes, we may naturally suppose them "quite prepared to do a little orientalism towards each other." Indeed, we apprehend it would be doing them gross wrong not to suppose this. What will be the end, no one can foresee; but if the beauties of Kashmir should ultimately become British subjects, how many "swords would spring from their scabbards!"—or rather, many pens would emerge from their boxes to dilate upon the horrible wrong committed. We can wait these results, however, with perfect equanimity. Oude is always at hand to afford as much of mischief as may be desired. Outrage is ever prevalent, and an event announced to us by the present arrival renders it almost certain that the progress of that unhappy country will be from bad to worse, unless something analogous to revolution should arrest it. Colonel Sleeman, the late resident, has been rendered unable to remain at his post by a severe attack of disease, and it is feared, from the nature of the complaint, that he will never be in a condition to return. Here, the question, what is to become of Oude? presses itself upon notice. Shall it be absorbed into the territory nominally as well as actually British, or shall the Anglo-Indian Government occupy it, and administer its affairs in the name of the king; the latter receiving an allowance sufficient to enable him to amuse himself in the rational way which delights him? One of these results would seem inevitable; perhaps the latter plan might accomplish all that is desired, and it seems more in accordance with the obligations of treaties. Something, how-

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with a mail, left Calcutta Sept. 5th, Sand Heads 6th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 15th, Aden 27th, and arrived at Suez Oct. 4th.  
The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay Sept. 11th, and had arrived at Aden.  
The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Aug. 22nd, Singapore 31st, Penang Sept. 2nd, and arrived at Point de Galle Sept. 9th.  
The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Oct. 10th (per *Indus*), and Marseilles Oct. 13th (per *Vectis*).  
The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Oct. 20th.

### DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. . . . . 1s.  
" " 1 oz. . . . . 2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 9th and 25th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 10th or 26th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
" " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

\* \* \* The Marseilles mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the Southampton mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 17.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	Sept. 5	Burma (Rangoon) ..	Aug. 16
Madras .. .. .	10	Bombay .. .. .	Sept. 11
Ceylon .. .. .	15	China (Hong-Kong)	Aug. 22

ever, must be done to deliver this part of India from the miseries which have so long afflicted it. It is a duty both to England and to Oude to interfere: the honour of the British name and the happiness of Oude alike demand such a step.

A commission has been organized to administer the newly acquired territory of Nagpore.

The Nizam's dominions continue to maintain their established character, and to compete with Oude for superiority in disorder and crime. Throughout the British dominions, even in the wildest parts of them, something like order and justice prevails. In the Native states, injustice and outrage constitute the rule; the reverse of these ever marks the exception. Let the carpers and cavillers at the British Indian government take these facts and make what they can of them.

As articles of commercial intelligence, it may be mentioned that coals are reported to be obtainable from Ava, and lead from that country has actually been imported into Calcutta.

From the Presidencies there is, as from the rest of India, but little intelligence. In Calcutta, the newspaper rates of postage seem to excite much discussion. We may hope that by this time it is set at rest. Another subject of domestic interest is the sentence on Lieutenant Procter. This had been submitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General—we know not why—and his lordship has ordered, indeed, that Lieutenant Procter should be released from arrest, but has prefaced the order by remarks severely reprehending the conduct of that officer, and directing his removal from the Arracan battalion.

The general impression seems to be that Lieut. Procter has had hard measure dealt to him; and we cannot say that such impression appears to us erroneous. Would not Clive, under the circumstances, have acted as Lieutenant Procter has done? Would he for thus acting have been brought to a court-martial, and been convicted and punished? And if in his early career such a thing had happened to him, where would have been the British Indian empire?

The offence, however lamentable the consequences, was at most but an error in judgment, and a slight reprimand would have been a sufficient punishment, if any were required. We are not sure, however, that Lieut. Procter merited any reproof. Spies, we believe, are not considered anywhere to be entitled to much favour.

From Madras we have nothing to report, except that the case of Lieutenant Procter seems to excite as much interest as at Calcutta. The finding and sentence of the court, with the extra appendages, seem to be approved nowhere.

Bombay affords us nothing but the like unanimity on the aforesaid subject; and it may be added, that the feeling against the commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of Sir James Brooke seems equally general. The *Bombay Times* observes, that the expense of the commission will be from twelve to twenty thousand pounds, and of the results every one in India is satisfied already; adding, that "the harmless fishermen of the London philanthropists were a set of blood-thirsty miscreants," whom Sir James Brooke did well to destroy.

The Governor-General and the governors of the subor-

dinate governments are at the chief seats of their respective duties.

Scinde is to have a little Chobham, as Bombay has already had at Poona. The force is to assemble at Kurrahee early in the cold weather.

The Ceylon papers furnish as much information as usual. What is the average amount we will not say, as it might subject us to the imputation of unpoliteness, impertinence, and we know not what, which would shock us.

China affords nothing very important, or to much purpose. The following account of the reception of Sir John Bowring at Fuh-chau is from the *China Mail* :—

"Sir John Bowring arrived on the 20th in the *Rattler*, having left Shanghai on the 6th, and visited Fuh-chau and Amoy on his way down the coast. We understand that the reception of his excellency and his suite at Fuh-chau-fu on the 14th instant was in every respect satisfactory, and this is the more important, as our commercial relations with that capital and its neighbourhood are developing themselves on a very large and promising scale. It is said that more than fifteen millions of pounds of tea have been contracted for, and are likely to be shipped during the present season from Fuh-chau. Wang, the viceroy, has been hitherto most inimical to foreigners, and has repudiated all intercourse with them; but as he is in direct communication with the emperor and the court of Peking, the establishment of amicable relations between the British plenipotentiary and his Chinese excellency is a fact well worthy of record, and may lead to valuable results. Many communications as to the forms of reception, we are told, took place between the prefect and other subordinate mandarins, with the British functionaries at the consulate; and after much discussion and some delay, it was ultimately arranged that Sir John Bowring should be received with the highest honours, and treated in all respects as the equal of the viceroy. A long suite of chairs, bearing Captain Mellersh, of H. M. S. *Rattler*, Messrs. Lay and Medhurst, Mr. Gingell, the acting consul, and other functionaries, accompanied the plenipotentiary; and on reaching the vice-regal Yamen, a salvo of artillery welcomed their arrival. The grand central doors were thrown open, and the viceroy advanced to the outer entrance to receive the British minister. What passed within is of course among the secrets of diplomacy, but we are informed Sir John Bowring has expressed himself well pleased with the results of the interview. At its close, the viceroy accompanied Sir John Bowring to his chair, and a second salvo of artillery announced his departure; and in the afternoon of the same day, the viceroy, in all the panoply of state, returned at the consulate his excellency's visit. We augur well for the future from so propitious a commencement of diplomatic relations at the capital of Fok'ien. Sir John Bowring's reception by the admiral and the Taotais of Amoy, on the 18th, was not less satisfactory.

The *Friend of China* says :—

"Canton is still in a state of siege, and it is difficult to tell when a crisis will arrive. At present, there is no doubt but the Imperialists, badly as they are armed and drilled, are much more efficient in the field than the raw insurgent levies; and if funds can be raised, the chances are that months will elapse before the city can be taken. Should money and powder fall short, however, the place will fall, with the help, it is likely, of the Imperialist soldiers themselves. To check the supplies, then, is the most effectual means of helping things to a speedy finish; and well would it be if foreigners resolved on leaving the port for a season, and on settling in Hong-Kong, where Government have large empty houses in the shape of barracks and officers' quarters on the south side of the island."

In the *China Mail*, however, we read as follows :—

"Meanwhile though all trade at Canton is for the present stopped, the city itself remains in possession of the Mandarins. The foreign factories are guarded by a strong force of British and Americans, and the *Comus*, *Supply*, and *Queen* are anchored close to. The effects of this state of disorganization are beginning to be felt in Hong-Kong itself, where provisions have risen in price at least fifty per cent., and the supply of market produce is likely to be stopped altogether, unless some means are adopted to put down the pirates that intercept the traders on their passage to the colony. A large fleet of fifteen sail has been cruising for the past fortnight near Tam-koon-tow, the fishing-station whence the colony is supplied, and during the greater portion of that time Sir William Hoste in the *Spartan* has been gallanting at Macao. In his absence, we understand that the boats of the *Racehorse* have, or were to have, been despatched in search of the junks; but we hope the intention has not been carried into effect, as it will only lead to a needless sacrifice of the lives of the seamen. Nothing but a steamer should ever proceed on such expeditions, and we are glad

to learn that the *Rattler* is for the present to remain on this station for such purposes."

It is not often that extracts of such a nature as that to which we are about to call attention appear in this part of our publication; but all relating to Japan is at present so interesting, that we cannot refuse it a place here:—

"The American clipper-ship *Lady Pierce*, Captain Burr, fitted up at San Francisco in a most costly manner for a 'peace expedition' to Japan, arrived with her owner, Mr. Silas E. Burrows, at Hong-Kong on the 14th August. Mr. Burrows describes his visit as having been attended with the most pleasurable and satisfactory results. We have been favoured by him with the following notes from his private journal:—The *Lady Pierce* arrived in Jeddo Bay fifteen days after Commodore Perry had left, 'as a token of amity and peace, and without any preparations for war,' and the high Japanese officers said the visit was much more pleasing to them than that of Commodore Perry, who had with him 'too many big guns and fighting men.' The Japanese, however, expressed the utmost regard for the Commodore and his officers. The ship had been supplied at San Francisco with every comfort and luxury likely to gratify and interest the Japanese, who were surprised to find such an elegantly furnished vessel used as a private gentleman's yacht. Her dimensions were taken by artists, together with delineations of her guns, tackle, &c., the authorities saying the emperor intended to have two vessels built on the same model. On board was a Japanese seaman, the sole survivor of a crew of fifteen men belonging to a junk which had been blown out to sea, and was picked up near the Sandwich Islands after having drifted about for seven months. This man, named Dee-ye-no-akee, was received with the most lively demonstrations of pleasure by his countrymen, who listened with much delight to his graphic description of his rescue from the junk, and kind treatment by the Americans, especially on board the *Lady Pierce*, in which he had been, by the kindness of her owner, permitted a free passage to his native country. The Japanese, especially the lower orders, were profuse in expression, by words and gestures, of their gratitude to Mr. Burrows, who seems to be of opinion that Dee-ye-no-akee, a man of fair talents, is likely, by his account of American manners and customs, to accomplish more than hosts of ambassadors towards forming and cementing an intimacy betwixt the Japanese and foreigners. Shortly after the arrival of the *Lady Pierce* at Uraga, orders were received from the capital that Mr. Burrows should be supplied with everything he might require, and received with 'similar hospitality to that displayed towards Commodore Perry.' With a party of the Uraga officials on board, the *Lady Pierce* proceeded to within ten miles of Jeddo, and her owner expressed a desire to anchor off that city; but this was objected to by the officers, who said, 'It is not good—Commodore Perry did not go there, and we hope you will not.' During the stay of the vessel, every part of her was crowded with visitors, who were profusely regaled with the refreshments with which the vessel had been provided, fresh oysters and peaches being their favourite delicacies, with champagne as a beverage; and although at one time there must have been several thousands in and around the ship, and though everything, silver-ware included, was thrown open to their inspection, not a single article was stolen. Large presents of silk, porcelain, lacquered ware, &c., were made in the name of the Emperor to Mr. Burrows, who, however, was requested to give publicity to his determination, that henceforward, in accordance with stipulations in the treaty, no foreign intercourse whatever would be permitted with Jeddo, but that all vessels must proceed either to Simoda or to the other ports thrown open to American trade. From Jeddo Bay, therefore, the *Lady Pierce* proceeded to Simoda, under the pilotage of three men sent on board by the authorities, and escorted by a government cutter manned by two officers and twenty men, who had received orders to render every assistance that might be required. During the entire stay of the vessel, no guard was placed over her, nor was any restriction put upon landing, of which Mr. Burrows twice took advantage while in Jeddo Bay, and on both occasions was received with every mark of courtesy. He is, however, of opinion with the officers of the U. S. squadron, that no extensive foreign commerce can possibly, at least for many years to come, be carried on with Japan. He says he applied for coal, and was told at first that 'Government had determined not to dispose of their sea-coal'; but, after reference to Jeddo, he was informed that he might have as much as he required at 1 dollar 65 cents per picul, or 28 dollars a ton; such coal as he saw at the dépôt being of a very inferior description to that sold in Oregon at 8 dollars a ton. Mr. Burrows says the Japanese are fully aware of the present disturbed state of China, which they impute entirely to the effects of foreign intercourse; and considers the enormous prices fixed upon such commodities as he desired to purchase, a certain index that fear alone dictated their emperor's acquiescence in the demands made by Commodore Perry. He likewise asserts the Japanese to be a nation of atheists, denying the existence of a God, and selecting as an object of worship either the spiritual emperor at Meaco or any other Japanese. He was told by the interpreters that formerly their religion was similar to that of China, but that the belief in a Supreme Being had latterly been entirely discarded; and they professed to be much shocked on Dee-ye-no-akee declaring his belief

in the Deity, to whom, and not to the spiritual or temporal emperor, he said his successful supplications for, and thankful acknowledgments of, deliverance from the drifting junk had been directed."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Assist. Surg. R. B. Wigstrom, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons, at Bombay, Sept. 8.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Baillie, 52nd N.I., at 33, Eastbourne Terrace, aged 89, Oct. 10; Maj. E. T. Cox, 2nd Nat. Vet. bat., at Chicacole, Aug. 28; Assist. Surg. A. Cheyne, 3rd Eur. reg. at Bellary, Aug. 21; Lieut. C. Holland, 4th N.I., near Coimbatore, Aug. 30.

BENGAL.—Assist. Surg. C. Forbes, 66th, or Goorka regt., at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 21; Assist. Surg. A. M'Lean, at Debroogh, Upper Assam, Aug. 8; Lieut. E. Whelan, 4th N.I., at Peshawur, Aug. 14; Lieut. C. J. Farrington, 45th N.I., at Secunderabad, Aug. 17; Brevet Major J. Ferrier, 48th N.I. at Malacca, July 24.

#### BURMAH.

The following is from our Burmah correspondent, dated Thyet Myoo, 10th August:—

"You will excuse me for the shortness of this communication when I assure you that there is not a word of news here—even rumour is silent. The weather is now really enjoyable, and we are determined to take advantage of it, as you will perceive from the account of a cricket match, which came off at this station on the 7th and 8th instants. I do not think you could play cricket in Bengal in the month of August. All is quiet here, and the state of health pretty good. I have really not another word to say."

The following is from a correspondent at Myanoun, on the Irrawaddy, dated 15th August, 1854:—

"There is very little news from this part of the world. Our conquest has indeed been an easy and a successful one, and everything daily tends to place it on a firmer footing. The country is becoming more quiet and settled, and the people more contented with our rule and the effective protection afforded to them when compared with that which they received in the Burmese time, or even last year, before our arrangements were matured. During last rains the whole river was covered with dacoit lounges, carrying from twenty to forty robbers, and though all merchant boats sailed in fleets, under the protection of our gun boats, there was scarcely an instance in which some of them were not cut out, and carried off, or plundered. During the rains not a single dacoity that I am aware of has taken place, and boats pass up and down day and night. There have been a few dacoities in the country, but most of these have been committed by the notable Moung-Goung-Gyee—a man whose whole existence has been passed in this occupation, and who, it is said, defied the endeavours of the Burmese to check his iniquitous career. He dared not for his life return to Burmah Proper, as there are some old scores against him to be paid off, so it is more than probable that he will fall into our hands when the season again admits of the field being taken. Major Nuthall with his Peguers pretty well broke his back just as the rains set in, and since then the energetic assistant-commissioner, Captain D. Brown, has diverted him from mischief (until something more effectual can be done) by constant *dours* after him.

"Notwithstanding the wise predictions of my Lord Ellenborough, and his still more wise declamations against the boundary, I see not the remotest prospect of the war being revived, or of disputes or inconvenience arising from the line of demarcation we have chosen.

"The king is evidently a man in advance of his age, and knows and understands full well the advantages which are likely to result to him and to his country by maintaining a friendly intercourse with our government. He has not only entered into a contract to supply our commissariat with all the wheat and grain produced in his country, but is most anxious to supply our steamers with coal, and has sent down large samples for trial. What stronger evidence could we have of his perfect resignation to his misfortune in losing the better half of his territory, and of his desire to profit by that misfortune. Until very lately a belief was general in the country that we should soon abandon it; but since so much activity has been displayed throughout the country in constructing roads, towns, cantonments, and other public works, this belief has quite vanished, and the Burmans have no longer any hesitation in

taking service with us, or in rendering us any required assistance, from fear of the revenge that might eventually befall them.

"Trade is going on with great vigour. Hundreds of boats laden with merchandize pass the frontier every day, and our revenue is of course benefitting by it. I hear that the monthly average custom duties at that place amount to Rs. 14 or 15,000, and that in one month about 1½ lac worth of paddy and rice passed up. Does this, I must ask the *Friend of India*, appear as though the Burmese were not dependent upon Pegu for their staple article of food?"

"Next month a mission is expected from Ava en route to Calcutta, where of course they will be received with all honour, and after recent events be viewed as the lions of the day. Their object is not known. But it is supposed to be to obtain mutual commercial advantages, and I should not be surprised to find a treaty arise out of it.

"Tranquillity and prosperity prevail throughout the length and breadth of our newly-acquired territory, and one would almost believe we had possessed it for the last twenty years. All this is due to the administrative abilities of our estimable commissioner and his judiciously selected deputies, and may they reap their reward."

We believe the *Zenobia*, on her way from the Andamans, will call in at Rangoon to convey the Burmese ambassador and followers to Calcutta. The embassy had already come down to Meaday when the *Tenasserim* left.

As every Indian negotiation must begin and end with a present, the representative and relation of his golden-footed Majesty will of course bring one for the Governor-General; but we are curious to know of what it will consist. A hundred years ago, when Ensign Lester, in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Ava, had an interview with Alompra, it is said he left his shoes and sword outside the audience room, and upon entering the presence knelt down and *shekhoed* three times. On that occasion the Lord of the Golden Umbrellas was pleased to recognize Mr. Lester as the representative of the Hon'ble John, who was then a timid youth, and to bestow upon the envoy a present consisting of

24 Heads of Indian corn,  
18 Oranges, and  
5 Cucumbers.

Private letters from Rangoon mention that the king of Ava is sending down a special embassy, which is to come up to Calcutta with a view of having a personal conference with the governor-general. It is said that it is headed by the king's brother, and is to make its appearance in our metropolis with all possible pomp. The object of the embassy is reported to be the establishment of relations of permanent peace and amity with the British government. The ambassadors will bring with them some peace offerings in the shape of a collection of precious stones, armour, and other valuable articles. If the report turns out to be correct, it will be a most convincing proof of the success of Lord Dalhousie's policy with regard to Burmah.—*Hurkaru*.

## BENGAL. OUDE.

The public will learn with a feeling of deep regret that the official career of Col. Sleeman is in all probability closed. Forty-six years of incessant labour have had their influence even on his powerful frame, and on the evening of August 7th he became alarmingly unwell. He had in fact received one of those terrible warnings believed to indicate the approach of paralysis. He has obtained leave, and may proceed to the Hills, but it is scarcely probable that after so serious a shock he will again venture to face the fatigues of office, and the incessant anxiety of a residency in Lucknow. With Col. Sleeman will depart the last hope of any improvement in the condition of this unhappy country. Though belonging to the older class of officials, Col. Sleeman has never become Hindooized. He has appreciated the misery created by a native throne, as well as the celerity sometimes produced by the commands of an absolute master. He has sternly and even haughtily pointed out to the king the miseries caused by his incapacity, and has sometimes extorted from his fears the mercy it was vain to hope from his humanity, and the redress it was futile to expect from his sense of justice. In one very recent instance, even the resident was baffled. We shall relate the occurrence as it happened, as one of the incidents which make up the daily history of a kingdom larger than Ireland, and more populous than Belgium. Opposite a road which runs by the bank of the Goomtee, visitors to Lucknow see a little dirt-coloured mosque. Near this mosque resided a poor Hindoo, named Kishen Lall, with his wife and three children. A man, well known as a dependant of one of the most powerful eunuchs of the court, marked this Kishen Lall as a victim, seized him, and demanded a bribe of Rs. 50 under penalty of death by starvation.

For three days and nights the unfortunate Hindoo suffered all the tortures of hunger, and at last, worn down by suffering, promised if he were allowed to eat to pay the money. He went to his house and began his preparatory ablutions, when his guards became impatient, and began to beat and insult him. Driven to despair, the wretched Hindoo at last entered his hut, covered his wife and children with clothes and dried cowdung, wrapped himself in a quilt, and set fire to the whole. The guards looked on quietly as the flames ascended, and in a short time the man, his wife, his children, and his house were reduced to a heap of ashes. So far the story is merely one of those instances of oriental cruelty to which the world has become accustomed. Told of a Wallachian peasant, or a Neapolitan patriot, it would excite a thrill of indignant horror, which we cannot expect to be wasted on a subject of the "just and magnificent Mahometan princes." The sequel, however, remains to be told. The crime was never avenged. The house was near a great thoroughfare. It was almost within view of the palace, but the dependant was all powerful with the Eunuch, the Eunuch was all powerful with the king, and no notice whatever was taken of a crime, which even in St. Petersburg the worst of the Czars would scarcely have dared to commit. At last the urgent remonstrances of the resident produced some effect. The king would not punish, but he could pretend some slight interest in the trifling affair. The Eunuch's dependant was seized, and placed in open arrest for three months, after which, in consideration of his services, he will probably receive some post of honour. All the ordinary excuses for such acts are in this case wanting. The king could not plead ignorance, for he was distinctly informed of the truth by the only man who has access to him, whose word is worthy of a moment's belief. He could not plead powerlessness, for the offenders were the soldiers of his own officers in his own capital, and at his absolute disposal. Such is the daily life of Oude. Let any of our English readers imagine London handed over to every caprice of every courtier, military riots every week, official murder too common for record, marriage processions cut down in open day, and respectable citizens and their wives burnt alive, because they could not offer as bribes more than they possessed. Imagine, moreover, the sole hope of redress to lie in a monarch, who first refuses to listen, and then when convinced against his will, subjects a criminal to a sentence insufficient to punish a drunken private. How long would the right of property possessed by that king in his subjects remain unquestioned?

In India, on the other hand, so determined is the respect of the British Government for international law, that we are compelled to descend to argument to justify the termination of this state of affairs. We hold distinctly that in such circumstances there is a higher law which over-rides all parchment stipulations, and that, as there is a degree of oppression which justifies insurrection, there is also a degree which justifies the intrusion of force from without. If war be justifiable, as Lord John Russell said, to punish such crimes as were committed against the Madiai, conquest is justifiable to punish such deliberate oppression as characterises Oude. There is, however, no necessity to appeal even to principles like these. We have a written treaty at our back, and it provides specially for sequestration. Political sequestrations are perpetual, and with Oude governed like Mysore, and fast advancing to prosperity, the government may await the extinction of the royal house of Oude. From first to last, from the vizer who slaughtered the Rohillas, to the king who married the mehtranee, the princes of this line have been in all save energy, what the English populace believes the Czar Nicholas to be.—*Friend of India*.

## THE NEW POSTAGE ACT.

After six years of argument, difficulty and delay, one great reform is complete at last. The postage stamps have been prepared and distributed, the Act has appeared in the *Gazette*, and from the 1st October a system of cheap and uniform postage will be in full and satisfactory operation. From that day a letter weighing a quarter tola, i. e. a single half-sheet of ordinary paper, without envelope, may be sent from Peshawar to Calcutta, or from Kurrachee to Tounghoo, over the entire extent of this vast empire for half an anna, or three farthings. The letter postage is more liberal even than in England or America. Unlike the former country, we have to contend against the disadvantage of enormous distances, and unlike the latter, weight is an important element in the question. An extra ton or two matters nothing to a locomotive. It is all important to a department which considers a carriage post a triumph of administrative energy. Natives write habitually on the lightest paper. The poorest European can afford the solitary anna for a half tola letter, and thus expense ceases at once and for ever to be a restriction on Indian correspond-

ence. The fondest wife may talk to the most affectionate husband every day all over India, and the expense of their joint correspondence will not be equal to the pay of an additional servant. The benefit comes home to every household, and this single act will do more to render the administration popular than a folio of laws.

From the same date every newspaper can be conveyed over India for two annas. The varying rates have been rendered uniform, the circles of 200 and 400 miles have been abolished, and a Calcutta newspaper will cost no more in Lahore than in Burdwan. The uniformity is an improvement, but the boon is considerable only to ourselves. It is still too heavy to admit of the general circulation of the metropolitan journals, and even to ourselves the advantage comes embittered by a most gross injustice. For years we have endeavoured in vain to obtain the concession of one half-tolah in addition to the 3½ tolahs at present given. It has been steadily refused, and although we contrived to increase our size, it was only by ordering paper specially manufactured for the journal. In the teeth of this refusal, and of the court's explicit declaration that any favour shown should be granted to the local press, the postage on English papers is one-half our own.

An Indian paper is charged two annas for three and a half tolahs, while an English journal is charged the same price for nearly double the weight (six tolahs). It is from no dread of competition that we protest against this arrangement. Even if English journals could ever supply the wants of the Indian community, the postage would still be prohibitory beyond the presidencies. But we object to the principle. We are refused the uniform one anna, because of the burden to the mails. The English papers, which burden them much more heavily, are charged at a lower rate. Weight, then, is not the great element in the question. Perhaps it is quality, and the English journals are considered better educational instruments than Indian newspapers. We will concede that assumption, and then ask why the Government has granted to the worst section of the native press a uniform anna postage. Absurd as it may seem, this has been done. The *Probhakur*, a vernacular daily journal in Calcutta, weighs less than half a tolah. The proprietor has only to add the word "salam" to the address, and he will be charged letter postage, *that is, a uniform one anna*. The heavy and excellent English journal is charged little. The light and worthless Bengalee paper is charged less.

The Indian journals, which unite both the recommendations, are weighed down by a taxation which is felt to be heavy even by the Europeans in India, the most liberal community on earth. The Mahomedans may spread treason by their lithographs at an anna a week, while the native is debarred from his corrective in the shape of an English journal. The principles of free trade are applied to the poison, and heavy tariffs only to the antidote. Argument, however, has long since been exhausted, and we must either take the law into our own hands, as we might have done nine months since, or await in sullen silence the return of the Court of Directors to the ordinary principles of justice. The fault does not rest with the authorities in India, and the just indignation of the public is not diminished by the fact that wherever the home authorities have not interfered, the rates are liberal to profusion. Books, for instance, not weighing more than 120 tolahs, or 3 lbs.—e. g. a volume of Macaulay,—may be sent for 2 annas a pound. The rates for banghy parcels are equally light; and, in short, the liberality of every provision but one is beyond all Indian precedent—*Friend of India*.

#### THE IMHOFFS.

So rapid has been the growth of the Indian empire, that we are apt to forget how small an interval intervenes between ourselves and its founders. Warren Hastings is now a historical character, yet there is a lady alive who saw him after his duel with Francis, and the grandson of his second wife has just died at Kurrachee. The *Sind Kossid*, who announces the occurrence, adds some facts elucidatory of the history of this family. They appear to correct Mr. Gleig and to confirm an apparently rash assertion in Macaulay's Essay. The Baroness Imhoff, who subsequently became Mrs. Hastings, had two children by her first husband. One of these was Sir Charles Imhoff, the other, says Mr. Gleig, "was unfortunate, and died early." This is a mistake. He settled at Midnapore, where he died in 1799, thirty years after Hastings's voyage from England, on which he met the Franconian baron and his wife. He appears to have been possessed of considerable property, which he left to his natural children, with a contingent reversion to his mother. One of these children, a hopeless vagabond, wandered over the north-west, and at last died at Kurrachee, where his father's will, from which these facts are extracted, came into the possession of Captain Ashburner. It is difficult to imagine whence the property of the younger Imhoff was derived, except from his mother, and the cir-

cumstance may perhaps account for an apparent discrepancy in Macaulay's narrative. Mrs. Hastings, he more than hints, took bribes to a very large amount. Hastings most certainly never profited by that money, and his poverty seems at first sight almost incompatible with the statement. It is, however, quite possible that it was devoted to this "unfortunate son," a possibility not diminished by the exceeding affection with which he speaks in this will of his mother.

Glancing over Mr. Gleig's narrative, we find a fact which enables us to correct another mistake, which once crept even into this journal, and has been repeated all over India. The tablet discovered at Moorsshedabad was imagined to be the only proof that Hastings was ever married in early life. It is not so. The marriage is mentioned by Mr. Gleig, who adds that the lady was the widow of a Captain Campbell, who, when Fort William was attacked by Surajah Dowlah, fled with the cowardly Governor Drake to Fultah. She brought Hastings two children, one of whom survived long enough to be sent to England for his education.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

The example of Dr. Hunter at Madras has been followed in Calcutta, and the School of Industrial Art is now in full operation. The narrative of the progress of the undertaking will display at once its utility, and the minute practical difficulties which impede all such enterprises in India. Early in the present year, Mr. Pratt, under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, determined to carry into execution a plan long since matured. The project was to establish an institution, which should be at once a school of design, and a laboratory, where experiments could be made for mechanical improvements. In England, a few speeches would have been made, and a few articles written, and if funds had been forthcoming, the school would have marched at once. In India, it is far otherwise. The money difficulty is of trivial importance. Calcutta is always ready to give, and any man of reputation can always collect any sum required for a philanthropic object. There remain a host of petty practical difficulties, which must be removed one by one by the personal efforts of the projectors, those projectors being in almost all cases men weighed down by business. It was resolved to begin by teaching drawing and modelling. It was necessary to find teachers. In England, a philanthropist oppressed by that difficulty would put an advertisement in the *Times*. In Calcutta, he must wander about everywhere, pester all his friends, endure coldness and insouciance with immovable good temper, and succeed, if he does succeed, by dogged pertinacity. In the present instance, by unusual good fortune, teachers were obtained. M. Augier was engaged on a salary of Rs. 120 to teach the elements of drawing. A Belgian artist of considerable ability also offered to teach the first principles of modelling, without remuneration. His offer was of course gratefully accepted, and the committee secured also a native modeller, who is remarkable for his skill in taking likenesses, and who has been employed to model the couchant lions in front of Government House. So far all went well, but there remained two great difficulties, curiously trifling in themselves, but illustrative of the state of Indian society, and the exactions of philanthropy from individual energies. Modellers need for their work plaster of Paris, and instruments. There is more plaster of Paris in India than in the department of the Seine, but no one knew where to look for it, there was none in Calcutta, and even if discovered, the facilities of transport were more than doubtful. It was proposed to import it from England, from China, from Madras, but at last, we believe, it has been obtained in the Rajmehal Hills, sufficiently near the river for easy transport. Then came the instruments. Calcutta turns out some of the finest jewellery in the world. Its workmen complete those exquisite works in inlaid ivory, which Europeans, ignorant of the secret of their construction, believe to be marvels of patient labour. Nobody, however, could make a spatula. Trial after trial failed, and the founder of the school, after organising committees, raising funds, corresponding with half India, and rousing an apathetic community, found himself obliged to hunt the bazaars for some one who could tell a "true" from an imperfect instrument.

All difficulties gave way to pertinacious energy. Teachers were obtained, materials were discovered, and even the ivory knives were set right. Casts were promised from Somerset-House, and an engraver will ultimately be imported from England. It remained to obtain scholars, and to their delight, the committee found their exertions scarcely required. The passion for instruction, which is perhaps the most marked, as it is certainly the most hopeful feature in the Bengalee mind, overcame the dread of personal exertion. Natives of the highest class were found ready to toil with their hands, and to descend to labours hitherto considered menial. The hours were arranged so as to allow of their attending the classes after school, and when the institution opened,

besides eight-and-twenty East Indians, it numbered dozens of natives. Among them were eleven Bramhuns. Time will show the degree of success to which natives can attain in these departments. It is certain, however, that they have produced works displaying considerable sense of beauty. If the doctrine of the Pre-Raphaelites that art is the perfect imitation of nature, be correct, the imitative faculty of Southern Asiatics should be greatly in their favour, while the popular idea that Bengalees are deficient in imagination rests upon no proof, and is opposed to many recorded facts. We may never see a Bengalee Canova. A Bengalee Callot or Fuseli is more than a possibility.

Nor has the purely industrial portion of the school been forgotten. Experiments in brickmaking, and improvements in all kinds of clay manufacture, are rapidly progressing. It is hoped that the school will create an entirely new description of pottery, and that this article, which is always in demand, will be furnished to the people in forms that must induce new ideas of refinement. Strange to say the potters will not enter the school. They are embarrassed by the necessity which fetters education in the manufacturing districts of England. Their work is purely mechanical, it is in incessant demand, it scarcely tasks the muscles, and the children can earn wages so easily that their parents will not give them up. The work must be done, and the information acquired, by men who would scarcely touch a potter, yet there seems every probability of ultimate success. The lads are diligent, the interest of the natives is strongly excited, there are funds in hand, and the Industrial School may be considered fairly in operation.

We have purposely abstained from drawing any deduction from these facts. Our object has been to narrate, and not to moralize, but not the less do we believe the success of this school an important step in advance. Perhaps the greatest evil in native society is the belief that labour is dishonourable. An English gentleman is always moving, and thinks himself as little disgraced by working at a lathe, as by experiments in the laboratory. A Bengalee gentleman sits. He does nothing else; and to awake him from this physical apathy, is in its way almost as important, and far more difficult than to arouse his intellectual powers.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE CASE OF LIEUT. PROCTER.

We republish in another column the final decision of the government of India in the case of Lieut. Procter. That decision has been accepted by the majority of our contemporaries, and we regret that we cannot concur in so nearly unanimous a verdict. The arguments employed appear to us erroneous as regards the general question, and severe as regards the individual case. To the statement of facts we have nothing to object. It scarcely differs from our own, and, where it differs, is doubtless the more accurate of the two. The arguments, however, which are deduced from that statement appear to involve two most important principles. Lieut. Procter shot two spies. The government does not question that they were spies, or assert that espionage is a lawful pursuit, but considers that the penalty was too heavy. They might have been confined, for "whatever danger might be involved in their presence as spies had been counteracted, for they were already in his power; the Governor-General in Council considers it to be utterly idle to say that safe custody could not be found for them only in death." The Governor-General in Council can scarcely have perceived the terrible breadth of an argument like this. It is applicable not only to Lieut. Procter, but to all military operations whatsoever. There is only one possible contingency under which an officer in the field, possessing power to shoot spies, might not have the power to place them in confinement. That contingency is a mutiny so general, that he must use his own hand and his own pistols. Mutiny in the field is not among the vices of the Indian army, and this order, therefore, abolishes a military law as old as organized warfare. Spies are to be confined, and not put to death. We do not question the possibility of conducting military operations under this additional restriction. We do not even question the right of the Supreme Government of India to compel its own officers to make war on a system unknown to the remainder of mankind. But we do question, and strongly, the justice of laying down a new principle, however sound, or however merciful, and punishing an officer who has never heard of it, for obeying the law it is intended to supersede. That the spy shall die,—that he is a criminal, and not a prisoner of war, is an universal military principle. It sprung from the innate chivalric feeling of mankind,—it was acted upon by the greatest of modern captains,—it appeared necessary to the most merciful of patriots,—and it is now a fixed law even of European warfare. It may be a harsh and stern law. Most warlike rules are harsh and stern; but the officer who obeyed it is as little to be blamed as the judge who, before Sir Samuel Romilly's reforms, hanged the starveling who had pilfered a loaf. Both per-

formed a terrible duty, enjoined by the law which both were equally bound to obey.

In the individual case, however, it is said, the death of these two spies could have no beneficial effect, and therefore that just reverence with which all good men regard human life, should have restrained Lieut. Procter. We yield to no one in reverence for human life, but pity for individuals is not always the truest mercy. Doubtless, these men, being in chains, could give no information to Moung Gee, and the danger from their individual acts was reduced to nothing. But they were shot, first, because death is the accepted penalty of military espionage, and secondly, to deter other spies from assisting Moung Gee. Supposing them only confined, that brigand chief might justly say to his followers, "Try again. If you come back with news, we shall be victorious and you rewarded. If not, it is but a few days' confinement." The next couple, unwatched by Capt. Smith, might have brought back accurate intelligence, the dacoits would have closed in, and two hundred lives might have paid the penalty of an excellent but erroneous humanity. We did not hang Ashur Singh a week ago, because we feared danger from him, or because we hoped thereby to call the captain of the *Clarissa* back to life. He also might have been fettered, till further danger became a physical impossibility. Nevertheless he was hanged, first as vengeance for the crime committed, and secondly, to prevent other convicts murdering other Capt. Johnstones. Lieut. Procter with the same views carried out a law equally just, but which unavoidably left him in the invidious position of accuser and judge. He may have committed a crime. If he were not absolutely satisfied of the men's guilt, he did commit one, but it is one which must rest between himself and his God, and for which he was responsible to no earthly tribunal. He broke no civil law. He violated no military regulation. He did the best that was in him to do, and that that best was cruel, is only another proof how much war is opposed to our natural instincts, and to our Christian feeling.

Lastly, it may be argued that the government has exonerated him from the military penalty. It admits that Lieut. Procter had a right to do as he did, but considers that in exercising that right he shewed a want of humanity, discretion, and sound judgment incompatible with high employ. He is, therefore, removed from his staff appointment. We shall not question the justice of the measure, because we hold government justified in removing any officer in whom it has ceased to place implicit confidence. But we question its expediency. It is a punishment inflicted, because an officer took upon himself a heavy responsibility, rendered necessary by his position. The Governor-General in Council protests against the assumption that he intends to increase responsibility, and no one has a better right. Lord Dalhousie supported Major Edwardes' promise to the Sikhs, approved Sir F. Currie's few acts of independence, and upheld General Godwin against popular condemnation. It is this very fact which increases our surprise, that in this instance he should have added to the fear of responsibility, he is usually so anxious to diminish. It is not simply the punishment to which we refer, but the dishonour. Lieut. Procter goes back to his regiment, not only a dismissed but a disgraced man, pronounced guilty of a heavy offence by the one authority which India really respects. Officers dread the pen which not only condemns but brands them, and many a man who would risk his commission for his duty, will not risk a reprimand like this. He will remember that he is to be judged, not by military law, but by a system of ethics which he does not know, and which may possibly be changed. To refuse the responsibility may increase the danger of his life, but to accept it is to run the risk of official condemnation. It is in human nature for the officer to accept the danger which he can face, and perhaps beat back, and decline the risk over which he can have no control.—*Friend of India.*

#### SECRECY OF THE EAST-INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A correspondent of the *Central Star* makes a statement which has roused the virtuous indignation of our contemporary, which is nothing less than that the punishment for any railway employee, who may be found to communicate information to the press regarding railway matters, is instant dismissal. If this be true, we cannot but concur with the Cawnpore paper in reprobating such a regulation; for where such exists, the natural conclusion must be that *there is something to be concealed*, something of which the managers wish to keep the press and the public ignorant, from an apprehension that the disclosure of it would bring down upon them the censure of the one and the disapprobation of the other.

We would hope that the statement of the *Star's* correspondent is, at least, somewhat exaggerated; though we must admit that there are grounds for supposing it to be correct, as we know, from experience, that it has, until lately, been exceedingly difficult to obtain any information regarding the progress of the railway works, and what has been obtained has been so contradictory, as



to render it of little value. But, on the other hand, as we cannot divine any reasons for keeping the public in the dark with reference to the progress of this great work, in which every individual of the community is more or less interested, this makes us inclined to doubt the correctness of a report which, if unfounded, ought to be met by a positive contradiction from those upon whom it reflects.

The railway company wants money, and it will never get any in India, unless the plan followed with regard to the electric telegraph of from time to time reporting progress be adopted. Secrecy begets suspicion, openness engenders confidence, and that is what the people of India do not yet feel in the railway speculation, and until they do, not even the Government guarantee of 4½ per cent. for their money will tempt them to invest capital in railway shares. We are told that a great impulse is shortly to be given to railways in India, and we hope it will be given at once, for it is high time; and unless it be so, few of us will ever travel by rail to Delhi; and yet with the money to carry on the works, we see no obstacle to the line being completed from the City of Palaces to that of the Great Mogul by the expiration of the time agreed upon. By commencing in many places at once the entire line might be finished, with the exception perhaps of bridges over the Soane and Jumna, where steam ferries, similar to that we are to have upon the Hooghly, would, we consider, suffice for the present at least, even if it should not be found better to be content with them, and give up the idea of bridging these great rivers altogether.

The distance from Calcutta to Delhi by railway will be close upon, if not quite 1,200 miles, and four steam ferries, of which one would be at the commencement, and a second at the termination of the journey, would offer but trifling impediments to travelling; indeed the loss of time and the trouble caused in crossing them are hardly worthy of being taken into account in so long a journey.

The cost of bridging the Soane has been variously estimated, and, we believe, it is generally admitted that the smallest sum for which a bridge could be erected is one million of pounds sterling. We imagine that a stream ferry of the very best description could be provided for a few thousand pounds, probably for about the sum in excess of the estimate that the bridge would cost, in which case the whole amount of the estimate would be saved, and this sum would suffice, at the rate of 6,000*l.* per mile, the highest estimated cost of a railway above Allahabad, to construct a line 166 miles in length. The advantages that would arise from an extension of the trunk line or the construction of a branch line of the above extent would more than compensate for the absence of a bridge over the Soane.—*Hurkaru.*

The LONDON MAIL of July 25th arrived at Calcutta on August 28th (per steamer *Bombay*). The *Bentick* left Suez on September 22nd, en route to Madras and Calcutta, with the mail of September 9th.

EXAMINATION OF CIVILIANS IN THE LANGUAGES.—In consequence of a report by the Board of Examiners of the inability of Mr. G. E. Watson, an unpassed civil servant, to qualify himself for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages within one year and three months, the period prescribed by Government regulations, the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has granted him a further period of a half-year; but he has been warned by his Honour, that failing to pass within this second period, his name will be removed from the Bengal civil list, and he will be required to return to England.

SHAHPUR—MARCH OF INTELLECT.—An opulent respectable Zemindar of the above district, on the 13th August, celebrated the marriage festival of his daughter with great pomp and ostentation. When the bridegroom came to tie the marriage knot and take her away, the young lady had disappeared, taking with her what gold and jewels she was furnished with on the occasion of her marriage. The new Jessica's aged parents sought her to no purpose—the bridegroom and his party waiting in the grand hall fitted up for the occasion. The next morning the matrimonial party returned disappointed and disgusted. After a few days this young lady, together with her paramour, was apprehended. Her age is between fifteen and sixteen, and she is remarkably handsome, as the Punjabee women generally are. The Darogah and police used every threatening and conciliatory means to induce her to go to her parents and enter the matrimonial alliance; but she has determined to have the man of her choice or no one. She says she cannot possibly marry a man whom she does not love—consequently the matter has been handed over to the deputy commissioner for his decision. As Young Bengal who so often advocates female education and remarriage of widows, it is surprising he does not try to persuade his countrymen not to be tied to unseen females—"for better and for worse." It is well worthy of their notice to recommend courtship prior to marriage as well.

MR. LAWRENCE, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, has returned to Murree. Mr. Lawrence quitted Lahore on Monday evening by dāk, accompanied by his military secretary, Major Macpherson. He will probably not return until the arrival of the Most Noble the Governor-General in the Punjab.—*Lahore Chronicle*, August 23.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WIVES.—Our readers will be happy to learn that sums realised and paid into the Bank of Bengal, in aid of the fund for the families of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the present war, fall but little short of twenty-two thousand rupees. As might have been anticipated, the military have contributed largely; the collection at Barrackpore, upwards of Rs. 2,300, being by far the largest; next in order follows St. Paul's Cathedral and St. John's Church, and then some of the larger stations in the Mofussil.

THE MUSSOORIE SCANDAL.—The *Delhi Gazette*, in reference to the Mussoorie scandal, states, that Mr. C. C. Jackson, commissioner of the Meerut division, has drawn up a statement of the case, in which he entirely exonerates Mrs. Bignell from blame, as regards the charges of intoxication. This is a result upon which the lady may justly be congratulated, for Mr. Jackson is well known to be a most impartial and clear-headed man; one likely to form a correct judgment upon any case submitted for his decision. Mr. Jackson's opinion has been indorsed by Capt. Ryley, of the 5th cavalry, and Capt. Mill, of the artillery.

THE 3RD BENGAL FUSILIERS.—This regiment has for some time attracted our attention, and we have regarded with feelings of admiration the happy state of mind of its officers, the discipline of its commandant, and the organization of its interior economy. The 3rd Fusiliers are a body that will yet adorn the pages of history with their deeds, for scarcely had the regiment's virgin colours floated over the bayonets of its brave men, than the battle and the victory of Chandernagore was emblazoned upon them by the finger of fame. The storming of Gibraltar, the taking of Ehrenbreistein, would not stand for a moment in comparison to the deeds that were done on that glorious day, when Chandernagore fell, and the victorious standard of that corps was planted upon the ramparts of a hitherto supposed to be impregnable fortress. We have been given to understand that three officers are under arrest; we mention no names, nor will we say why the pinions of their liberty have been clipped. Joking apart—how is the organization of this regiment going on? There must be something wrong about it, when it is whispered in military circles that everything is not going on right in the battalion. We are acquainted with one or two officers in it, and we feel no hesitation whatsoever in saying that its junior captain, the "boots" of the centurions, is a zealous officer and a first-rate gentleman. We repeat we are not speaking now ironically, although the colonel deserves richly to be hauled over the coals of journalism, for permitting his men to infringe the laws of nations by besieging Chandernagore, a settlement belonging to the Emperor of France, and our ally against the Russians in the present war. Taking a survey of the names of the officers we were struck by the numbers of subalterns with P. H. to their names. Could this have been an idiosyncrasy of Lord Dalhousie, appointing orientalists to rule over British soldiers? Another mistake committed in the organization of this corps is that it is not well officered. If the military authorities (amongst whom we rank the *Morning Chronicle*) imagine that English or Irish, or Scotch soldiers can be kept in as good order as a battalion of sepoys, we tell them they are mistaken; and it is scandalous, yes, verily scandalous! to see how the 3rd Europeans are officered. Leaving the field officers out of the question, there are twelve captains in the regiment; of these twelve captains one is in commissariat, the second in civil employ, the third in the pay department, the fourth in the department of Public Works, the fifth "on medical certificate," the sixth *present with his corps*, the seventh is in the department of Public Works, the eighth commands the Behar-station guards, the ninth holds a staff employment in the 18th irregular cavalry, and the tenth is in civil employ!!!! So that only two captains, one of whom is Robert Patton, are undertaking the duties of the rest, bearing the brunt of regimental routine, while the other Lotharios are revelling in the ease and comforts of staff and civil appointments. Of the lieutenants, who count twenty strong, one has been accommodated with lodgings, free of expense, by her Majesty, in an institution called (genteelly) No. 1, Chowringhee, two more are gone home to England on sick certificate, three more are in "civil employ," whilst two more are holding staff appointments, one in a regiment of Irregular cavalry, and another in the Gwalior contingent!!!! If this is the way a regiment of English soldiers is to be officered, we must not feel surprised at such glorious exploits occurring as the surreptitious occupation of French settlements, and we are only astonished the 3rd Bengal fusiliers have not yet conceived the idea of marching down to Calcutta, and shying stones at the windows of Government-house.—*Citizen*, Aug. 25.

**CAPTAIN W. EDWARDS**, 18TH N. I., has obtained leave of absence to 20th January, 1855, to visit Lahore and the presidency preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service. Captain Edwards, who is thus designated in G. O. C. C., obtained his army majority by the recent brevet, and will retire on the pension of a lieutenant-colonel.

**CAPTAIN N. W. MAINWARING**.—Captain N. W. Mainwaring, 73rd N.I., deputy superintendent second division Ganges canal, has sent in his resignation, and wishes to rejoin his regiment. He has grieved his application upon the plea of ill health; but we have no doubt that any one acquainted with the late and present goings of that division of the canal will be able to form his own opinion as regards this excellent officer's resignation.—*Indian Standard*, August 11.

**COLONEL R. HOME** has resigned his appointment on the brigade staff of the army, and has been succeeded by Colonel H. F. Caley, nearly as old a soldier as himself, the former having entered the service on the 1st January, 1804, and the latter on 14th of April, 1807.

**SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL LIEUTENANT JOHN LEVEN**, 62ND N.I., has been appointed to act in the audit branch of the Commissariat Department during the absence of Mr. Dowleams, whose services the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the Central Committee for the Paris Exhibition, of which he is the secretary. With a view, however, of not depriving the auditor of commissariat accounts entirely of the services of his head assistant, it has been arranged that Mr. Dowleams shall attend the audit office every alternate day.—*Hurkaru*.

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**.—We have been given to understand that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has increased the allowances of Mr. E. G. Birch, superintendent of survey in the third or eastern division at Moorshedabad, from Company's Rs. 8,400 to 12,000 per annum, subject to confirmation by the Governor-General. By this arrangement the salaries of the superintendents will be equalised, the controller of surveys only drawing the higher rate or Company's Rs. 23,000 per annum.—*Hurkaru*.

**NATIVE LANGUAGES**.—The *Delhi Gazette* gives the result of the last half-yearly examination in the native languages, and we regret to observe that the number of officers who have passed is very small. Only three officers, one of the artillery and two of the 21st N.I., have passed the interpreter's examination. In Hindostanee the number who have passed is twenty-seven, five second lieutenants of artillery, and one of engineers, a cornet and a lieutenant of cavalry, and nineteen officers of native infantry, of whom three belong to the 17th and two to the 8th N.I.

**POPULARITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB**.—The *Lahore Chronicle* records a fact which speaks highly for the popularity of the British Government in the Punjab; nearly all the regiments of the Punjab irregular force have volunteered to serve wherever they may be required to go, but more especially in Persia or Turkey.

**NUMERPORE, Aug. 8**.—An experiment is being made here in turning the waters of one of the numerous lakes in pergunnah Mahobha of this district to some account for the purpose of irrigation. If successful, probably some 12,000 beegahs will be brought into cultivation. The Government have also called for reports on all the lakes and sheets of water, old bunds, &c. in this district, and in Banda, and seem determined to make use of them. The Jeitpore bund has been repaired at a cost of 2,000 rupees. Very little was or is known about the many sheets of water scattered about the neighbourhood of Jeitpore and Mahobha in the district of Humeerpore, but the Lieutenant-Governor being of a curious disposition has made up his mind to ascertain something about them. These proceedings show a disposition, at any rate, to develop the resources of the country—and it is the misfortune of the Indian Government, that the good it does and is doing is rarely known to the public for some time after the completion of the work in progress.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 14.

**MR. WYLIE**.—We regret to state Mr. Wylie, the first judge of the Small Cause Court, was absent from his seat yesterday, again stricken down by illness, which, no doubt, has been occasioned by the extent of business that has fallen to his share since he rejoined the court on the 7th instant. An immense number of cases, which came up for hearing during his recent illness, were reserved for his special decision; a great many others, which the officiating judge was not able to hear, were also postponed to a future day; and all those several accumulations, together with the regular cases of each day, occupied his attention from the first resumption of his seat until yesterday, up to five, six, and seven o'clock each day. He has never been able to leave the court before five o'clock, and when it is considered that he is even still scarce recovered from his late dangerous illness, it seems a matter of regret that measures have not been adopted to lighten the weight of his labours, and thus guard against risk to a life so highly valued by the community.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 31.

**THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE**.—We are informed that the branch pilot, J. W. Roberts, has retired from his duties on pension, and that Mr. Acting Branch Pilot W. Jackson will soon be confirmed in his acting rank.

**MAHARAJAH GOLAB SING**.—Letters received from the Panjab mention the serious illness of our friend and ally, the Maharajah Golab Sing, whose health is represented to be in such a condition as to cause grave anxiety to his family and those about him, and must also be a matter of some interest to the British authorities. There is scarcely any room to doubt that the death of this remarkable and able man will, whenever it may occur, involve us in an immediate interference in the affairs of his heirs, and of the countries he governs. It is hardly probable that the succession to his throne and dignities will be effected in a peaceable and orderly manner, with a very unpopular son—Runbeer Sing—and a very popular nephew—Jawahir Sing—waiting events, and, we may naturally suppose, quite prepared to do a little Orientalism towards each other whenever the opportune moment shall arrive. Whatever may be the estimate formed of Golab Sing's character and career, there can be no doubt that he is an abler and a wiser man than any that is likely to succeed him, and that, consequently, his death will be a calamity to his kingdom, unless, indeed, which is far from improbable, it should result in its falling into the hands of the British.—*Morning Chronicle*, August 23.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE OF NAGPORE**.—The following, we are informed, are the arrangements made by the most noble the Governor-General of India for the management of the state of Nagpore, now declared by the honourable the Court of Directors to be a part of the British possessions:—One commissioner, on a salary of Co.'s Rs. 60,000 per annum (inclusive of personal allowance); one personal assistant to commissioner, on a salary of Co.'s Rs. 10,800 per annum; two deputy-commissioners, at Co.'s Rs. 1,500 each per mensem; two ditto ditto, at Rs. 1,200 per mensem each; one ditto at Co.'s Rs. 1,000 per mensem; eight assistant commissioners, salaries from 700 to 500 per mensem each; nine extra assistants, salaries from 500 to 150 per mensem each.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH**.—We are informed that a separate establishment for the electric telegraph is to be kept in Government House and at Alipore to enable the Governor-General and the Lieut.-Governor to hold direct and confidential intercourse. The dialogues, if published, we think will be rather amusing. Let us suppose a very troublesome Omeedwar politely referred to Government House by the Lieut.-Governor. He drives off, but before he can reach it the message has preceded him. "That troublesome fellow C— has been bothering me all breakfast time to give so and so to his friend—I have referred him to your lordship!" *Answer*. "When he comes, I will tell him very sorry the place is disposed of."—*Englishman*, August 25.

**MYMENSING**.—We extract the following from a Mymensing letter:—"On the morning of the 14th August the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal arrived at this station, and was received by all the European and native gentlemen of the district. The steamer was anchored off the Cootee Ghat at 11 A.M., and a small boat was sent by the Lieut.-Governor to convey to the steamer the judge, the magistrate, and the joint magistrate, who were waiting on the bank, and after an interview of few a minutes they were brought back to the shore; next the collector and the deputy collectors were treated the same. At 3 P.M. the principal sudder ameen, the sudder ameen and moulvee paid visits with their certificates of good character. At 5 P.M. his honour, accompanied by the secretaries, inspected the jail, and at 6 P.M. returned to the steamer. On the 15th instant, at 10 A.M., he paid a visit to the magistrate's office, inquiring into different things as he was passing through; next he proceeded to the collectorate, and took his seat at the western side of the verandah for a short time and looked into the mode in which business was transacted. During this he put several shrewd questions to Messrs. Pogson and Wyatt, deputy collectors, and then left the collectorate for the judge's office, where he remained for a long time and received a mass of petitions. Several zemindars were also introduced to him. At 5 P.M. he inspected the English school, and was much pleased with the institution. On the 16th he remained till 4 o'clock in his steamer, and in the evening drove to the judge's residence, where he passed the night, and on the morning of the 17th instant left Mymensing for Dacca."

**RAMPORE**.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra has approved and confirmed the heir apparentship of Nuwab Mahomed Saeed Khan, on his eldest son Yousoof Ullly Khan, which event the Nuwab announced by a salute of eleven guns, and grand entertainments and presents to his dependents. All the native princes, since the publication of the Most Noble the Governor-General's recent minute regarding the absorption of native states, are greatly alarmed, and think that his lordship will annex every principality in India. Hence rejoicings at Rampore.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY was on his way to the presidency. His health has been restored, and he intends to superintend the construction of the telegraph from Calcutta to Prome.

**THE ANUNDONATH LIBRARY.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions that the Lieutenant-Governor laid the first stone of the Anundonath Library at Beaulah on the 5th instant. This library, to be erected in accordance with a scheme originally suggested by Mr. H. V. Bayley, has been endowed by the munificence of Kour Aundonath Rai, who, besides a gift of Rs. 12,000, has devoted Rs. 350 annually for the maintenance of the institution.

**NEW PLAN TO CHECK ASSASSINATION.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a new plan adopted by the commissioner of Peshawar to check the constant assassinations. A sentry belonging to the 10th cavalry was murdered. The headmen of the neighbouring villages were therefore ordered to produce the murderer within three days, or pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. This is the ancient Saxon system, under which the hundred was liable for all the crimes committed by its inmates.

**AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.**—This well-managed and prosperous concern has, it will be seen, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, out of its profits of Rs. 4,41,252, for the last half-year. The balance, equal to Rs. 3-13-10 per cent. per annum, has been applied in part to make up the reserve fund to ten lacs.—*Agra Messenger*, August 26.

**PERMISSION TO FAMILIES OF OFFICERS TO RESIDE AT HENZADA.**—The *Gazette* of Sept. 2 contains an order permitting the families of public servants to join them at the station of Henzada in Pegu. If we continue to receive such accounts of the tranquillity of Pegu as have reached us during several months past, we presume that it will not be long before a like boon is granted to the Government servants at other stations. If the visit of the embassy from Burmah should lead to the conclusion of a satisfactory treaty, possibly the restriction against the families of those employed in the new province joining them may be altogether withdrawn.

**UNPOSTED ENSIGNS.**—It has been brought to our notice that while the number of ensigns "doing duty" is becoming very large, the many vacancies in regiments of native infantry, caused by the removals to the 3rd European regiment and otherwise, are remaining open for an unreasonable length of time. The delay in filling up these gaps is, we believe, felt as something of an evil and a hardship by the corps in which they exist; not merely because additional duty is thereby thrown upon the few subalterns present, but also and chiefly because of the detriment occasioned to regimental institutions, which depend so much on the support of a certain number of members, as for example the mess and the band. It is to be hoped that we shall soon see an extensive posting in general orders.—*Agra Messenger*, August 19.

**WRECK OF THE "ROB ROY."**—Government yesterday despatched the *Zenobia* steamer to the Andamans to relieve the crew of the *Rob Roy*, and if possible to get the brig off. It is expected the *Zenobia* will be there by Friday. The *Rob Roy* is stated to be high and dry, and if the weather prove favourable, it is hoped both vessel and cargo may be saved. The cargo consists of 805 chests of opium, and is insured for about nine lacs. Nearly all the insurance offices in town have suffered more or less, those who have been doing business at reduced premiums having the largest risks, and consequently being the hardest hit. Forty-eight of the crew are on shore, well armed, and it is supposed able to defend themselves, and protect the vessel against any attack on the part of the savages. Those gentlemen are not opium-eaters, they prefer lascars, and would probably take nothing more than such iron and copper as they could conveniently detach. We have received the following details from a friend:—"Clipper *Rob Roy*, it appears, left this port about the 27th ultimo, and went to sea on the 29th, soon after which she must have experienced the very heavy weather that occurred at the Sand Heads, and which extended some distance down the Bay of Bengal on the 31st ultimo and 1st current. We understand that she was three days without an observation; and the fury of the storm must have swept her towards, and finally on, to one of the Andaman Islands, where she struck on the 2nd instant. The captain, his wife, and a portion of the crew left in a boat for Rangoon, and were exposed four days and nights, before being picked up by a ship. As soon as the natives discovered the wreck, they came down in a body, and shot arrows at the crew, who, in self-defence, were obliged to fire upon them. This is neither the first nor second time we have heard of our shipwrecked sailors being treated in this manner by these savages, and as we have no power over the wind and waves, and know not how soon another disaster like the present may again occur, we think it behoves our Government to give some consideration to the protection of our mercantile interests. Vast teak-forests are said to abound in these islands: it might pay Government to colonize them."—*Englishman*, Aug. 23.

**AN AMERICAN CLIPPER**, the *Typhoon*, of 1,600 tons, has made the passage from the Isle of Wight to the Sandheads in eighty-five days. This is one of the most rapid voyages on record.

**THE LADY LAWRENCE FUND** is, we are happy to observe, progressing favourably. The sum already subscribed amounts to Rs. 8,023, of which Rs. 3,320 has been paid. Dr. C. Hathaway, the secretary to the committee, will receive contributions.

**THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** has earned during the past half-year Rs. 94,238, or a profit of Rs. 71,521. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000 have been devoted to increase the reserve fund, and a dividend declared at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent. per annum. Shares are at present Rs. 200 above par.

**THE "LADY NUGENT."**—The pilot of the *Pekin* was taken out to sea when she last left. He has returned, and reports that the *Pekin* passed near the island of Preparis, to the north of which are situated the rocks called Cow and Calf; and on one of them was clearly observed the lower mast of a ship lying in a slanting position, and over it was spread out a sail, as if it was intended for a screen or tent. It was proposed to put out a boat, but the commander was unwilling to run the risk, particularly as he had seen it publicly announced that the *Lady Nugent* was all right. The steamer passed near enough to distinguish men, and even smaller objects, had there been any on the rocks, but none were seen.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 2.

**COLONEL TUCKER.**—The recent advancement of the adjutant-general of the Bengal army to the rank of colonel, consequent upon his being nominated an aide-de-camp to the Queen, is said to have given dissatisfaction in military circles in the north-west. Considering how highly Colonel Tucker distinguished himself in the Punjab campaign, and how well he has discharged the responsible duties of his office, we were not in the least surprised to see him selected as one of the recipients of royal favour; and we think that the officers of the Bengal army ought to be gratified that the officer holding the highest military appointment in the army has received a rank, which, in our opinion, should always be bestowed upon the individual occupying the situation. It is true that Colonel Tucker has superseded thirty-five lieutenant-colonels, of whom twenty-eight hold that rank regimentally; but this is a trifling amount of supersession compared with what has occurred in numerous previous instances, and in this case is not likely to be fraught with the consequences which will result from others, because we do not believe that Colonel Tucker intends to take any command. He certainly would not accept a brigade, and should he, as it is reported he will, proceed to England shortly, we doubt if he would return to India for one; we even question if he will ever come out to take a division. If a new system of brevet promotion is to be introduced into the India armies, and advancement to high rank out of the regular course by seniority is to be made the reward of distinguished services and high qualifications, we shall be quite satisfied so long as the selections are as well made as in the present case; and the Bengal army need not complain if the next elevation involves no more supersession than the present, and the officer selected for promotion has as good claims to consideration as Colonel Tucker possesses, and has, like him, served upwards of thirty years.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—Lord Dalhousie has done more for the Uncovenanted Service, and for the natives employed in that service, than any of his predecessors. One of them bestowed the office of commissioner of the Sunderbuns on Roy Omacant Sein, and another made Baboo Russomoy Dutt judge of the Small Cause Court; but for him it was reserved to open a number of coveted appointments to the worst-paid and hardest worked body of the servants of the state. During his administration, and with his express sanction, the offices of assistant accountant general and assistant civil auditor, in the Bombay presidency, have been conferred on native gentlemen. In our own presidency, he has bestowed the office of clerk assistant to the legislative council on Baboo Prosono Coomarr Tagore; that of junior magistrate on Baboo Huru Chunder Ghose; that of assistant collector of customs on Baboo Nongender Nauth Tagore; and now, according to a contemporary, we have a fresh instance of his liberality in the appointment of a native to the office of third assistant to the accountant general, on a salary of Rs. 800. We have no idea for whom this last honour is intended, but have no doubt that a fitting individual will be selected, because the natives are good accountants, and are much more likely to distinguish themselves in that line than as judges or magistrates. It would be unreasonable indeed to expect a man who has been bred up in a different walk of life to give entire satisfaction in an office of account the moment he has been installed into it; but there are many native gentlemen who have been professionally bred up as accountants; and who have already rendered good service in the financial department, and it is among these, we presume, that the choice will lie.—*Hurkaru*.

**BRIDGE ACROSS THE HOOGLHY.**—The *Englishman* says, that a good substantial bridge upon iron boats could be erected across the Hooghly in a few months, and for five lacs of rupees. The estimate is about three times that sum; but the bridge is becoming a necessity. The passage of the river from any of the lower ghauts to the railway station occupies more time than a trip of twenty miles on the rail.

**ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.**—Under instructions from the Court of Directors, Government has called for a return of the establishment of the several branches of the accountant's office. It is said that the system of military accounts is to undergo a change, and the number of assistants is to be increased, as the Court requires that the accounts be more promptly closed than they hitherto have been.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. P.**—It is decided, we are told, that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will spend the next hot season at Nynee Tal. It is not so certain, however, that he will in the meanwhile visit Agra, as his cold-weather tour in the Saugor territories may lead him away from this region.—*Agra Messenger*, August 12.

**A NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.**—The *Hurkaru* mentions that a new joint-stock company has been started. It proposes to establish a new bullock-train between Calcutta and Lahore. The capital is to be one lakh of rupees, divided into 200 shares, of Rs. 500 each. The profits are expected to be enormous, but the company depend upon Government giving up its own train. A bullock train, well managed, must pay, but we question if the competition of the government train is very dangerous. Unless the servants of that establishment can be brought under better regulation, it will soon be condemned as a public nuisance. The grand trunk road is nearly impassable. The carts are so large that, unless the drivers will go on one side, nothing else can pass, and the drivers positively refuse. They are *Koompani-ka-noukur*, and will make way for nobody but sepoys.

**RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.**—Sir Henry Lawrence and one of the Ramsays are spoken of to succeed Colonel Sleeman as resident at Lucknow; Sir Henry would hardly, we think, accept the acting appointment; Major George Ramsay is the only one of the name who could expect so high a post, and being resident at Nepal, and acting resident at Nagpore, there would be nothing to carp at if he were sent to Lucknow.

**DEPARTURE OF MESSRS. PRINSEP AND DEVEREUX TO SINGAPORE.**—We yesterday omitted to mention the departure, on Thursday evening, of Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Devereux to Singapore, in order to open that preposterous commission regarding Rajah Brooke, which will not be a warrant to the inhabitants of the Straits of the vaunted wisdom of Parliament. This will be a very pleasant trip for the commissioners. It will give them a breath of fresh sea air, and serve as an excellent "constitutional." But we imagine there is no sane man in this quarter of the globe that does not laugh at the *humbug* (yes, the proper and righteous phrase is *humbug*) of this proceeding.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 19.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHESS-PLAYING.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* notices a native chess-player, named Koonja Beharee Chatterjee, who can play four games at once, without seeing the boards. This is, we believe, a feat which has been accomplished by only one European professor, Philidor, and was considered dangerous even by him, from the excessive tension of the mental powers.

**GOVERNMENT** is going to construct an efficient steam-ferry between Calcutta and the railway terminus at Howrah; the machinery for the boats has been ordered in England, and nearly two years back the Military Board, now happily defunct, was directed to commence the ghâts. Under the new system, we may hope they will be begun at once, and completed quickly.

**A PESHAWUR** letter, dated the 23rd instant, affords the annexed extract:—"The following force moved out last evening towards Michnee to coerce two Yagi villages in that direction, who have refused to pay tribute to Cesar—two Horse Artillery guns, three companies of the 4th N.I., one squadron irregular cavalry. The whole under command of Major Chamberlain. You shall know the result of the operations. We have had an unusually dull and hot season at Peshawur, dearth of news, or excitement of any sort—prickly heat excepted—having been its chief characteristics. I hear the mountain train is to be stationed at Rawul Pindee, a false military position surely for a battery of that description, whose services should always be available on the frontier at a few hours' notice."—*Delhi Gazette*, August 30.

**ASSAM.**—Gold has been discovered in Assam, so says a correspondent, and to make assurance doubly sure the commissioner, Colonel Jenkins, is going to depute one of his assistants, Captain E. T. Dalton, he believes, to report on the same. The sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 has also been directed to be disbursed in anticipation of the sanction of the Governor-General for the expenses incidental on the same.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 22.

**CAPTAIN DOUGLAS**, of the artillery, is said not only to have discovered the secret of the construction of the Congreve rocket, but to have improved upon it; it is added, that he has been ordered to Meerut to exhibit his discovery before the permanent committee of artillery officers.

**AN INCIDENT AT THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TABLE.**—The other evening there was a capital scene at one of these entertainments, which created much amusement among those assembled. When the time came for rising from table, and after all that stupid staring that is exchanged between those who are to give the signal had been gone through, up rose the entire company, led off by the Governor-General, when suddenly the entire throng was electrified by loud shouts of "Come back, come back," from behind. You may guess the sensation and surprise that was created by a voice, of stern command, applied to the Governor-General and his hundred guests. The multitude turned round to see the cause of the uproar, which was explained by the sight of the Bishop of Calcutta standing alone in his place at table, and calling loudly on the godless multitude to return and join him in saying "grace" after the feast, which was done amidst the irrepressible smiles on the part of the entire company. This incident broke the habitual dullness of the evening, the society being indebted for the only moment of amusement or hilarity to the pious old prelate, who reminded them in the above pointed manner of their duty to the Giver of all things.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**COALS FROM AVA.**—We would recommend to the notice of the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company the following extract from the letter of the *Englishman's* Rangoon correspondent:—"It is satisfactory to state that the *Bentick* steamer steamed down from Prome her last trip on coal sent from Ava. What an immense saving to Government will be caused should coal be found in abundance up the country. It is at present brought to Rangoon by vessels direct from Aberdeen and London." It would be well worth while to send for a large sample of these coals, so that their quality may be tested, for if they are as good as English coals for the purposes of sea-going steamers, we presume that they might be laid in at all the coal depots of the P. and O. Company in the Bay of Bengal, and some other parts of the Indian waters at a cost so much under that now paid for fuel, as to make a material difference in the profits of the Company for the coming year, and do away with any excuse for a further increase of the charges for passage and freight. Should the coal fields of Burmah be of large extent, and their produce of good quality, they may yield a revenue to the Lord of the White Elephant, which will in a measure atone to him for the loss of the fair province of Pegu, and he may in the end find that the presence of the British on his present frontier will be an advantage to him by causing a demand for many of the products of Burmah for which there has hitherto been no market. To India the advantages derivable from the discovery of superior coal in such a locality would be very great, as with such a fine river as the Irrawaddy upon which to convey it to Rangoon the cost of transport would be light. Should Burmah become the field from whence we derive our supplies of coal for all the sea-going steamers which are continually crossing the Bay of Bengal, Rangoon will also in a few years become one of the most important seaports of the eastern world.

**THE LATEAL SYSTEM.**—We hear that Mr. Fergusson, the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, lately convened a meeting of the Zemindars of his district, and urged upon them the advisability of giving up the *latal* system, and submitting their disputes to the decision of arbitrators. He pointed out to them, that by such a course not only would the public peace be preserved, but they would be saved the expense both of keeping up fighting men, and carrying on law-suits, which can advantage no party concerned in them. He is said plainly to have told them that unless they would attend to his advice, he would be reluctantly compelled to appeal to government to pass such Acts as would enable him to take measures for the suppression of the disgraceful practices now prevalent in Bengal, and that they, the Zemindars, would eventually suffer in purse, possibly even to the extent of ruin, while in some cases loss of liberty would probably result from a perseverance in their present courses. We think it would be well if others of the Bengal magistrates were to follow this good example, and warn the Zemindars, and also the Indigo planters, who keep up fighting men, of the expediency of coming to some arrangement for giving up this bad habit, and settling their differences, if possible, out of court, if not by an appeal to law. Fights attended with loss of life are now so frequent in Bengal, that it cannot be supposed that the legislative council will fail to pass some stringent enactment on the subject. This crying evil has increased to such a magnitude that it requires to be put down with a strong hand; and this we feel certain it will be unless those most interested are timely wise, and use the remedy, which it is still in their power to apply, and which Mr. Fergusson has so plainly and so consider-

ately pointed out to them. In the north-western provinces we hear little or nothing of these fights, which are of daily occurrence throughout Bengal, especially in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta; and we trust that the legislative council will lose no time in striking at the root of the evil, by passing an Act, which will bring all concerned, but more particularly the instigators of them, within the reach of the law, and subject such to most severe penalties.—*Hurkaru.*

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—We understand that Captain C. C. Robertson, of the 11th regt. N. I., is to be appointed assistant to the commissioner and Governor-General's agent at Nagpore. This will cause some slight promotions in the army commissariat, as Captain Robertson's acceptance of the above situation will oblige him to resign his office of assistant commissary-general, which he has hitherto held with so much credit.—The 10th Hussars will, it is now stated, remain at Kirkee for some time longer, ere the regiment proceeds home.—There is likely to be great promotion in the 18th regt. N.I. Major Brown, and Brevet Majors Edwards and Davidson, the three senior officers being all in treaty regarding selling out, and all likely to retire by January next.—We are given to understand that Captain R. Fagan, the superintendent of civil buildings at Lahore, has been, or will be, appointed to the charge of the buildings at the new Sanatorium of Dalhousie on the Chumba Range. His duties will commence about the 1st of October.—Colonel G. Campbell will, it is said, succeed Colonel A. Wilson, as commandant of artillery at Dum-Dum.—It is believed that the chief engineer has recommended the separation of the appointments of garrison engineer and barrack-master in Fort William, and the bestowal of the latter situation, with a suitable salary, on some old and deserving subordinate of the department of Public Works.—Lieutenant-Generals Sewell and McNeill will, it is said, have to vacate their divisional commands at Madras, in consequence of their promotion; no exception will, as once supposed, be made in their favour.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### THE BREVET.

*Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 22, 1854.*—1. The extensive brevet which has recently taken place has had the effect of removing, by promotion, from the staff of the presidencies of Bengal and Madras various superior officers of her Majesty's army, many of whom have served with much distinction, proudly recorded, in the active operations of the armies of India; and all of whom have rendered essential service in the exercise of divisional and brigade command through the period that has since elapsed.

2. Sir William Gomm is desirous of recording his sense of the cordial assistance which he has received generally at the hands of those distinguished officers throughout the term of his holding the Indian command; to which assistance, in co-operation with that tendered in a corresponding spirit by superior officers of the Hon. Company's forces, he mainly attributes the sound state of discipline and perfect readiness for any service, in which the entire army of India is seen to stand at this day.

3. To Lieutenant-General W. H. Sewell, C.B.,  
Lieutenant-General R. Macneil,  
Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B.,  
Major-General J. Scott, C.B.,  
Major-General W. H. Breton, and  
Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B.,  
the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his personal regard and an earnest wish that prosperity and distinction may attend each one in his future career of service.

### FAMILIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS IN BURMAH.

*Fort William, Sept. 1, 1854.*—With reference to G.G.O. of 6th July, 1853, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the families of public servants are now permitted to join them at the station of Henzada, in Pegu.

## COURTS MARTIAL.

### LIEUT. JAMES OWEN PENSON.

*Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 1, 1854.*—At a general court-martial assembled at Chinsurah, July 13, 1854, Lieut. J. O. Penson, 3rd Eur. reg., was tried on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Chinsurah, on June 5, 1854, proceeded in a state of intoxication to the residence of Lieut. E. D. R. Ross, of the same regiment, and boisterously endeavoured to obtain admission to the house, although informed that Lieut. Ross was from home, and that Mrs. Ross was ill and confined to her room.

2nd. In having, at Chinsurah, on the same day, proceeded in a

state of intoxication to the quarters of Capt. R. Patton, of the same regiment, and there conducted himself in an offensive and insulting manner to Capt. Patton and to Ens. McPherson, also of the same regiment, and made a threatening gesture with a stick towards Ens. McPherson.

3rd. In having, at Chinsurah, on the same day, proceeded in a state of intoxication to the quarters of his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. J. C. C. Gray, and there behaved with great disrespect to Lieut. Col. Gray.

*Finding.*—Guilty of the charge, with the exception of the word "boisterously" in the 1st instance, of which they acquit him.

*Sentence.*—To be dismissed.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General, C.-in-C. E.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 29, 1854.

The name of Lieut. Penson will cease to be borne upon the returns of the 3rd European regiment from the date of publication of this order at Chinsurah, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency.

### LIEUT. A. PROCTER, 39TH N.I.

*Fort William, Aug. 21, 1854.*—The proceedings of the general court-martial held at Promé on the 14th of June last, for the trial of Lieut. A. Procter, 39th N.I., and doing duty with the Arracan local battalion, have been submitted to the Supreme Government by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Procter, on Dec. 15 last, caused two Burmese, who had been caught in his camp, to be shot to death by a party of the Arracan battalion. He was accordingly tried on a charge of murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced by the court-martial to three months' imprisonment in the gaol of Calcutta, but was strongly recommended to mercy.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief refused to confirm the sentence, and ordered Lieut. Procter to remain in open arrest, pending the orders of Government.

In a case of so much importance, the most Noble the Governor-General in Council has deemed it necessary to record the following observations, and to promulgate them for the information and guidance of the officers of the armies of India.

The effect of the finding of the court-martial, and of the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief to confirm the sentence, is to exempt Lieut. Procter from the punishment contained in the sentence, and from all other punishment by law.

The most Noble the Governor-General in Council has carefully studied the proceedings and the evidence before the Court; and although the finding of that tribunal has practically exempted Lieut. Procter from punishment, his Lordship in Council finds it impossible to regard that officer as free from blame or guilt.

Lieut. Procter was in command of a detachment of 125 men of the Arracan battalion, in the district of Tharawaddy. The greater part of that district was in a lawless state, overrun by bands of armed men under the orders of Moung Goung Gee, by some of whom Lieut. Procter expected to be attacked. The Burmese headman of the village had informed him that two spies were to be despatched from the camp of Moung Goung Gee to that of Lieut. Procter.

On Dec. 15 (on which day Lieut. Procter had been reinforced by a company of the 10th N.I.), two Burmese were seized in Lieut. Procter's camp. They were declared to be the spies expected. Whereupon Lieut. Procter, within an hour after they were taken, tied them up, and had them then and there shot to death, himself giving the word of command.

The Governor-General in Council cannot but regard this act as justly calling for the severest condemnation of the Supreme Government.

Lieut. Procter's plea, that the destruction of these men as spies was justified by the custom of war, is, in the opinion of Government, utterly untenable.

Admitting to the fullest degree Lieut. Procter's allegation, that his detachment was in the midst of hostilities—that armed marauders or insurgents were in his vicinity, and were expected shortly to attack him,—and that the men whom he seized were actually spies from the insurgents' camp;—his act will, in the eyes of Government, still stand wholly without justification.

The destruction of these two wretches averted no danger from his force,—it could exercise no material influence on his opponent. Whatever danger might be involved in their presence as spies, had been counteracted, for they were already in his power; the Governor-General in Council considers it to be utterly idle to say that safe custody could be found for them only in death.

The words employed by Lieut. Procter in his defence before the court-martial, "You may make it the moral of my court-martial—never assume responsibility, even for the purpose of saving bloodshed," are calculated to be effective as declamation before a



Court, but that they did not convince the court-martial of his innocence, is plainly apparent from the Court's verdict; which, although it declared Lieut. Procter not to have committed murder, and convicted him of the crime of manslaughter, which he did not commit, yet pronounced his conduct culpable to the extent of feloniously taking life. Such declamation, however, when tested by facts, is void of all solid substance.

The act of Lieut. Procter, in destroying these men, was not necessary to the safe custody of two bound prisoners among 200 soldiers. It did nothing for the safety of his detachment. It could not possibly have averted attack at the moment; and the supposition cannot for an instant be admitted, that it would influence the chief Moung Goung Gee to abstain from his opposition thereafter.

There was, therefore, no call for Lieut. Procter assuming the responsibility of the immediate death of these men.

The Government of India must ever value highly the exhibition of energy, determination, and absence of undue fear of responsibility in the officers of the army. But all these qualities may be possessed and displayed in the highest degree, without the commission of any such act as that for which Lieut. Procter has been arraigned before a court-martial.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council protests against the condemnation of it being represented as a discouragement on the part of the Government, of the exercise by the officers of the Indian army of a spirit of resolution, and of readiness to meet the responsibilities of every position in which the course of their service may place them.

Lieut. Procter was selected for detached employment with the Arracan battalion. His conduct on this occasion requires that that distinction should be taken from him.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council accordingly requests that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be so good as to remove Lieut. Procter from the Arracan battalion, and remand him to his proper regiment, the 39th N.I., releasing him at the same time from arrest.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BERKELEY, L. to offic. as extra asst. at Goofranwalla dur. abs. of R. Berkeley.  
 CAMPBELL, G. to offic. as marriage register in the district of Azimghur.  
 DRUMMOND, E. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca, Aug. 1.  
 MACKILLOP, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bolundshur dur. abs. of G. D. Turnbull.  
 PALMER, A. V. to be an asst. to the mag. and the coll. of Patna.  
 RITCHIE, W. to offic. as advocate general for the pres. of Fort William fr. Aug. 17.  
 THOMPSON, F. asst. com. of Sealkote, to offic. as dep. comm. dur. abs. of G. E. Lance.  
 THORNHILL, M. B. to offic. as marriage register in the district of Muttra, Aug. 10.  
 WATSON, W. C. to offic. as acct. N. W. provinces dur. abs. of C. Grant, Aug. 10.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEGBIE, A. W. 1 mo.  
 FREELING, G. H. 1 mo.  
 GRANT, C. 1 mo.  
 GREY, J. J. 1 year on m.c.  
 KEENE, H. G. 1 mo.  
 KEMP, F. B. 2 mo.  
 LANCE, G. E. 4 mo. fr. Aug.  
 LUSHINGTON, H. 2 mo. and 20 days.  
 MCWHIRTER J. P. 14 days.  
 PRINSEP, J. H. 1 mo. from Aug. 1.  
 PROBYN, W. G. 1 mo.  
 TURNBULL, G. D. 1 mo.  
 WIGRAM, R. J. 3 weeks.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. to Eur. on furl.  
 JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. chaplain of Delhi, 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext.  
 MALTBY, Rev. R. B. chaplain of Murree and Jhelum, 1 mo.  
 PRICE, Rev. R. M. chaplain of Jullunder, 1 mo.  
 ROTTEN, Rev. J. E. W. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. R. R. 12th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. prov.  
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. R. G. with 42nd, posted to 17th N.I. at Delhi, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 BECHER, Capt. A. A. 40th N.I. to act as interp.  
 BOILEAU, Ens. T. B. with 70th N.I. posted to 3rd N.I. at Jhelum, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 CALEY, Col. H. F. 64th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, in suc. to Horne, res.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. R. 71st N.I. transf. to inv. estab. fr. Sept. 1.  
 CHESTER, Ens. H. D. E. posted to 55th N.I. at Mooltan.  
 COPLAND, Ens. A. with 50th, posted to 4th N.I. at Peshawur.  
 CRACROFT, Lieut. J. E. asst. commiss. to conduct judicial duties of office of cantonment jt. mag. at Rawul Pindee, dur. abs. of Bean.  
 DANVERS, Ens. R. W. posted to 15th N.I. at Peshawur.  
 DAVIDSON, Maj. C. extra asst. gen. supt. at Hyderabad, made over ch. of thuggee and dacoitee estabs. to Capt. Thornhill.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. H. M. 29th N.I. to be capt. by brev.  
 DAVIES, Capt. offic. brig. maj. to supt. police in Rawul Pindee cantonment dur. abs. of Bean.  
 DENT, Corn. R. W. posted to 1st L.C. Aug. 16.  
 DEWAR, Maj. A. C. perm. to res. app. of comdt. 1st reg. cav. Gwalior contingent, fr. Aug. 31.  
 ECKFORD, Ens. A. H. posted to 69th N.I. at Hosheypore.  
 ELLIOTT, Capt. E. H. 43rd N.I. to be dep. comm. 1st class Nagpore commission, and supt. of police in province of Nagpore.  
 HAGAN, Ens. H. posted to 56th N.I. at Umballah.  
 FARQUHARSON, Ens. C. M. with 44th N.I. posted to 48th N.I. at Barrackpore, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 FARRINGTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of for. dept.; to assist Lieut. Forlong in laying of the line of road from Promé to Meeaday, Aug. 25.  
 FOOTE, Ens. F. B. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 1, v. Chauncey.  
 GAMBIER, Ens. C. H. F. with 7th, posted to 38th N.I. at Cawnpore, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 GILLESPIE, Lieut. A. 3rd co. 4th batt. art. to be an asst. to the chief engineer in the Punjab, Aug. 21.  
 GOAD, Capt. C. E. 67th N.I. to ch. of military chest at Promé, v. White, placed at disp. of foreign dept.  
 GRAHAM, Ens. G. F. with 42nd to 5th N.I. at Lahore, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 GRANT, Ens. R. J. posted to 64th N.I. at Lahore, as 4th ens.  
 HALL, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. to act as adj. pro tem. v. Waddington.  
 HARWOOD, Lieut. T. N. art. to exec. charge of 3rd div. grand trunk road.  
 HAWTREY, Lieut. C. H. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 14.  
 HAYES, Capt. F. Hayes, asst. resident at Lucknow, rec. ch. of the residency, from Col. Sleeman, Aug. 12.  
 HENDERSON, Ens. D. with 48th, posted to 58th N.I. at Jhelum, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 HENNESSY, Ens. G. R. posted to 34th N.I. at Lucknow.  
 HEWETT, Ens. J. N. B. posted to 17th N.I. at Delhi.  
 HORNE, Brig. R. com. at Barrackpore, on leave, resigned appt. on brig. staff of army.  
 HOWARD, Lieut. E. W. E. 4th L.C. to offic. as offic. cantonment jt. mag. dur. abs. of Capt. Chambers.  
 KEMP, Ens. E. T. with 42nd, posted to 61st N.I. at Lucknow, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 LANE, Lieut. C. S. 26th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Bailie, res.  
 MACLEAN, Ens. C. S. with 44th, posted to 60th N.I. at Bandah, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 MAISTER, Lieut. G. Punjab irr. cav. to proceed to Asnee to assume charge of 2nd Punjab lt. field batt. making over ch. of Derajat field magazine and comp. of art. to Lieut. A. Cadell.  
 MAXWELL, Lieut. H. relieved Lieut. Lloyd fr. ch. of Meeaday div. of department of public works, July 6.  
 McDOWELL, 1st Lieut. C. T. M. 2nd Eur. fus. to ch. of convalescent dépôt at Amherst, v. Morland.  
 METCALFE, Ens. H. D. with 50th N.I. posted to 25th N.I. at Allahabad, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 MITCHELL, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 14, v. Lieut. Whelan, dec.  
 OSBORN, Ens. R. D. with 50th, posted to 26th N.I. at Delhi, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 OWEN, Ens. W. with 50th N.I. posted to 61st N.I. at Lucknow, as 3rd ens. Aug. 16.  
 PARSONS, Lieut. J. E. B. 5th N.I. placed at the disp. of the foreign dept.  
 PERREAU, Ens. M. C. posted to 47th N.I. at Promé, as 4th ens.  
 REID, Capt. C. 10th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. while his reg. is in Pegu, Aug. 21; to act as exec. officer in the Henzada div. of the dep. of public works, in succes. to Lieut. Craster, Aug. 25; rec. ch. of Henzada div. of pub. works, Sept. 1.  
 RICE, Ens. H. C. P. 33rd, posted to 73rd N.I. at Agra, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 RICHARDES, Ens. C. rem. fr. 11th to 63rd N.I. as jun. of his rank.  
 ROBERTSON, Ens. R. S. posted to 7th N.I. at Berhampore, as 4th ens.  
 ROSS, Ens. S. with 42nd posted to 9th N.I. at Peshawur.  
 SAUNDERS, Ens. G. N. with 42nd N.I. posted to 24th N.I. at Wuzerabad, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 SCONCE, Ens. H. posted to 74th N.I. at Cawnpore.  
 SPENCE, Capt. J. K. 20th N.I. to be a dep. com. 1st class Nagpore commission.  
 STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. prov.  
 STUART, Ens. H. B. with 33rd, posted to 63rd N.I. at Cawnpore, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 THAIN, Ens. A. S. posted to 13th N.I. at Dinapore.



THOMSON, Ens. M. with 42nd, posted to 53rd N.I. at Barrackpore, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 TOTTENHAM, Ens. H. L. A. with 50th N.I. posted to 67th N.I. at Benares, as 4th ens. Aug. 16.  
 TUCKER, 2nd Lieut. W. R. engs. to be asst. exec. eng. of the 10th Agra div. of public works.  
 WARD, Ens. E. posted to 2nd Eur. fus. at Promé.  
 WARD, Ens. P. posted to 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. E. H. art. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. provs.  
 YOUNG, Maj. K. 50th N.I. to be jud. adv. gen. of the army, with offic. rank of lieut. col. with effect fr. Aug. 4, v. Birch.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.  
 INFANTRY.  
 CRACROFT, B. Aug. 15.  
 DOBBIN, R. A. Aug. 16.  
 THOMAS, W. H. Aug. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
 BAYLEY, Lieut. J. M. 50th N.I. leave canc.  
 BAX, Lieut. A. G. 50th N.I. 3 yrs. on m.c. old reg.  
 BEAN, Lieut. J. W. cantonment jt. mag. Rawul Pindee, 1 mo.  
 BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. A. eng. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Nynee Tal.  
 BYERS, Lieut. C. H. asst. commisr. of Loodiana, 2 mo. prep. to furl. 3 years on m.c. to Europe.  
 CHAMBERS, Capt. J. offic. cantonment jt. mag. of Sealkote, 1 mo.  
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. jt. mag. of Meerut, 1 mo.  
 EDWARDS, Maj. H. B. c.b. comm. of Peshawur, 1 mo.  
 EDWARDS, Capt. W. 18th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Lahore and pres. old regs. prep. to app. to retire.  
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. asst. comm. of Googaira, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1.  
 FULLERTON, Lieut. W. 14th N.I. 6 mo. in ext. to remain at Cape of Good Hope.  
 GOAD, Ens. C. R. 56th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 10, to Simla, on m.c. old rules.  
 GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. 2 yrs.  
 HALLOWES, Lieut. J. asst. eng. 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawur div. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1.  
 HEBERDEN, Lieut. W. 3rd Eur. regt. 2 yrs. on m.c. old regs.  
 LAWRENCE, Capt. R. C. 1 mo. to Kussowlie.  
 MONEY, 2nd Lieut. G. N. 1st Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. June 2, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 PASHE, Lieut. E. H. asst. comm. of Shahpoor, 1 mo.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. asst. to the comm. of Mysore to Madras on m.c. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.  
 RICKARDS, Maj. W. H. pol. agent at Jeypore, 1 mo. to Mussoorie.  
 SLEEMAN, Col. W. H. resident at Lucknow, 15 mo. on m.c.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. asst. comm. of Thaneysur, 4 mo. on m.c.  
 TURNBULL, Capt. A. D. engs. 3 years on m.c.  
 WINNETT, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. 18 mos. on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CHALDECOTT, Asst. surg. F. J. to rec. med. ch. of 1st inf. Punjab irr. force.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. G. V. attach. to 81st foot, to join and do duty with art. div. Meerut.  
 DEMPSTER, sen. Surg. T. h. art. to be a sup. surg. on estab. v. Toke, dec.  
 DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to be surg. fr. Aug. 8, v. Toke, dec.  
 GARRAD, Vet. surg. J. W. art. div. to have profess. ch. of horses of 4th L.C.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. passed colloq. exam.  
 LAMB, Asst. surg. M. B. M.D. to proc. to Seelapore, and rec. med. ch. of 1st Oude local inf. fr. Surg. Naismith.  
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. J. J. T. to do duty with H.M.'s 9th Lancers.  
 MACLEAN, Asst. surg. L. H. J. art. to do duty with hd. qu. and 1st tr. 1st brig. v. Jeston.  
 MOIR, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of 1st Assam L.I. batt. v. M'Lean, dec.  
 ORR, Surg. 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to do duty with 1st cav. do. dur. abs. of Surg. M'Pherson, on m.c.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. A. med. dep. placed at the disp. of the med. dept.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.  
 BIZZET, Asst. surg. W. W. Aug. 23.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEYNE, Surg. G. M. 2 yrs. to sea, on m.c.  
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. 2 mo.  
 M'PHERSON, Surg. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. prep. to Europe for 6 mo. on m.c.  
 STIVEN, Asst. surg. W. S. civ. asst. surg. of Moradabad.  
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## CAVALRY.

9th lancers. Lieut. L. J. French, passed as interp.—10th hussars. Asst. surg. Macbeth, 12 mo. to the Neilgherries.

## INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. E. N. Sandilands, passed in Hindustani.—10th. Ens. P. Beale, Aug. 16 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.—24th. Gr. mr. Airey, Sept. 20 to Dec. 31, to Bombay; Surg. R. Gamble, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.—32nd. Ens. J. Edmonstone, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 22, v. Cumming, ret.—52nd. Capt. G. C. Synge passed in Hindustani.—60th. Capt. R. J. Fielden, June 5 to Sept. 16; Lieut. R. W. Hinxman passed in Hindustani.—70th. Lieut. W. T. M'Gregor passed as surveyor.—74th. Lieut. P. Philpot, to be capt. fr. July 30, v. M'Donald, dec.—75th. Capt. A. F. Hotham, to Nov. 1, on m.c. to rem. at Simla.—78th. Assist. surg. Leitch, 12 mo. to England.—86th. Lieut. G. H. Adams, to be adjt. fr. Aug. 26, v. Boyd, res.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANGELO, the lady of John A. s. at Agra, Aug. 17.  
 BARNES, wife of J. R. c.s. d. at Nynee Tal, Aug. 29.  
 BERKELEY, wife of N. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 28.  
 BRIND, wife of col. art. s. at Jullunder, Aug. 23.  
 CALROW, wife of R. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.  
 CATCHICK, Mrs. M. A. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 25.  
 COCKS, Mrs. A. H. d. at Mynpoorie, Aug. 30.  
 CORCORAN, Mrs. James, s. at Chowringhee, Aug. 29.  
 DICKENSON, wife of W. S. H.M.'s 29th, s. at Dinapore, Aug. 12.  
 DRIBERG, the lady of T. J. d. at Monghyr, Aug. 24.  
 DUVAL, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.  
 FITZGERALD, the lady of Asst. surg. J. L. H.M.'s 86th, d. at Hyderabad, Aug. 21.  
 FREWIN, wife of T. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.  
 FULLERTON, wife of Ens. J. 16th N.I. d. at Gwalior, Aug. 26.  
 GRAHAM, wife of Lieut. J. M. 27th N.I. s. at Dorundah, Aug. 10.  
 KING, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.  
 KEMP, wife of Asst. surg. J. G. art. d. at Muree, Aug. 21.  
 LEMON, wife of Capt. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 18.  
 L'ESTRANGE, wife of Ens. E. 3rd Eur. regt. d. at Chinsurch, Aug. 31.  
 M'NAIR, wife of Lieut. col. 73rd N.I. d. still-born, Aug. 21.  
 ORMAN, wife of Ens. C. E. 29th N.I. s. at Jullunder, Aug. 27.  
 REED, wife of R. d. at Howrah, Aug. 26.  
 REID, wife of Surg. A. art. s. at Jullunder, Aug. 26.  
 REER, wife of Lieut. J. 60th N.I. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 18.  
 RING, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.  
 ROBERTS, wife of A. c.s. s. at Nynee Tal, Aug. 25.  
 SANKEY, wife of C. W. d. at Patna, Aug. 17.  
 SEYMOUR, Mrs. S. F. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.  
 SIMS, wife of W. P. d. at Bowanipore, Aug. 25.  
 SMITH, wife of T. D. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.  
 SPILSBURY, wife of Lieut. E. J. 67th N.I. s. at Rangoon, Aug. 16.  
 THOMAS, Mrs. J. S. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.  
 THORP, the lady of E. C. s. at Purneah, Aug. 17.  
 TODD, wife of C. s. at Delhi, Aug. 26.  
 WARNER, the lady of J. E. s. at Rampore Bauleah, Aug. 5.

## MARRIAGES.

DALEY, G. H. to Maria C. d. of W. G. Merrett, at Meerut, Aug. 3.  
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. 55th N.I. to Rachel, d. of the late C. W. Blanchard, at Dhurmsala, Aug. 26.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. J. C. 8th N.I. to Isabel, d. of the late Capt. P. G. Matheson, at Calcutta, Aug. 15.  
 HEYSHAM, Henry, to Miss Anne E. Wood, at Calcutta, Aug. 24.  
 HICKEY, W. R. G. to Henrietta J. d. of T. Stirling, at Berhampore, Aug. 31.  
 MARTIN, J. R. art. to Elizabeth N. d. of the late W. C. Wallace, at Benares, Aug. 17.  
 MONTAGUE, Lieut. A. W. 68th N.I. to Emily, d. of the late G. A. Ward, at Darjeeling, Aug. 19.  
 RENNOLDSON, D. to Eliza, d. of the late Capt. C. Parent, at Calcutta, Sept. 1.  
 RITCHIE, Capt. A. S. to Miss Emily M. Crouch, at Calcutta, Aug. 15.  
 WALKER, Lieut. E. E. h. art. to Charlotte B. d. of C. Gubbins, at Allyghur, Aug. 31.  
 WYLLY, E. c.s. to Louisa M. d. of the late D. C. Smyth, at Meerut, Aug. 22.

## DEATHS.

BEDELL, Ann E. widow of Col. W. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.  
 CALROW, inf. d. of R. F. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.  
 COCKMAN, Ellen Ada M. d. of J. H. at Sealdeah, aged 2, Aug. 26.  
 COIMBRA, A. J. at Burrisaul, aged 80, Aug. 19.  
 COLES, G. H. (drowned) passenger per *Sir F. Currie*, at Dinapore, aged 29, Aug. 19.  
 FERRAS, J. F. at Calcutta, aged 29, Aug. 22.  
 FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 66th, or Goorka regt. at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 21.

GONSALVES, Ann, widow of the late M. at Calcutta, aged 35, Aug. 17.

GUILT, F. A. of the ship *Monsoon*, at Calcutta, Aug. 4.

LEFEVER, H. C. at Calcutta, aged 33, Aug. 24.

LOCKEN, Alice L. inf. d. of J. R. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

MACKERTICH, J. at Calcutta, aged 24, Aug. 19.

McLEAN, Asst. surg. A. at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Aug. 8.

ROBEIRO, J. L. at Calcutta, aged 27.

SCULLAN, T. M. s. of the late T. at Calcutta, aged 26, Aug. 29.

SUTTON, Rev. A. at Cuttack.

TONNERRE, inf. s. of D. C. F. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

WHELAN, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. at Peshawur, Aug. 14.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18.—Cressida, McFee, Clyden; George Swinton, Maye, Arracan.—19. John Hepburn, Gulastann, Rangoon; Alfred, Fladsreede, Mauritius; Thetis, Gregory, London.—20. Henry Moore, McDougall, Port Phillip; Phoenix, March, Newcastle; Henry Ware, Dridley, Liverpool; Marguard Family, Miller, Rangoon; Sultana, Rice, Mauritius.—21. Clara Ann, Hatch, London; Diana, Grant, Madras; Estelle, Gerard, Mauritius.—22. John Haven, Ricker, San Francisco; Ayrshire, McPherson, Madras; Valparaiso, Landry, Re-union Island.—23. Sophia, Segnet, Sidney.—25. John Gilpin, King, San Francisco; Rodolphe, Gallerand, Bourbon.—26. Sabina, Battershell, Melbourne; Minx, Marshall, Tuticorin.—28. General Godwin, Hicks, Penang; steamer Bombay, Paterson, Suez.—30. Fleur de Sud, Paterson, Sydney.—31. Steamer Paou Shun, Burt, China and Singapore. SEPT. 1. Tubal Cain, Mendham, Rangoon; Eugene, Pourginer, Marseilles, Bourbon, and Pondicherry; Hamood, McQueen, Mauritius; Julius Caesar, Gachel, Bourbon; Enfants Nantes, Bernier, Mauritius; Glenorchy, Grey, London.—2. Thomson Hankey, jun., Thompson, Mauritius and Madras; Godavery, Mathren, Mauritius and Pondicherry; Cape Cod, Seers (port not mentioned).—3. William Miles, Creighton, Liverpool; Travancore, Voisin, Point de Galle.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Futtay Salam.—Mrs. Stavers, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hornby, and Mr. De Souza.  
Per Earl of Hardwicke.—Mr. D. E. Bruce, H. C. M.  
Per Ballarat.—Mr. and Mrs. Patorel, and 2 children.  
Per Cressida (Aug. 11), Daniel McFee.  
Per John Hepburn (Aug. 19), from Rangoon.—W. Williams, merchant.  
Per Turenne.—R. Vergoe.  
Per Marguard Family (Aug. 20), from RANGOON.—Miss Harris, Mrs. Millar, and 2 children.  
Per Henry Moore (Aug. 20), from Port Phillip.—Mr. Robertson, civil engineer.  
Per Sultana.—Robert Martin, Esq.  
Per Diana.—G. Stanistreet.  
Per Henri IV.—Madam Maublane and child.  
Per Estelle.—Monsieur Leridan.  
Per Rory O'More.—John Strong, merchant.  
Per Ganjam.—Monsieur Dumballe.  
Per Rodolphe.—Monsieur Jourdain.  
Per steamer Tenasserim.—Brig. gen. Sir S. W. Steel, K.C.B., Lieut. col. Spens, Capt. H. J. Houstoun, 2nd E. F., Lieut. Oakes, Lieut. Parry, Lieut. Seton, Lieut. Forlong, Rev. S. E. Ingals and lady, Messrs. J. Pride, Jordan, and Johnstone, Capt. H. Neville and W. Porter, Messrs. Sparks, Farrington, Cornelius, and Pembroke, Serjt. Wilson, Mr. Margrette, Mr. and Mrs. Swarics, Mr. Abraham, Messrs. Pereira, Sabad, Mendes, and Tibury. From MOULMEIN.—W. B. Baldwin and W. Hay, Esqs., Conductor Halpin.  
Per General Godwin.—Mr. and Mrs. Henty, and 4 children, Mrs. Hicks and child, and Mrs. C. R. Anderson.  
Per steamer Paou Shun (Aug. 31), from CHINA.—J. Higgins, and R. M. Daly, P. S.  
Per screw steamer Bombay (Aug. 29), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Capt. Goodfellow, Mr. Hogg, Messrs. Rinnington, Stephens, and John Delany. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Robinson, Fair, Bell, Bizzett, J. Groser, C. Baker, J. Holmes, Miss Cunnah, and J. Darrajah. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Bray. From CRYLON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Reid, Messrs. Daniels, Hamilton, and Chas. Mathew. From SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. Pendergast, Miss Docker, Mr. W. Campbell, and Assist. surg. Boyd. From MADRAS.—Miss Blunt, Capt. Tronson, Mr. Maude, and Lieut. Holland.  
Per Glenorchy.—Lieut. J. N. Beasley and Mr. McArthur.

##### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18. Kossuth, Markham, London; Anna Maria, Heckford, Rangoon and Moulmein; Roneto, Lafray, Table Bay.—20. Steamer Sesostris, Noble, Rangoon and Moulmein; Hyderce, Rowe, Mauritius; Alphonse, Mongat, Bombon; Alliance, Hyslop, London.—22. Steamer Berenice, Berthon, Vizagapatam; M. A. Johnston, Johnston, London; Sir Thos. Greham, Naracott, London.—23. Dashing Wave, Fisk, Boston; Grey Feather, McLaughlin, Boston; Lanrick, Crockett, Hong Kong, Macao, and Cumingmoon; Lady Clark, Torar, London; Maha Rancee, Carr, Liverpool; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Dale, London; Steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Andaman.—25. Hebe, Hocking, Sydney.—27. Thomas Mitchell, Paul, London.—28. Mousse de Nantes, Lemene, Bourbon; Syren, Allen, Boston.—30. Catherine Apear, Fowler, Mauritius; Shoe Gong, Wright, Rangoon.—31. Harold, Mann, Liverpool.—SEPT. 2. Cyclone, Ingersoll, Sydney.—4. Steamer Oriental, —, Suez.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer Oriental (SEPT. 4), to SUEZ.—To GALLE.—Mr. Tottenham. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Sandeman, Mr. Smith, Dr. Shaktleton. To ADEN.—Dr. Speke. To SUEZ.—Col. Warren. To MARSEILLES.—Lieuts. Bax, Byers, and Theisger. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. and Miss Bremner, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Moon, Capt. Turnbull, Ens. Winniett, Mr. Davidson, Capt. Alsames, Lieut. Grant, Dr. Harrison, Hoskin Abdullah, Nubbee Khan, Sirdar Golab Khan and Messrs. H. K. Toll, F. Gandy, J. Egerton, and C. Smith. To MADRAS.—Mr. Dicken, Lieut. Parry, Lieut. Seton, Lieut. Prendergast, Mrs. Bremner, Lieut. Oakes, Mr. Militus, Dr. Bush, Hon. Mr. Peacock.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 4, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 0 to	3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	1 8 ..	1 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	0 12 ..	1 4

#### BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6350
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	345 to 350

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	..	.. 4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	.. 4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	.. 5 per cent.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 12 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	— .. —	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	224 0 .. —	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 1	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 4	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs	20 3 .. 20 5	

#### EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¼d.

#### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 5l. to 6l.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 4, 1854).—The market for *British Cotton Piece Goods* remains quiet and dull, dealers keeping back with the expectation of obtaining their wants on more favourable terms. Large arrivals are expected next month, which will probably bring down prices considerably. In *Metals* very little has been done this week, and prices are almost the same. Though the demand for *Copper* does not seem to be so brisk as some time ago, yet holders are firm.

#### MADRAS.

##### PERSECUTION IN TRAVANCORE.—A NARRATIVE.

The government of Travancore has achieved one more claim to extinction. Not content with retaining a hundred thousand human beings in slavery more horrible than that of Cuba, with neglecting the remonstrances of the Court of Directors, and with arresting a monk, protected by a British passport, it has commenced a steady persecution of all Protestant converts. The narrative will display in a strong light the utility of the native principalities, for whose permanence the men of Manchester display so laudable an anxiety. From time immemorial, a sect of Christians, styling themselves Syrians, have been settled in Travancore. The sovereigns of that country, though more Hindoo than the Shastras, have still perceived the wisdom of conciliating an important section of the population. The Syrian Christians, therefore, have been invested with some special privileges, and exempted from many special annoyances. Whatever their caste originally may have been, their conversion raises them into a separate rank. They are legally exempted from imputed pollution, and the exemption confers privileges like those obtained by an Irish Catholic convert in the time of Charles the Second. They are permitted to walk on the public roads, to pass by a consecrated pagoda, to post their letters in the post-office, to purchase food in the open market, to build houses within sight of temples, to enter a court of justice, and to accept any public office they may obtain.

They are, in fact, a constituent part of the population, have held occasionally high office, and swarm about the lower tribunals of the country. Their converts are entitled to the same privileges as themselves, and though an instinctive prejudice may still affect them in their birth-place, a removal settles all questions of religious rank. The privileges enjoyed by the Syrians have not been refused to the Roman Catholics. A native of that profession was, seventy years since, Premier of Travancore, and the two creeds have invariably been treated as on an equal footing. All these privileges, Protestant converts also have hitherto invariably enjoyed. They are of the religion of the paramount power. They are peaceful and industrious subjects. Even the Syrians themselves support their claims, and admit them to an absolute equality. These privileges, however, have been destroyed in a day. A

Christian convert of one of the slave castes happened, while passing near a pagado, to meet his former master. This man with all the pride of a noble, added to all the pride inherent in one of the sacerdotal order, represented the crime to the Dewan. The Dewan immediately issued this order to the police. "Though an Illaver become a Christian, he must not cease to be an Illaver, therefore, you must not allow cherian and other converts to the Christian religion to pass by the gate of the temple, but must compel them to go through the fields." The effect of this order is to throw all Christian converts not from the highest castes, back into the position of human chattels. The position of a serf before the abolition of villeinage, of a "mere Irishman" in Cromwell's time, of a Jew in the Roman Ghetto, or of a Rayah in the Pashalik of Damascus, is one of dignified peace, compared with that of a low caste man in Travancore. He is under the operation of a Five Mile Act, which runs everywhere, and can never be repealed. If he desires to move, he must wade through the slush of the paddy fields, for his appearance on the road is pollution. If he has correspondents, he must smuggle the letters into the post office as he best may, but he must not go there, under penalty of all the insults a rabble police can venture to inflict.

He may have the wealth of a Mntty Lall Seal, but he can purchase nothing in the public market. He may have the administrative ability of Mahommed Reza Khan, but he cannot hold even the humblest office. If he is defrauded, he cannot obtain redress in a public court; and if his testimony is required, it is taken through grated bars as if he were a dangerous wild beast. Human beings can exist under almost any circumstances, and it has become the habit of the lower classes in Travancore to submit to this organised oppression. But even this poor palliation is wanting to the unhappy Protestants. They have been thrown down from a position exempt from these insults, and, in addition to the physical discomforts endured, they feel as Ottomans would feel, if ordered not simply to admit their rayahs to equality, but to change places with them.

The missionaries, of course, remonstrated against this innovation. Equally as a matter of course they obtained no reparation from the resident. We are always unwilling to accuse, but there is a limit to forbearance, which General Cullen has long since passed. We question whether during the long connection of this officer with Travancore, he has performed one act which a British public can regard with pleasure. From the maintenance of slavery to the persecution of the Christians, we have always found him ready to throw a mantle over the misdeeds of one of the worst of native tyrannies.

The missionaries appealed to the Government of Madras, then administered by Sir H. Pottinger, and on the 14th February, 1854, the reply was forwarded to Travancore. The Government refused redress. It not only declined to compel the Dewan to revoke his anti-Protestant order, but declared that any "sudden or violent departure from past usage would be disapproved." As we can scarcely expect such a statement to be believed, we will quote the exact words of the minute of consultation. After recapitulating the facts, dilating on certain discrepancies, telling missionaries and Dewan that they are "equally unworthy of belief," and reprimanding the C. M. Society for making distinctions among their converts, the Government proceeds:—

"Considering, however, the very large body of Christians, certainly, if not of Mahomedans, in Travancore, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council deems it advisable to instruct the resident to point out to the Travancore Sirkar, that whilst any sudden or violent departure from past usage would be disapproved, the British Government would expect that the utmost toleration practicable should be exercised towards Christians and Mahomedans, and their liberty or status as any other Christians be as little interfered with as possible, and that all restrictive usages and regulations should be gradually relaxed as has been done by the British government in the neighbouring district of Malabar."

From the day when the Madras Government refused to declare war on Tippoo, its dealings with native states have been distinguished for their over-cautionness. The present case might have furnished only a new illustration of that fact, but the Government was not content. It actually turned round on the missionaries themselves, and severely reprimanded them for their audacity, in endeavouring to prevent native oppression by a legal appeal to the legal British authority. Again we scarcely hope to be believed, and again we quote the *ipsisima verba* of Sir H. Montgomery:—

"The Governor in Council thinks that the assumption of the missionaries to act as the patrons of their converts and to advocate their cause when there is any contest between them and the local authorities is objectionable, and he accordingly directs that this practice be explicitly prohibited, and that the Resident be desired to communicate this resolution both to the Dewan and the missionaries, and to act upon it himself in all instances where appli-

cations may be made to him personally in behalf of Christian converts."

The British Government is not only not to protect the unfortunate Christians, but to punish its own subjects who venture to represent that the case is a hard one. On this principle Cromwell not only should not have interfered for the Waldenses, but should have reprimanded the ministers who made a collection for their benefit. It is quite possible that the Secretary to the Church Mission displayed some little asperity in his remarks, but Englishmen were wont to have some sympathy with a generous anger against oppression, and some belief in the sincerity of men who plead warmly and strongly for the poor.

Our tale is told. It needs little comment, and no illustration. The Dewan has of course paid no attention to the mild representation of the Government. Protestant Christians are still turned off the road; Catholic Christians still walk on it as they please; and the only result of the entire proceedings is to deepen the conviction in the public mind that Travancore must be placed under the Government of India.—*Friend of India*.

### THE MADRAS AND CALCUTTA TRADE.

Why is it that the trade of Calcutta is so much greater than our own? That capital flows in abundance to the one presidency, and can find little or no employment in the other? That the Bengal ryot lives in "sluttish plenty" whilst the Madras peasant aimless and hopeless pines in starvation? These questions have engaged the attention of some of the keenest intellects, and warmest hearts that ever lived in India, and if one could ransack the shelves of the various public offices in Madras, we should find that on every question of public concernment, floods of light have been thrown—that every defect in the system of Government has been pointed out, and every remedy that can be devised has been suggested; but as every man has to work out his own scheme of social existence, to live, and love, and learn for himself, so the rulers of British India have each one begun at the beginning, as if the past was all chaos, out of which order had to be continually evoked; no class of mortals under the sun, have ever done so much of profitless labour.

In 1815, the Court of Directors vaunted in the following words, their complete possession of the information needful to legislate for this presidency.

"By the survey and other statistical reports which have been drawn up from time to time by some of the ablest of our revenue servants on the Madras establishment, we have been put in possession of a most valuable mass of information concerning the actual condition and probable resources of the territories dependent on the presidency of Fort St. George, the various tenures by which property is held, the different modes in which the revenue of the sovereign has been collected, the state of society, and the customs, manners, and opinions of the inhabitants. Certain it is, that our acquaintance with the provinces under your presidency is much more limited."

Forty years have rolled away since the above confession was made, and Madras has still to be legislated for. We are still waiting for a Cornwallis in the South, whose fatal impatience of further reports shall give the people a permanent property in the soil, and thus loosen all the bonds of industry. We want some one actuated like him by a desire to render taxation as little burdensome as possible; to interfere no more than need be with the sources from which the wealth of the subject is derived; to fix a definitive rate of assessment; avoid meddling with the details of agriculture, and extend the inducements to cultivate the land. A review of the comparative agricultural statistics of the two presidencies, will exhibit those startling contrasts which must in time arrest the attention of the home authorities, and secure us ample, though tardy justice.

The lower provinces of Bengal subjected to the permanent settlement of the Marquis Cornwallis comprised, Bengal, in area 82,099 square miles, the ceded lands 9,043, making a total of 91,142 square miles in the Soubah of Bengal; Behar 51,973 square miles, Orissa 6,102,—altogether a total of 149,217 square miles, being about 9,000 miles in excess of the area of Madras.

Various estimates were made as to the extent of cultivated land, and whilst all agreed that fully two thirds of the surface was culturable, yet the amount of actual tillage was disputed, some supposing one third, others one-half; Mr. James Grant, the able statistical inquirer, calculated the productive portion of the Bengal area as equal to 100,000 square miles, which at 500 acres to the culturable part would give 50 millions of productive acres.

Sir Edward Colebrooke, proceeding on a different basis, estimated the actual cultivated land required for the food of the people at 95,000,000 of bigahs, or about 32 millions of acres, and as his calculation is one full of interest at the present time, we give the details of it, with the values of the estimated produce of that area.

"From what has been stated as the daily consumption of a family, an average of nine maunds a head may be deduced for the annual consumption of grain. The use of wheat and barley in some provinces does not materially affect the calculation.

"Four seers of coarse flour are estimated for the daily consumption of a family consisting of six persons. This is equal to six maunds of flour annually for each person; or nearly seven maunds

of wheat. The consumption of barley is reckoned at very little more. The practice of throwing away the water in which rice has been boiled, accounts for the greater consumption of rice compared with that of wheat and barley.

"In England, a quarter of wheat is reckoned sufficient for the annual food of a man: and the whole quantity of bread corn, raised in Great Britain, has been computed at 14,000,000 quarters. Since a quarter of wheat weighs on an average about 480 pounds, that estimate does not materially disagree with ours. But millet, and other small grains (which constitute the principal food of the poor, and which are not equally nourishing with white corn), will increase the average.

"Several sorts of pulse are raised for cattle, but bear a small proportion to the general tillage: for the cattle are mostly supported on pastures, or on chaff and straw. Corn is imported from several of the countries which border on Bengal; but the exportation exceeds the imports; we therefore estimate the produce consumed by 30,000,000 persons, at 270 millions of maunds; or at 300 millions after adding grain consumed by cattle; to this again add a seventh for seed, and the whole produce in grain will be 342,857,140 maunds, a very moderate produce from tillage estimated at 94,793,100 bigas.

"But the Indian husbandry, mixing in the same field, corn and other articles of a very different nature every object must be included in the computation, to compare the produce with the quantity of land: and, for that purpose, the grain must be stated at its money value. This we take from the average of many inquiries (in the course of which the cheapest and dearest provinces have been compared) at the following rates.

Maunds.	Rupees.
150,000,000 of rice, wheat and barley at 12 annas....	112,500,000
60,000,000 of millet, &c..... 8 annas....	30,000,000
90,000,000 of pulse..... 10 annas....	56,250,000
	198,750,000
Seeds reserved for the following season, 48,000,000 maunds.....	28,380,000
	227,130,000
Oil seeds.....	12,000,000
Sugar, tobacco, cotton, &c.....	70,000,000
Sundries.....	20,000,000

Gross produce of land..... Rupees.... 329,130,000

"In a subsequent inquiry we shall have occasion to show this to be moderate in proportion to the expenses of husbandry, or to the aggregate amount of rents for the tillage estimated at 95,000,000 bigas."

The gross jumma, or rent, or revenue, or land tax, for the whole area of Bengal, comprised in the 140,000 square miles or 97,000,000 of acres, only amounted to Rs. 275,59,000, being at the rate of about 5 annas per acre; but on the productive area of 100,000 square miles, or 64,000,000 of acres, about 7 annas per acre; and on the cultivated area of 32,000,000 of acres, requisite to raise sufficient food for the people, the rate of assessment may be calculated at 14 annas per acre; but the most important of all averages is the rate of assessment on the value of the gross produce of that area, viz. total assessment, Rs. 275,59,000, and total value of gross produce, Rs. 3,291,30,000, was only 8 per cent.

In the Madras presidency the total land assessment is 360 lacs of Rs. levied on 20,000,000 of acres supposed to be actually under cultivation; and the average rate per acre on the 90,000,000 of acres of the total area, culturable, cultivated, and barren, is therefore 6½ annas; but on the actual cultivated land it is 23 annas, or double the Bengal rate for the area required for raising the food of the people, and four times the rate of assessment levied in Bengal on the area actually under cultivation.

The most indefensible of Indian taxation is the assessment on the value of the gross produce of this presidency. The rates of assessment have universally been fixed throughout Madras solely with relation to the capabilities of the land; and the invariable calculation is about 45 per cent. for the wet, and 33 per cent. for the dry cultivation, and if we assume 40 per cent. as the average proportion taken by government on the whole produce of the land, we shall not, with reference to the commutation rates at which the produce was valued in former years, over-estimate the amount of assessment now levied by government. In Madras, then, the value of the gross produce is 900 lacs of Rupees, with a collected land revenue of 360 lacs, whereas in Bengal the value of the gross produce on 39 millions of acres was calculated at 3291 lacs of Rs., the rate of assessment in Bengal being 8 per cent., and in Madras 40 per cent. on the gross produce.

It may be said that the value of the gross produce of Madras is rated too low, but we appeal to all who have any knowledge of the low acreage produce of the largest portion of the Madras Presidency, whether any one can safely estimate its average value at a higher rate than 7 Rs. per acre, instead of about 12 Rs. per acre as in Bengal? The relative amount of land rent levied in two portions of the same empire may therefore account for the strange fact that Madras has, if not fallen back, certainly not advanced, whereas within 20 years after the Bengal permanent settlement was effected, it was admitted by Mr. Dowdeswell and Sir E. Colebrooke "that vast tracts of land have been reduced to cultivation in one part of the country or another, that estates which

only yielded to the proprietors a surplus produce of 10 or 12 per cent. on the Jumma, now yield them a surplus produce of 30, 40, or 50 per cent. giving grounds for reckoning the net income of Zemindars, upon an average, at an amount equal to half the assessment payable to Government. This indicates an improvement in the proportion of one-third of the former produce of the land;" and if at the present day we calculate the net income of the proprietors of Bengal at an amount equal to the Government assessment on the land, we shall not need to inquire further why a vast amount of trade is carried on the banks of the Hooghly, compared with which Madras derives but a pedlar's traffic. Well and truly did Mr. Seymour remark that the governor who succeeded Sir H. Pottinger has a noble field before him for distinguishing his own name, and an opportunity of doing more for twenty-two millions of people than most statesmen have ever enjoyed; this path is now open. The public mind is eager for improvement, and the petty opposition and difficulties that may be raised can easily be set aside by the strong will of an honest man.

In all questions relating to taxation, it is the relative incidence on the people and country which should be looked to, and not the actual amounts levied; for instance, in England, the gross value of the produce per acre, on the average of the whole cultivation, is usually calculated at £3 per acre, or say Rs. 25,000 per square mile of 500 acres to the square mile, but the average sum paid as rent or revenue is not calculated at more than £1 7s. or Rs. 6,170 per square mile, leaving Rs. 18,250 to be shared in by farmers and labourers. In Bengal, the gross value of the produce appears to have been Rs. 3,291 per square mile, of which the Government received Rs. 274, and the proprietors at the present day as much more, or Rs. 548 per square mile of 500 acres, leaving for the zemindars and labourers Rs. 2,745. In Madras, the gross value being 900 lacs on 20,000,000 of acres, or 40,000 square miles, about Rs. 2,250 will be the produce value of each square mile of 500 acres, of which Government takes Rs. 900, and leaves Rs. 1,350 to the cultivators and labourers, or exactly one-half the amount the Government of India allow their subjects to enjoy in another part of the same empire. It is somewhat difficult to realize the actual effects of the taxation on rent or land revenue; but as labour must after all be the real measure of value, the relative bearings in England, Bengal, and Madras, will be best understood by supposing the ratios in the three places reduced to the number of days' labour, instead of to the value of the produce created by the labour; and whilst in England, out of 25,000 days the people have to give 6,750, they have 18,250 to provide themselves with clothes, seed, &c.; in Bengal, out of 25,000 days' labour, they yield up 4,180, but enjoy 21,900; in Madras, on the contrary, out of 25,000 days Government takes 9,900, and only allow the ryots 15,500 days: with these inequalities, can any question be raised as to the cause of the poverty of Madras?—*Madras Athenæum*, August 22.

The LONDON MAIL of July 25th arrived at Madras on August 26th (per *Bombay*), having, it was stated, made the quickest passage on record. The subsequent Mail of August 9th reached the presidency on the 8th September (per steamer *Bengal*).

EXAMINATION OF MINERAL SPRINGS.—The authorities at Fort St. George have been instructed by the Government of India to collect specimens of the waters of every mineral spring that may be found in the presidency, and to submit them with other necessary information to the Medical Board for analysis by the professor of chemistry. This gentleman will receive a special allowance for the additional labour now imposed upon him in order to secure punctuality in the discharge of this duty. We are not informed of the object of the institution of this inquiry.—*Circulator*, September 1.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCESS.—On Wednesday last died Azeem-oon-Nissa Begum, aged 74 years. The remains of the deceased lady, who was the widow of His Highness Azeem-ood-Dowlah, late Nawab of the Carnatic, were conveyed with every honour from her residence on the Poonamallee-road, escorted by His Highness the Nawab's body guard and regiment of infantry, to the great mosque at Triplicane, where they were interred near those of His Highness, her late husband.—*U. S. Gazette*, Aug. 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP "NILE."—On Wednesday evening Mr. Green's ship the *Nile*, captain Nisbet, anchored in the roads, having made the voyage in seventy-four days from the Lizard Point. This is, we believe, the second shortest passage that has been made, the first having been also done by this ship last year. The *Nile* when within six miles of the lighthouse, was driven out to sea again by a very sudden and sharp squall which sprang up about half-past five p.m., and which carried away two of the royal sails the fore mizen-top-gilliant mast, and the flying-jib and jib-boom. The squall came on and was over in an instant, but it nevertheless crippled the vessel so much that the anchor was not let go until a quarter-past eleven o'clock at night, the ship for a long time refusing to obey her helm. The *Nile* has brought out a large batch of cadets for the Madras army, and several for the Bengal.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9.

**DEATH OF LIEUTENANT C. HOLLAND.**—We regret to record the death, near Coimbatore, of Lieutenant Charles Holland, of the 4th N.I., holding temporary employment in the department of public works, under Captain Ludlow, of the engineers. The deceased officer was seized with cholera at the village of Vodram-macottah, on the 30th August, and expired the following afternoon. In Lieutenant Holland the public has lost a most able and energetic servant, and society one, whose unassuming manners and amiability of disposition, had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.—*Athenæum*.

**ABROGATION OF THE IMPORT TARIFF.**—Friday night's *Fort St. George Gazette* announced the abrogation of the Madras import tariff, and the substitution for it of that of Bengal, at all the seaports of this presidency, from the 1st of October next.—*Athenæum*.

**ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.**—The *Madras Athenæum* publishes the following notification:—"It is hereby notified under authority from the most noble the Governor-General of India in Council that all Customs duties between the frontier of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British Territories as well as in the Districts lately assigned by his Highness to the British Government have been abolished." Another great restriction, therefore, has been removed from the internal trade. The next step should be to prohibit the further issue of a debased currency.

**THE C. TROOP HORSE BRIGADE ARTILLERY.**—The C. Troop Horse Brigade Artillery arrived from Rangoon in the ship *Defiance*, on Saturday last, after a long and tedious passage of forty-one days. They were disembarked on Sunday evening, and as a temporary measure were marched into the Artillery Barracks in the Fort preceded by the garrison band. The men appear in good health and spirits, and much rejoiced at once more returning to quarters. We regret to say this fine troop have lost one officer and twenty-seven men since they left this for Rangoon. They proceeded to St. Thomas's Mount last evening.—*Madras Athenæum*, August 15.

**INSALUBRITY OF JACATAILLAH**—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* writing from Jacatallah, on the Neilgherries, complains bitterly of the insalubrity of that sanatorium. He says, that in May and June 20 per. cent. of the men sent there died. The cause of death is malaria, accelerated by insufficient accommodation. Half the officers are living in tents, and the other half in mud huts, while the soldiers' barracks are penetrated by every storm.

**MR. SMITH O'BRIEN**, the world-known Irish patriot (says the *Madras Athenæum* writing from Jacatallah, on the Neilgherries, complains bitterly of the insalubrity of that sanatorium. He says, that in May and June 20 per. cent. of the men sent there died. The cause of death is malaria, accelerated by insufficient accommodation. Half the officers are living in tents, and the other half in mud huts, while the soldiers' barracks are penetrated by every storm.

**THE NEW POSTAGE ACT** comes into operation on the 1st October. It consists of seventy-one clauses, the whole of which no man is expected to read with attention. The postage on letters is, for a

Quarter	tolah.....	6 pice
Half	do	1 anna
One tolah		2 "
One and a half	do	3 "
Two	do	4 "

and for every tolah in weight above two tolahs, two annas additional; every fraction above 2 tolahs being charged as an additional tolah.

Indian newspapers not exceeding three and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  tolahs will be charged ..... 2 annas  
under six tolahs ..... 4 annas

For every additional three tolahs  
or a fraction thereof ..... 2 annas

Extras or supplements posted with newspapers are deemed to be a part thereof.

Newspapers may be sent by banghy parcels, and charged at rates accordingly.

The *Times* newspaper as now regularly issued, weighing fourteen tolahs and upwards, will be charged six annas, a provision for which we devoutly thank the legislative council, as fervently as the orthodox Mussulman would praise that natural law, which compels the pig in swimming, to cut his own throat. The *Times* costs fivepence in London and Madras, and will henceforth cost fourteen-pence in Poonamallee, and every other place outside the limits of the presidency. We hope the English press will, in due season, appreciate at its proper worth the policy of the Indian Government.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 26.

**BANGALORE.**—A letter from Bangalore mentions that H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers have not yet been seen at a general parade, in consequence of having only recently received their saddlery, and it having been found necessary to condemn great part of the arms

of the regiment immediately on arrival at Bangalore. Our correspondent mentions that new lances for the whole regiment are now in course of preparation and will soon be ready. The heads are being made up by old Arnachellum of Salem, the most celebrated spear maker in Southern India. The shafts are, we believe, of Trincomallee wood, which is probably the best material for the purpose after bamboo, though far inferior to that. Colonel Pole was very desirous, we understand, to have bamboo shafts for his regiment, and both the adjutant general and military board were, it is said, favourably disposed on the subject, but difficulties sprung up to prevent it. This is to be regretted, for every hog hunter will, we are sure, bear us out in the assertion, that a male bamboo, well seasoned and smoked, would prove both the toughest and lightest shaft that could be found. Thus there can be no doubt that shafts of this description would have been preferred by the men themselves to any others. As to there being any difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of seasoned male bamboos for the entire regiment, which is what they say at Bangalore, it is very probable that such may not be procurable in sufficient numbers for a whole corps at a moment's notice, but there can be no doubt that a certain demand would easily ensure as certain a supply, because no other spear shafts have ever been used by the native horsemen of the East, who have always been famous for their expertness with the weapon, and though their spears are often double the length of an English lance, they never found any difficulty in providing suitable bamboos in abundance. If, therefore, no other impediment exist to the introduction of bamboo shafts generally, they might surely be tried at first on a limited scale, say with a single squadron or troop, as an experimental measure. The 12th Lancers are described as remarkably well officered; they received several from the 3rd and 9th Dragoons, who had seen much service in Upper India, and some of their best and finest looking officers are from the ranks. Both the 12th Lancers and the 43rd Light Infantry are general favourites at Bangalore and get on very well with every body at the station.—*U. S. Gazette*, Sept. 5.

**BELLARY**, Aug. 22, 1854.—The terror and cholera-stricken detachment of the 3rd M.E. regiment was, by the advice of Superintending Surgeon Maxwell, marched into cantonment this morning. They were to have come in on Monday morning, but late on Saturday night were attacked by the Indian scourge. Two cases occurred which proved fatal during the night. The following morning poor Cheyne, the assistant-surgeon in charge, was attacked with two others. Towards afternoon, Cheyne requested to be sent into Bellary (and left the camp at a place called Booditali, about eight miles from Bellary) at 3 p.m. He reached Bellary at about eight, leaving only a very young assistant-surgeon of some three or four months' standing, and the apothecary, &c., with the camp. On Sunday night twenty-six cases were admitted to the hospital tent, thirteen of which died on Monday. Surgeon Patterson was sent out by post haste to the sufferers, and infused great confidence amongst most of the men; but alas! the scourge kept striding on. Surgeon Maxwell also went out to camp, remaining all day, using all his efforts to stay the plague, and after well examining the camp, advised their removal into cantonment. Arrangements were about to be made to break up the camp into three divisions, and send out a body of officers to take charge; but at the time poor Cheyne was being carried to his last home, some recruits, to the number of forty or fifty, came rushing into cantonment terror stricken, and reported the remainder had agreed (were they not ordered in) to come in of their own accord. Terror had got the upper hand of all discipline. Agreeably to Dr. Maxwell's advice they were marched in this morning: they brought some twenty or thirty cases in with them, four of which have since proved fatal; some are recovering, and some are in the last stage of the disease, but, thank God, no new cases have occurred. Poor Burge was attacked very severely yesterday morning, and little hope was given of him last night, but, I am thankful to say, he has improved very much to-day, but is far from out of danger yet. Too much cannot be said in praise of the medical staff stationed here (with but one exception), and I sincerely trust, now the men are under cover, that we shall soon be free from the dreadful scourge. Nothing it left undone that can be thought of, to ameliorate the condition of the men. I cannot give you an authenticated number of deaths that have taken place since Saturday night; it is over twenty considerably, but, I trust, under thirty; all hands are too much occupied just now to make out returns. A report has just reached here, that the colonel of the regiment has received orders to report the regiment as soon as it is in a fit state, to allow of its being removed to Secunderabad. I am sorry to be obliged to report that one of the senior surgeons of corps up here has been obliged to be put under arrest: more will appear eventually.—*Spectator*, Aug. 30. Further intelligence from Bellary, on the subject of the outbreak of cholera among the men of the detachment of recruits for the 3rd European regiment,

acquaints us with the melancholy fact that about forty men had died, beside Assistant-Surg. Cheyne, and that some sixteen more were in hospital at the date of our advice. We are thankful to learn, however, that none of these last were bad cases, the disease having assumed a form much milder than it wore in the first instance, as it generally does. But this pleasant news of the dying away of the pestilence is qualified by an assurance that the 3rd Europeans are actually to march for Secunderabad, to relieve the 2nd E.L.I., toward the close of 1854, or at latest in Jan. or Feb. next. What exigency can be proved in the case, to demand the sudden transfer of a new corps, unfit for the duties of a station like that of Secunderabad? Not more than a fraction of the men are yet masters of their drill, the majority being raw recruits; and although admittedly fine *materiel* to work on, they have yet need for some time to come of the professional artificer's hand to mould them into military shape. They are progressing very well at Bellary, enjoying excellent health—with the sad exception above mentioned,—and distinguished by sobriety and good conduct. What they might become in the Deccan, however, if prematurely sent thither, is another question. Secunderabad is not the best locality for a young regiment. Temptations, we believe, particularly in the way of drinking, are much more rife there than at Bellary. It is said that liquor may be had for the asking, in the Nizam's country. Moreover, the move contemplated would be very unfair to the officers of the corps, who have most of them had double marches to make on joining, and have sold off their marching kit, expecting that the 3rd Europeans would remain at least three years in Bellary. If they be now called on to make a fresh start for a distant station, it will involve them, or at least many of them, in very serious difficulties. This point also is one that should be seriously weighed. None of them have derived any benefit from their transfer to the 3rd, with which they are hard worked, as must needs be under the circumstances, and their inclination of course matches their duty in that respect, as is always the case with British officers, but the willing horse should not be driven to death without a sufficient cause, and the absence of any visible one leads us to remonstrate against the measure. We do hope that Lord Harris will review all the bearings of the case, and alter the mistaken decision which is said to have been arrived at. There is a report in circulation, that the projected move of the Third has been decided on with a view to oblige a certain party, but we cannot think that his Lordship has any knowledge of that fact. It is well, however, that he should be aware of the prevailing impression, in order that he may guide himself accordingly and remove it. So far as we can judge the regiment in question ought not to be removed from Bellary at present.—*Spectator*, September 4.

**MILITARY ON-DITS.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—The 29th regiment N.I. is expected to arrive at the presidency on or about the 18th proximo, and the 45th regiment N.I. about the 20th October, and the 31st light infantry about January next. The 50th regiment N.I. will leave the presidency for Secunderabad on the 22nd September, and the 35th regiment N.I. for Hurryhar on the 22nd October next.—*Madras Spectator*, August 11.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

##### ADDITION TO CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

*Fort St. George*, Sept. 8, 1854.—Under authority from the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs the addition of three companies of the established strength to the corps of sappers and miners.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, W. H. to act as member of board of revenue dur. abs. of Maltby, Sept. 5.  
 COCKERELL, J. R. attained rank of 5th class, Aug. 14.  
 DALYELL, R. A. attained rank of 5th class, Aug. 14.  
 DAVIDSON, R. to act as asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, Aug. 29.  
 FORBES, G. S. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of southern div. of Arcot, dur. emp. of Wood, Aug. 29.  
 FORBES, L. attained rank of 5th class, Aug. 14.  
 FRASER, J. to act as princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, dur. emp. of Mr. Knox on other duties.  
 GREENFELL, St. L. M. attained rank of 5th class, Aug. 14.  
 HALL, A. coll. of South Arcot, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Cuddalore, v. Maltby, Sept. 5.  
 HARRIS, G. A. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Calicut, rec. ch. of sub. court, Aug. 19.  
 KNOX, W. to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, dur. abs. of Prendergast, on m.c.  
 LEVINGE, V. H. to act as sub. judge of zillah of Combaconum, dur. abs. of Silver, Aug. 29.  
 MACDONELL, A. R. to act as add. sub. col. and jt. mag. of s. div. of Arcot, v. Forbes, to cont. to act as sub. judge of Combaconum, Aug. 29.

MATHISON, A. S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chittoor, rec. ch. of sub. court, Aug. 24.  
 MOTTE, W. M. act. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Honore, ass. ch. of court, Aug. 19.  
 PAUNCEPOTE, B. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, to be a marriage registrar of that dist. Aug. 29.  
 SLOAN, W. sudr. ameen of Itchapoor, to act as prin. sud. ameen of Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Hudson.  
 SULLIVAN, H. E. attained rank of 5th class, Aug. 14.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HUDSON, W. 4 mo. to Vizagapatam.  
 SULLIVAN, A. W. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, 2nd Lieut. N. H. 1st Fus. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 22, v. Christie, res.  
 ASHE, Lieut. B. T. 10th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for empl. as asst. comm. in Nagpore, Sept. 5.  
 AUBYN, Capt. E. P. St. 10th N.I. to act as dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. centre div. dur. abs. of Drury, Aug. 30.  
 BALMER, Ens. A. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 BAYLEY, Ens. J. C. posted to 36th N.I. as 4th ens.; to rank fr. June 13.  
 BEAUMONT, Ens. W. H. posted to 1st Fus. as 8th 2nd lieut. to proc. to pres.; to rank fr. June 9.  
 BELL, Ens. W. J. posted to 2nd N.I. as 3rd ens. to continue to do duty with 11th N.I.; to rank fr. June 8.  
 BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for empl. as asst. comm. in Nagpore, Sept. 5.  
 BERKELEY, Corn. E. S. 7th L.C. to do du. with 5th L.C. till arr. of his corps at Secunderabad.  
 BOON, Ens. F. B. posted to 6th N.I. as 4th ens. to rank fr. June 10; to do du. with 12th N.I. till arr. of his corps at Bangalore.  
 BORRADAILE, Ens. G. E. posted to 14th N.I. as 4th ens.; to do du. with 35th N.I. on the Bellary road, and afterwards to rejoin.  
 BRADFORD, Ens. F. B. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 8th ens. to rank fr. June 10; to do du. with 35th N.I. on the Bellary road, and afterwards to rejoin.  
 BROWN, Lieut. P. A. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 BUDD, Ens. R. C. to do du. with 39th N.I. to join.  
 CAMERON, Maj. G. P. rem. fr. 1st N. V. batt. to Eur. Veterans.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. to be asst. exec. engr. at Jackatallah, Sept. 7.  
 CHESNEY, Capt. A. H. 23rd N.I. to be dept. comm. 2nd class in Nagpore commission.  
 CLELAND, Ens. J. W. posted to 2nd N.I. as 4th ens. to join; to rank fr. June 9.  
 COLE, Ens. R. A. 31st L.I. to continue to do duty with 21st N.I. until Dec. 1, then to join his own corps.  
 COOPER, Brev. capt. A. 46th N.I. returned to duty.  
 COX, Ens. G. W. to do duty with 44th N.I. to join.  
 CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to be asst. commr. 2nd class in Nagpore commission.  
 DAVIDSON, Ens. A. A. 4th N.I. to proc. to join 51st N.I. under ch. of Ens. Fuller, Aug. 31.  
 DE HAVILLAND, Ens. J. 48th N.I. to be lieut. from July 24, v. Ferrier.  
 DEMPSTER, 2nd Lieut. H. L. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
 DINDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to be station staff officer at Mhow so long as his regt. continues at that station, Aug. 29.  
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S. 4th L.C. re-app. qr. mr. and interp. to that corps.  
 DRURY, Lieut. A. dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. cen. div. to act as a.d.c. to Maj. gen. Sewell, Aug. 26.  
 DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.  
 FORSTER, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 FRANCIS, Capt. P. M. enrgs. to act as civ. engr. of 7th div. dur. emp. of Maj. Cotton on other du.  
 FRASER, Lieut. J. G. C. 1st Eur. fus. returned to duty.  
 FRYE, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. to be asst. to ag. in hill tracts of Orissa.  
 FULLER, Ens. W. H. L. 4th N.I. ret. to du.; to do duty with 151st N.I. Aug. 31.  
 GABB, Maj. F. S. dept. adj. gen. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vepery, Sept. 5.  
 GARDINER, Ens. E. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 7th ens.; to rank fr. June 10; to do duty with and accompany 50th N.I. to Secunderabad.  
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. perm. to resign app. in dept. of public works, Aug. 19; to do duty with sap. and min. and temp. to join detach. at Jackatallah, v. Elms, to Europe, on m.c.  
 GOLDSMID, Capt. F. J. 37th M.N.I. to be an asst. to commissr. in Scinde, for jagheer inquiries, fr. Jan. 23.  
 GOMPERTZ, Ens. E. D. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to rec. moonshee allow.  
 GRANT, Lieut. E. L. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. Aug. 22, v. Christie, res.  
 GUMM, Ens. C. A. 31st L.I. to cont. to do duty with 14th N.I. to Nov. 20, then to join his own corps.



GUNNING, Ens. J. C. posted to 7th N.I. as 4th ens. and proc. to pres.; to rank fr. June 9.  
 HARRIS, Lieut. F. dep. asst. com. gen. to join staff appt.  
 HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. B. 9th N.I. to do duty with 8th N.I. at Samulcottah until arrival of his regt. at Pegu, Aug. 25.  
 HENNAH, Capt. S. W. 4th L.C. to join.  
 HESKETH, Ens. R. R. 22nd N.I. to do duty with 30th N.I. as far as Secunderabad; with 5th L.C. to Kamptee; and with 6th L.C. to Mhow; posted to 22nd N.I. as 4th ens.  
 HILL, Lieut. H. D. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allow.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. S. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 HOLLAND, Capt. L. H. H. 37th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. Sept. 5.  
 HORNSBY, Ens. H. F. posted to 1st fus. as 7th 2nd lieut. to do duty with 38th N.I. to join; to rank fr. June 9.  
 JOHNSON, Ens. A. A. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 KNYVETT, Capt. F. asst. adj. gen. Hyderabad subsid. force, to join.  
 KNYVETT, Ens. W. L. N. posted to 41st N.I. as 4th ens. to rank from June 10; to proc. *vid* Calcutta, to join his corps. on its arr. at Saugor.  
 LUDLOW, Capt. S. O. E. engs. to be superint. eng. of Saugor div. to join.  
 MACDOUGALL, Maj. J. 17th N.I. to be supt. and agent for army clothing at Madras, fr. July 1, 1854.  
 MANN, Maj. J. fr. Kur. Vets. to 1st N. V. batt. Aug. 26.  
 M'CALLY, Lieut. col. A. 46th N.I. and dep. com. gen. to be commy. gen. v. Tulloch, prom.  
 M'INTOSH, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 MCLEOD, Ens. A. F. to do duty with 39th N.I. to join.  
 MOXON, Ens. T. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 17, v. Farrington, dec.  
 MURRAY, Ens. G. posted to 21st N.I. as 4th ens.; to rank fr. June 9; to join under ord. fr. adj. gen.  
 NICHOLSON, Ens. J. S. posted to 27th N.I. as 4th ens. to join on arrival of that corps at Mercara; to rank fr. June 9.  
 NORIE, Ens. E. M. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 28, v. Lloyd, ret.  
 OAKES, Ens. A. E. posted to 41st N.I. as 3rd ens.  
 OBBARD, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 24, v. Ferrier, dec.  
 OTTLEY, Capt. C. G. fort adj. at Vellore, to join.  
 PALMER, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Holland, dec.  
 PRESTON, Ens. B. H. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 8th ens. to rank fr. June 10; to do du. with and accompany 50th N.I. to Secunderabad.  
 RAMSAY, Ens. H. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allow.  
 RAYNSFORD, Corn. G. M. 5th L.C. to do du. with and accompany 5th N.I. to Secunderabad.  
 ROWLANDSON, Ens. G. posted to 10th N.I. as 4th ens. to continue to do du. with 2nd batt. art. to rank fr. June 9.  
 SCHOMBERG, Ens. B. F. to do du. with 29th N.I. to join on arr. of the corps at Madras.  
 SEWELL, Ens. F. W. J. posted to 36th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 8.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. C. M. 9th N.I. to be asst. commr. 1st class, in Nagpore commission.  
 SHAW, Lieut. D. 39th N.I. to be adj. of Malabar police corps.  
 SHERMAN, Ens. S. W. B. posted to 11th N.I. as 4th ens.; to rank from June 10; to do du. with and accompany 50th N.I. to Secunderabad.  
 SNOW, Capt. R. T. 24th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. as asst. comm. in Nagpore, Sept. 5; passed exam. in Hindustani—to receive moonshee allowance.  
 STEVENSON, Ens. F. 45th N.I. to proc. to join at Madras.  
 STREET, Ens. C. W. 46th N.I. to proc. to join his corps at Masulipatam, prior to its embarkation.  
 STRICKLAND, Ens. W. G. M. 49th N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, v. Shortland, proc. to Europe, Aug. 23.  
 STUART, Ens. R. C. E. posted to 43rd N.I. as 4th ens. to continue doing duty with 42nd N.I. until the march of that regt. then to proc. and join his own corps at Vizagapatam; to rank fr. June 9.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. W. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.  
 WADE, Brev. capt. H. art. to be capt. fr. Aug. 30, v. Lloyd, ret.  
 WALKER, Capt. W. L. 4th L.C. to join.  
 WALTON, Lieut. C. S. B. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshee allowance.  
 YEOMAN, 2nd Lieut. C. L. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 30, v. Lloyd, ret.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## CAVALRY.

BERKELEY, E. S. Sept. 6.  
 FRESE, A. J.  
 RAYNSFORD, G. M. Sept. 6.

## INFANTRY.

BOONE, F. B. Sept. 6.  
 BORRADALE, G. E. Sept. 6.  
 BRADFORD, W. H. K. Sept. 6.  
 BUDD, R. C. Aug. 25.  
 DAMES, G. F. L. Aug. 25.  
 GARDINER, E. Sept. 6.  
 HESKETH, R. R. Sept. 6.  
 KNYVETT, W. L. N. Sept. 6.  
 MCLEOD, A. F. Aug. 25.  
 MURRAY, G. Sept. 6.  
 PRESTON, B. H. Sept. 6.  
 SHERMAN, S. W. B. Sept. 6.

BREMNER, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. on m.c. to Mirzapore.  
 BOULDERSON, Capt. W. L. 29th N.I. in ext. fr. Sept. 15, until arr. of his corps at Madras.  
 CLEMONS, Lieut. col. C. 20th N.I. leave cane.  
 CROFTON, Capt. T. 52nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 4, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.  
 FARRER, Lieut. R. 21st N.I. 1 yr. to sea, on m.c.  
 GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 30, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 HALSTED, Maj. W. A. 2nd N.V.B. to Dec. 13, in ext. to Eastern Coast.  
 HALSTED, Capt. C. F. F. 11th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, to Neilgherry-hills, Bangalore, and Madras.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. W. P. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.  
 HART, Capt. H. D. 39th N.I. to Nov. 30, prep. to Europe.  
 HEARN, Lieut. C. T. 26th N.I. to Dec. 31, 1855, in ext. to Waltair and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 MALLOCH, Lieut. G. A. 25th N.I. leave cane.  
 MOORE, Lieut. C. W. 3rd Eur. reg. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. 3rd L.C. Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, Bangalore.  
 NEW, Lieut. S. 33rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Calcutta.  
 OAKES, Lieut. R. F. engs. 3 mo. to Madras.  
 OWERS, Lieut. ordnance dept. to Nov. 30.  
 PEYTON, Capt. G. W. 25th N.I. to July 20, in ext. to Madras, and to enable him to rejoin.  
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. G. W. 34th L.I. to Nov. 15.  
 WALSH, Brev. maj. T. P. 52nd N.I. 18 mo.  
 WELLITON, Lieut. H. D. art. to Europe, on m.c.  
 WILLIAMS, Brig. J. E. W. 30 days, fr. Oct. 5.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CORNISH, Asst. surg. W. R. fr. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to do duty with 4th batt. art.  
 M'DONALD, Asst. surg. J. perm. to enter on general duties of the army, Sept. 5; to do duty with detach. of art. at Rangoon, Aug. 29.  
 MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. to med. ch. of civ. estab. in city of Pegu, fr. Jan. 3, 1854.  
 SANDERSON, Asst. surg. A. from doing duty 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty in supt. surgs. dept. N. div.  
 WINDUS, Asst. surg. F. J. to be civ. surg. at Ganjain, Sept. 5.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JOFF, Asst. surg. K. M.D. to Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Madras, on m.c.  
 MACPHERSON, Surg. D. Hyderabad conting. 6 mo. to Europe, on m.c.  
 SCALES, Asst. surg. W. H. to Europe, new regs.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BIVAR, wife of Lieut. C. S. B. 1st L.C. s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 21.  
 COOK, wife of H. D. c.s. s. d. at Cannanore, Aug. 28.  
 CRAWFORD, wife of Hugh, d. at Alleppe, Aug. 30.  
 ELLIS, wife of G. c.s. at Pondicherry, Aug. 20.  
 FITZGERALD, wife of J. C. s. at Egmore, Aug. 21.  
 GOLDFRAP, wife of T. W. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 30.  
 HAMMOND, wife of J. s. at Madras, Sept. 6.  
 HENDERSON, wife of Lieut. col. R. c.b. twin d. Engs. at Secunderabad, Aug. 30.  
 NEWMAN, wife of J. d. at Madras, Aug. 30.  
 NEWILL, wife of H. c.s. d. at Waltair, Aug. 25.  
 ROSE, wife of W. H. d. at Madras, Aug. 30.

## MARRIAGES.

BOULDERSON, Capt. 29th N.I. to Elizabeth, d. of Lieut. col. P. Thomson, at Secunderabad, Aug. 12.  
 DRAKE, G. to Miss Esther K. Bennett, at St. Thomas's Mount, Aug. 30.  
 ELLIS, R. S. c.s. to Emily B. Mary, d. of E. Lecot, at Madras, Sept. 2.  
 HEALLY, B. to Rosa E. d. of the late W. C. Wallace, at Benares, Aug. 17.  
 KING, T. to Mary Ann Hamilton, at Madras, Aug. 23.  
 SWANSTON, Lieut. N. 37th N.I. to Julia R. d. of Lieut. col. W. Cotton, at Kamptee, Aug. 19.  
 TRINDER, A. W. to Mary Anne, d. of the late John, at Madras.  
 TULLOCH, Capt. H. C. to Eliza, d. of W. Brewster, at Madras, Aug. 24.  
 WINTER, P. G. to Miss H. Ann Waller, at Madras, Sept. 4.

## DEATHS.

ASSEY, Charles, inf. s. of A. at Madras, Sept. 4.  
 BOND, Ann E. at Black Town, aged 11, Sept. 3.  
 BROCK, Laura E. d. of J. at Madras, Sept. 7.  
 BROWNE, Louisa G. inf. d. of Capt. E. T. H.M.'s 25th, at Ootacamund, Aug. 22.  
 CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. 3rd Eur. reg. at Bellary, Aug. 21.  
 COX, Maj. E. T. 2nd N. vet. batt. at Chicacole, Aug. 28.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. C. J. 45th N.I. at Secunderabad, Aug. 17.  
 FESTING, John A. s. of T. B. at Ragapooram, aged 10, Aug. 24.  
 HALDWELL, Henry John, s. of G. at Bellary, aged 9, Aug. 12.  
 HOLLAND, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. near Coimbatore, Aug. 30.  
 ISACK, widow of the late major, at Madras, aged 89, Sept. 7.  
 LEITCH, Rev. C. C. drowned at Nepoor, aged 32, Aug. 25.  
 KEMP, Sarah, wife of Asst. surg. J. at Goondulpet.  
 NEWILL, John, inf. s. of H. c.s. at Waltair, Aug. 26.  
 PURCELL, J. A. at s. Ragapooram, Aug. 16.  
 STEVENAGE, J. J. at Cochin, aged 57, Aug. 11.  
 WYMSS, W. H. s. of J. A. at Arcot, aged 9 mo. Aug. 15.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Atalanta, Sandall, Rangoon and Vizagapatam.—25. Screw Steamer Bombay, Paterson, Suez, Aden and Galle.—Count of Yarborough, Egner, Melbourne; Ellen Castle, Clyne, Melbourne; Isly, Cone, Karikal; Gratitude, Simkins, London; Cornwall, Dawson, Sydney, N. S. Wales.—26. Marmion, Paige, Cuddalore and Pondicherry; Thomson Harker, Thompson, Mauritius; Anna Maria, Anwy, Port Louis.—27. James Hall, Rose, Penang.—28. Rangoon, Gribble, London; Steamer Berenice, Berthon, Calcutta and Vizagapatam.—29. Cecelia, Jolly, Launceston; Cocanada, Graves, Mauritius and Pondicherry.—31. Gloucester, Hiatt, Hobart Town.—SEPT. 2. Gladiator, Shelton, Mauritius.—3. Charles Dumergue, White, Bimlipatam.—4. Futtah Rohoman, Hodgson, Penang and Acheen.—6. Deffance, Brown, Vizagapatam; Paragon, Murch, Calcutta; Augusta, Perasso, Mauritius; James Hall, Rose, Nagpore; Nile, Nisbet, London, Portsmouth and the Channel.—8. Steamer Bengal, Caldbeck, Suez.—10. Steamer Oriental, — Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Atalanta (Aug. 23), from RANGOON and VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Vizard, Lieut. Way.  
 Per screw steamer Bombay (Aug. 25), from SUEZ, ADEEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to ADEEN.—Capt. Goodfellow, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Rimington, Mr. Stephens, John Delany. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Fraser, Mr. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Dames, Mr. Budd, and George Gilbert. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fuller. From Ceylon.—Mr. S. O'Brien. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Cooper. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Fair, Mr. Bell, Dr. Bizzett, 2nd class; John Groser, Charles Baker, John Holmes, and Miss Cunah. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Bray. From Ceylon to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Daniells, Mr. Hamilton, and Charles Mathew. From SYDNEY to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast, Miss Docker, Mr. Campbell, and Asst. surg. Boyd.  
 Per Cornwall (Aug. 25), from SYDNEY and NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mrs. Dawson and child.  
 Per Marmion (Aug. 26), from CUDDALORE and PONDICHERY.—G. Spielman, Esq.—Byale, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Loarer, Mrs. Bouvet de Losieres, Mrs. Emma Garnier.  
 Per Thomson Harker (Aug. 26), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. J. Thompson, Jun.  
 Per James Hall (Aug. 27), from PENANG and ACHEEN.—Lieut. and Mrs. Owers, 3 Misses Owers, W. Campbell, gunner.  
 Per steamer Berenice (Aug. 28), from CALCUTTA and VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Biggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyers and 2 children, Lieut. Cox, Lieut. Richards, Lieut. Bishop, Ens. Corbett, Ens. Liddell, Asst. surg. Williams, Lieut. Hearn, 26th N.I.; and Lieut. Chadwick, 5th N.I.  
 Per Cocanada (Aug. 29), from the MAURITIUS and PONDICHERY.—Mons. Du Closais, Mad. De Colon and child, Miss Potier.  
 Per Charles Dumergue (Sept. 3), from BIMALIPATAM.—Dr. Hamlyn and lady, Capt. Babinaton, Mr. Dunningan, Mr. Gibbon, Serj. Healy and son, Mrs. Ross and 3 children.  
 Per Futtah Rohoman, from PENANG and ACHEEN.—Mrs. Hodgson, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph and 2 children, and 33 natives.  
 Per Deffance (Sept. 6), from VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. J. Brown.  
 Per Paragon (Sept. 6), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Murch and family.  
 Per Nile, from LONDON, PORTSMOUTH, and the CHANNEL.—Mrs. Norfor and 2 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Stone, 9th M.N.I.; Messrs. Benman, Bean, and Morton (asst. surg.); Messrs. Berkeley and Raynsford (cavalry cadets); Messrs. Knyvett, Boone, Garrett, Broadford, Bosten, Murray, Sherman, Gardiner, Borradaile, Heskett, and Fleming; Messdames Farrell, Shaw, and Ronis; Miss Johnston. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. Knyvett and 2 children, Mrs. F. Knyvett, Miss Knyvett, Miss Kemp, Capt. and Mrs. Bird, 36th M.N.I. Dr. and Mrs. Halls, Mr. and Mrs. Chah; Madame Fillard, Miss Woodin; Messdames Turabull, Browne, Thorpe, Robinson, Dunne, Church, Murphy, and Garratty; Miss Gray, Mr. French; Messrs. Bridges, Upperton, and Knyvett (cadets); Messrs. Urquhart and Scott.  
 Per steamer Bengal (Sept. 8), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Gen. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and 2 children; Miss Brice, Mr. McCausland, Miss Denny, Miss Sullivan, Mr. N. Robertson, Mr. P. C. Hubbard, Mr. H. Forty, Mrs. Balmain and child, Mr. K. Steuart, Miss Cambie, Mrs. Bice. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Tullock and Mrs. Tullock. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Church and Mrs. Church. From BOMBAY.—Meer Moond. From GALLE.—Syed Dastakeen. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Somerville, Mr. F. Keen, Mr. A. J. Cowie, Mr. G. Norman, Maj. Meers, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. E. Greenstreet, Mr. Umphelby, Mr. J. Starbrook, Mr. T. Baker, Mr. J. Praston, Mr. Urfo and 2 children, and Miss Gratkin. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grant and Mr. Spink. From SYDNEY to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Griffith. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Dorrough and Sheikh Mohdein.  
 Per steamer Oriental (Sept. 10), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dickin, Mr. G. P. Militus, Lieut. Parry, Lieut. Seton, Lieut. Oakes, Lieut. Prendergast.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25.—Screw steamer Bombay, Paterson, Calcutta.—26. Narwhall, Vaulking, Mauritius.—27. Thomson Harker, Thomson, Calcutta.—30. Nonpareil, Tulloch, Maaulipatam and Coringa; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Singapore.—31. Isly, Cone, Callingspatam and Nantes; Atalanta, Sandall, Coringa. SEPT. 1.—Palmyra, Homan, Sydney, London, or Liverpool.—2. Mary Ann, Roalena, Calcutta; Cecelia, Jolly, Colombo.—4. Gladiator, Shelton, Calcutta.—5. Time and Frith, Dodda, Pondicherry and London.—6. Mary Stoddard, Kewley, Munsoorcottah and London; Ellen Castle, Clyne, Akrah; Wild Wave, Barron, London via Coringa.—7. Zaphnath Paaneah, Bglan, Penang and Singapore.—8. Brodrene, Foyn, Rangoon.—9. Steamer Bengal, Caldbeck, Calcutta.—10. Steamer Oriental, — Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Bombay (Aug. 25), to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Holland, Lieut. F. C. Maude, and Miss Blunt.  
 Per steamer Berenice (Aug. 30), to SINGAPORE.—Apoth. Edwards, Asst. apoth. Foston, Maj. Campbell, Lieut. Heath, Lieut. Walker, and Mrs. Foston.  
 Per Atalanta (Aug. 31), to CORINGA.—F. Copleston, Esq. and Capt. W. Gibson.  
 Per Palmyra (Sept. 1), to SYDNEY, LONDON, or LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Ashton and 3 children, Mr. W. H. Phillips, Master M'Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. Black and family, Serjt. J. Cox and 2 children, Miss S. Meyers, 3 Masters Meyers, 3 Misses Little, 2 Misses Morean, Mr. R. Tedford, Mr. J. McGinny, and Mr. J. Ainslie.  
 Per Mary Stoddard (Sept. 6), to MUNSOORCOTTAH and LONDON.—Lieut. W. Kindersley.  
 Per Zaphnath Paaneah (Sept. 7), to PENANG.—Asst. apoth. wife, and servant.  
 Per steamer Oriental (Sept. 10), to SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—C. D. Baynes, Esq.; Lieut. G. T. Ricketts, H.M.'s 12th Lancers; Lieut. J. Hancock, H.M.'s 12th Lancers; Mrs. Woodgate and 2 children, and Mrs. Cotton and 2 infants. To ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. C. W. Moore. To GALLE.—E. W. Higgins, Esq.  
 Per steamer Bengal (Sept. 9), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wilson and infant, Maj. J. A. West, Mrs. West, and Miss Bogue.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 10, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper .....	5 per ct.
On do. repayable on 3 days' notice .....	3½ do.
On cash credit on do. subject to commission of ¼ per cent. on the sum granted on amount drawn .....	5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	100 per ct.
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	98 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s .....	88 "
On Tanjore do. ....	83 "
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances .....	3 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days .....	5 "
Ditto above 30 days .....	6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 ..	1½ to 2½ dis.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33 ..	1½ to 1½ dis.
1835-36 ..	2 to 2½ dis.
1843 ..	1½ to 2 dis.
5 per cent. transferable ..	3 to 3½ pm.
book debt ..	3 to 3½ pm.
Tanjore Bonds ..	1½ to 2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	12½ to 12½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2-6 each
Bank of England Notes .....	10-2 to 10-3 each
Spanish Dollars .....	220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, ¼ per cent. disct.  
 Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. disct.  
 " Sell, 1 per cent. prem.  
 Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. disct.  
 " Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## RAIN IN THE RED SEA.

A RAINY DAY IN THE RED SEA—and "What of it?" says the general reader. "Why not a rainy day in the Red Sea as well as any where else?" Why not, to be sure! This is a question we shall not attempt to answer, only the event about to be adverted to is one of the rarest that can be imagined. It must be somewhat hard for the English, still more for the Bombay reader, to imagine the existence of districts where rain so rarely falls that they are set down in the map as rainless—yet there are many such on the globe, and one such is the district from the borders of Catch southward and westward by the entrance of the Red Sea, and so on to the shores of the Mediterranean, including the southern portion of Arabia and the north-eastern shoulder of Africa. On the 26th and 27th of July, a sand-storm prevailed in the Red

Sea, betwixt the 18th and 26th parallels, or from near the Gulf of Suez to within a hundred miles of Gibbel Teer. The air was red and lurid, and heavily loaded with sand, so that the decks, sails, and rigging were thickly covered by it; the nearest land in the direction in which the wind was blowing was good seventy miles away. The heat was most oppressive, the thermometer rising as high as 92. At night there was lightning and thunder, with some showers of rain, and from the morning of Friday, the 28th, to the evening of Saturday, it rained almost incessantly betwixt the 13th and 16th parallels, for to this space it was confined. How far to the eastward or westward it extended did not appear.

The steamer *Ganges* passed through the rainy region on part of Thursday and Friday, in the same place where it was experienced by the *Victoria* on Saturday, the same general appearance being manifested to both on the two consecutive days; in both cases it cleared up as the volcanic region was approached in latitude 15.30. Two rain gauges were put on board the *Victoria*, and though they could not be managed so as to be made very trustworthy, as both gave nearly the same results, they were in all likelihood not far from the truth. They indicated a fall of an inch and a half in eight hours, the total fall probably amounting to about double this. During the rain the thermometer fell from 92 to 80; the sea all the while continuing at 88, or three degrees higher than it had been during the previous dust storm—leaning over the gangway one felt as if a steaming cauldron had been beneath. After the rain, the air exhibited that extraordinary transparency so rarely met with in arid countries where light is transmitted so imperfectly and irregularly. The shores of Africa and Arabia, and the mountains far inland on the opposite shore of the sea, were seen at once; some among the most conspicuous of the latter being at least 120 miles from the spectator, the eye sweeping a circuit of above 250 miles in diameter. The beauty of the numerous volcanic groups of islands, but more especially of the shores around Mocha, was something quite indescribable.

Near the Straits it was found that the temperature of the sea had sunk to 79, that is, to nine degrees lower than it had been twenty-four hours before. Here long bands and trails of discoloured matter, floating on the surface of the water, were visible, such as is usually described as fish spawn. They smelt like new-cut hay, and on specimens being taken up and examined by a magnifier, they astonished the observer by turning out to be the seeds and flowers of grass. The Arab pilot, a very intelligent man, without being beforehand informed of this fact, was catechized on this subject, and described them as being what they actually turned out to be. The muddy creeks and shores, he said, abounded with grass, the pollen or seed of which a rough sea or an unusually high tide floated away, the wind drifting it for many leagues out to sea. That collected in a handkerchief was found to yield a fine crimson-coloured dye, that filtered through paper became bright green; the anthers and the formed seeds, the latter very small in size, were almost equally abundant. This is not to be confounded with the colouring matter so often observed, not floating on the surface, but diffused through the water, and which is assuredly either spawn, vegetables, or animalcules, or probably, at times, all the three. The profusion of the red colour towards the Gulf of Suez is believed by Eherenberg, and in all likelihood correctly, to have secured for the sea its name. A sheet of a milky, or sometimes of a snowy hue, extending over about four square degrees of surface, is generally observed betwixt the 15th parallel and the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Singular to relate, though our ships have been passing through this region every month or fortnight for the past twenty-years, most of them with a medical man on board, we are, up to this moment, in total ignorance of the cause of a phenomenon so remarkable. An earthquake was experienced at Nattore, in Lower Bengal, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 26th; a second at Midnapore, on the morning of the 27th; a third at the same station, as well as at Kurra-chee, in Lower Sindh, at 6 A.M. on the 29th,—an instance of what so often occurs of volcanic and meteorological disturbances occurring together. There was a severer storm near Guardafui. Violent rain fell on these days all over the North-West Provinces, and there were showers, though this is their fair season, at Madras.—*Bombay Times*.

#### SUICIDE OF DR. WIGSTROM.

On Friday last, Dr. Wigstrom, of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, killed himself by taking prussic acid. The unfortunate man arrived at Bombay with his wife from Ceylon, on the 21st ultimo,—having only been married a week previously, and took up lodgings at the Hope Hall Hotel. He is represented to have lived rather freely, and although he seemed at times cheerful and gay, yet his conduct on other occasions at the hotel, was such as to impress one with the belief that he was not quite in his senses. At six o'clock on Friday morning last, Mrs. Blackwell went into his apartments with a vase of flowers for Mrs. Wigstrom, of

which he approved; and with his wife breakfasted in his own room that morning. A little before noon Mrs. Wigstrom ran into Mrs. Blackwell's room, and stated that she found her husband was in a fit. On going into his room, Mrs. Blackwell saw him in the dressing-room on his knees, with his head on his right arm, which was resting on a small bed close by. His eyes were closed, and he was insensible. All efforts to rouse him being unsuccessful, Dr. Lofthouse and Dr. Carter were called immediately to see him. They found him extended on the floor almost pulseless, and apparently suffering either from an epileptic fit or from poison. A strong smell of bitter almonds in the room immediately excited a suspicion that his death had been caused by prussic acid. On examining a medicine-chest which was on a table in the room, it was found that a small bottle of hydrocyanic acid, which was known to be in it, was missing, and shortly afterwards one of the servants found outside the window of the room the missing bottle broken. The usual remedies were applied, but before a stomach-pump could be procured, life was extinct, the unfortunate man having remained insensible to the last. Shaik Ali, the deceased's butler, said, that at eleven o'clock his master called to him, and asked him the time, when he went into, and shut the door of the room. On the table in the room occupied by the deceased, Dr. Lofthouse found half a sheet of letter-paper bearing the following inscription in the deceased's handwriting:—

"5m. to 12.

"The time is come for all explanations—they are at end.

"R. B. W."

Lieutenant Dunsterville and Dr. Downes met Dr. Wigstrom in Ceylon, and arrived at Bombay in the same steamer with him. The former gentleman stated that the result of his acquaintance with the deceased impressed him most strongly with the belief that he was not sane. He would make most extraordinary speeches condemnatory of himself, and compromising the position of those nearly allied to him. He appeared to be suffering from a mania respecting money matters, imagining that he had won large sums of money from his brother officers, which the Commander-in-Chief would not allow him to recover. Such statements were of daily occurrence; and it was also observed that whilst at a game of billiards, the deceased would play for some time apparently without regarding what he was doing, and when a good stroke presented itself, he would suddenly turn round and pocket his own ball. His conduct in several other respects also was so singular as to have attracted attention and remark. Dr. Downes and Mr. Rollins, a merchant, stated that their impression also was that the deceased was not sane. Under these circumstances the coroner's jury returned the following

VERDICT.—Deceased committed suicide by poisoning whilst in a state of temporary insanity.—*Telegraph and Courier*, Sept. 11.

The LONDON MAIL of August 9th arrived at Bombay on September 5th (per *Semiramis*).

MR. R. W. LODWICK, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, has been appointed assistant to the Accountant-General, on a salary of Rs. 850 per mensem.

MR. HUGH MALET, the acting sub-treasurer, is, we hear, to go home by one of the steamers in September. His intention is not to return after his leave expires, but to retire from the service.—*Telegraph*.

MR. JOHN LAW, C.S., collector of Dharwar, at present absent on sick-leave at the Neilgherry Hills, has resigned the service; and he will be allowed to retire as soon as he can come to the presidency. This is an old rule—and a stupid one it is. Could not an agent or attorney in Bombay sign for his pay, &c.?—*Ibid*.

PROFESSOR A. G. FRASER (of Poona), has been appointed by the members of the Parsee Punchayet, to succeed the late lamented Mr. Henry Green, in the appointment that gentleman held. The salary is Rs. 700 per mensem.

DEATH OF MR. MYERS BARR.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Myers Barr, of the Civil Service, youngest son of General Barr, formerly of this Presidency, and brother of our highly respected fellow townsman, Captain Barr, Military Paymaster. Mr. Barr only arrived in India a few months ago, and was as stout and fine-looking a young man as ever came to the country. He had been attached to the Tanna Collectorate for a short time, and was seized with fever at that station towards the end of last week. He was brought in to a friend's house in Bombay on Tuesday, but he never rallied, and expired yesterday. Sad to say this is the second son General Barr has lost in this country during the last twelve months.—*Telegraph*, August 10.

MISSION TO THE AFGHANS.—Two Missionaries will shortly be upon their way to Peshawar, to commence the Mission to the Afghans. Twenty-eight thousand rupees have already been subscribed for this object, ten thousand of which were given by one officer.

THE "FALKLAND."—The Honourable Company's sloop-of-war *Falkland* has received orders to prepare for sea forthwith; her destination is supposed to be Singapore and the China Seas.—*Telegraph*, August 23.

UPPER SCINDE.—We are informed that the Upper Scinde Brigadier, with his staff, is to be removed to Hyderabad, together with all the regular troops. Upper Scinde will, henceforth, be held only by the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, and the two Belooch battalions raised by Sir Charles Napier. The command of Upper Scinde will be conferred on Major John Jacob, Sir Charles's protegee.—*Poona Observer*, August 16.

MAJOR PITT KENNEDY has devised a plan for connecting Kurrachee by railway with Bombay and Lahore. The line will run from Bombay to Baroda, thence to Kurrachee *via* Hyderabad, and thence *via* Mithunkote to Lahore.

THE *Assaye*, the H. E. I. Company's new steamer, will be ready for sea in October next. She is now taking in her engines.

FROM A RETURN OF MORTALITY for the town and island of Bombay and Colaba, for the month of August, 1854, we perceive that the total number of deaths has been 1,352. Of Europeans, there have been 34 natural deaths, and 2 violent; Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese, 11 natural; native Christians and Jews, 47 natural, and 1 epidemic; Mussulmans, 259 natural, 15 epidemic, and 3 violent; Parsees, 68 natural, and 3 epidemic; Jains, and all Hindoos, 849 natural, 44 epidemic, and 5 violent; others and unknown castes, 10 natural, and 1 epidemic. The total, 1,278 natural, 64 epidemic, and 10 violent.

COMMAND OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—The *Sinde Kosrid* has it on excellent authority that Lord Frederick Fitzclarence is to be the successor of Sir William Gomm in the command of the Indian army, and that Lord Melville takes his place at Bombay.

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. A. FRASER AND THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE "MEDUSA."

*Commodore's Office, Bombay*, Aug. 31, 1854.—The subjoined sentence of a court-martial assembled on board the H.C.'s ship *Hastings*, in Bombay Harbour, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of July, 1854, is published for general information.

At a court-martial, assembled on board the H.C.'s ship *Hastings*, at Bombay, on the 25th day of July, 1854, and by adjournment every day afterwards to the 28th day of July, 1854,—

The Court, pursuant to an order from Sir Henry John Leeke, Commodore, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, dated the 19th day of July, 1854, directed to Captain J. P. Porter, of the H.C.'s ship *Hastings*, and second in command in Bombay Harbour, having been duly sworn according to the Act passed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, in council, on the 25th day of May, 1844, entitled, an Act for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy, proceeded to the trial of Lieut. Hugh Alexander Fraser, together with the remaining officers and ship's company of the H.C.'s late steam-vessel *Medusa*, on the following charge:—

For that he, the said Lieut. H. A. Fraser, of the late steam-vessel *Medusa*, with the remaining officers and ship's company of the said late ship, on the 9th day of December, 1853, all of them being at that time in actual service and full pay, did, through negligence, run upon a sunken rock in the river Irrawaddy, about ten miles from Prome, the H.C.'s said late ship, thereby causing the said late ship to be wrecked and lost.

And having heard the narrative of the said Lieut. H. A. Fraser, of the circumstances relating thereto, and examined the remaining officers and ship's company (except of those absent on duty and discharged from the service) when the vessel was lost.

And having deliberately weighed and considered the said narrative and the whole of the evidence brought forward, the Court is of opinion that no blame whatever attaches to Lieut. H. A. Fraser, or any of the officers or ship's company of the said steam vessel *Medusa*, for their conduct and proceedings on the occasion of her loss, as it appears to the Court that all possible precautionary measures were adopted for her preservation, and the Court doth in consequence thereof adjudge the said Lieut. H. A. Fraser, the remaining officers and ship's company of the H. C. late steam vessel *Medusa* to be fully acquitted, and the said Lieut. H. A. Fraser, officers and ship's company, are hereby severally and respectively fully acquitted accordingly.

And the Court cannot separate without recording its approbation of the conduct of Lieut. H. A. Fraser, and the officers and ship's company, then on board the *Medusa*, in the exertions they made to save that vessel.

(Signed) H. J. LEEKE, Commodore,  
Rear Admiral Commander in Chief of I.N.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLARKE, A. W. to be asst. to civ. auditor, Aug. 26.

D'OYLY, W. to be settlement officer in Rutnagerry.

GOLDSMID, H. E. returned to pres. to res. ch. of offices of govt. director of bank of Bombay, and of mem. of mint committee, also ch. of revenue, financial, and separate departments, Aug. 30.

LAW, J. T. permis. to ret. canc.

LODWICH, R. W. to be 2nd asst. to accountant gen. Aug. 26.

ROSE, J. N. to be coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LAW, J. T. fr. Aug. 13 to Dec. 19.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAUMGARTNER, Lieut. M. to be an asst. to superint. of rev. surv. and assessment, Khandeish, fr. June 24.

BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. B. adj. Scinde div. to com. 3rd comp. 4th batt. with No. 9 lt. field batt. attached at Kurrachee.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. H. M. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to com. 1st comp. &c. attached to Sholapore.

NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. serv. placed at disp. of gov. of India.

THAIN, Lieut. D. D. 24th N.I. to be a 1st class commy. agent.

WHITEHILL, Capt. S. supt. of police at Sholapore, resu. ch. of his duties, Aug. 9.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd N.I. 1 mo.

BRETT, Lieut. F. P. F. 11th N.I. to Oct. 1.

CLARKE, Ens. R. T. 24th N.I. to 31st Oct.

DE VETRIE, Lieut. W. art. to Oct. 20.

DODD, Ens. C. D. J. 8th N.I. 1 mo. m.c.

HART, Maj. marine batt. 1 mo.

HORT, Lieut. marine batt. 1 mo.

RICHARDS, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. m.c.

SAVILL, Lieut. J. W. 2nd Ear. L.I. 1 mo.

SCOTT, Capt. G. B. 26th N.I. to Oct. 5. Poona.

SCOTT, Lieut. S. asst. rev. surv. Rutnagerry, 1 mo.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARPENDALE, Mids. T. C. R. to be mate, Sept. 4; to be acting lieut. Sept. 5.

DUVAL, Mate, of the *Elphinstone*, to be act. lieut. Sept. 2.

GROUNDS, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*.

HURLOCK, Mids. R. G. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Hastings*, Sept. 5.

SAWYER, Capt. J. to be on the senior list, v. Lawrence, dec.

SELBY, Lieut. to rejoin the *Palinurus* as lieut. com. and surveyor.

TEMPLER, Mids. C. B. to be mate fr. Feb. 6.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

COUSENS, the lady of Lieut. S. 13th N.I. d. at Girgaum, Aug. 29.

CROSS, wife of J. N. s. at Mazagon, Sept. 3.

NEWMHAM, wife of Lieut. d. at Dhoolia, Sept. 3.

VEARS, wife of W. s. at Bombay, Sept. 3.

##### DEATHS.

GREEN, Prof. at Bombay, aged 43, Aug. 4.

HARRISON, D. A. widow of the late J. at Girgaum, aged 34.

LYE, Fanny M. wife of Capt. H. 13th N.I. at Bombay, aged 25, Aug. 27.

NEALE, Henry F. O. s. of Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. at Shulapore Aug. 25.

PHILLIPS, A. E. inf. s. of G. F. at Bombay, Sept. 6.

RIGBY, A. at Bombay, Aug. 25.

THOMPSON, wife of G. J. at Hyderabad, aged 20, Aug. 25.

WALSHALL, N. at Sattara, aged 32, Aug. 31.

WATKINS, inf. s. of the late E. C. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 27.

WIGSTROM, Asst. surg. R. B. H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons, at Bombay, Sept. 8.

YOUNG, wife of Command. J. W. I.N. at Bombay, aged 36, Aug. 28.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

AUG. 30. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Galle; Sea Queen, Rowe, Kurrachee; steamer Malta, Pinchase, Galle; Thomas Sparkes, Kelly, Liverpool; Ann Nelson, Nelson, Glasgow; George Arkle, Hooper, Liverpool.—SEPT. 2. Phantom, Todd, Glasgow.—3. Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, McDonald, Surat; steamer Pottinger, Stead, Hong-Kong, Penang, and Galle.—4. City of Palaces, Hamer, Mauritius; Foam, Findlay, Liverpool; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Whampoa; America, Gardyne, Geelong.—5. Steamer Semiramis, —, Suez.—11. Steamer Semiramis, Finshad, Aden.

##### DEPARTURES.

AUG. 30. Earl of Selkirk, Harrison, Liverpool.—SEPT. 1. Steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.—4. Steamer Eaglet, Turnbull, Colombo; Hamoody, Tingate, Calcutta.—5. Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, McDonald, Surat.—6. Sea Queen, Rowe, Calcutta; Notoaka, Ferguson, Liverpool.—11. Steamer Auckland, —, Aden.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sea Queen (Sept. 6), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rowe.  
Per Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Lieut. J. Warden, Mrs. Moyles.  
Per steamer Auckland (Sept. 11), to ADEX.—Capt. and Mrs. Henry Willoughby, and 2 children, Mrs. E. G. Fawcett, W. B. Tristram, Esq. Capt. E. C. Holmes, 10th Hussars, and H. G. Robison, Esq.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone (Sept. 3), from SURAT.—F. W. Bartholomew, Maj. Hobbert, and Capt. Gordon.

Per Pottinger (Aug. 30), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Dr. Bain, Mr. Mackenzie, and Dr. Evans.  
 Per City of Palaces (Sept. 5), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Hamer.  
 Per Hamoody, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Tingate.  
 Per steamer *Semiramis* (Sept. 5), from SUZ.—Maj. Morse, 1st Bombay Fus.; Asst. surg. Lofthouse, H. M.'s 88th regt.; Rev. B. M. Huntington, Bombay establishment; Mr. G. G. H. Fulton, cadet, Bombay army.  
 Per Auckland, from KURACHAK.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, I.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Grounds, and 3 children; and Capt. Bruce.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 11, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 98 to 98½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 98 to 98½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-3½-16ths, nl.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	240
German Crowns .....	217
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15-13-16ths.

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 30 p.ct. pm.
Oriental Bank .....	250 each 250 do. 90 p.ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 18½ p.ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank .....	500 each 500 do. 45 ex. div. sales
Bank of Madras ....	1,000 each 1,000 do. 12 p.ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,000 do. 19,500
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 5,550
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 58 p.ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 1s. 11½d. For doc. bills.
6 .. ..	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11-15-16ths. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	98½
..... at sight .....	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 230 to 231.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 12s.; and Liverpool, to 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.; China, per candy, noml.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 11, 1854).**—The amount of business in which has been to a fair extent; the bulk of the transactions, however, having been brought about by the desire which a few of our largest, and hitherto apparently firmest holders have shown to realize, but it evidences a better feeling on the part of dealers who, with large stocks in hand, for which there is yet no outlet, are increasing their supplies. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to notice that prices have been well supported, and with only firmness on the part of holders there is no reason to doubt a much improved state of matters as the season advances.  
**Cotton Piece Goods.**—Prices for such as are wanted and light in stock have an upward tendency. *Grey Shirting*, 40 inches by 38 yards, has been taken to the extent of 13,000 pieces—6lbs. at rs. 3 8½ans., 6½lbs. at rs. 3 9ans. 6½lbs. at rs. 3 10½ans., and 7lbs. rs. 4 1½ans. to rs. 4 2½ans. per piece. *Metals.*—Only a moderate business has been done. *Iron*—British and Swedish *Bar*, *Nail Rod*, *round and square*, and *Sheet*, have all advanced in value, while *Nail and Hoop* are rather easier. *Copper*, there are no sales, but *Sheathing*, from being scarce, has further advanced in price about rs. 2 per cwt. *Lead*—*Pig* dull, *Spelter* the same, and slightly lower in price.

## CEYLON.

## DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN NUGGETS.

The Moon Plains Diggings, Neura Ellia.

We have abstained from noticing from time to time as accounts reached us, the progress of these works as there was no new feature to report—the gold having continued in dust or small grains—now however that *nuggets* have been found we at once put our readers in possession of the fact. Yesterday reports reached Colombo that on the previous day, the bed rock having been reached, five or six nuggets were found in the washing, besides a larger proportion of gold dust than had previously been obtained.

We have always stated it as our opinion that such would be the result, and we have now before us the sections and diagrams of the gold regions of New South Wales and Victoria; the close similarity of the geological structure of the mountainous ranges in Ceylon and in those colonies is really wonderful, and would lead any one to believe, that if similar formations produce similar re-

sults, the production of gold in Ceylon will rival that of Victoria. Turning to another quarter of the world, we may mention that we were told yesterday that Mr. Davidson, formerly of Ceylon (of the firm of Gibson, Read, Davidson, and Co.), and now in California, had written to a friend, urging him to search for gold in the mountains here—from having noticed the same similarity in the structure of the Californian rocks and the Ceylon, that we have just mentioned as existing between them and the Australian.

At present the depth reached is but small (about 40 feet), and it was at about the same distance below the surface that the diggings ranged in Victoria for a considerable period; now, however, we hear of all the richest diggings in Australia being at a depth of 150, 160, and even 180 feet—and we trust similar results will be obtained here. We would recommend also, that a trial should be made on the Horton plains. They are some 600 feet higher than Neura Ellia, and it is clear from the formation of the country that the great body of water that at one time swept over those now elevated lands, passed in a direction from the Horton plains to Neura Ellia. It is probable, therefore, that by heading as near as may be to the original of the flood, richer *deposits* would be met with; and, certainly, by adopting this course the locality of where the gold exists *in situ* will be determined. These experiments should be at once commenced; and we much regret that there is no labour of the requisite character available; nor will the Governor do anything in aid of the discovery. Applications for assistance in any form are met by him with complete indifference; and requests that are granted, as of course, in aid of other operations here, have been refused in aid of the gold works. He cannot, however, prevent, though he may retard, the export of gold from Ceylon; and the colony, in the place of thanking him for assistance in developing the resources of the island, will in this, as in all other matters, look on him as an OBSTRUCTIVE rather than as a WORKING Governor. We repeat, GOLD, *in nuggets*, has been found at NEURA ELLIA.—*Examiner*.

The LONDON MAIL of August 9th arrived at Point de Galle September 5th (per *Bengal*), and the *Cadiz* proceeded on the 6th ult. to Hong Kong with the London Mail for China.

COLONEL BRAYBROOKE, of the Ceylon Rifle regiment, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence to proceed to England on urgent private affairs. Captain Pally, of the 37th regiment, has been appointed staff-officer of Trincomalie.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF SIR GEORGE ANDERSON.—The *Ceylon Observer* says:—"It is now understood that Sir Geo. Anderson has requested that his successor in the Government of Ceylon may be named so as to relieve him in the month of February next. Lieut.-Genl. Bainbrigge will doubtless be relieved by his successor in the command of the forces immediately. A local journal has named Major General Reed as the choice of the Horse Guards."

THE SHIP *Morayshire* has been destroyed by fire about 250 miles from Colombo. The captain and crew made their way here in the long boat.—*Ceylon Observer*, Sept. 12.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON, wife of A. d. at Badulla, Aug. 19.  
 MILHUISSEN, wife of G. s. at Small Pass, Aug. 31.

## DEATHS.

ANDREE, A. s. of A. B. at Colombo, aged 1, Aug. 29.  
 BOAKE, Sophia, inf. d. of Rev. B. Boake, at Ceylon, Aug. 24.  
 BURKE, inf. d. of G. J. at Kandy, Aug. 24.  
 RAE, T. at Caltura, aged 51, Aug. 25.  
 RIBERG, C. F. at Jaffna, aged 60, Aug. 28.

## CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of June 24th arrived at Hong Kong on August 8th (per steamer *Singapore*).

THE COLONIAL CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. William Baxter, late rector of Fyfield, has arrived in the colony, and his appointment has been notified in the *Government Gazette*. We understand that the bishop of Victoria has formally signified to the local Government his intention not to license the reverend gentleman to the colonial chaplaincy, nor to allow him to officiate in the cathedral, at least until replies have been received to certain communications with parties in England, which may enable the bishop to form his final decision on the case.—*Overland China Mail*.

WRECK OF THE "LANCASTRIAN."—The British ship *Lancastrian* has been wrecked below Fuh-chas, and we are told that Sir John Bowring has applied for the *Saracen* to proceed immediately to survey the entrance to the river Min.—*Ibid*.

## DOMESTIC.

## DEATHS.

BARBER, E. S. at Labuan, July 22.  
 LOBSCHIED, wife of the Rev. W. at Hong-Kong, Aug 5.  
 WARRINGTON J. at Victoria, Aug. 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6.—Shanghai, Munro, Calcutta.—8. Singapore, Baker, Bombay: Isabella Hercules, Robertson, and Spray, —, San Francisco; Bella Galley, —, Manila; Erance, Smith, Calcutta; Amora, Cowe, Sydney.—15. Pantaloon, Heaky, Calcutta.—14. Andes, Davis, and James Booth, Booth, Port Philip; Alfred, Upham, San Francisco; Lady Pierce, Burt, Japan.—15 Maggie, Huelin, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Candace.—Rev. William Aitchison, and Rev. Henry Blodget.  
 Per Singapore (Aug. 8), from BOMBAY.—Capt. Watkins, Qr. mr. McDonald, Dr. O. Neil, Messrs. Melisch, Grant, Trotter, Cohen, Moore, Foudnier, Brouillon Boordillon, and Yandiole.  
 Per steamer Powhatan.—Drs. Bettelheim, Young, and Burns.  
 Per Bella Gallega.—Messrs. Shipley and Carey, and Dona Melania and family.  
 Per Shooting Star.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Galliard, Dr. Wright, and Mr. Rodinburst.  
 Per Lady Pierce (Aug. 8), from JAPAN.—Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Burrows, jun.  
 Per Rattler.—His Excellency Sir John Bowring and suite, and Mr. Caldecott Smith.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6. Paon Shun, Burt, Calcutta; Caroline Smith, Paulson, New York.—7. Lightfoot, Prince, London; Stormovay, Hart, London.—10. Hurkaru, Crowe, London; Emont, Stockdale, East Coast.—22. Steamer Singapore, —, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer L. M. Wood.—Messrs. J. Marshall, Cary, R. R. Tyers, E. King, Patullo, J. J. Green, Rev. Messrs. Fournier, Bourdillon, and Bourillon; Mr. Clifton.  
 Per steamer Singapore (Aug. 22), to GALLE.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. George F. C. Bateman, Mr. George J. Barnett, Rev. W. Burns, Dr. Young, and 1 child. For GIBRALTAR.—Don Pio F. de Castro, Brig. Don Jose L. Balanos and daughter, Snrita Clara Buanos. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. James Napier. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. W. P. Livingston and T. Pyke. For Peking.—Mr. Harris. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Duclos and Don Antonio Orberto.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Aug. 22, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On London, 4s. 9d. 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 8d.  
 On India, none; such business as has been done was at 238 to 240 Syce, 2 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, noml. at 5l. 10s. To the United States, 10 to 16 dollars.

**MAJOR MACINTYRE v. THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.**—Our reporter informs us that, when attending the court-martial assembled for the trial of Lieut. Thomson, 15th N.I., the president, one Major McIntyre, of the 78th Highlanders, objected to the reporter aforesaid sitting near the prisoner. Some of the members of the Court, however, being less factious and more men of the world, raised some little objection at this, which resulted in the doors being closed, and strangers, witnesses, and prisoner being ordered out, until the mighty subject could be discussed. On the doors being opened, it was found that the Court had decided the reporter might sit near the prisoner, and so the gallant president made nothing by his move. Some two years ago we were somewhat, but only deservedly, hard upon Major McIntyre, for the absurd and very bullying manner in which he brought a young ensign of the 78th, named Eltrington, to trial. We won't say that the gallant officer attempted this petty mode of venting his spleen upon our reporter by way of retaliation, nor will we be hard this time upon an old officer who has been thirty years in her Majesty's service. It is quite in our power to treat the major to a couple of columns about "the rights of man" and "the liberty of the press—that glorious bulwark"—and all the rest of it. But as we are strong we'll be merciful, and only request Major McIntyre, for his own sake, not again to meddle with the gentlemen of the press, or he may not get off quite so easily as he has this time. Hoping, therefore, that this reprimand will have the desired effect, we forgive the gallant officer this once, trusting he will not repeat the offence.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, October 17, 1854.

## EDUCATION IN INDIA.

## NO. III.

WE have not forgotten this important subject, and we trust that our readers have not forgotten it either. The pressure of other matter has prevented our earlier resumption of a subject to which we now gladly return.

The affiliated institutions which are to be the feeders of the proposed universities are to be selected with reference to a single condition only—their capability "of supplying a sufficiently high order of instruction in the different branches of art and science in which university degrees are to be accorded;" and when we mention that those quoted in the despatch as illustrations, comprise Hindoo and Mahomedan establishments, native seminaries which appear to have no especial religious aspect, colleges of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, and of various classes of Dissenters from both, it will, we think, be admitted that the plan has not a rag of exclusiveness upon which an opponent can lay hold; and unless there be any (and we fear that there are still some) to whom the very name of Him in whom the Christian world glory and rejoice is a stumbling-block and an offence, it is not easy to see what can be objected to it. If one of the elder school of Anglo-Indians should say that it is reprehensible because it does not proscribe Christian schools and Christian teaching, his case is one for pity, not for argument.

To ascertain the quality of the instruction imparted in the affiliated institutions, those institutions are to be visited periodically by Government inspectors. Passing over the ornamental flourish about "a spirit of honourable rivalry," this inspection at first sight scarcely appears necessary; for if the youths from any particular institution were constantly to surpass those from all other institutions, it would be pretty evident that the seminary which sent out such pupils could not, in respect at least of the required studies, be a very bad one. But there are other parts of the plan which render inspection advisable, if not absolutely necessary. It is observed that the scheme of education in the Anglo-vernacular languages should provide for a careful cultivation of the vernacular languages; and in the Oriental Colleges for a sufficient instruction in the English and vernacular languages. And now we meet with the following paragraph which calls for some notice.

"It is to this class of institutions that the attention of Government has hitherto been principally directed, and they absorb the greater part of the public funds which are now applied to educational purposes. The wise abandonment of the early views with respect to native education, which erroneously pointed to the classical languages of the East as the media for imparting European knowledge, together with the small amount of pecuniary aid which, in the then financial condition of India, was at your command, has led, we think, to too exclusive a direction of the efforts of Government towards providing the means of acquiring



a very high degree of education for a small number of natives of India, drawn, for the most part, from what we should here call the higher classes."

We answer this by another quotation from the despatch before us, and one not lying at a great distance from that just made, but being the commencement of the very next paragraph.

"It is well that every opportunity should have been given to those classes for the acquisition of a liberal European education, the effects of which may be expected slowly to pervade the rest of their fellow-countrymen, and to raise, in the end, the educational tone of the whole country."

This is a sound view. If you would raise a country in civilization, if you would diffuse among its people the advantages of education, begin, we would say, with the higher classes, and give to as many as possible of them a high measure of learning. It will descend to those immediately beneath them, will, in the language just quoted, "slowly"—and, be it remembered, all real improvement is slow in its progress—will "slowly pervade the rest of their countrymen, and raise in the end the educational tone of the whole country." Experience attests this. Taking our own country, for instance, we find the earlier efforts for the extension of learning were directed to that of a high character. Suppose that, instead of universities and grammar-schools, we had possessed national and Lancasterian schools, and nothing beside,—what would have been the condition of England now? To educate a few highly, will be found far more efficient, with a view to the ultimate education of the whole, than to impart to every individual in the multitude a modicum of elementary knowledge. It was, therefore, wise and well to divert a great part of the Government funds to institutions aiming at least to imbue their pupils with something more than the acquirements of a hedge-school.

Entertaining these opinions, we cannot concur in that avowed in the despatch, that it is "still more important" to convey useful and practical knowledge to the people in general, than "to train highly a few youths." We are not opposed to the education of the masses; probably we are more friendly to it than the majority of those who bawl most loudly in its favour. We would give them as large a measure of education as circumstances will allow; but we are not ready to sacrifice to this comparatively unimportant end the raising of a fabric of sound and liberal knowledge which shall be the intellectual light of the country for ages to come, constantly increasing in splendour and utility, constantly extending its brilliant effects, till the whole of India and all its people should be irradiated by them. In the mean time, we would protect and encourage vernacular schools, though they give no instruction calculated to elevate the mind and extend its power, and can give none such for a period not to be estimated; but they impart instruction useful in the details of ordinary life, to those who without them would know nothing, and therefore would constantly lie at the mercy of those who had by some means scraped up a trifling degree of knowledge. The wonder excited by Goldsmith's Village Schoolmaster because, amongst other things, "it was reported he could gauge," is not peculiar to the British Isles: everywhere the reputation of superior knowledge causes wonder; wonder is followed by reverence; the enjoyment of reverence leads to influence; and this chain of causes and effects is perhaps more complete in the eastern parts of the

world than in the western. The natives of India are ten times as covetous, ten times as rapacious as the greatest money-hoarders in this country; but money is not there, as is unfortunately too much the case here, the sole ground of respect. Claims to veneration resting upon grounds quite distinct from the possession of wealth, are there pretty generally recognized: these claims involve neither merit nor utility, but they enable those who set them up, to lord it over their fellows in no measured style. Education would in time put an end to this, and in the meanwhile the distinction conceded to real learning, even though of moderate amount, would certainly be far preferable to that accorded to a moving mass of imposture and filth, demanding respect as a being of superior nature to those by whom he is surrounded.

There is, we may remark, in the despatch before us somewhat too much of the go-ahead style. Though admitting that at present the vernacular languages possess neither books nor schoolmasters, and hinting even at the poverty of the languages themselves, it seems to be thought that these deficiencies may be supplied in no very long course of time. We fear that the difficulties to be surmounted have not been contemplated in their full force. How many years have passed since the first missionary efforts were made? What are the present results?

We now come to a very important feature of the proposed system—grants in aid. Here we shall let the despatch speak for itself.

"The system of grants in aid which we propose to establish in India, will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. Aid will be given (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all schools which impart a good secular education, provided that they are under adequate local management (by the term 'local management,' we understand one or more persons, such as private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or the trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence of the school, and be answerable for its permanence for some given time); and provided also that their managers consent that the schools shall be subject to Government inspection, and agree to any conditions which may be laid down for the regulation of such grants. It has been found by experience, in this and in other countries, that not only is an entirely gratuitous education valued far less by those who receive it than one for which some payment, however small, is made, but that the payment induces a more regular attendance, and greater exertion, on the part of the pupils; and, for this reason, as well as because school-fees themselves, insignificant as they may be in each individual instance, will, in the aggregate, when applied to the support of a better class of masters, become of very considerable importance, we desire that grants in aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such schools only (with the exception of normal schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars."

Here again we find something with which we can agree, and something from which we must dissent. We think, in the present state of India, grants in aid are advisable. We think, too, that as the funds of Government are not inexhaustible, it is desirable to require some contribution from parents or others on account of the scholars; but we denounce the miserable cant which, after being canted to death in this country, is now called upon to do duty in India,—that "an entirely gratuitous education" is "valued far less by those who receive it, than one for which some payment, however small, is made." What efforts are made in this country to obtain free education at schools and universities; and seeing this, can it be affirmed that there is any dislike for the gratuitous, or any very warm preference for payment? If men can procure gratuitous education for their children, they will procure it; and they

would be great [fools if they did not. But with these things before them, how can men go on repeating such phrases as that above quoted, as if they embodied established truth, and not mere sophistry or something worse? There is one other point on which we will touch, and only touch,—the government inspection. Where a government bestows money, it has an unquestionable right to see that it be well applied. The expediency of inspection is no less clear than the right; for everywhere, and nowhere more than in India, are such funds likely to be perverted, unless a good look-out be kept. But judging from what occurs elsewhere, it is just possible that the inspectors might need a little inspection themselves. We do not mean to throw any doubt on their integrity—that is not our ground. But in England, where government aid is given, and consequently the right of inspection accrues, the inspectors are sometimes found to be something more than inspectors, namely, great nuisances. Overbearing men seek to become supreme comptrollers; men of little, peddling, contracted minds, to whom nothing is either great or small, but everything of equal importance, niggle at petty points of detail, being incapable of anything better; crotchety-mongers ride their hobbies, and those very troublesome persons, known as “active men,” will throw everything into confusion for the mere love of excitement, while a more calculating set of men will exert themselves to no good purpose, solely for the sake of impressing their superiors with a high sense of their value. All these possible evils beset a system of inspection; but inspection must, we fear, be had, and we can only hope that care will be taken to guard against them. Perhaps it might be dispensed with, if a rule were made that a school or college enjoying a grant for a certain time, and producing no fruit in the shape of well-trained youths, should be cut off from the list of recipients. We offer this with hesitation, but think it is worth a trial.

We have not said all that we are prepared to say on this most important subject of education; but our space wanes, and we must forego the execution of our intention of concluding our remarks in the present article.

#### THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE advertisement issued some time since as to the examination of candidates under the new system, for appointments as assistant-surgeons in the Indian service, has been re-issued, with some notes. The first of these notes struck us at first sight as indicating some improved views. It is to the effect, that candidates who, at the time appointed for the examination, may not have been able to attend an asylum for the insane, or an ophthalmic hospital, for three months, will not be excluded. This seemed well, inasmuch as it can be of no consequence whether an attendance for such a period as three months has been given or not. But that which follows mars all this; for, if successful in passing, the candidate will be required to produce a certificate before proceeding to India, of having in the mean time attended such practice; it is not said for what time, but we suppose it is the magical three months. Three months to accomplish a man in two of the most difficult branches of practice in either medicine or surgery!

#### IRON IN INDIA.

IRON, the most useful of metals, abounds in India. In the words of a scientific inquirer, “it is easier to tell where it is not than where it is to be discovered.” Yet India continues to be supplied with iron from England at an immense additional cost for freight and several profits. How is this? The enterprise of British merchants and the apathy of the Indian people, assisted by some false steps on the part of the Government, afford an answer to the question. Not long since, some interesting articles on the question appeared in the *Friend of India*, from one of which we propose to make an extract. It must be premised, however, that there was formerly a tax on iron. This tax it was proposed to abolish, and here our story is taken up by the *Friend*:—

“The Board refused to consent to the abolition, which was, moreover, bitterly opposed by the iron-dealers. They fancied that the duties acted as a protection, and the result proved that their anticipation was correct. The exportation of iron from Gwalior amounted at this time to about 50,000 bullock-loads, but the moment the protection was removed by the abolition of the duties, it sunk to 15,000 loads, and has never since recovered. The native manufacture was swamped by the importation from England, and at the present moment English iron is used to build bridges facing iron-mines. On the northern road from Almorah to Nynoe Tal, there is an iron bridge over a stream which flows downwards from Ramghur. It is built of English iron, and one end of the bridge actually rests on one of the abandoned Ramghur mines.”

Thus much for the unmixed evils of protection, of which we hear so much. Out-and-out free traders of course will be prepared to show that all this was for the benefit of India; and we leave them to do it. The manufacture of cotton fabrics in India has been destroyed by English competition, and this, we have been assured over and over again, is for the benefit of the former country, where, we suppose, starvation agrees with spinners and weavers. Perhaps the time may come when it shall be proved and admitted that free trade, like everything else, has its advantages and its drawbacks; but as the mere hint at such a thing is at this time little better than treason,—indeed, may be considered something worse than treason,—we are content with hinting, and are astonished at our own temerity in venturing so far.

Iron, however, is abundant in India, but its mines are for the most part closed, and in the few instances where worked, it is in a manner most rude. The subject deserves to be looked into, and we rejoice, therefore, that it has attracted the notice of the ruling powers, and that it has been determined to send out a staff of engineers, consisting of a mining engineer, a practical assistant, a smelter, and a working miner. The especial field destined for their operations is to be that of the iron districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal. We believe both countries will repay the cost expended on them. On Kumaon, where mines and forges are at work, we find the following in the article of the *Friend of India*, to which we have previously referred:—

“In the valleys of the Kotelar and the Khetsaree, in that district [Kumaon], according to a report before us, there are seven mines, affording ore for 146 forges. These forges support 627 families; and although the processes are rude and wasteful in the extreme, the profit appears to be sufficient. The extent to which the ore can be procured cannot be ascertained without experiment, but it exists over a range of hills thirteen miles long. No idea of its richness either can be obtained, for the miners work upon a system which would in Europe render the realization of a profit simply impossible. They excavate the ore without steel tools, draw it from the mine in barrows made of a dried cowhide, give it to their children to break up for the smelter, and throw away the dust. The iron remains in the furnace for twenty-eight hours, and the ‘blast’ is made continuous by the use of a series of buffalo hides, after a most primitive fashion. When one is emptied, another is squeezed, a process that would extort a groan from the humblest fireman on

Crawshaw's establishments. The 'blooms' produced by this process are again refined by passing them through another surface, and heating them into bars fit for the market. The loss of ore in the process is very nearly ninety-one per cent., the exact proportion of bar-iron produced being to the ore as 8 1-5th is to 100. Moreover, to produce even this result, 19 pounds of charcoal are required to 2 pounds of iron, or about five times the proportion expended in the Swedish mines. Nevertheless, a profit is obtained, and we cannot but think that these mines once viewed by English miners, interested in success, iron might be obtained from them in large quantities. Fuel, which for a time at least may be considered exhaustless, exists within a distance of three miles; labour, though scarce, may be imported; and the greatest difficulty of all, the absence of a road by which to convey the iron when produced, is overcome by the native miners."

The want of a road might certainly be supplied.

#### OPENING OF AMERICAN TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The following interesting information has been received from Commodore M. C. Perry, commanding the United States' naval forces in the East India, China, and Japan Seas, dated—

*United States Steam Frigate Powhatan, off Hakodadi, Island of Jesso-Japan, May 30:—*

"I have examined the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, which are to be opened to the vessels of the United States, and am happy to inform the Department that with respect to geographical position, convenience of ingress and egress, and commodiousness for all the purposes required, they cannot be surpassed. This is one of the safest and most convenient harbours I have ever seen for vessels of all classes, and it is sufficiently capacious to hold half the navies in the world.

"The authorities and people of the two towns and their vicinities have manifested much kindness and attention. The ships have been promptly supplied at reasonable prices with wood, water, and such other articles as the country could furnish. The singular abstinence of the Japanese from animal food, has never made it necessary for them to rear and fatten animals for market, and hence the scarcity of that aliment so necessary to the people of the western nations. It is quite probable, however, that they will hereafter be prepared to meet the demands of the vessels visiting the two ports. Poultry and fish, and, at the proper seasons, fruit and vegetables, may be obtained in reasonable quantities, and one or two ships could always be provided with a sufficiency for their wants.

"At both places the officers, and those of the crews who have been permitted to leave the ships, go freely about in town and country, and on fishing and shooting excursions, visiting the shops and the temples, and other places of interest, without the slightest hindrance or molestation, and are everywhere treated with kindness and respect, and especially by the country people. But one instance has occurred of annoyance to anyone; and this was at Simoda; and on its being represented to me, I demanded and received an apology from the prefect, who disavowed the acts of the officers who committed the offence.

According to arrangement, I am to meet one or more of the Imperial commissioners at Simoda, on the 15th of next month (June), to settle various matters connected with the proper understanding of the treaty. After this is accomplished, I shall return to Hong Kong, by way of Oho Sima, Loo Choo, and the ports of Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy in China. The officers of my command have constructed several valuable charts of the harbours and coasts of Japan; and our collection of specimens of natural history and of drawings, sketches, &c. is rapidly increasing.

"One of the vessels in the squadron is now engaged in making a reconnaissance of Volcano Bay, a convenient anchorage about seventy miles from this port.

"Until this time, I have not had it in my power to institute in a thorough manner the researches and inquiries which the department has ordered in its instructions of October 26th, 1852, May 16th, 1853, and June 11th, 1854, with respect to the fate of our fellow-countrymen, supposed either to have been lost at sea, or to be still alive, and held in captivity in Formosa, or the islands of Japan.

"The authorities here have furnished answers to my several inquiries upon the subject, herewith inclosed, and I propose to send the *Macedonian*, accompanied by the *Southampton*, to Formosa, there to prosecute every possible research, and at the same time to examine the coal region of that island.

"As evidence of the good understanding subsisting, as well at this place as Kanagawa and Simoda, I may remark that the prefect, governor, mayor, and other persons of rank, visited this ship by invitation last evening, and were entertained by me at a formal supper.

"With great respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-chief United States Naval Forces,  
East-India, China, and Japan Seas.

"Hon. J. C. DOBBSIN, Secretary of the Navy, Washington."

The *Utica* (United States) *Herald* has been furnished with the following copy of the letter of the Japanese authorities to Commodore Perry on his return to the islands last winter:—

"The return of your Excellency as ambassador from the United States to this empire has been expected, according to the letter of his Majesty the President, which letter your Excellency delivered last year to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"It is quite impossible to give satisfactory answers at once to all the proposals of your Government, since these points are most positively forbidden by the laws of our Imperial House. But for us to continue bigotedly attached to the ancient law seems to misunderstand the spirit of the age, and we wish rather to conform to what necessity requires.

"At the visit of your Excellency last year, his Majesty the former Emperor was sick and is now dead.

"Since his Majesty the present Emperor has ascended the throne, the many occupations demanding his care in the consequence thereof, are not yet finished, and there is no time to settle the other business thoroughly; moreover, his Majesty the new Emperor, at his accession to the throne, promises to the princes and high officers of the empire to observe the laws. It is therefore evident that he cannot now bring about any alteration in the ancient laws. Last autumn, at the departure of the Dutch ship, the superintendent of the Dutch trade in Japan was requested to inform your Government of this event; and a reply in writing has been received. At Nagasaki the Russian ambassador recently arrived to communicate a wish of his Government; he has since left that place, because no answer would be given to any nation that might communicate similar wishes. However, we admit the urgency, and shall entirely comply with the proposals of your Government concerning coal, wood, water, provisions, and the saving of ships and their crews in distress.

"After being informed which harbour your excellency has selected, that harbour shall be prepared, and this preparation it is estimated will take about five years. Meanwhile a commencement can be made with the coal at Nagasaki by the beginning of the next Japanese year (Feb. 10, 1855).

"Having no precedent with respect to coal, we request your excellency to furnish us with an estimate, and, upon due consideration, this will be complied with, if not in opposition to our laws. What do you understand by provisions? and how much coal? Finally, anything that ships may be in want of, which can be furnished by the productions of the empire, shall be supplied, the prices of merchandise and articles of barter to be fixed upon by Kuruhama, Kahei, Moiriyama Yenoski. After settling the point above mentioned, the treaty can be concluded, and signed at the next interview.

"Seal attached by order of the Imperial Commission.

"MOIRIYAMA YENOSKI.

"Rayel, 7th year, 1st moon, 26th day, Feb. 23, 1854."

LIEUT. G. MILLIGAN, of the Bengal artillery, has been appointed orderly officer at Addiscombe, in the room of Capt. W. Olpherts.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS.—The East-India and China Association have received an intimation from the Post Office, that in consequence of their representations regarding the inconvenience sustained from the present arrangements of the mail service between this country and Calcutta leaving too short an interval at Calcutta for the return of correspondence, the Postmaster-General has been in communication with the Admiralty on the subject. The result is, that new tables have been sanctioned, under which an extension of four days will be offered to the inhabitants of Calcutta for answering their correspondence; but the date when the alteration is to come into effect remains to be determined.

THE CHINA MAIL.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company have announced that direct communication with China by their steamers on the 20th of each month is for the present discontinued.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

OCT. 2. Rhoderic Dhu, M'Intyre, Melbourne.—5. Fleetwood, Allen, Akyab; Hope, Smith, Maulmein.—6. Martaban, Roddock, Bengal; Northern Light, Marshall, Akyab.—9. Marion, Byrne, Ceylon; British Yeoman, Turner, Maulmein.—10. Limehouse, Chester, Ceylon.—11. Pelham, Anderson, Sydney; Thomas Brocklebank, Borison, Bengal; Athelstan, Hickman, Bengal; Domitia, M'Dowell, Cape.—12. Young Marquis, Benborough, Akyab; Lawrence, Salmon, Akyab; America, Pirrie, Bombay; Sarah Maria Ann, Alexander, Mauritius; Typhoon, Bell, Bombay; Peregrine Oliver, Binet, Madras; John Knot, Munro, Cape.—13. Templar, Barnett, Sydney; Himalaya, Rich, Moreton Bay; Saladin, Myers, and Cornubia, Kildney, Bengal; Isabella Leith, Robertson, Breede River; Anna Dorothea, Darley, and Tornado, Tuelon, Bombay; Queen of the South (steamer), Norman, Sydney and Melbourne; Myrtle, Mordue, and John Lawson, Singapore; Saldanha, Finlay, Melbourne.—14. Loodianah, M'Donnell, and Hamilla Mitchell, Bradley, Bengal; Javaan, Teensma, Singapore; Buitenzorg, Batavia; Lord Haddo, Mauritius.—18.

Red Jacket, Reid, Melbourne; Jane Pratt, Clare, Manila; Uriel, Foster, Akyab; Socrates, Sapple, Akyab; Presto, Ceylon; Heroine, Cox, Algoa Bay; Recorder, Sharp, Bengal; Thomas Hughes, Melbourne; Sumner, Reid, Whampoa; Norden, Bengal.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per General Screw Steamer Queen of the South (Oct. 13), Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Peel, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. G. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Gore, Mrs. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, 2 children, and infant, Mons. Moirrent, Mr. and Mrs. Radie, Miss Radie, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Mr. Steel, Mr. Dehantyor, Mr. Nicholl and son, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. A. Sykes, Mr. Woolland, Mr. Lewell, Mrs. Goodman and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and 3 children, Miss Hughes, Mr. G. W. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Pyke, and 6 children, Mr. G. De Grille, Dr. Burke, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Lawell, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mr. Bonney, Mr. A. Burstall, Mr. and Mrs. Luscombe, and child, Mr. Breton, Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Woolney, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bolder, Mrs. Drew and 3 children, Mrs. Mowton and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, Mr. B. Holey, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Marks, Mrs. Fox, Mr. T. McKenna, Mr. S. Tegg, Signor Maßi, Signor D. Omgü, Mr. T. Bell, Mr. M. Jagger, Mr. and Mrs. Lun.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Indus (Oct. 20), Mrs. Bremmer, Miss Bremmer, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Moon, Capt. Turnbull, Ens. Winnett, Mr. Davidson, Capt. Allemes, Lieut. Grant, Dr. Harrison, Mr. W. Toll, Mr. C. D. Baynes, Lieut. G. J. Ricketts, Lieut. J. Hancock, Mrs. Woodgate, and 2 children; Mrs. Turner, infant, and child; Lieut. col. Lushington, Mrs. Lushington, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Ritchie, and infant; Miss A. Ritchie, Miss J. Ritchie, Miss E. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss E. Baker, child, and infant; Col. Braybrook, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, Miss Templer, Master P. Templer, Master F. Templer, J. L. Domna, Mr. G. Bateman, Rev. Mr. Burnes, Dr. Young, and child, Bishop Franchain, Capt. Willoughby, child, and infant; Col. Warren, Mr. Browne, Mr. J. Birch, Mr. Sewell, Capt. Baker, Mr. Livingstone, and Capt. McKenzie.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 4, to proceed per steamer Hindoostan, from Suva.—For MALTA.—Lady Reid and 2 daughters, Lieut. Arunt, Mrs. Chamberlain and infant, Mr. Pavia, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Groves and 2 children, Mrs. Knox and child. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Messrs. Davidson, Mr. Body. For SEZ.—Maj. and Mrs. Estridge, Miss Airey, Miss Delacombe, Miss Turner, Mrs. M'Lean Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, Miss Guerin, Mrs. A. Curtis, Miss Kelly, Dr. Butler, Capt. Macpherson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowpar, Mr. W. Landon, Mr. Macneill, Maj. Fraser, Mr. Strong, Mr. Beattie, Capt. Rumball, For ADEN.—Mr. Fletcher. For CEYLON.—Mr. O'Hallaran, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. Callahan, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Dames, son, and 3 daughters, Mr. Worms. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. C. Steward, Capt. and Mrs. Crewe, Mr. Bell, Ens. Berners. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Warrick, Mrs. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Fearon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Mr. Copley, Mrs. Herriott and infant, Mr. W. Kirtan, Maj. Lloyd, Mr. J. Barrett, Mr. Hemwood, Mr. J. D. Ward, Dr. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Lepage, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. J. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Caunter, Mr. B. F. Hall, Mrs. Dorrington, Mrs. Gen. Gowen, Lieut. Dowell, Maj. and Mrs. Sleeman, Mr. Caius, Mr. Schweigharuser, Mr. and Mrs. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. T. Stewart, Miss Teuzell, Lieut. Paterson, Miss A. Trimmer, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. G. Barton, Miss Lawler, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Watson, 2 children, and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Ballard, Mr. A. D. Dunlop, Dr. and Mrs. Porteous, Mr. and Mrs. Tripp. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Eaton, Mr. Cherest, Mr. Guerschard. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Wismann, Mr. H. D. Toovey, Mr. Porter, Mr. Lemann, Mr. H. Vaughan, Mr. C. H. Peters, Mr. Schmidt.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BELL, the wife of Thomas, s. at Alexandria, Sept. 18.  
CHRISTIAN, the wife of George J. Bengal Civil Service, d. at Warnford-park, Hants, Oct. 11.  
COOMBS, the wife of Lieut. J. R. 42nd Bengal L. I. s. at Folkestone, Sept. 29.  
INNES, the wife of George M. s. at Ingliston, Mid-Lothian, Oct. 7.  
INNES, Mrs. Alexander M. s. at Aytan Castle, Berwickshire, Oct. 6.  
KIESER, Mrs. William, d. at the Grove, Blackheath, Oct. 6.  
MACINTYRE, the wife of John, Bengal medical establishment, s. Charles-street, Eastbourne-terrace, Oct. 13.  
OKEDEN, the wife of W. P. d. at Turnworth, Dorset, Oct. 6.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Lieut.-col. Frederick, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Mary E. d. of W. Nokes, at Old Charlton, Kent, Oct. 7.  
FRENCH, Henry, to Anne, d. of Robert Rouse, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Llangollen Church, Denbighshire, Sept. 30.  
GAISFORD, Capt. Thomas, Bombay Establishment retired list, to Catherine, d. of Robert Martin, at Holbrook, Norfolk, Oct. 10.  
O'BRIEN, Maj. William, ret. list Hyderabad contingent, to Mary Jane, d. of the late Thomas Charles, at Trinity Church, Frome, Somerset, Oct. 11.  
RAMSDEN, George, to Louisa J. relict of Capt. James Remington, Bengal N.I. and d. of Lieut.-general Watson, E. I. Co.'s civil service, at St. Marylebone Church, Sept. 23.  
SMITH, Henry, to Elizabeth H. d. of Edward Dodwell, of Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, late of the home department, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, Oct. 3.

## DEATHS.

BAILLIE, Lieut.-col. Alexander, Madras establishment, at 33, Eastbourne-terrace, aged 89, Oct. 10.  
DEARMAN, Elizabeth, relict of the late William, of the county of Herts, at 2, Grove-place, Brompton, aged 90, Oct. 8.  
EWART, Mary Ann, relict of the late Simon, Bengal civil service, at Duchess-street, Portland-place, aged 83, Oct. 11.  
FOQUETT, Major William, late of the Bombay army, at Thide House, Isle of Wight, aged 53, Oct. 10.  
KENWORTHY, Capt. Edward W. of the Queen's Guard, late of the 23rd Madras L.I. at Paris, aged 52.  
KINGSBURY, Thomas, at Upper Clapton, Middlesex, aged 77, Oct. 4.  
LIVINGSON, Lieut. col. James, late of the Bombay N.I. at Brighton, aged 70, Oct. 1.  
MORGAN, George, s. of the late Col. James, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Binfield-road, Stockwell, aged 66, Oct. 2.  
PASKE, Harriett, the wife of J. B. G. P. late of the Madras civil service, Oct. 13.  
WILLIS, Thomas, late commander of the ship *Charles Forbes*, Bombay, at Great Torrington, Devon, aged 54, Sept. 28.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

October 4 and 11, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. B. Bowring.

Madras Estab.—H. G. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—A. D. Robertson.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. A. Posnett.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. G. Ranken, 69th N.I., retired; Lieut. A. Simpson, art.; Lieut. A. F. Taylor, art.; Ens. T. H. Mad-dock, 3rd Eur. reg.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. B. Ramsay, 31st N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I.; Surg. D. Macpherson, 32nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. J. Holmes, 12th N.I.; Capt. J. Bedford, inv. est.; Surg. D. Ritchie.

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. S. Taylor; Mate R. Carey.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. H. Lushington; J. Nasmyth.

Bombay Estab.—W. Kent.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. F. C. Veret.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. T. Guthrie, eng.; Maj. D. Wilkie, 4th N.I.; Lieut. L. H. Newhouse, 19th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Ens. F. Gadsden; Lieut. W. Johnston.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. D. G. Anderson, art.; Lieut. A. C. Frankland, 2nd Eur. reg.; Capt. G. C. Kemball, 1st L.C.; Capt. H. L. Evans, 17th N.I.; Lieut. J. Fairbrother, 49th N.I.; Capt. W. Ballingall, 24th N.I.; Lieut. E. A. K. Bacon, 25th N.I.; Brev. maj. T. G. Fraser, 29th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. J. Malloch, 16th N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott, 3 months; Brev. maj. G. W. Y. Simpson, art., 6 months; Capt. R. Benson, 11th N.I., 3 months; Brev. maj. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Anderton, 19th N.I., 6 months.

## MARINE.

2nd-Mate H. E. Harbin, to March, 1855.

### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—S. T. Trevor, G. Newmarch, and J. L. Watts, 9th Dec. 1852.  
**CAVALRY.**—D. Compton and R. C. Low, 26th Aug. 1854; W. Scott, 4th Sept. 1854; M. G. Daniell, 20th do.  
**INFANTRY.**—C. T. O. Mayne, 22nd Aug. 1854; O. Menzies, 26th do.; J. C. Dyson, do.; W. D. Shaw, S. B. Taylor, E. D. H. Vibart, and W. H. Buttanshaw, 4th Sept. 1854; G. W. Rutherford, 7th do.; C. D. P. Nott and B. Williams, 27th do.  
**ASSISTANT SURGEONS.**—C. C. W. Wilson, 26th Aug. 1854; P. F. Bellew, 6th Sept. 1854; H. W. Robinson and W. J. Palmer, 7th do.; A. P. Tomkyns, 20th do.

### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—T. Beckley, J. M. Hunter, and J. Beatty, 9th Dec. 1852.  
**CAVALRY.**—J. C. Burnett, 4th Sept. 1854; H. A. Walford, 20th Sept. 1854.  
**INFANTRY.**—J. C. O'Brien, 4th Sept. 1854; W. Stoddart and F. E. West, 12th do.; R. B. Mathew and W. S. Bailey, 19th do.  
**ASSISTANT SURGEONS.**—H. C. Brodrick, M.D., 16th Sept.; J. Shortt, M.D., 20th do.

### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

**ENGINEERS.**—C. W. Finch and J. M. Greig, 9th Dec. 1852.  
**CAVALRY.**—E. G. Jenkins, 20th Sept. 1854.  
**INFANTRY.**—J. W. Watson, 4th Sept. 1854; H. J. Heisch and W. P. La Touche, 6th do.

### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per ship *Yorke*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, Oct. 7, 1850  
 Company's recruits; Capt. W. F. Anderson, 11th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Dick, 3rd Madras N.I., and Assist. Surg. T. Carey, H.M.'s 64th.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	7s. to 10s. pm.
India Bonds .....	7s. to 10s. pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 2s. pd. ½ dis. to ½ pm.	
East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	all paid 3½ pm.
Ditto Extension do. ....	2 pd. ½ dis. to ½ dis.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) all ½ to ½ prem.	
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. 1 pd.	½ to ½ pm.
Madras Railway .....	16½ pd. Par. to ½ pm.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	5 pd. ½ to ½ dis.
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all paid 42 to 44
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. ....	all paid 61
Ditto do. do. ....	40

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn fr. Sept. 24 to Oct. 7.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	136,791 2 4
Madras ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	62,124 7 8
Bombay ..	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	293 15 0
		Bi-Monthly ..	199,209 5 0

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11d.	

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....			2 0½ to 2 1
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....	Rs.	—	—
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Candia*, Oct. 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£16,150	....
Madras .....	—	£2,000
Singapore .....	3,043	29,121
Hong Kong .....	10,009	3,042
Canton .....	—	20,391
Shanghai .....	—	6,710
	£29,202	£61,264

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854, and 4th October, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
  2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
  3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
  4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
  5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
  6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
  7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.
- Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.
- Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
  2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
  3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
  4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.
- The examination will be conducted—
1. By means of written questions and answers.

2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedside of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTE, 4TH OCTOBER, 1854.

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum for the insane, or of an ophthalmic hospital, for three months previous to offering themselves for examination in January, 1855, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

The Board of Examiners of Candidates for the appointments of Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service, give notice that, on the 8th January, 1855, they will hold Examinations at the East-India House, for the selections of Assistant-Surgeons. The selection will be made according to merit, and it is expected that about thirty appointments will be awarded.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 4th October, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 18th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,  
PAINT, &c.,  
SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 18th day of October, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 4th October, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 18th October, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the under-mentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz. :—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,  
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,  
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,  
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,  
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,  
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 18th October aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 11th October, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 25th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—also  
CORDAGE;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 25th day of October, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 11th October, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Bombay, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The number of Troops (Company's Recruits) under orders for embarkation is about 170, and they must embark between the 20th and 30th November, 1854.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 11½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, King William Street, City, London.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. cap. 84.

SIR HENRY WILCOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.  
JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last thirteen years to reduce the premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits on an average more than 44 per cent., and during the last four years a reduction of 45 per cent. has been declared.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Committees sit also every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

Agents in India.—Messrs. Braddon and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Madras; Messrs. Leckie and Co., Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

## FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

### DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.  
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Lewis Burroughs, Esq.	Edward Lee, Esq.
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.	Colonel Ouseley.
Major Henderson.	Major Turner.
Charles Henry Latouche, Esq.	Joshua Walker, Esq.

An Annual Bonus is allowed to parties who have made Five Annual Payments on Policies taken out on the Profit Scale. That for the current year is 20 per cent. in reduction of the Premium.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES GRANTED AS USUAL.

### INDIA BRANCH.

The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Hong-Kong.

Mr. JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary in London.

Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and CO., Secretaries at Calcutta.

## FORBES'S HINDUSTANI WORKS.

## FORBES'S HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH & ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI DICTIONARY. Royal 8vo. £2 12s. 6d.

GRAMMAR. 8vo. 12s.

MANUAL. 18mo. 5s. 6d.

TOTA-KAHANI; or, Tales of a Parrot. 10s.

BAGH-O-BAHAR. Hindustani. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Ditto. English. 8vo. 10s.

ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP. 4to. 8s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.



# Allen's Maps of India, &c.

DRAWN BY JOHN WALKER.

*Geographer to the East-India Company.*

## A New Map of India;

Showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectories, and the Position and Boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys executed by Order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 9 in. wide, £2; or on cloth, in a case, £2 12s. 6d.; or with rollers, and varnished, £3 3s.

\*.\* The object kept in view in compiling this Map, has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all Stations—Civil and Military—are inserted, as well as those of all Towns and places of note, likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and native, the limits of the various Districts and Collectories, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The Railways are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the Map clear and easy for Reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffusiveness has been shunned.

## A General Map of India;

Compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Hon. East-India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or on cloth, in a case, £2 12s. 6d.; or with rollers, and varnished, £3 3s.

## Map of India;

From the most recent authorities. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or on cloth, in a case, £1 1s.

## Map of the Routes in India;

With Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this Map are given the whole of the Military and Civil Stations, together with the principal Towns, the villages being omitted so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies.

## A Map of the Western Provinces of Hindoostan;

The Punjab, Cabool, Sind, Bhawalpore, &c.; including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 3 in. high. 30s.; or on cloth, in a case, £2; or on rollers, and varnished, £2 10s.

## Map of India and China, Burmah, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the Empire of Anam. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 10s.; or on cloth, in a case, £1 5s.

## Map showing the Steam Communication and Overland Routes

Between England, India, China, and Australia. Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 4 in. high; on cloth, in a case, 14s., or with rollers, and varnished, 18s.

## Map of Arabia;

Compiled from all the most recent authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high; on cloth, in a case, £1 5s.

## Map of the Punjab and Sikh Territory.

On one sheet, 5s.; or on cloth, in a case, 6s.

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with a mail, left Calcutta Sept. 19th, Madras 24th, Point de Galle 29th, Aden Oct. 10th, and arrived at Suez on Oct. 17th.

The *Feroze*, with a mail, left Bombay Sept. 28th, and arrived at Suez Oct. 14th.

The *Ganges*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 11th, Singapore 20th, Penang 22nd, and arrived at Point de Galle on Sept. 28th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Oct. 24th (per *Candia*), and Marseilles on Oct. 26th (per *Valetta*).

The *Candia*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Nov. 2nd.

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\* \* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 30.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	Sept. 19	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Aug. 26
Madras .. .. .	24	Bombay .. .. .	Sept. 28
Ceylon .. .. .	29	China (Hong-Kong) ..	11

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ALL the Calcutta papers complain of the want of matter of stirring interest; and well they may. But for a brush on the Peshawur frontier, India would have been altogether without excitement. The inhabitants of two villages in the Michnee Valley had a strong objection to paying revenue—an objection not unfrequently entertained in Europe, and universal throughout India. It operated so powerfully, however, in the villages referred to, that it became a matter of necessity either to forego the revenue or to resort to force for its recovery. The latter plan was of course adopted, and thus we became plunged into a *very* little war. The expedition dispatched against the refractory villages was under the command of Colonel Cotton, H.M.'s 22nd. The details of the proceeding will be found in another part of our paper. It may suffice here to state, that the expedition was entirely successful, but unfortunately, and most unfortunately, looking at the paltry nature of the affair, success was not achieved without some loss. The first of the villages resisted, and Lieutenant Brownlow, of the 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant McDougal, of the 9th Native Infantry, were wounded dangerously; but the latest accounts represented both as doing well. The second village offered no resistance, and therefore caused no farther loss.

In regard to Dost Mahomed, the *Delhi Gazette*, in some prefatory remarks on a letter from Cabul, which, in compliance with old custom, we shall present to our readers, says:—

"The Dost, it appears, will make no formal advances to a mere British Commissioner at Peshawur, and unless he can treat with due dignity, will not treat at all. If our Government is in earnest in its professions of friendship for the ruler of Cabul, it can surely afford to humour him in this matter. We may simply add that we can vouch for the authenticity of the letter from Dost Mahomed to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, extracts from which are given below. Our correspondent (who is not a hired news-writer, but an Afghan of rank) copied the letter with his own hand."

The following is the letter from Cabul:—

"Rahmut Khan Oorukzaiee writes from Peshawur to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan for the information of the Ameer, that he has had an interview with Major Edwardes, and urged the importance of an alliance between the British and Cabul Governments. Major Edwardes replied, that the English were well disposed towards the Ameer, and inclined to treat him with all consideration and honour, but the Ameer had been the first to give offence, and it was now both fitting and necessary that his Highness, if anxious for a reconciliation, should take the initiative by direct advances. Rahmut Khan has accordingly begged Sirdar Mahomed Khan to urge on the Ameer the necessity of following this course. He himself was about to leave for Teerah, but would visit the Sirdar's camp if a personal discussion of the question should be thought necessary."

"Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan writes to his father, the Ameer, of a rumour that the Governor-General has ordered the troops of

Peshawur, the Derajat, and Scinde, to be in readiness for service. This report is kept secret by the Ameer.

"The following is from the Dost's letter, in reply to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan:—

"I fully understand the nature of the correspondence which has passed between yourself and Rahmut Khan Oorukzaie, and I have explained the same to my nobles and courtiers. They all approve of your conduct in advising Rahmut Khan to ask Major Edwardes to obtain from his Government plenipotentiary powers as a necessary preliminary to any formal intercourse, or any direct offer for the establishment of friendly relations.

"So long as Rahmut Khan takes no notice of this demand, I shall attach no importance to what he writes; since it will be plain to me that he has not mentioned the subject to Major Edwardes.

"My messengers bring me word from Shikarpoor, that the chief of the Kelat-i-Nazcer has entered into friendly terms with the British, and it is likely that they, the British, will gain some footing in the Kelat territory, if they do not even establish military posts there. I have accordingly made arrangements to be regularly supplied with news from that quarter.

"My brothers, the Candahar chiefs, have of late been acting most oppressively towards their nobles, several of whom have left Candahar in disgust and come to Cabul, where I have taken them into my service.

"The Ameer goes on to say, that Sirdar Sooltan Ali Khan has returned from Persia, together with the agent of the king of Persia, who had been deputed to his (the Ameer's) court, but was detained for a time at Candahar by the jealousy of Kohundil Khan. The conduct of Kohundil Khan, although it had brought nothing but disgrace and ruin upon himself, still continued to be provoking in the extreme; it was rapidly destroying all bonds of brotherhood between them, and was doing irreparable harm to the cause of Islam. He continues his outrages on the territory of Zaheer-ooldowlah of Herat, who will eventually be compelled to call in the aid of the Feringhees. The Ameer continues:—"Kohundil Khan has sent another agent to Persia complaining to the Shah that I am faithless to my engagements written on the holy Koran, regarding the fort of Kalat. He has even sent the very same Koran for the perusal of his Majesty. I have, however, written to Zaheer-ooldowlah not to sell Herat to the English, who so long as they serve their own interests never care for those of the other contracting party. He replies very justly that he fears my own Candahar brothers more than he does the English, and that if I neither reduce them by force nor divert their attention by sending an army towards Candahar, and so give him an opportunity of recovering his own territory, he will certainly throw himself into the arms of the first friendly power."

"The Ameer adds, that while many of his sirdars profess the greatest anxiety to march against Candahar, he knows that in secret they are the friends of Kohundil Khan. So much for the Ameer's letter to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan at Khoorm.

"We hear from Merw that the Persian army there has mutinied for want of provisions and from general ill-treatment. The commander, Surteef Sooltan, fled to the Toorkmans, but was seized by the troops, and is now a prisoner in the hands of Meer Ahmud Khan Jumshaidce, the former governor of Merw.

"There is much discussion here as to the terms on which the Persian Elchee stands with the Ameer. The Elchee lately changed his quarters from the house of Mirza Mahomed Hoosain Khan to that of Khan Sherceen Khan, the Persian chief, and the wiseacres attach great importance to this move; some taking it as a sign that the Elchee is in high favour with the Dost, others that he considered his life in danger in his old quarters.

"The Persian Elchee, in a conversation with the Dost on the war in Europe, says that the English ambassador at Teheran has offered to attach to Persia the holy shrines of Nazuf Ashruf and Kurbala, provided the Shah will remain neutral. But shortly afterwards news arrived from "Peterpoor" (St. Petersburg), that the emperor was sending another mission to the court of Persia, with full powers to restore all the provinces wrested by Russia from Persia during the late war, provided the Shah will attack the Turkish provinces on the east. The emperor also communicates to the Shah the favourable result of the negotiations with Bokhara, Kokan, and Khiva; and engages on behalf of those states that they shall not again attack the Persian provinces and carry away slaves, provided the Shah will cooperate with Russia.

"Alee Murdan Khan has just arrived from Candahar with word that Kohundil Khan's son has come from Persia with a force of one thousand men of various nations, besides money and ammunition sent by the Shah. Among these new arrivals are several Russians, who have set about drilling and reorganizing the Candahar troops. From the same authority we hear of a decisive battle which has taken place in Kokan. The Russian force, which has been for some time encamped at Aka Musjid, marched to take possession of a place called Tajkund. It was opposed on the road by forty thousand Oosbegs; but the latter were defeated, and the country lies at the mercy of the Russians."

Madras is as amusing as ever, but we cannot find in the journals from that presidency anything sufficiently amusing to entitle it to notice or insertion here.

We turn to Bombay, but are struck with dismay at reading in one of its papers "the past fortnight has been a singularly uninteresting one," and in another, "Bombay has been particularly dull during the last fortnight." These editors must conspire, and we commend the above passages to the notice of some veteran inquirer into "literary coincidences." The word of promise at any rate is faithfully kept. "Nothing can come of nothing:" and so there is no intelligence.

Ceylon is seldom very bountiful of news for this portion of our Mail, and the present arrival does not furnish an exception.

The following from the *China Mail*, 7th September, excites some fears for the continued comforts of our countrymen at Hong-Kong. We hope they will turn out to be groundless.

"Hai-fung and Lok-fung, the chief cities of the districts from which the Hong-Kong poultry market is chiefly supplied, were attacked and taken by the 'insurgents' on Sunday last—probably by the large fleet that was lately plundering the fishing craft near Tam-koon-tow, and which, Mr. Caldwell was informed, had proceeded in that direction. The chief magistrate of Hai-fung was killed, and the assistant magistrate arrived in Hong-Kong last evening, and we are told, has chartered the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tartar* to bring his family to Hong-Kong. [The *Tartar* arrived back on the afternoon of the 8th.]"

With some extracts from the *Friend of China*, we close our budget.

"The siege of Canton continues, but insurgent prospects of success are not apparent. Up to within the last three days the beleaguers have had two camps, one in the valley north, the other south of the White Cloud mountain ridge. The camp on the south, in the vicinity of the Leper village, has been vacated lately—the imperialists reporting the movement as the effect of their arms, of course. It is believed that the rebels are concentrating for a grand attack, and are busily engaged in collecting supplies for their commissariat. There has now been no fighting for several days, and the imperialists are doing their best to diffuse opinions of the improbability of further attempts. Amongst other things they show reason for discouragement by circulating a report of the recapture of Nanking, as having occurred in the latter part of June last. The account is very circumstantial. The narrators, however, have overlooked one little circumstance. H.M.S. *Rattler* and *Styx* left Nanking early in July, when the city holders appeared as staunch and as saucy as ever."

"Having regular communication with the Canton bands, a large body of men hold the fort in the passage leading from Blenheim Reach to Canton, the leader of whom has assumed the functions of a police magistrate and summarily adjudicates in cases of crime brought before him. Several piratical junks anchored under the fort were ordered off the other day, and, on exhibition of an intention to stay, were fired into. The chief of this fort says that a large fleet of armed vessels under the rebel flag will shortly arrive at Whampoa, and exertions will be made to clear the river of pirates. Some vessels are to be seen in Anson's Bay, outside the entrance of the Canton river, otherwise imperialist men-of-war are not to be found between the Bogue and French Folly, Canton; if we may except a couple of armed west coast boats anchored (last week) off the entrance of a notorious pirate creek leading from Whampoa Town to the North River. Piracy is consequently of continued occurrence, and it is not safe for boats to pass down after sunset.

"H.M.S. *Rattler* and *Racehorse* have been doing good service in destroying piratical vessels in the vicinity of Hong Kong lately, and during the last week the *Rattler* has been cruising about continually between Fan-sy-ak (islets between Lintin and the main) and this port. A short distance from Fan-sy-ak, a week ago, the Ningpo schooner *Enma*, under English colours, was boarded by pirates, and the owner, Mr. Wadman, shot in the thigh. On her passage to Canton, a few days ago, the H. & C. Co.'s steamer *Hong Kong* was hailed from a mandarin boat in the river, and, on stopping, an officer of some rank came on board and requested Captain Gibson to convoy a fleet (half a dozen vessels) above Whampoa, alleging his apprehensions for their capture by some pursuing boats from Toong koon, which town the mandarin said he had just fled from. To give the applicant and his suite, for a consideration, passages to Canton, was all the favour that could be accorded.

"The town of Kowloon, opposite Hong Kong, the capture of which was told in our last Summary, was left by the bulk of the

\* So saucy that the *Styx* and *Rattlers* were quite annoyed at the determination of the Nanking kings to prevent their people from having any communication with them.



captors a few days afterwards; and on the promised payment of four hundred dollars was again taken for the imperialists by a party of filibusters from Hong Kong, on the 31st ultimo.

"There was an extensive fire at Canton, not a quarter of a mile from the factories, on the 30th ult., believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

"Of trade at Canton there is as little as was reported last Mail."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

**H.M.'s TROOPS.**—Lieut. S. J. Lyle, H.M.'s 70th Foot, at Ferozepore, aged 25, Sept. 7; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, on board H.M.'s ship *Vulcan*, from wounds received in the battle of Alma; Staff-surg. J. Hawkey, at Hong-Kong, Sept. 2.

**BENGAL.**—Lieut. R. W. Anderson, 70th N.I., at Umballa; Maj. C. Baseley, 51st N.I., at Rawul Pindie, Sept. 7; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Bennett, 2nd Eur. Fus., at Prome, Aug. 22; Lieut. P. Darling, 24th N.I., at Cashmere, Aug. 29; Assist. Surg. G. T. Fogarty, 70th N.I., at Umballa, Sept. 3.

**MADRAS.**—Assist. Surg. T. L. Bell, at Hingolee, Sept. 6. [In our last number the name of Lieut.-Col. G. A. Baillie, 52nd N.I., was inserted amongst the casualties instead of Lieut.-Col. A. Baillie, of the retired list.]

**BOMBAY.**—Ens. E. L. Le Fevre, 14th N.I., at Ahmedabad, Sept. 21; Lieut. E. J. Wrench, Art., at Sholapore, Sept. 2.

### BENGAL.

#### THE NIZAMUT OF BENGAL.

Many animal substances in a state of putrefaction appear to emit a light which startles the superstitious. We have been forcibly reminded of this natural fact by the *Hurkaru's* account of the recent festivities at Berhampore. The children of the Nuwab of Moorshedabad were permitted to visit the Lieutenant-Governor, and the procession which accompanied them realized the English idea of Oriental gorgeousness. Elephants and camels richly caparisoned, guards and eunuchs loaded with ornaments, silver chairs, and golden trellis-work, trappings covered with jewels, and hundreds of retainers clothed in scarlet, enabled the spectator to recall the belief of his childhood in the pictures of the Arabian Nights. The eldest child was carried in a silver chair; the two younger boys were borne on a platform surrounded by a trellis-work of precious metal. All three were loaded with jewels which a Marchioness of Londonderry might have seen with envy. The whole scene was rich in all the brightness of Oriental colouring, yet the blaze was, after all, only the phosphorescent glitter of decay. Even while it proceeded, the Nuwab was losing the last remains alike of privilege and prestige. The Supreme Legislature has stripped him of the one, and the Lieut.-Governor himself has destroyed the other. Hitherto it has always been considered that the Nuwab Nazim was exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice. The belief rested upon no real foundation, and has repeatedly been productive of grave obstructions to the administration of the law. It was, however, tacitly admitted. The law was uncertain. The Government was unwilling to degrade the Nuwab, without due and sufficient cause. Successive agents, perhaps influenced by a not unnatural anxiety to prove that they were not "resting on golden cushions" upheld the privileges of the Nizamut. One magistrate tried to suppress the local slave trade of Moorshedabad. It was proved that the slaves were purchased by the Begums, the agent interfered, and the attempt failed. Then came a long scene of intrigue in the court, the true history of which is probably not known to man, and certainly will never be revealed. Lastly, the murder of the fuqueer and the slave filled the cup to overflowing. It was believed that strong suspicion of complicity might rest on the Nuwab, and his right to exemption under all circumstances was formally brought before the Government. It was, we believe, as formally denied. The privileges of the Nizamut rested on no treaty, and were guaranteed by no pledge. So far as they existed they were the free gift of the Government, without any value received, and might be resumed at any moment. Even as a free gift, they did not include an absolute immunity from punishment. The feeling produced by this occurrence was not diminished by the conduct and subsequent proceedings of the nuwab. He refused even to give evidence, threatened suicide, and finally, if popular rumour is to be believed, protected his delinquent officers to the utmost of his power. It became evident that these privileges, real or fictitious, were obstructions to the course

of ordinary justice. The public voice demanded their abrogation. The Government, sensible that the privileges claimed were practically noxious, was sensible also that they were wrong in principle. Every native was induced to believe that the highest privilege of the highest noble was exemption from the authority of the law. The legislature appreciated the danger, and on the 29th July, while the festivities were proceeding at Berhampore, a bill was read a second time for abolishing the privileges of the Nizamut. By this Act all protection is removed, and every individual in the palace is liable to every process of court, served through the agent of the Governor-General.

The Legislature had performed its part. It was necessary for the executive Government, also, to announce its determination to enforce the laws, however high the rank of those who presumed to set them at defiance. This was effected by refusing to the Nuwab of Moorshedabad the honours usually paid to native rank. The Lieutenant-Governor refused to see him. He refused to visit him. He refused even to set foot in his palace, and, by visiting all other natives of condition, showed that the exclusion was intended only for the individual offender. The punishment was the more severe from the extreme tenacity with which this family cling to the insignia of their nominal rank. That it was thoroughly deserved will be admitted by all who know anything of the secret history of the pageant Court of Moorshedabad.

The personal punishment administered will be approved by the public. The bill will not be condemned, as far as it extends. It does not, however, extend far enough, for it fails to establish the principle it is so desirable to recognise. The Nuwab and his family are still, in seeming at least, above the ordinary law. There is still a wall between them and justice in the shape of a Government agent. If that officer is really desirous of accelerating the operation of the courts, he is reduced to the position of a highly paid bailiff. If, on the other hand, he holds with Mr. Torrens, that the Nuwab is the "titular sovereign of Bengal;" or with Sir G. Clerk, that barbarians should be pitied, and not coerced, he may interpose infinite delay. Why should not the Nuwab obey the law, as well as the Prince Consort or the Duke of Northumberland? The civil exemption signifies little. It is no more than is enjoyed by every peer in England, and by every member of the House of Commons. If a similar immunity were made universal, and the whole law of arrest abolished, nobody would suffer except perhaps attorneys and reckless tradesmen. But the Indian, like the English noble, should be responsible for every breach of the criminal law, and compelled, by giving evidence, to facilitate the operations of civil justice. We would make the magistrate's order as valid in the palace as in the hut, and allow a subpoena to run in the Nizamut, as well as in the house of the water-carrier. An exemption which the highest noble in England would not dare to plead, need not be granted to a native. If the Governor-General, or the Commander-in-Chief, the metropolitan or the chief justice, were summoned in the Supreme Court to give evidence, they would attend. If neither rank or public convenience, sacred functions or the respect due to the ermine, can save Europeans, why should the Nuwab retain privileges, granted because his ancestor was an unsuccessful traitor, alike to his own master and to his foreign ally. An opportunity has occurred of proving to the native community that the law is above all, and it should not be thrown away.—*Friend of India.*

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM GOWHATTY TO DEBROOGHUR.

In January, 1851, the Governor-General's agent, North-Eastern Frontier, addressed the political agent of Upper Assam on the subject of the extension of steam communication from Gowhatty to Debrooghur. Captain Vetch, after collecting every possible information on the subject, submitted in April of the same year a very able and detailed report, expressing his firm conviction that the periodical despatch of a steamer from Gowhatty to Debrooghur would be beneficial alike to the country and to Government. He recommended that the steamers extending their trips to Upper Assam should be those leaving Calcutta in March, June, August, and November, that they should call at Tezpor and Sibsaur, and he clearly showed that a fair amount of freight upwards, and a full cargo downwards might be depended upon. He moreover alluded to the excellent quality of coal found in the upper parts of the valley in the vicinity of the Deeling, a large and navigable river flowing into the Berhampooter only thirty-two miles below Debrooghur, stating that coal in any quantity might be obtained at from four to five annas per maund; but that if the mines were worked on scientific and economical principles, a considerable reduction of the cost of fuel would ensue. He then reported that the Berhampooter throughout a course of 800 miles is perfectly navigable at all seasons of the year, and he finally pointed out the favourable impression in a political point of view, which the periodical appear-

ance of a steamer in Upper Assam would produce. To these valuable details Captain Vetch adds some remarks well deserving of notice. "No one," says Captain Vetch, "will dispute the great fertility of Upper Assam, or that the soil and climate are not particularly well suited for the production of tea, sugar, moongah, silk, cotton, indigo, and other dyes, yet hundreds of thousands of acres fit for their cultivation remain waste in a country watered by the finest river in India, and in a climate which, as far as I can judge from upwards of twenty years' residence, is quite as healthy as the generality of India, and far more agreeable than that of Bengal." The cause of this he ascribes to its comparative inaccessibility by the ordinary mode of travelling in country boats, assuring us that during the rains a 1,000 maund boat cannot perform the trip from Gowhatty to Debrooghur, a distance of 250 miles, in less than two months and a half, whilst a passage from Calcutta to Debrooghur, would actually take as much time as a voyage to England round the Cape.

This valuable report was forwarded through Major Jenkins, the Governor-General's agent, to the superintendent of Marine, on the 10th of May, 1851, but the latter cut the matter short, by saying that as the proposed arrangement would not be profitable and entail additional expense, he did not like to propose the extension of the line, but that if it were shown that Government would attain thereby any political object of sufficient importance, he had no doubt that sanction for the extension would be granted. We have some strong doubts whether it was within the power of the superintendent of Marine to dispose of so important a subject without reference to Government, which is the only competent authority to decide on such a matter, and it strikes us that Government, under the circumstances stated by Captain Vetch, might perhaps have attached less weight to political consideration, and notwithstanding the extension of the line not being profitable, have nevertheless found it advisable to sanction it. The report, therefore, appears to have been shelved among the records of the Marine office, and in all probability would never have come to light, had not circumstances accidentally brought it forward. It is well known that the Assam Company for some time past, has strongly urged upon Government the establishment of a steam communication on the Berhampooter, and that Mr. Mills, in his official report of his visit to Upper Assam, very forcibly points out the advantages likely to accrue from such an arrangement.

It was therefore decided that the experiment should be tried, and the steamer *Thames* was consequently ordered to extend her trip from Gowhatty to Debrooghur. On the 14th of June last, the superintendent of marine reported the financial result of the experiment, which, together with the strong recommendation of Mr. Mills, induced the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to conclude that a regular communication might with advantage be set on foot between Debrooghur and Dacca by steamers expressly built and appropriated to that purpose, to be met by a similar line of steamers plying between Dacca and Calcutta. With a view to ascertain the probable expenses and returns of such steamer, the superintendent of marine, of the 22nd of June last, was requested to submit a report; but, in order to collect every possible information, the Governor-General's agent at Gowhatty was likewise addressed, and his reply has brought forth a copy of the original communications forwarded to the superintendent of marine in 1851. Here the matter rests until the report of the latter officer is received.

It is but natural that, before carrying out the undertaking, the marine authorities should be called upon to submit an estimate of the probable expense; it is but prudent that the Governor-General's agent at Gowhatty should have been requested to report his views on the subject; and we are by no means surprised that Mr. Mills's very able report should have revived the old proposal; but we doubt whether any of these gentlemen are able to afford much information on the most important part, by which the undertaking must be influenced—the probable returns.

It appears to us, therefore, that this information ought to be sought from the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Association, as well as from the Assam Company, which, from various circumstances, would be able to furnish most ample commercial statistics bearing on this important question. The advantages resulting from the intended extension of the line are too apparent to need to be dwelt upon minutely, still, if its establishment is to be guided by entirely financial views, we fear that the chances for the immediate carrying out of the arrangements are somewhat unfavourable. The past history of inland and coasting steamers affords abundant proofs. Every line had to be undertaken by Government, and whatever the other advantages derived therefrom might have been, it is a fact that, in the beginning, each entailed a pecuniary loss. As Government, however, judged of the importance of steam communication, not by the map of the particular lines, but by that of India, the undertaking was persevered in, and finally yielded a handsome return. We hope these comprehensive views

of Government will also be allowed to have due weight on the present occasion, and that, before another year elapses, steamers will ply on the Berhampooter as regularly as they do on the Ganges. Assam opens a splendid field for enterprise, and we have but little doubt that regular steam communication, backed by increased facilities for inland transport, will, in a few years, render the productions of Assam as well known in the London market, as at present are the indigo, sugar, saltpetre, and silk of Bengal. The 100,000 acres of waste land, alluded to by Captain Vetch, will be converted into rich fields, from which a due share of the profits will flow into the Indian Exchequer.—*Hurkaru.*

#### FACTS FROM PEGU.

The apophthegm, happy the nation whose annals are tedious, finds its best illustration in the history of modern India. Its provinces appear to come before the public only in the season of misfortune. If a famine is impending, or a half-subdued tribe rises in revolt, the journals are filled with anticipations of death, or records of the disaster. The desolation of Oude fills columns, while scarcely a paragraph is devoted to the prosperity of Mysore. We hear of Assam only when an inroad of the Nagas, or some development of the opium traffic, affords matter for a diatribe against the Government. Who knows anything of the silent growth of the North West in commercial wealth? yet every petty riot in a Mussulman city receives its full share of attention and remark. It is for this reason that the province of Pegu has almost slipped away from the notice of the public and its organs. An order or two admitting European ladies further into the interior, marks the gradual disappearance of even the possibility of an outbreak. A complaint or two of the condition of the Post-office shows, that in the opinion of residents there is no obstacle to the introduction of the appliances of civilized life. And this is all that we receive from a province, which scarcely two years since was watched with the interest with which men now watch the defence of Silistria, or the movements of Prince Gortschakoff.

Yet there is progress in Pegu, and that too of the kind for which even the most sanguine were not so speedily prepared. We are informed, and upon authority which has never yet failed us, that throughout the country there is not only peace but tranquillity. The dacoits seem for the present almost to have disappeared. No great robberies have occurred, and no villages have been attacked for weeks. The court of Ava seems to have discovered that war, open or concealed against such an enemy, is useless, and to be disposed to rely upon its fraudulent diplomacy. An envoy is coming down from Ava, is daily expected in Rangoon, and will probably make his appearance before the Governor-General himself. His mission, it is said, is to obtain from the Government a cession of the district of Mengdoon. From this tract the present monarch derived his former designation, and its capture is said to affect him as the destruction of Orange affected William the Third. It is regarded as a personal humiliation, and the king, it is considered, may be brought for such a price to consent to a written treaty. Some such document appears to be ardently desired even by the Government of India, and on apparently substantial grounds. It is sometimes necessary to succumb to the political superstitions of Europe, and among them is the belief that a written agreement is the fitting termination to a victorious campaign. The treaty also might enable us to secure certain commercial privileges, to obtain the complete navigation of the upper portion of the Irrawaddy, and to plant a resident at the court of Ava. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether such a treaty will be obtained, and whether even if extorted, the advantages it may secure are worth the purchase-money. It is believed by those best acquainted with the policy of Ava, that the embassy is a delusion. The envoy will proceed to Rangoon, and may visit Calcutta. He will receive all presents offered him, and will be like all other Asiatics, always courteous, will admire Calcutta and the steamers, and be astounded by the railway. He may even on behalf of his master, agree to minor conditions, to custom-house restrictions, or to a free navigation. But he will cede no territory. He will not acknowledge the conquest of Pegu, or submit formally to recognize its annexation. The extreme aversion of the court to any such concession has already been signally illustrated. The Burmese court fully believed that their refusal at Prome would be followed by an attack on Ava, and the downfall of the monarchy. Yet they still refused to sign. Such are the opinions of those best qualified to judge, though we cannot yield them our entire assent. We think it possible, that Lord Dalhousie may secure in Calcutta the treaty which was refused at Prome, and that the king may sign a paper which his subjects will not hear of, and which will be valueless, should he ever obtain an opportunity of breaking the promises it will contain. But the value of the purchase-money is a question of more direct importance, and also more easily decided. It is said that Mengdoon contains great seams of coal. A seam of good coal upon the Irrawaddy, in the present state of steam navigation, would be worth all the treaties Asiatic princes ever violated, and the subject should receive the anxious attention of the Government. It should not be forgotten, either, that the inhabitants of the province, which it is possible we may surrender, have been British subjects, that no paper stipulations will protect them from the vengeance of their master, and that that vengeance may give a shock to our prestige throughout Indo-Chinese



Asia. It may also revive the fears of the Talines. Mendoon has been surrendered. Why not Prome? Kanoung, a district a little further down the river, is the place from which the heir apparent derives his title. He will one day become the sovereign, and he also may reasonably ask a similar concession to his personal dignity. It is true his request will be refused, but the Peguans are scarcely competent to decide on a probability of that description. Such considerations should, we think, induce the Government to pause before it suffers the god Terminus to march backward.

For the rest, our correspondents speak only of progress. Rangoon, in spite of innumerable difficulties, is improving under the auspices of one of the ablest officers on the commission. The lots in the eastern or lower end of the town, have been almost all taken, and at prices higher than those so severely condemned by the local journal. Brick houses are rising as fast as the boundless laziness of Burmese workmen will permit. The priests have received sites for their monasteries, and these, by a judicious moderation, have been exempted from taxation. Public works are advancing, though checked for the moment by the rains, and the lines of the most necessary roads have been marked out. Their construction has also commenced, and the dissatisfaction so often expressed by correspondents is caused not by tardiness, but by the wretchedness of the material employed. The bricks used in Pegu are worse even than those of Bengal. They crumble under comparatively slight weights, and no foundation for the road can be made in the alluvium. This defect might be remedied. A vast quantity of small boulders are to be found at low water in the bed of the river near Prome. They resemble English paving stones more than other geological production, and might be brought down by the river flats, or on rafts, in thousands of tons. Rangoon would then possess as good a material for metal-lings as Calcutta.

But one disaster appears seriously to have impeded the progress of physical improvement. The electric telegraph is for a moment at a stand. We confess we are somewhat at a loss to comprehend the policy of the local authorities with regard to this undertaking. They were well aware that Dr. O'Shaughnessy's cheap system had succeeded. They were aware also of the desire of the Government of India to secure uniformity of construction, to prefer speed to show, and economy to an elaborate but useless perfection. Yet in spite of this knowledge, they commenced preparations, which would scarcely have been reasonable in Germany or England. A special officer was appointed for the construction of the line, and a number of others selected to assist him. Lastly, we are positively assured, though we dare not vouch for a statement apparently so absurd, it was in contemplation to level the route, and to construct a road for the reception of the telegraph. The estimates, in consequence, were excessive, the Government of India has learnt from experience that cheapness and efficiency may be combined, and the scheme was negatived. There can be no necessity for giving to Pegu a line more finished than is required in India, and one correspondent, who can scarcely be misinformed, assures us it can be constructed for very little more than Dr. O'Shaughnessy's estimate. There is nothing to make it expensive. In a province covered with teak, posts can always be procured, there is water carriage for the wire, and commissioned officers will not construct the line one whit better than the trained privates of Warley.—*Friend of India.*

#### MR. WELBY JACKSON ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

The Court of Directors have republished the report of the administration of the Punjab. They will exercise a wise discretion in republishing also Mr. Jackson's report on the administration of Bengal. It is at once the best proof of their own desire to listen to the truth, and the fairness of the servants they employ to ascertain it. Our repeated assertion, that the higher officials are the greatest radicals in India, need no further justification. Mr. Jackson is an old civilian, and civilians have been decried as men peculiarly impervious to the facts around them.

He was a sadder judge, and the sadder has been considered, like the Court of Chancery, the very hotbed of official conservatism. He was employed on an official tour, and it suits the opponents of the Government to declare that these official tours, like a director's dinner, are intended to make things pleasant. Mr. Jackson, a civilian, and a sadder judge, sends up, as the result of his official tour, a report which daguerreotypes every evil in Bengal. He has scarcely passed over an abuse, and is especially severe upon those which are created by the peculiar structure of his own service. Facts which any Government less honest would certainly conceal,—abuses which have escaped popular attention,—and charges to which we are only accustomed in the *Englishman*, are here described with all the gravity of official accuracy, and all the calm acumen of the judge. The whole are given to the world by the Government which Mr. Blackett believes incapable of impartiality. We question if an English cabinet would publish such strictures, or an English home secretary permit such freedom of animadversion.

Mr. Jackson divides his remarks into seven heads, but the last five are of less importance, and we shall confine ourselves to the

two great subjects of the revenue, and the administration of justice. There is scarcely a sentence or a suggestion in the report from which we are able to dissent, and we shall therefore endeavour rather to analyse Mr. Jackson's views, than to controvert or approve them. And first as to the great question of the revenue. The perpetual settlement is at last admitted to be an irremediable mistake. The object which Lord Cornwallis had at heart was to create a wealthy class, and thereby to benefit the people. The first portion of that object has been attained, but the second remains more distant than before. The problem has been solved, but the corollary remains to be demonstrated, and from somewhat different data. We have in Bengal a great class of wealthy landholders. It is true, the ancient families, with their spendthrift ways, have perished, as the French seigneurie perished under the law of subdivision, and the Irish gentry under the Encumbered Estates Act. Their dependants and factors, intriguing officials and prosperous money-lenders, have superseded them on the land, but the wealth has only been transferred. There are fortunes in Bengal which an English peer, a Russian prince, or a Yankee steamboat proprietor need not despise.

We can point out one man whose estate is larger than Cumberland and Yorkshire, another who owned a province, and mortgaged it, and a third who has estates in eleven counties, and counts his tenantry by hundreds in each of the eleven. The assessment, originally heavy, has, except in a few exceptional cases, gradually become light. The waste land included in the estate has been cultivated, and new staples have occasionally been introduced. Mr. Jackson might have added that all sub-tenures have been swept away, that all profits have merged in that of the zemindar, and that petty estates have suddenly disappeared, absorbed in the vast properties around them. Thus far the "Settlement" has succeeded. In every other respect, as an aid to civilization, and an incentive to physical improvement, as a corrective of native vices, and a palliative of native oppression, it has utterly broken down. The zemindars have not become English landlords. They have not become even Turkish agas, a rough, kindly, half feudal aristocracy. They have become mere lords of the manor, leasing entire properties in perpetuity, and living on an immovable rent, which leaves them as little temptation as inclination to improve. Even this wealth is misspent.

The zemindars have made no improvements in agriculture, for the profit under this lazy system would go to the tenant, and they have effected no work of public utility. "Even the police, in the effective state of which every one is interested, receives no support from them, though such support is positively required of them by the law; on the contrary, one of the chief difficulties of the police is the control of these men who are bound to support it; they keep armed bodies of ruffians, who commit most of the crimes in the country: they have neglected the village watch, which they were bound to keep up, and have absorbed their allowances of land or money; they have objected to the survey of their estates, whereas it would be imagined that every honest landlord would be gratified by having the assets of his estate clearly fixed and recorded without any additional expense thrown on him." This is the system so earnestly desired by a clique at Madras. Meanwhile, this nominal tenure, useless for improvement, is all powerful as a check on progress. It renders all sub-tenures uncertain. A putnedar or under-tenant, may improve his property for years, and enjoy the profits for a period. The next zemindar, who never spent a penny on the land may be a spendthrift. His right of receiving rent goes to the hammer, and with it the leases of every subordinate holder, perhaps five deep. The new man is probably a money-lender, who regards his tenantry as mere machines; he instantly takes advantage of the mania for bits of land, splits up the "*putnees*," or holdings, and demands rack rents from twice the number of paupers. Some such process must have taken place when the great Jessore estate went the other day to the hammer. This peculiar tenure does not exist in England, but we think we can make its results intelligible. The family of the Stanleys have never, we believe, granted a lease, yet many of their tenantry are as ancient as themselves. "Suppose that on every demise of one of the race, the entire body of the tenantry were turned out, and the tenancy of the farms put up to auction. How much money would the new tenant spend in permanent improvements? This is the real, ever present, evil of our system in Bengal, which Mr. Jackson would remedy by upholding every lease sanctioned by the collector,—the very principle of the proposed new Sale Law.

The second evil is the relation of the cultivating tenant, cottier, feuar, or whatever the ryot may be called, to his superior. Under Act VII. of 1799, and V. of 1812, the first process for levying rent is to put the man in prison. To do this, it is only necessary to commit an act of perjury, and the claimant is a Bengalee. It is true, the ryot may give security, but it must be given at the Sudder station, which is perhaps fifty miles off,—some of the Dinagapore tenantry must be a hundred miles from justice,—and

where is he to obtain security? The demand is a mockery, and thus the whole of the tenantry are given up, bound hand and foot to the landlord, that landlord an Asiatic, and that Asiatic a Bengalee. The consequences are thus summed up by the grave sadder judge:—"It is scarcely to be conceived how enormous is the extent of tyranny and oppression carried on under the present law; so much so, that zemindars and men of respectability have assured me, that almost all the claims enforced by those means are false; the ryots so well know the power of the zemindars that if they are really in balance, they never think of contesting the point." Yet there are thousands of such suits brought every year. The remedy suggested by Mr. Jackson is to confer the summary jurisdiction in such questions on the moonsiffs, and to refuse the warrant of arrest unless the claimant can prove his case there and then.

On the judicial question Mr. Jackson is equally explicit. We ourselves, who consider delay to be the one monster evil of our courts, have scarcely ventured on language so peremptory in its condemnation. The "harassing system of continual appeals, remands, and re-trials, and the whole string of appeals over again seems to open a vista of litigation, the termination of which is lost in the perspective." "The courts are objects of fear," they are useless to the poor, who cannot endure the expense; they are useless to the honest, who will not endure the harassing appeals; they are beneficial only to "the pleaders, who profit under any circumstances, in proportion to the length and quantity of litigation, and those who wish to enforce dishonest claims." Of the remedies Mr. Jackson suggests, many have since his visit been applied. Parties to the suit are now admitted as evidence, and witnesses must attend under a penalty, but the Government still fears to attack the interminable "record." Moreover, he would abolish appeal on questions of fact, would compel judges to supervise their subordinates, would create an examination for European as well as native judges, and would advise every civilian to retire after thirty-five years of service. There is, we believe, not one of these recommendations which will not meet with the approval alike of officials and the public. On one question only Mr. Jackson allowed himself to be shackled by his instincts as a sadder judge. He would retain the civil appeal. We believe it to be, next to the record, the greatest nuisance now existing in Bengal. In criminal cases we reluctantly confess an appeal is almost indispensable. In civil cases of great value, it is not very important, as the wealthy fight chiefly for amusement, and may as well find excitement in litigation as in more objectionable pursuits. It is the poor for whom we plead, and we believe that if every decision up to ten thousand rupees were rendered final, the poor would benefit. Much injustice might possibly be done, but even injustice is more just, than justice obtained after three years' delay, and at an expense exceeding the value of the claim. These then are the great points in which improvement is imperatively required. The defective condition of the tenure impedes the physical advancement of the country, and the defective condition of the civil courts harasses the people, renders property uncertain, and compels us to carry on commercial transactions in reliance solely upon mutual faith. Both subjects at the present moment are receiving the most anxious attention of the authorities. It is none the less necessary to keep perpetually before the public the real objects to be attained. It is not a new tenure that is required, but a modification of the present one. It is not a new civil system that we want, but the abolition of the excrescences on the old one. The body is healthy enough, but the surgeon's knife is required to pare away the ulcers. He cannot cut too deep.—*Friend of India.*

#### COL. MARKHAM AND LIEUT. CUMMING.

A Simlah correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives an account of an altercation between the adjutant-general of Her Majesty's forces in India and Lieut. Cumming of the 32nd regiment, who has lately obtained permission to retire from the service on the sale of his commission, and the subsequent proceedings relative to the quarrel, which, if strictly correct, places the conduct of Col. Markham in anything but a creditable light, and calls for the reprehension of the press in no measured terms. If this is the style in which Col. Markham intends to use his newly-acquired authority, the sooner he is placed at the head of a brigade in Turkey, where he would be in his proper sphere, and deprived of the power of doing harm in India, the better.

We are somewhat surprised that the members of the Simlah cricket club should allow Colonel Markham to dictate who shall or who shall not play on the ground; probably for many members of the club it would be a dangerous proceeding to oppose such assumption of authority on the part of one who seems to have but small scruples about using the power his position gives him to crush a man who has offended him; but there must be some who have nothing to gain from his good will, nothing to fear from his

enmity; and we think such will be wanting in self-respect if they do not take measures to evince their disapprobation of Colonel Markham's conduct, and to prevent him from again assuming an authority which belongs to the club as a united body.

Had the colonel been guilty of a similar breach of etiquette on the Calcutta cricket-ground, we feel certain he would have been quickly brought to his bearings, and probably have been given the option of playing with Lieutenant Cumming, or withdrawing from the ground.

Thus far as regards Colonel Markham's conduct to one who on the cricket-ground was his equal. With reference to his subsequent proceedings, in which he makes use of his superior rank and official position to persecute a gentleman whom he had insulted, it is worthy of the man who figured in the Smith and O'Grady affair, but whose gallant conduct and display of military skill at Mooltan had almost wiped out the memory of that youthful indiscretion, and caused the martinet to be lost sight of in the brave soldier and skilful commander.

We have written the above in full reliance that the account of the matter that has reached us is a correct one; and if we have been misled, shall, of course, be prepared to qualify our opinions according to the version of the business which we may hereafter receive. We shall watch the progress of this affair narrowly, for, as now represented to us, it appears to us to demand the interference of the press, which will, we hope, lift up its voice loudly against the perpetration of what cannot but, if correctly recounted, be regarded as an act of cruel injustice.

The *Mofussilite* gives, in an extra, an account of the altercation between Col. Markham and Mr. Cumming, at the Simlah cricket-ground, from a correspondent who witnessed the scene, and we are sorry to say that it is almost identical with that furnished by the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, so we fear that there can be no doubt as to Col. Markham having been guilty of conduct which it would be vain to attempt to justify, and which renders him justly chargeable of being, what Mr. Cumming called him, a bully. There is but one course by which Col. Markham can recover the good opinion of all right-thinking men, that is, by apologising to Mr. Cumming and the members of the Simlah cricket-club, and obtaining the immediate recall of the order placing Mr. Cumming under arrest, and directing him to join a regiment to which he does not belong. If the members of the Simlah cricket-club do not call upon the offender to make the *amende* to them and their guest, and do not expel him from the club if he refuses, there can be little of the spirit of true Englishmen in them.—*Hurkaru.*

#### FLAX AND SILK IN THE PUNJAB.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE PUNJAB, HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1854:—

*Present*—Major F. C. Burnett, H.A., Vice-President, in the chair; Major Drake, Deputy Judge Advocate General; D. F. McLeod, Esq., c.s., Financial Commissioner; R. Simson, Esq., c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lahore; R. Temple, Esq., c.s., Secretary to Chief Commissioner; and the Secretary.

*Read*—The following communications, received since the last meeting:—

4th.—From H. W. J. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated Calcutta, 21st August, 1854:—

"The sample of flax you last sent has reached me in excellent condition, and I have the pleasure to state that every one, at all conversant with the article, to whom I have referred for an opinion as to its quality, speaks in the highest praise of your flax, and that it would take a very prominent position in the home market.

"Messrs. Harton and Co. have been requested to convert what you have sent into sea lead-line to be tested as to its strength and durability."

5th.—From the same, dated Calcutta, 1st September, 1854:—

"The sample of silk, advised in favour of the 9th ultimo, has been submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce: and I have the pleasure to send you the following highly favourable opinion of the article pronounced by Mr. Edward Kilburn, to whom the sample was referred for valuation:—

"Bright colour, free and fairly clean, carefully reeled, but two skeins are somewhat cased, and the thread is rather slender.

"From the depressed state of the silk market at the moment it is difficult to name a value; but such, in May, was above Co.'s Rs. 12-8 per factory seer.

"All the elements for a first-class silk exist: the staple is good, and fresher concoctions would yield greater elasticity.

"With still more attention to the reeling, I consider the silk would rank with the product of the best Bengal filatures."

"The above is a very encouraging report from an admirable judge of silk, and I congratulate you on the result of your experiment in an article, which forms one of the most valuable staple exports from Bengal."

**FLAX.**—The sub-committee, appointed at the last meeting of the society, to draw up a proposition for flax arrangements, submitted, through the secretary, the following suggestions regarding the improvement in, and increase of, the cultivation of flax, or linseed plant, for the sake of its fibre, which they had drawn up in conformity with the wishes of that meeting. They begged they might be taken into immediate consideration, and that, if approved of, such portions as are founded on previous Government sanction, be circulated at once through commissioners, for the information of the agricultural community, with the view of inviting them to aid in the object in contemplation, and that the remainder, containing certain new propositions, be communicated to the local Government for approval, or submission to the Supreme Government, as the chief commissioner may think fit.

1st. It is to be made generally known that a premium of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India, to be given for the largest area of land that may be appropriated, in the Punjab and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, to the culture of flax, during the season of 1854-55, being not less than 25 acres in any one village.

2nd. A second premium, of Rs. 350, has been similarly authorized, for the next largest area so cultivated, being not less than 20 acres in any one village; and—

3rd. A third premium, of Rs. 200, is to be granted for the third largest piece, being not less than 15 acres in any one village; that is to say, the Government will award the first premium to any one landholder, or village community of landholders, who may, in his or their own village, cultivate, for the production of flax fibre, ground aggregating in the whole 25 acres, or as much upwards as the owners may choose.

The quantity of land so cultivated may be 30 acres, or it may be 60. It is for the cultivation of the *largest quantity* of village land, *exceeding 25 acres*, that the premium will be awarded.

With regard to the second prize, it is to be understood that though the quantity of land cultivated must not be less than 20 acres, it may be more than 25, the limit for the first premium, and, with regard to the third premium, that the cultivated ground may be any quantity above 15 acres, so that if one claimant should cultivate 60 acres, and no one more, he will receive the first prize; if another claimant should have devoted 32 acres to flax, and no one more, except the first claimant, he will receive the second prize; and if a third should cultivate 18 acres, and no one more, except the first and second claimants, he will receive the third prize.

Moreover, the Government of India have sanctioned the purchase, on behalf of the society, of the entire crop of merchantable flax, including the fibre, if of the required length, that may be produced in the Punjab, and to pay for it at the current market rate of the flax-seed, with 25 per cent. added for the fibre.

The conditions on which the prizes are to be awarded are as follow:—

The land of the claimants to be measured, under the directions of the deputy-commissioner of the district, and the claim to be forwarded, at the close of the season, under that officer's signature, specifying the exact quantity of land cultivated, the number of parcels, if more than one, which have been cultivated to make up the whole, the quantity of seed sown on the land, and the cost of cultivation, where it can be ascertained with accuracy.

Should it be discovered, on examination of the returns from the several deputy-commissioners, for the purpose of awarding prizes, that there are two claims, founded on precisely the same quantity of land, the premium may be divided between the two claimants.

It is to be a condition that not less than sixty seers of flax-seed be sown on each beega, cultivated with a view to competition; and that the growers be informed that Government is prepared to purchase the whole of the seed, and likewise the fibre, if of the proper quality, on the terms above stated, but that the authorities be instructed not to purchase such produce unless it measure, in the stem, three and a half feet in length or more, that it be well dried, and the seed just on the point of ripening, but not so ripe as to allow of its falling out of the pod by the way.

If the following instructions are strictly attended to, there is no doubt that the flax will all be of the required length of staple. Not less than sixty seers of flax must be sown broadcast, that is, with the hand, on each beega, as the thicker it is sown the longer will be the plant, and the more free it will be from branches, which are very injurious. The land must be thoroughly freed from weeds by repeated ploughings, previous to sowing; it must be well

manured with the richest manure procurable, such as is given to land for tobacco, be smoothed, and divided into beds as for wheat. The seed must be sown between the 1st and 15th Nov., but not later. The flax land must be watered as frequently as wheat land, and the fields must be kept perfectly free from weeds until the flax is six or seven inches high. After that no more weeding will be required. The land selected should be light loamy soil; Kadir land is the best. When the seed begins to show signs of ripening, the flax must be pulled gently by the root, and laid on the ground to dry in rows. When thoroughly dry, it must be tied up in bundles as large as a man can conveniently span with both hands, and it can thus be easily measured. The seed can be stripped off (rippled) on arrival of the consignment at Lahore, and the final price be arranged according to the current rate of linseed in the Lahore market. That is, if the successful, or any other, competitor (all flax will be bought that is of the required length, whether a premium have been awarded for it or not) who may deliver flax, yielding 125 maunds of linseed, will if, as at present, the nerik, be Rs. 2-8 a maund, receive Rs. 312-8 for the seed, and 25 per cent., or Rs. 78-2 additional, as compensation for the fibre, or Rs. 390-10 in all.

During the coming season, the cultivators must be content to use the flax seed procurable in the bazaar: but they might be informed that, in the course of next year, the society expect a large consignment of flax-seed from Europe, which will be available to those cultivators who may be inclined to follow up these experiments. It must be especially impressed on them that during the Rubee of 1855-56 they must, on no account, use the same land for flax cultivation, which they have used for that product in the Rubee of 1854-55.

The deputy-commissioner is, further requested to purchase, on behalf of Government, and for the society, the whole of the flax that may be grown in his district, if the grower be willing to sell, when approved of by the talseeldar, or any person who may be deputed to examine the crop, provided the length of the stem be not less than three and a half feet, and the whole be thoroughly dry, so that no fermentation is likely to take place by the way. (If properly dried, it will move from any distance in good condition.) He will also carefully weigh, and send it to Lahore, at the charge of Government, with as little delay as possible, and, if required, make advances to the amount of half the probable out-turn of the crop, as estimated after it has been gathered. It is to be understood that successful competitors are to be paid for their crops as well as others, but that no cultivators are bound to sell, should they wish to dispose of their crop in any other manner.

It might be explained to the raeets that those, who are not successful in growing flax of the required length, will find a ready market for the seed in Mooltan, whence it will be conveyed to Sind for export to England.

It might be suggested, as a supplementary recommendation, that each deputy-commissioner, sending in claims on behalf of cultivators, should be requested to specify, as accurately as possible, whether any, and how much, flax has been cultivated in his district, previous to the distribution of these propositions, and how much may have been cultivated in consequence of their promulgation. These returns, it is presumed, can be easily obtained through the respective village putwarees. But it is, under any circumstances, most desirable that *all* cultivation, old and new, be entered in the returns required, which it would be well to obtain from *every* district throughout the Punjab, as well as the Cis and Trans-Sutlej states. The deputy-commissioners, in whose districts no flax cultivation is, or has been, carried on, should be requested to make a return to that effect, so that the Government and the society might, at one view, ascertain the immediate and future effect of the propositions now circulated.

It is further strongly recommended, as a new feature in the proposed measures for improving the cultivation of this important staple, that the society be authorized to hire, on behalf of Government, from thirty to forty begas of land in the immediate vicinity of their garden, for the cultivation of flax during the coming season, so as to admit of a comparison being drawn between the flax grown by the zumeendars and the plant reared under probably more favourable circumstances. The seed required for each beega, the purchase of which, it is hoped, the Government will also sanction, will be one maund and a half (at a cost of about 4 rupees); and land is obtainable at Rs. 20 per beega, for which sum the cultivators undertake to perform all agricultural operations, such as ploughing, watering, weeding, sowing, and reaping, *for one year*; a plan by which the grower can ascertain the expenses of his crop to a rupee. It is strongly recommended to the meeting, that in confident anticipation of the sanction of the authorities to this measure, which anticipation they venture to rest on the past liberality of Government, and the great importance of the subject, and also on account of the advanced state of the season, the

secretary be at once empowered to make arrangements for obtaining land.

The Committee have no doubt that the Government will suffer no loss by this transaction, and feel confident that it may yield a considerable profit, after paying all expenses, as will be seen by the following calculation:—

To purchase of flax-seed for sowing 40 beegas of land, 60 maunds, estimated at 2-8 per maund .. .. .	Rs. 150 0 0
To cultivation of 40 beegas of land at 20 rupees .. .. .	800 0 0
To preparation of fibre, making of tools, &c., estimated at .. .. .	750 0 0
To freight of ten tons of flax to England, at 100 rupees per ton .. .. .	1,000 0 0
<b>Total Co.'s Rs. ..</b>	<b>2,700 0 0</b>

**CR.**

By 200 maunds of linseed, 5 maunds per beega, at 2-8 per maund .. .. .	Rs. 500 0 0
By 10 tons of flax, the average produce being estimated at half a ton per acre, at 40% per ton (the current rate in England being nearly double) .. .. .	4,000 0 0
By produce of Khureef crop, at an average of 5 rupees .. .. .	200 0 0
<b>Total Co.'s Rs. ..</b>	<b>4,700 0 0</b>

Leaving the very considerable probable balance of Rs. 2,000 to the credit of the account.

The committee feel assured that a wide circulation of these rules, and the sanction of Government to their new propositions, if approved of by the meeting, will be attended with the most beneficial results; and they would suggest that, in whatever form, or to whatever effect, they may be ultimately approved of and adopted by the society and the authorities, a translation of them be made in simple Oordoo, and printed for general circulation through commissioners and district officers.

Resolved unanimously, That the suggestions of the committee be most cordially approved of, and that a copy of the same be forwarded without delay to the chief commissioner, with a respectful request that he will be pleased to cause the authorized portions to be circulated at once, and to submit the portions not yet authorized to the Supreme Government, should he deem it necessary.

**SILK.**—In conformity with the directions of the August meeting of the society, the following paper has been drawn up, and is submitted for present consideration:—

It is now established beyond a doubt, that the silkworm can be reared through all the vicissitudes of a Punjab season. The common mulberry, on which the worm can be fed, is abundant in this part of the Punjab. The finer mulberries, such as *Morus multicaulis* and *Morus Chinensis*, are cultivable here, and have thriven remarkably well in the garden. The Governor-General in Council has, with much liberality, placed an efficient establishment, brought up from Bengal at a considerable expense, for the winding and reeling of silk, at the disposal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab. The establishment have commenced working, and have produced silk, from the cocoons reared by the society, pronounced by competent persons in the local markets far superior to the silk imported from Bokhara and Khorasan, and for which, in token of their sincerity, they offer a higher price, for any quantity that may be produced. The opinion elicited from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is also of the most favourable description, and should bring encouragement to further exertions. A small portion of the raw silk has even been converted, by Lahore weavers, into deereace, of a quality superior to the ordinary silk manufactured here; and everything augurs well, if the experiment be pursued with zeal and vigour, for the permanent introduction into a country, where new products are so much required, of a new and profitable staple. With reference to the favourable comparison now drawn between the Bokhara, the society's, and Bengal silk, and to a statement (put forth in the account of the silk manufactures of this country, which may be said to have originated the silk experiments of the Punjab) that Bokhara silk was considered much superior to Bengal silk by the Lahore weavers and dealers, it may be as well to state, in reconciliation of the apparent discrepancy, that the western had been preferred to the eastern silk, because it is much stouter: but that to make the Bokhara silk fit for the loom, it is necessary to re-wind it an expense of one rupee per seer, during which re-winding a loss of from three to five tolas of refuse is incurred. The silk, wound here after the Bengal fashion, is turned out of any thick-

ness that may be required to suit it to the local market; and, by reeling, is produced so clean and even that it does not require to be re-wound, a fact which naturally and considerably increases its value in the eyes of the local purchaser.

The society propose, therefore, and beg most respectfully and most earnestly to recommend for the consideration of the local, and submission to the Supreme Government, that the following measures be adopted for the further advancement of a scheme fraught with advantages to a population who have hitherto devoted themselves too exclusively to the cultivation of cereal productions, and who are quite ready to adopt new articles of culture, if they can be shown to be profitable.

It should be borne in mind that, within the next two or three years (during which the people may reasonably look forward to the completion of at least some portion of the magnificent canal-works now carrying on in the Baree Doab under the auspices of a munificent Government), an immense tract of land will be brought within the reach of cultivation, by the fertilizing waters of the canal, but that the further increase of cereal productions, which may be the consequence, for want of other and more profitable objects being brought to the attention of the agriculturist, will be a positive evil to the cultivator, as no proportionate increase of consumption can be looked for for many years to come. On this anticipation alone, the society might with confidence rely for urging the absolute necessity that exists for stretching every nerve to introduce new and profitable products, the rearing and exportation of which must be attended with beneficial results to the cultivator, to the consumer, and to the Government.

It is now recommended, therefore, that the Government should offer, on the excellent plan suggested by the chief commissioner for the cultivation of tea in the Kangra hills, as recorded in the selections from the Punjab correspondence, graduated rewards for the production, by the people themselves, of silk cocoons on the following scale:—Rs. 250 as a first prize for the largest quantity of dried merchantable cocoons, exceeding 100 Company's seers of eighty tolas, that may be produced in the Punjab; the Government to become the purchaser, on behalf of the society, of the cocoons, at the rate of one rupee per seer.—Rs. 200 as a second prize, for the next largest quantity of cocoons, not less than 75 seers; and Rs. 150 as a third prize, for any quantity not less than 50 seers.

It is not necessary that the whole of the quantity for competition be given in at one time, but it is to be understood that the entire quantity of silk cocoons must be delivered, by the growers who are desirous to compete for prizes, in Lahore, before the end of October, 1855; the Government to purchase all the good cocoons that may be offered, at the rate of one rupee per seer, whether those who reared them obtained prizes or not, provided the cocoons are properly dry, of the current year's rearing, and of merchantable quality. It is recommended—

Further, that Major McGregor, the agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General at Moorsheadabad, to whom the society are already so materially indebted in every respect, in aiding them in their endeavours to introduce silk into the Punjab, be authorized to expend, at the proper season, that is, about the middle or end of February, 1855, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 250 for the purchase of eggs at Moorsheadabad, and that he be requested to forward them to Lahore, in the same manner as that already so successfully adopted by him on two previous occasions; that is, by letter dak, and free of charge to the society; the great majority of these eggs being intended for distribution among the local applicants, whose number is already considerable.

The society would recommend the above prizes for the year 1855, during which the silkworms can be fed on the common mulberry, which, in the opinion of Mr. De Verinne, the superintendent of the silk-winding establishment, is almost equal to the Bengal mulberry, and which abounds throughout the upper portion of the Punjab.

For the year 1856, they would strongly recommend that prizes in the following proportion be offered, with the view of promoting the cultivation of the better kinds of mulberry:—

1st. A prize of Rs. 500 for the largest piece of land, not less than 100 beegas, devoted to the rearing of *Morus multicaulis*, of which the society will, in February, 1856, should no unforeseen accident occur, be in a condition, even under present circumstances, to distribute some 300,000 cuttings, more than enough to plant 300 acres. (With the *Morus Chinensis* their operations must be limited for the present, as the quantity now under cultivation will not yield more than 4,000 to 5,000 cuttings in February, 1855.)

2nd. A prize of Rs. 350 for the next largest piece of land, similarly devoted, consisting of not less than seventy-five beegas, and—

3rd. A prize of Rs. 200 for the third largest piece of land devoted to the same mulberry, of not less than 50 beegas. The

cultivation to be in one, or at most two pieces, the plants to be 2 feet apart each way, with 4-feet walks at from 16 to 18 feet from each other, and the whole in a healthy condition; the land to be measured, and the condition of the crop to be reported on, on or about the 1st of October, 1856.

In the meantime, it is most strongly recommended that the Government be solicited to permit the extension of the plantations of *morus multicaulis*, by the immediate appropriation of some 90 or 100 beegas of land in the neighbourhood of the society's garden to this particular cultivation, on the same plan as that suggested for the flax fields, by which plan the society would, at the end of 1855, be in a position to distribute any quantity of mulberry cuttings, for which indents might be received. The land in the vicinity of the society's garden is very favourable to the growth of the *morus multicaulis*. In order to secure a still greater variety of mulberry, it is further requested that Major McGregor be authorized to send up daily, during the months of January and February, 1855, by letter dak, and free of expense to the society (by any other conveyance they would undoubtedly perish by the way), small bundles of cuttings of the mulberry that commonly affords food to the silkworm in Bengal, with the view of ascertaining which of the three mulberry-trees is the most likely to succeed with advantage in these provinces.

The society would seize the present as an appropriate opportunity of expressing their sense of the readiness and zeal with which Dr. Jameson has aided them in their pursuits, as to him they are indebted for the plantations of the *morus multicaulis* that are now flourishing so vigorously in the garden. His further assistance in supplying cuttings of *morus multicaulis* and *morus Chinensis* is confidently reckoned on during the ensuing season.

In conclusion, the society would beg to be permitted to lay particular stress on the cultivation of silk in this country for the additional reasons that, as a valuable article of export, the rate of carriage hence to Calcutta, or freight to Bombay, would be very light, not two annas a seer, at the present rates of bullock train hire, so that it might be exported without being subject to the disadvantages under which more bulky and less valuable articles must labour; and, secondly, that its cultivation,—especially the rearing of the silkworms, and winding of the silk,—is peculiarly suited to a growing portion of the population of the Punjab, viz., the immigrants from Kashmeer.

It might be noted, finally, that the society's endeavours to introduce the silkworm into the Punjab, have already been noticed in terms of approbation by the public prints in England, where it continues still to be asserted, as it has been for many years, that the demand for silk exceeds the supply.

**RESOLVED**—That the above paper be unanimously adopted as a proposition of the meeting, and that a copy be forwarded, with as little delay as possible, to the chief commissioner, with a respectful request that he will be pleased to support the proposition, if he should deem it necessary to forward the same for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th Oct.

#### RANGOON.

The following is from a friend at Rangoon, under date Aug. 29:—

"Rangoon is on the tiptoe of expectation;—an embassy, consisting of the prince and state personages, being on their way from Ava and looked for daily. Major Phayre, our much-respected commissioner, has made extensive preparation for their reception. On the arrival of the *Zenobia*, now expected daily, this embassy, together with the commissioner, will leave for Calcutta. The supposed purport of the visit is said to be an attempt to persuade the Most Noble the Governor-General to resign all right and title to Bassein, giving up the port entirely to the Burmese. It is not very likely his lordship will accede to the proposition; still the visit will do no harm, and may be productive of great good. Coal seems to abound in Upper Burmah; several good samples have arrived from Ava. The price is somewhat exorbitant at present, but this will remedy itself. An agreeable break in the monsoon has just taken place; the rains this season have been very heavy and the weather very boisterous. The *Nemesis* returned last week from the wreck of the *Rob Roy*, bringing some 330 cases of opium and all the crew. She started again on the 24th, having the *Henzei Queen* schooner in tow. The last-mentioned vessel returned yesterday evening, being unable to make way against a head sea. This little vessel parted both hawsers about ten miles from the light ship, but could not beat up against wind and sea, and was glad to find herself off Rangoon once more. It would seem that this little schooner, about 100 tons, possesses a charmed existence, for if dirty work in dirty weather is to be done, this small craft is invariably called upon to do it. The large roofing (in an incomplete state) over the patent slip at the Government dock-yard fell in with a fearful crash last week,

wounding several carpenters employed beneath; happily no lives were lost. The last report received from the general hospital in the stockade was "all doing well and out of danger."—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Aug. 9 arrived at Calcutta Sept. 13 (per Bengal).

THE HON. BARNES PEACOCK, legislative member of the Supreme Council, took his departure in the *Madras* steamer, being about to proceed to the Neilgherries on sick leave, his health having been but little improved by his trip to the Sandheads.

COL. OUTRAM has been appointed resident at Lucknow.

MAJOR OTTER, Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, will, it is said, go home with the *Rajah* of Putealah.

A MEMORIAL from the Delhi merchants who made advances to Government during the Cabul war, praying for a final settlement of their claims, is now before the Government.

LIEUT. SPEKE, OF THE 46TH N.I., who left in *Oriental* steamer, is said to propose spending his furlough in exploring Abyssinia, and making collections in Natural history.

Sir S. W. STEEL embarked on board the *Tenasserim*, Sept. 6, to return to Rangoon.

DR. FRANCIS, superintending-surgeon of the Dacca circle, has arrived at the presidency, but we regret to say in so precarious a state of health that his medical advisers do not consider it safe to send him to sea.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 12.

SENIOR SURGEON H. CLARK, and superintending-surgeon G. Angus, are said to be about to retire from the service.

THE TRANSFER OF CHANDERNAGORE to the British will not, it is now said, take place until 1856, and it seems doubtful whether it will be made at all, the inhabitants having petitioned against the measure.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Agra is to join his camp at Futtighur about the 8th or 9th of Nov., and thence proceed on his cold-weather tour.

CAPTAIN RENNIE, of the *Zenobia*, is to have the command of the new steamer *Assaye*, when she comes round to Calcutta. The vessel is to be fitted up with a view to accommodate the Governor-General and suite whenever he goes out to sea.

THE NEW POST OFFICE—Colonel Forbes has given a design for the new post office, which is to be a splendid building after the model of the London Post Office; it is to be built on the site of the Poorana Permit Ghur, which is to be immediately pulled down, the public offices now accommodated in it removing to the four-storied house in the Esplanade.

MR. CRAIGIE, of the civil service, now out of employ, is to be restored to his appointment at Salarunpore.

CONSULS.—Mr. Edward Dunbar, Kilburn, has been appointed Prussian Consul, at Calcutta, and Mr. John Jarvie, Danish Consul at Singapore.

GENERAL STEELE AND CAPTAIN HOUSTON.—The question that led to the recent dispute between General Steel and Captain Houston has, it is stated, been referred to the Commander-in-Chief, to secure the issue of such orders as may prevent future misunderstandings of a like nature.

THE "CALEDONIAN."—There seems to be rough weather at the Sandheads. More than one ship is reported to have encountered danger, others are afraid to venture out, while some again are detained both in and out for want of pilots, and have to weather it out as best they can. The commander of the barque *Ellen*, just come in, reports, "the ship *Caledonian* was lost last Tuesday within two cables of me at 6.40 p.m., and I should say a great number of her people must have perished." The same commander likewise reports the loss of the schooner *Island Queen*, in Torres Straits, on the 24th July. All hands, however, were saved, part of them were taken on board the steamer *Anne*, and the rest were brought on to Calcutta by the *Ellen*. Two days before the *Island Queen* was lost, she passed a reef of which her commander gives the following account:—"July 22nd, 1854.—Noon, lat. obs. 16.40 S., long. chro. 148.6 E. (sights A.M. and P.M.) Course steered, N.W. 10 miles, 1.30 p.m. Breakers reported ahead, tacked and stood to the southward, finding ourselves in the bight of a crescent-shaped reef laying about S.W. and N.E. the S.W. end. Bearing W.N.W. kept to the southward till 3 p.m., having run about 8 miles body of the reef Bg. North tacked and stood to E.N.E. 5 p.m. cleared the N.E. end and Bg. N.N.W. kept away to north. The above may be the Bongainville's reef or another marked breakers, but if so, must be much misplaced, as their bearing on my chart are Bongainville's reef N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. distance 60 miles. The position of the above-named reef is lat. 16.36 S. long. 148 E. breakers, S.S.E. Distance 47 miles, and when we sighted it extended to the eastward as far as the eye could reach." Note.—The reef opens to the eastward.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 16.



**CIVIL.**—Mr. C. C. Jackson having declined the appointment, Mr. Dick obtains a seat on the bench of the Sudder Court, N. W. P.; Mr. E. Tyler goes home, and the judgeship of Mynpoorie is offered to Mr. W. H. D. Routh. Mr. W. T. Lewis, Assistant Resident Councillor at the Prince of Wales' Island, has been sent to assume the duties of resident at Malacca, in the room of the late Captain Hay Ferrier. Messrs. Cust and Pearson, magistrates of Bandah and Allahabad, are said to be going home early in the cold season, and it is reported that Mr. Lowther, the Commissioner of Allahabad, will retire early in 1855. There is no truth in the report that an uncovenanted deputy collector at Allahabad had been suspended.

FIVE steam-vessels of 1,260 tons register and 230 horse-power are to be built for the use of the Bengal Government.

MR. LEDLIE, the Government translator and curator at Agra, is said to be about to retire on superannuation pension, and Mr. A. W. Woollaston is spoken of as his successor.

**AGRA.**—**THE WEATHER.**—We have had a fair quantity of rain during the week. It began with a remarkably heavy shower early last Monday morning. The temperature is in consequence considerably lower than it was lately.—*Agra Messenger, Sept. 9.*

**THE DOORGAH POOJAH** vacation is to be an unusually long one this year, the Government having, it is said, determined to close the public offices for fifteen days.

**STEAM FERRY AT BENARES.**—The Government is said to have ordered a steam ferry to be built for the passage of the Ganges at Benares.

**THE EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.**—There is to be a change in the direction of the railway line between Allahabad and Agra; that surveyed last cold season is not to be adopted, being said to be too full of curves; the surveying must, therefore, we presume, be all done over again. If these gentlemen engineers, fresh from England, had condescended to seek information from such men as Lieut.-Col. Boileau, Captain Sharp, and other officers of the Company's engineers, who know every inch of ground in the Doab, they would not have had to do their work twice over. The following contracts are said to have been made for the railway.—Messrs. Hunt, Bray, and Emsley from the Kurrumnassa to the Jumna, and again from Cawnpore to Agra, with the bridging of the Jumna at Allahabad for seventy lacs of rupees, and Mr. Norris, under the guarantee of McKillop, Stewart and Co. from Allahabad to Cawnpore.—*Hurkaru.*

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN BURMAH.**—We hear that the electric telegraph line is during the ensuing cold season to be extended to Prome and Meaday, under the superintendence of Major J. S. Du Vernet, of the Madras establishment, and formerly attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Major A. P. Phayre proposed to the Governor-General to allow Major Du Vernet a staff salary of Co.'s Rs. 800 per mensem, but his lordship considered his present salary and travelling allowance at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 150 per mensem sufficient remuneration. Three assistants have also been allotted to the major; these are Capt. Seymour and Lieut. Stewart, of her Majesty's 84th regiment of foot, and Capt. Magrath, of the Madras horse artillery. The staff salary of these officers has been fixed at Co.'s Rs. 300, with travelling allowance at Rs. 90 each per mensem. A temporary establishment of interpreters, clerks, and artificers, has also been sanctioned. Mr. Wickham, who first laid down the lines in Pegu, and is still doing duty in another direction, has been advised of this arrangement, and directed to co-operate with Major du Vernet, but they are to be independent of each other.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 16.*

**CAPTAIN HOUSTON AND GENERAL STEELE.**—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* relates a story which seems to require some additional confirmation. Capt. Houston, of the 2nd B.F., secured at Rangoon a passage to Calcutta on a Government steamer. His baggage was on board, and his card on the door, when the cabin was taken possession of by Brigadier Steele. Both officers were on private leave; and the story as it stands is not creditable to the superior. We have heard that the same circumstance happened to the general himself thirty years ago. In the first Burmese war he had secured a house at Rangoon for himself as deputy adjutant general of the Madras division. He was turned out of it by General, then Captain, Godwin, as adjutant general of the entire force, and perhaps still remembers the circumstance. The first story has been contradicted.

**SUPPLY OF AGRA WITH PURE WATER.**—The *Agra Messenger* publishes a scheme for supplying that station with sweet water. The station is believed to be about thirty feet above the level of the Jumna. The fall of the river is about one foot per mile. The course of the river is so devious, that a journey of thirty miles along its bank from Agra, still leaves the traveller only ten miles from the public offices. It is considered, therefore, that from this point a canal of ten miles might be cut, and the fall would be sufficient to supply the station.

A WARRANT has been issued against Captain Briggs, late ship's husband and store-keeper to the I. G. S. N. Company, who is charged with having embezzled 49 bolts of canvas, valued at upwards of a thousand rupees.

**OPIMUM.**—The prices realised for opium at the sale was for Behar Rs. 90, and for Benares Rs. 110 per chest less than those obtained at the August sale.

**MEDICAL ATTENDANCE UPON FAMILIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.**—An order, dated 25th August, declares that, "in pursuance of instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that it has been ruled, that civil surgeons in the service of the Honourable Company are entitled to remuneration for attendance upon the families of public servants, whether covenanted or uncovenanted. No distinction exists in this particular between covenanted and uncovenanted servants. They are both individually entitled to gratuitous medical assistance when sick, but their families have no claim to such assistance." The profession should go one step further, and fix the scale of fees the surgeon is entitled to demand. In the interior, there is practically no rule upon the subject. One man pays so heavily, that every one else appears stingy in comparison. Another pays so little, that the surgeon is driven either to reject it altogether, or to feel that he commits an injustice in accepting the heavier fee from a poorer man. A week's salary for the year seems to be about the usual rate, and some such scale should be fixed by the profession.

**THE NAGPORE FORCE.**—The organization of an irregular force for Nagpore has been ordered by the Government. The force is to consist of one horse field battery, one regiment of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—Col. Manson, formerly commissioner with Bajee Rao, is said to have been appointed to officiate for Col. Sleeman at Lucknow.—The Governor-General is said to have received permission to retain H. M.'s 98th regt. in India if their services are required.—H. M.'s 24th regt. is under orders to march from Sealcode to Peshawur to relieve H. M.'s 22nd regt., about to proceed to Europe, so that Colonels Boileau and Cotton, of the latter corps, appointed brigadiers in this day's *Gazette*, will not enjoy their appointments for more than a few months.—The Commander-in-Chief has recommended that Col. G. Brooke, C.B., commandant of artillery, should also hold the brigade command at Meerut.—The new system in the army clothing department is to come into operation on the first of January next.—H. M.'s 10th foot are said to be coming from Lahore to take the duties of the garrison of Fort William.—Major H. Marsh, of the 3rd light cavalry, has, it is stated, sent in his application for permission to retire from the service.—It is said that Col. Goodwyn is to relieve Col. Forbes of the charge of the Mint, and that the latter officer is to be the chief engineer of the Bengal Presidency, and consulting engineer to the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DESPATCHES FROM THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, &c.

##### Civil Furlough.

*Fort William, Financial Department, Aug. 25, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following despatches from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and the rules passed in conformity with the instructions therein conveyed, be published for general information:—

##### Public Department.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1. By the provisions of Section 32 of the new Act for the Government of India, the prohibition of the receipt by our servants of any part of their Indian allowances while absent in Europe is repealed, and as the legal obstacle to carrying out our views for the complete revision of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to our civil servants under sick certificates, or on furlough, is thus removed, we lose no time in conveying our instructions on this important subject, a measure which we have long had in contemplation.

2. The present rules allow of the absence of civil servants from their stations under medical certificate within the limits of their Presidencies, for a period of two years with retention of office, but subject to a deduction of one-third from the salary thereof for the whole period of absence. They allow a civil servant to proceed under medical certificate to any place beyond the limits of the Presidency to which he belongs, but within the limits of the Company's charter, for any period not exceeding two years, without loss of office, but subject to deductions\* from the salary thereof to the extent specified in the margin.

\* If salary exceeds Rs. 2,000 per month, for the first year 1-8th, and for the second year 6-14th. If not exceeding Rs. 500 per month, for the first year 1-6th, and for the second 1-8th. If not more than Rs. 500 per month, no deduction for the first year, and only so much of the 4th as will reduce it to Rs. 500, if above that sum for the 2nd year 1-6th.



3. After having given our best consideration to the subject we propose to adopt the following rules in lieu of those which have been referred to. We do not think it necessary, adverting to the increased facility of communication which has been afforded by the improved means of transport, and which the construction of railroads in India will further increase, to maintain the restriction as to places and geographical limits which are now imposed by the regulations on officers absent on sick leave. We are disposed to admit any officer of this class to proceed to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, and we intend therefore to impose no restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

4. The following conditions must in future attach to leaves of absence granted to servants who shall have resided ten years and upwards in India, and who may be declared by a sufficient medical certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health.

1st. The total period of absence with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in para. 5 of this despatch) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2nd. The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a sanitarium within the presidency from the date of his arrival thereat, if to any place beyond the presidency but within the continent of India from the date of his reaching the limits of his own presidency, and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked, from any port in India, which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the presidency to which he belongs, or to any other port which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency.

3rd. The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rs. 10,000 (1,000*l.*) per annum during that period. In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rs. 5,000 (500*l.*) per annum.

4th. If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months, at any one time, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment; but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until the servant's return to India.

5. If a civil servant, of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on sick leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such sick leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for leave of absence, your Government, and those of the subordinate presidencies, may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office and half his salary, under the limits above enjoined.

6. If a civil servant, after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill-health to apply for further leave of absence, he may be permitted, on special grounds, to obtain it; but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; we shall, however, vest in your Government, and in the subordinate Governments respectively, a discretionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absence allowance not exceeding Rs. 5,000 or 500*l.* per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

7. With regard to junior civil servants who may be compelled by sickness, certified in a similar manner, to quit their stations before the completion of ten years' residence, we have resolved to modify the existing rule by limiting the period of absence to eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time. They will not retain their appointments, but we shall permit them to draw during this period an allowance at the rate of 250*l.* per annum, as at present; and if any junior servant, absent as aforesaid, be prevented by the state of his health, under due medical certificate, from returning to his duty at the end of the periods above named, he will be permitted to continue absent for a further term not exceeding eighteen months, with the same allowance.

8. A junior civil servant having enjoyed either of the above-named advantages will not be entitled to the leave of absence provided for servants of more than ten years' service, after he shall have attained that standing, but if after he has attained it, he shall

be compelled again by ill-health to quit his station, and provided that his former periods of absence shall have fallen short of three years in the aggregate, he may be permitted, under medical certificate, to receive a further leave of absence for such a period as shall make up the entire length of absence to three years, and during that additional period he shall receive an allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum. He will, however, be entitled after fifteen years' service to the benefit of the special leave authorised to be granted according to paras. 5 and 6 of this despatch.

9. None of the above-mentioned rules will be applicable to members of council, each member may, however, with the special sanction of the Government, be permitted to be absent under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his office and receiving half his salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence, but if his absence shall exceed six months his office will be vacated.

10. The privilege of retaining office and a portion of salary for a limited period under sick leave, will render it necessary that great attention should be paid to the medical certificates which may be produced by applicants for this leave. It is most essential to provide against any abuse of this privilege, and we desire that your immediate attention may be given to this subject with the view of such strict regulations being framed as may prevent certificates being obtained on insufficient grounds. You will forward to us the regulations that you may think requisite for this purpose.

11. It appearing that the existing rules with respect to the grant of leave of absence on private affairs for short periods work well on the whole, we do not propose to make any change in them. The maximum continuous period for which such leave can be granted (without loss of office) will therefore continue to be four months, viz. one month privilege leave, and three months "special leave" on sufficient cause being shown, as provided in the present rule.

12. We have on many former occasions adverted to the evils connected with the multiplication of acting appointments, and we rely upon your exercising the most vigilant attention that the repeated and particular instructions addressed to you from time to time upon this subject may be carried into effect, and especially those contained in our financial letter of the 3rd July, 1844, No. 11.

13. You will not fail also to recollect, that it is to be held as a principle not to be departed from, that no expense to Government is to ensue from the absence of officers from their stations, whether on sick leave, or on short furlough on private affairs, and you will therefore so regulate the sums to be paid to the persons holding acting appointments, as to ensure that the aggregate amount of official salaries and emoluments shall, on the one hand, be appropriated to the liberal remuneration of the acting officers, and, on the other hand, cover the expense of the sums paid to the absentees. We desire that an annual account may be transmitted to us, showing how this rule is carried out at each of the presidencies.

14. In place of the period of three years (in one term) for which the furlough is now granted, we have determined to concede to our civil servants the option of taking a furlough of three years, as at present, or of dividing the furlough into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every such case, the civil servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of such division, the first furlough to be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years, from the date of return from the first furlough. But civil servants returning on furlough to this country will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

15. Having thus regulated the periods of furloughs, we shall continue to grant for those periods the furlough allowance at present given, namely, 500*l.* per annum.

16. We shall not encourage the grant of extensions of furlough beyond the prescribed period; nor shall we, upon any ground whatever, permit the receipt of furlough allowance for any longer period than three years, under the rules above stated.

17. Civil servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty, under medical certificate, before completing ten years' residence, will be entitled to receive, during their furlough on private affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of 500*l.* per annum for three years.

18. In applying the foregoing rules in substitution of those now existing, periods of absence to the limit of three years, either on medical certificate or on furlough on private affairs, will count as service in India, in the twenty-five years entitling to the annuity, the present qualification of twenty-two years residence being

retained. Periods of short leave, of absence on private affairs, taken in India, will count as service and residence, as at present.

19. In the above regulations, we have endeavoured to provide for the efficiency of the public service, while we have been anxious to extend every fair and reasonable allowance to our servants, and considering the present rules for the grant of leave to the Cape, &c., to admit of much abuse, which cannot fail to be disadvantageous to the public service, it is our desire that the new rules with regard to sick leave shall apply to all our servants from the date of their promulgation.

20. We entirely concur in the opinion expressed in paras. 5 and 6 of your despatch in this department, dated 3rd May, 1850, No. 21, that it is advisable to prescribe by rule, some period of service after which civil servants shall not be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain office which they may have held for a period of five years and upwards, and we have resolved to establish thirty-five years as the period of service for the purpose in question. This rule must, as you suggest, be subject to exceptions in special cases, which are to be referred for our decision. In such cases, your recommendation will not fail to receive our prompt consideration. The above rule may be applied to every civil servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other civil servant to whom it relates, at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

21. We desire that the rules for the grant of leave of absence on sick certificate and on furlough, be at once modified in accordance with the views contained in this despatch, and that copies thereof be transmitted to us.

22. Military officers employed in the civil department will be subject to the rules laid down in our military despatch, dated the 30th December, 1853, No. 10, for the leave of absence and furlough to officers holding military staff appointments.

23. You will communicate this despatch to the governments of Madras and Bombay, and to the lieutenant-governor N. W. Provinces, together with copies of the rules so soon as they shall have been revised.

We are, &c.,

(Signed)

RUSSELL ELLICE,  
J. OLIPHANT,  
and eleven others.

London, 5th April, 1854.

#### OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Par. 1. Since our despatch in this department dated the 5th of April, 1854, No. 23, on the subject of the civil furlough and absentee rules, was prepared, we have received your financial letter of the 16th December, 1853, No. 73, enclosing a memorial from several members of the Bengal civil service, praying for such modification of Section XI. of the existing code, as will allow of the privilege leave of one month in each year being accumulated at the option of the civil servant for two or three years, after which leave may be taken, at the pleasure of government, for either two or three months (as the case may be), without deduction from allowances.

2. Section XI. formerly provided for the grant of privilege leave on the terms now solicited; and the old regulation was altered in the year 1843, on the last occasion of the general revision of the absentee rules by your government.

3. We have no objection to modify the rule in accordance with the request of the service, and with your recommendation, and to authorise you, should you consider that the fund formed by deductions from the salaries of absentees will admit of this additional charge upon it, to grant privilege leaves free of all deduction, even in cases in which some expense may be occasioned by the temporary absence.

4. The Government of Bengal having, in their letter to you on the above subject, alluded to the question of deputation allowances, we refer you to paragraph 13 of our public despatch, dated 5th of April, 1854, No. 23, wherein we have authorised you to lay down such rules as will "ensure that the aggregate amount of official salaries and emoluments shall, on the one hand, be appropriated to the liberal remuneration of the acting officers, and, on the other hand, cover the expense of the sums paid to the absentees." We can, of course, have no wish that the state should derive financial gain in consequence of the absence of our servants, although we think it proper to insist that no extra charge shall thereby be incurred. Within that necessary limit, you may deal as liberally as you may be able, with the temporary occupants of the offices of absentees.

#### LAW OFFICERS.

5. Our attention has also been given to the question of including the law officers of the Company in the new Code of Absentee Regulations. On several occasions we have received memorials upon this subject, which we have treated in the Judicial Department, and so lately as the year 1852, a memorial was addressed to

us by the law officers at the three presidencies, praying to be granted the privilege of a furlough to Europe.

6. We cannot extend to the law officers any boon which is not conceded to our civil servants, and as the retention of office during furlough on private affairs is prohibited, any rule for granting furlough to law officers would be inoperative.

7. As respects sick leave, the following is the only rule which has yet been applied to them. "Whenever your advocate-general or attorney may quit the presidency and proceed to sea, the local government is to appoint a competent person to act during his absence, the absentee receiving one-half of the salary for the period of his absence, not exceeding eighteen months, and the *locum tenens* receiving the other half for that period, and after its expiration the whole. In cases of absence a second time, the absentee is to receive no part of the salary, the whole of which is to be paid to the officiating advocate or attorney."

8. We have resolved to substitute for the foregoing rule, the rules which we have laid down for the grant of sick leave and short leave on private affairs to our civil servants, both as respects the periods of absence and the limitation of allowances during such absence. Leave will of course only be granted at the convenience of the Government, and no additional expense will, on any consideration, be incurred by the Government on account thereof. If any law officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under medical certificate, or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

9. We desire that rules may at once be framed in accordance with the views expressed in this despatch, and that the same be embodied in the new code, and circulated for information and guidance.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

J. OLIPHANT,  
E. MACNAGHTEN,  
and nine others.

London, 17th May, 1854.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

##### Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. Having considered the position of members of our ecclesiastical establishments, in connection with the rules which we have lately laid down for the grant of furlough and leave of absence to our civil and military servants, we have determined that chaplains and assistant chaplains shall be entitled to take furlough on private affairs and on medical certificate on the same terms and conditions as military officers, with following modifications:—

1st. Chaplains being allowed to retire after twenty years' service, the period of furlough (private affairs) must in their case, be limited to the present term of three years. The furlough may, however, either be taken in one period, or be divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each or of two years and one year respectively, and, if divided, the first furlough may be taken, as at present, after seven years' residence, and the second furlough after a further residence of ten years in India. As respects chaplains and assistant chaplains, appointed before the 11th January, 1854, when the period of services was only eighteen years, their second furlough, if they should exercise the option of taking furlough in two periods, will be available after a second residence in India for a term of eight years.

2nd. No furlough or leave of absence, whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, taken in Europe, or elsewhere out of India, in excess of three years, will be allowed to count as service in India, in the twenty years which qualifies chaplains for their retiring pensions.

2. The furlough pay of chaplains will remain as at present. With regard to their allowance during sick leave to any place out of India, we have resolved that, in accordance with the principle adopted for military officers, they shall receive salary (but at a rate not exceeding 600*l.* per annum) for the first six months of absence, and for the remaining twelve months an allowance equal to the furlough pay of their standing. If the leave be extended an allowance equal to furlough pay may be drawn for a further period of eighteen months.

3. You will communicate this despatch to the Governments of the subordinate presidencies.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

J. OLIPHANT,  
E. MACNAGHTEN,  
And eight others.

London, the 14th June, 1854.

#### CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Fort William, August 25th, 1854.—The following rules for the grant of leave of absence for regulating deductions from salaries and deputation allowances, and for limiting the period of service of civil servants, will take effect in all the presidencies and settlements under the government of India from the 1st October, 1854, in supercession of the rules of the 17th May, 1843.

## CHAPTER I.

## Rules for Application for Leave of Absence.\*

Section I. No leave of absence from any office or station can be granted, but by the Government under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II. The official allowances of the holder of a civil office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

## CHAPTER II.

## Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the government may grant leave of absence on medical certificate to any civil servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a certificate and a statement of the case from the medical officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the medical officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV.; and in case of the applicant visiting the presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the certificate must be counter-signed by the members of the medical board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the medical attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's medical attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a sanitarium or other place without visiting the presidency, the certificate must, in the first instance, be counter-signed by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted, with the statement of the case, for the consideration and counter-signature of the members of the Medical Board.

The certificate shall be given in the following form:—

"I, A. B., surgeon at or of ———, do hereby certify that E. F., of the civil service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea (or to such place as the surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate)."

The following form shall be observed by the members of the Medical Board or the superintending surgeon, in counter-signing the surgeon's certificate:—

"We (or I) do hereby certify that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after a careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of ——— absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery."

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such certificate must be counter-signed by the members of the Medical Board, or by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the government of the East-India Company, he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect from a surgeon or physician, at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be counter-signed by the examining physician of the East-India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal medical authority of the colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such counter-signature if the certificate be not so counter-signed. The Medical Board or superintending surgeon, before counter-signing a certificate, as above

\* This rule must be considered as superseding the rule under which commissioners of the land revenue and other officers have heretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

mentioned, must either personally examine the applicant, or state some sufficient reason why they or he have or hath been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI. The following conditions will in future attach to leaves of absence granted to servants who shall have resided ten years and upwards in India, and who may be declared by a sufficient medical certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health:—

1st. The total period of absence, with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in section VII. of these rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2ndly. The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a sanitarium within the presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat; if to any place beyond the presidency, but within the continent of India, from the date of his reaching the limits of his own presidency; and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any port in India which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency.

3rdly. The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rs. 10,000 (1,000*l.*) per annum, during that period, in cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rs. 5,000 (500*l.*) per annum.

4thly. If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment, but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until the servant's return to India.

Section VII. If a civil servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on sick leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such sick leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for leave of absence, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII. If a civil servant, after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill health to apply for further leave of absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will, however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absentee allowance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, or 500*l.* per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX. Junior civil servants, who may be compelled by sickness, certified as aforesaid, to quit their stations before the completion of ten years' residence in India, will be allowed to be absent for eighteen months in the whole, or fifteen months at any one time. They will not retain their appointments, but they will be permitted to draw during this period an allowance at the rate of 250*l.* per annum as at present; and if any junior servant, absent as aforesaid, be prevented by the state of his health, under due medical certificate, from returning to his duty at the end of the periods above named, he will be permitted to continue absent for a further term not exceeding eighteen months, with the same allowance.

Section X. A junior civil servant, having enjoyed either of the abovenamed advantages, will not be entitled to the leave of absence provided for servants of more than ten years' service, after he shall have attained that standing; but if, after he has attained it, he shall be compelled again by ill health to quit his station, and provided that his former periods of absence shall have fallen short of three years in the aggregate, he may be permitted, under medical certificate, to receive a further leave of absence for such a period as shall make up the entire length of absence to three years; and during that additional period he shall receive an allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum. He will however be entitled, after fifteen years' service, to the benefit of the special leave authorized

to be granted according to Sections VII. and VIII. of these rules.

Section XI. None of the abovementioned rules will be applicable to Members of Council. Each member may, however, with the special sanction of the Government, be permitted to be absent under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his office and receiving half his salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence; but if his absence shall exceed six months, his office will be vacated.

Section XII. Civil servants who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn either by the agent at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their coming under retrenchment.

#### CHAPTER III.

##### Rules for Short Leave on Private Affairs.

Section XIII. The Government may grant to civil servants leave of absence to any place or places in the continent of India, whether within the territories subject to the Government of India or not; or to proceed to the island of St. Helena, the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any place situate between the 36th degree of north latitude and the 50th degree of south latitude, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 180th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, excepting, however, any islands in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all places within the said geographical limits which may form part of Europe, for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants; such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence, in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave; and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil servants who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year, are not entitled to leave under this rule during that year; but in determining the interval necessary to entitle a person to leave under this rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under section XV.

Section XIV. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section XIII., such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month within the year; and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year, commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December; but as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Section XV. The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a civil servant special leave of absence on private affairs for three months, to any place or places within the limits mentioned in Section XIII., provided, however, that if any officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction, under Section XIII., the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any

period which may be granted under Section XIII.) any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### Furloughs on Private Affairs.

Section XVI. In the place of the period of three years (in one term), for which furlough has hitherto been granted, civil servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years as at present, or of dividing the furlough into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every such case, the civil servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of such division, the first furlough to be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but civil servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVII. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last section will be at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVIII. Civil servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under medical certificate, before completing ten years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on private affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of 500*l.* per annum for three years.

Section XIX. In applying the foregoing Rules in substitution of those before existing, periods of absence to the limit of three years, either on medical certificate, or on furlough on private affairs, will count as service in India in the twenty-five years entitling to the annuity, the present qualification of twenty-two years' residence being retained. Periods of short leave of absence on private affairs taken in India will count as service and residence as at present.

Section XX. Military officers employed in the civil department will be subject to the Rules laid down in the Court's military despatch, dated the 30th December, 1853, No. 18, for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to officers holding military staff appointments.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### Rule for joining Stations.\*

Section XXI. There shall be allowed to officers appointed to any new office the periods of one month, two months, or three months for joining, according as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last-mentioned distance. Officers not joining their station within the said periods respectively shall forfeit their salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods; and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated, unless otherwise specially ordered by Government.

Section XXII. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant, who shall be reported qualified for public service by the examiners appointed by the Government, to any civil station, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road, according to the polymetrical tables of the post-office, the bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the Government shall be necessary.

Section XXIII. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining; but in case of junior civil servants, the salary of assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rules, through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

Section XXIV. In case of a change of office, when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. XXI., regulating the time and distance for joining station shall be applicable, and the officer will for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

#### CHAPTER VI.

##### Rules for Deputation Allowances.†

Section XXV. The sum of Company's Rs. 52,200 per annum having been fixed, under the orders of the Court of Directors, as

\* The time allowed for joining is computed from the date of the order reaching the officer appointed.

† This rule will equally apply in case of a political resident taking a leave of one, two, or three months, for which, in other classes, he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will, in that case, be enjoyed by the person in charge.

the maximum salary of civil office for the offices of Government, under the situation of Member of Council, civil servants who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated, personal, and sumptuary allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will, in all cases of absence, be treated, in respect to deductions, as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the officer performing the duties, to meet the necessary expenses of his position; provided, however, that in the cases of civil servants appointed to offices of the description referred to subsequent to the 2nd of June, 1854, the sum of Rs. 50,000 shall be held to be the maximum salary, under the Government Resolution, No. 563, of that date.

Section XXVI. Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down:—

To civil servants not holding any substantive appointment, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in such deputation allowance, being in addition to the subsistence allowance of their respective ranks.

The civil servants holding an office of inferior emolument, when officiating in an office of superior emolument, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed Company's Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Company's Rs. 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Company's Rs. 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the amount in which the monthly salary may exceed Company's Rs. 2,000, provided, however, that no lower rate of deputation allowance shall be given than Rs. 200 per mensem.

The deputation allowance shall, in all cases, be in addition to the salary of the substantive appointment held by the officer on deputation.

The above rates are granted provisionally, subject to future revision.

In the Punjab, Nagpore, and other places, where the appointments are by classes, the amount of deputation allowances payable at the above rates will be calculated, not upon the salary of the individual officer holding the substantive appointment in which the officer deputed may be temporarily officiating, but on the average rate of salary attached to the particular class to which the appointment may belong.

A civil servant acting for another shall have no claim to commission or fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the office to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

A civil servant acting in an appointment, the salary of which is to be reduced on the retirement of the present incumbent, will draw deputation allowance on the reduced salary.

An officer officiating in more than one appointment will be entitled to deputation allowance, regulated by the aggregate amount of the salary of the offices.

An officer appointed permanently to a higher situation, but prevented from joining his appointment by an order of Government, and detained to officiate in a situation of still higher emolument than the one to which he has been permanently appointed, will be entitled to a deputation allowance in addition to the higher salary to which he has been promoted.

Section XXVII. No civil servant temporarily officiating for another, shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating; and if the amount of the deputation allowance, according to the prescribed scale, added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed, for special reasons, to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments, on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Section XXVIII. No subordinate officer acting for his principal, or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office or establishment, at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of one month, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrear. But a servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the

discharge of the duties on which he has been temporarily appointed.

Section XXIX. Civil servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the stations where they are employed, or if ordered by Government on special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

#### CHAPTER VII.

##### Rules for Limiting the Period of Service.

Section XXX. After thirty-five years' service, no civil servant shall be appointed to a new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred to the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors. This rule will be applicable to every civil servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other civil servant to whom it relates at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

##### Rules for the Grant of Leave of Absence to Law Officers.

Section XXXI. The East India Company's law officers may obtain sick leave, and short leave on private affairs, under the conditions presented in the case of civil servants, both as respects the period of absence, and the limitation of allowances during such absence. Leave will, however, only be granted at the convenience of the Government, and no additional expense will on any consideration be incurred by the Government on account thereof.

If any law officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under medical certificate, or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

#### CHAPTER IX.

##### Rules for Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.

Section XXXII. Chaplains and assistant chaplains may take furlough on private affairs and on medical certificate; also short leave on private affairs, on the same terms and conditions as military officers, with the following modifications:—

1st. Chaplains being allowed to retire after twenty years, the period of furlough on private affairs is in their case limited to the present term of three years. The furlough may, however, be taken in one period, divided into two periods whether at eighteen months each, or of two years and one year respectively; and if divided, the first furlough may be taken, as at present, after seven years' residence, and the second furlough after a further residence of ten years in India. As respects chaplains, and assistant chaplains, appointed before the 11th January, 1854, when the period of service was only eighteen years, their second furlough, if they should exercise the option of taking furlough in two periods, will be available after a second residence in India for a term of eight years.

2ndly. No furlough leave of absence, whether on private affairs, or on sick certificate taken in Europe, or elsewhere out of India, in excess of three years, will be allowed to count a service in India in the twenty years which qualifies chaplains for their retiring pensions.

Section XXXIII. The furlough pay of chaplains will remain as at present. With regard to their allowance during sick leave, to any place out of India, they shall receive salary (but at a rate not exceeding 1,600*l.* per annum) for the first six months of absence, and for the remaining twelve months an allowance equal to the furlough pay of their standing. If the leave be extended, an allowance equal to furlough pay may be drawn for a further period of eighteen months.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,  
C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Official Secretary to the Government of India.

#### NAGPORE IRREGULAR FORCE.

Fort William, Aug. 11, 1854.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that a force shall be embodied in Nagpore, which shall be denominated the "Nagpore Irregular Force," and shall consist of—

- 1 Horse field-battery.
- 1 Regiment of irregular cavalry.
- 3 Regiments of Infantry, of 8 companies each.

One European officer will be attached to the battery, a commandant, second in command, and adjutant, to the regiment of cavalry; and a commandant and adjutant to each regiment of infantry.

The senior officer, being commandant of a regiment in the Force, will be also commandant of the Force, and as such he will be allowed an additional allowance of Rs. (400) four hundred per mensem.

A medical officer will be attached to each regiment of cavalry and infantry.

The artillery and infantry will be entitled to hutting money.

No additional or extra pay will be granted to either artillery, cavalry, or infantry, while employed in any part of the British territories.

The native officers and men of the Force will be admissible to invalid and to wound and family pensions, according to the Regulations applicable to local and irregular troops.

Men who may be transferred from the line or irregular cavalry, will retain all pensionary claims to which they may be entitled at the time of transfer.

The full proportion of camp equipage will be attached to the artillery and infantry.

Extra batta at the same rates, and under the rules applicable to the Gwalior Contingent, will be allowed to the several grades.

#### BANKS OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

Aug. 26, 1854.—The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India on the 26th of August, 1854, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

#### Act No. XXI. of 1854.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

For the purpose of removing doubts, and of extending the powers of the chartered Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, it is enacted as follows:—

1. The persons for the time being holding the offices of secretary and treasurer, or of secretary alone, or of deputy secretary of the Bank of Bengal, of the Bank of Madras, or of the Bank of Bombay, are hereby severally empowered, for and on behalf of the Bank under which they hold either of such offices, to indorse and transfer Government Securities standing in the name of the Bank, to draw, accept, and indorse bills of exchange, promissory notes, and Bank post-bills, connected with the current and ordinary business of the Bank, and to sign all other documents connected with such business.

2. It shall be lawful for any of the said banks to lend money on the security of shares in such of the incorporated Indian Railway Companies as hold a guarantee from the East-India Company with regard to interest: provided that no such loan shall in any case exceed in amount three-fourths of the paid-up value of the shares, on the security of which the loan is made; and in every case such shares shall be transferred to the Bank by which the loan is made, either absolutely or by way of mortgage.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as agent to lieut. gov. in Rohilkund div. dur. abs. of Dick.

ANNAND, A. S. to be coll. of Chittagong, to continue to act as mag. coll. and salt agent at Pooree.

BECKETT, W. O. A. sub. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Gowalparah, vested with powers of dep. coll. Sept. 7.

BECKETT, J. O'B. dep. coll. of Kumaon, prom. to 2nd grade, from July 20.

BROWN, W. dep. mag. of Buddruch, to be an asst. to salt agent of Balasore.

BROWNE, Lord H. U. to offic. as coll. of Tirhoot, during G. L. Martin's abs.

CANN, T. B. to offic. as prin. of Agra College, and sec. to committee, dur. abs. of Middleton.

COLVIN, E. T. to be mag. and coll. of Delhi, in add. to his offic. as judge of Jaunpore.

CRAIGIE, J. A. to be marriage registrar in district of Moozuffernugger, Sept. 1; to be mag. and coll. of Moozuffernugger.

DICK, R. K. to offic. as memb. of sud. bd. of rev. N. W. prov. dur. abs. of D. B. Morrieson, on m.c.

DUMERGUE, J. S. to be marriage regr. in Hissar dist.

EDWARDS, R. M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Seharunpore dur. abs. of Ross.

GUBBINS, M. R. to offic. as comm. of Meerut div.

JACKSON, E. comm. for suppression of dacoitee, vested with powers of mag. in dist. of Burdwan.

JACKSON, A. J. to offic. as mag. of Tipperah, Sept. 8.

JACKSON, C. C. to offic. as judge of court of Sud Dewanny, &c. dur. abs. of H. B. Harrington.

JENKINS, C. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Koolna, with powers of jt. mag. and dept. in dist. of Jessore, Sept. 8.

LEYCESTER, G. P. to be coll. of Dacca, Sept. 9.

LITTLEDALE, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, as well as offic. coll. of Parna.

LONSDALE, D. F. coll. of inland customs at Tounghoo, rec. ch. of his office fr. the asst. comm. Tounghoo.

MACKILLOP, C. W. mag. of Dacca, to offic. as coll. till arr. of G. P. Leycester.

MONEY, W. J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr.

NELSON, H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Bogra.

PEPPER, G. A. to be mag. of Purneah.

RAIKES, H. C. to be registrar of deeds in district of Furreedpore.

RAVENSHAW, T. E. to offic. as mag. of Dinagepore.

ROBINSON, H. H. app. a memb. of the civ. serv. arr. at Pres.

ROSS, A. to be mag. and coll. of Seharunpore, and marriage registrar in district of Seharunpore, Sept. 1.

ROSS, J. G. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Paneeput, dur. abs. of J. P. Macwhirter.

RUSSELL, R. N. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah.

SHERER, J. W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Alighur dur. abs. of money.

SMITH, A. T. dept. coll. to be also dept. mag. and to exercise special powers of asst. mag. in twenty-four pergunahs, Baraset and Jessore.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, J. Vans, 3 mo.

DRUMMOND, F. F. 6 mo. on m.c.

EDWARDES, M. M. 1 mo.

ELLIOTT, C. P. 2 mo. on m.c.

FRASER, S. 1 mo.

LAWRENCE, G. H. 1 mo.

MARTIN, G. L. 1 mo.

MIDDLETON, J. 2 mo. 13 days, fr. Sept. 13.

MOLONY, E. W. 1 mo.

MONEY, G. P. 3 mo.

PINGAULT, J. F. 6 mo.

PROBYN, L. C. 1 mo.

REILY, J. fr. Sept. 18 to Nov. 9.

ROBERTSON, D. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 19.

ROSS, A. 1 mo.

THOMAS, E. 9 mo.

TOTTENHAM, C. 6 mo. on m.c.

TUCKER, F. 1 mo.

WILSON, A. G. 15 days.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

ELLIS, Rev. F. W. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. R. R. 12th N.I. to be an extra asst. comm. in Saugor and Nerbudda territory, Sept. 2.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. W. C. B. art. fr. 6th to 3rd batt. fr. Oct. 15.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 65th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Mosley, on leave.

ASHE, 2nd Lieut. St. G. art. to act as adjt. to wing of 5th batt. and Bengal art. detach. in Burmah.

ASHBURNER, 1st Lieut. B. art. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 5th batt.

BEAN, Lieut. C. C. 25th N.I. (dec.), to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Nicholson, pro.

BLAGRAVE, Lieut. J. W. B. to ch. of 3rd survey party, to be employed in districts of Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

BOILEAU, Brev. lieut. col. F. B. art. fr. 5th to 6th batt. fr. Oct. 15.

BRIGHT, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 15, v. Smith, prom.

BROUGHAM, Capt. T. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to irr. native comp. raising fr. service with mountain train battery.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. A. 3rd N.I. leave cane.

BYNG, Capt. Hon. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. to retain com. of Sebundy sappers and miners, until rel. by Lieut. Murray.

CADELL, Ens. T. to do duty with 25th N.I. at Allahabad.

CALRY, Brev. Lieut. col. H. F. fr. 64th to 74th N.I.; posted to Sind Sagur dist. v. Wilkinson.

CAMPBELL, Brev. Col. G. art. fr. 6th to 3rd batt. fr. Oct. 15.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. G. F. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. at Wazeerabad, v. Graham, app. cancelled.

CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. to do duty with 4th Sikh local inf.

CHESNEY, Capt. A. H. dep. commr. 3rd cl. Nursingpore, serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, in foreign dept.

CHESTER, Ens. H. D. E. W. fr. 55th to 36th N.I. at Meerut.

CONRAN, Capt. H. M. art. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 8th batt.

COX, Brev. maj. C. N. art. fr. 4th to 2nd co. 5th batt. to remain at Dum Dum, in com. of No. 20 horse field battery.

CRACROFT, Ens. B. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.

CUMBERLAND, 2nd Lieut. W. B. art. fr. 4th co. 4th to 3rd co. 3rd batt. to join on its reaching Meerut.

CUMMING, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. to be an asst. to executive eng. Rawal Pindee div.

CURRIE, Ens. H. O. 6th N.I. passed colloquial exam.

DANDRIDGE, Lieut. E. 73rd N.I. to be adj. v. Twycross, res.

DAVIDSON, Ens. J. P. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. N. 25th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 9, 1853, v. Money, res.

DELANE, 1st Lieut. W. to act as staff to art. div. at Jullunder.

DE TESSIER, Capt. H. P. art. fr. 2nd to 1st co. 4th batt. to continue in ch. of No. 3 horse field battery.



- DIBBUR**, 1st Lieut. T. A. art. fr. 1st to 2nd comp. 5th batt. to join on at Dum Dum. on ret. fr. leave, and do duty with No. 20 horse field battery.
- DOBBS**, Lieut. G. M. 5th batt. art. to act as adjt. to wing staying at Prome.
- DUFFIN**, Ens. F. 70th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Anderson, dec.
- ECKFORD**, Col. J. brig. of 2nd cl. posted to stat. of Barrackpore, v. Brig. R. Home, res.
- EDEN**, Capt. W. F. pol. agent at Bhopal, to be marriage registrar of that circle, Sept. 8.
- EDWARDS**, Capt. W. 18th N.I. leave cancelled.
- ELDERTON**, Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. Fus. ret. to his duty, Sept. 11.
- ELLICE**, Lieut. W. G. 15th N.I. to act as adjt. to 1st Sikh local inf. v. Hodgson.
- FITZROY**, 2nd Lieut. F. art. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 5th batt.
- FRANKLAND**, Lieut. 2nd in com. to offic. as com. of 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, for Capt. Scott, on leave, fr. Aug. 16.
- FRASER**, Ens. J. H. 1st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- FULLER**, 1st Lieut. A. R. art. granted certificate of high proficiency in Persian language.
- GILMORE**, Capt. M. T. art. fr. 5th comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 8 battery when relieved by Maj. Lapins.
- GORDON**, Capt. G. com. 1st Sikh local inf. to ch. of adj. office.
- GOSTLING**, Lieut. F. C. 5th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
- GWATKIN**, Col. E. 31st N.I. res. appt. on brig. staff, and perm. to reside at Deyrah.
- HALL**, Lieut. C. H. 64th N.I. furn. with cert. of qual. as civ. eng.
- HAYES**, Capt. F. asst. resident at Lucknow, to offic. as resident.
- HERBERT**, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 8th batt.
- HILLS**, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 8th batt.
- HUMPHRY**, Lieut. E. W. engrs. admitted to the service, to join 1d. qu. of sappers and miners at Meerut.
- HUNGERFORD**, Capt. T. J. W. art. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 5th batt.
- HUNT**, Brev. maj. J. 22nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 15, v. Nesbit, ret.
- IMPER**, Brev. Capt. W. 70th N.I. to be interp. and gr. mr. fr. Aug. 31, v. Anderson, dec.
- INGELBY**, 1st Lieut. W. art. from 4th troop, 1st brig. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. fr. Oct. 15.
- IRELAND**, Ens. W. F. 25th N.I. to be lieut. v. Money, res. to rank fr. May 7, v. Munro, dec.
- JACKSON**, 2nd Lieut. W. L. art. fr. 4th comp. 5th, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.
- JENKINS**, Ens. J. H. 44th N.I. to ch. of commiss. duty at Dinapore, v. Macpherson, ord. to Calcutta.
- JERVIS**, Capt. T. T. inv. estab. permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah.
- KIRBY**, Capt. G. art. fr. 3rd comp. 7th, to 6th comp. 8th batt. and to com. No. 15 horse field battery.
- KNYVETT**, Lieut. col. A. fr. 74th to 64th N.I.
- LANE**, Brev. col. J. T. c.b. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. fr. Oct. 15.
- LANG**, Lieut. A. M. engrs. rec. adm. to join 1d. qu. of sap. and min. at Meerut.
- LARKINS**, Brev. maj. G. art. fr. 2nd to 5th comp. 8th batt. and to com. No. 16 battery, to join at Newgong, on expiration of leave.
- LEEDS**, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of exec. engr. for emp. as offic. asst. exec. offr.
- LEWES**, 2nd Lieut. C. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th to 6th comp. 8th batt.
- LILLIE**, Lieut. G. A. H. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- MACDONALD**, Ens. D. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- MACFARLAN**, 2nd Lieut. D. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 8th batt. to join as the comp. passed Meerut in progress to Lucknow.
- MCANDREW**, Lieut. G. 47th N.I. to act as interp. and gr. mr.
- MCBARNET**, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. N.W. prov. Sept. 11.
- MOFFAT**, Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept.
- MOFFAT**, 2nd Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. fus. perm. to res. fr. Sept. 20.
- MONEY**, Capt. J. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 8th batt. and to com. No. 2 batt.
- MOWATT**, Brev. lieut. col. J. L. art. fr. 4th to 5th batt. fr. Oct. 15.
- NESBIT**, Maj. N. S. 22nd N.I. perm. to retire, fr. Sept. 15.
- OLPHERTS**, Brev. maj. H. A. art. fr. 3rd co. 4th to 3rd co. 6th batt.
- PARSONS**, Lieut. J. E. B. 5th N.I. to be adj. of 1st N.I. Gwalior contingent, v. Irwin.
- PEARSON**, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. fr. 4th co. 5th batt. to 4th troop, 1st brig.
- PRICE**, 2nd Lieut. J. C. G. art. fr. 3rd to 4th co. 8th batt. to join co. at Meerut, in progress to Kohat.
- PROCTER**, Lieut. A. Arracan batt. remanded to his own regt., to join.
- PULMAN**, 1st Lieut. T. art. fr. 2nd co. 2nd batt. to irr. native co. Lahore div.
- RAMSEY**, Lieut. A. inv. estab. perm. to reside and draw his pay in Lahore div.
- REID**, Brev. lieut. col. C. S. art. fr. 1st co. 6th to 3rd co. 5th batt.
- ROBERTS**, 2nd Lieut. F. S. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to irr. native comp.
- ROSS**, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. to make over ch. of 2nd comp. 8th batt. and No. 2 lt. field battery to Lieut. Hildebrand.
- SCOTT**, Brev. maj. E. W. S. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. fr. date of No. 14 horse field battery, leaving Ferozepore to continue in com. of No. 14 horse field battery, and march with it to Meerut.
- SHAKENPEAR**, Com. W. B. rec. ch. of off. of Dep. Bheel ag. and Maunpore, Aug. 21.
- SISSINORE**, Brev. maj. T. H. art. fr. 6th comp. 8th to 3rd comp. 7th batt. and to com. No. 5 horse field battery.
- SMITH**, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. to ch. of office of cantonment jt. mag. and supt. of Abharee and Sudder bazaar v. Bagshawe.
- SMITH**, Lieut. H. M. horse art. to act as adj. and gr. mr. to brig. and as adj. to Meerut art. div. dur. Atlay's abs. on m.c.
- SMITH**, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 15, v. Hunt, prom.
- SOLLY**, Cornet W. R. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
- SPENCE**, Capt. J. K. dep. com. 1st cl. Hoshungabad, serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India in for. dept.
- STALLARD**, 1st Lieut. S. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to irr. native comp.
- STEEL**, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. to be an ext. asst. com. in Saugor and Nerbudda terr.; to be an extra asst. com. in Saugor and Nerbudda terr.
- TAYLOR**, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, v. Strover, trans. to 3rd Eur. regt.
- THOMAS**, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.
- TRAILL**, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. fr. 4th comp. 5th to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to march fr. Dum Dum to Allahabad, in ch. of 6th comp. 9th batt. and remain with it until relieved by Capt. Waddy.
- TRAVERS**, Ens. R. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- TREVENEN**, Ens. J. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 29, v. Darling, dec.
- TROTTER**, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.
- TURTON**, Lieut. col. J. art. fr. 5th to 6th batt. fr. Oct. 15.
- TWYNHAM**, Lieut. E. J. L. 25th N.I. to rank fr. May 2, v. Bean, dec.
- TYNDALL**, Lieut. H. 61st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- VIBART**, Capt. M. J. art. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 8th batt.
- WADDINGTON**, Lieut. H. F. to be an asst. com. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories; to be a mem. of local committee of public instruction at Saugor, Sept. 2.
- WADDY**, Capt. W. P. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd to 6th comp. 9th batt. to join at Allahabad.
- WILLOUGHBY**, Lieut. G. D. art. to relieve Lieut. G. M. Dobbs fr. du. of adjt. to wing.
- WILLOUGHBY**, 1st Lieut. G. art. to act as adjt. to Bengal art. div. in Burmah.
- WILLOUGHBY**, 2nd Lieut. E. H. art. to act as executive officer of div. v. Davidson.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- ATLAY**, Lieut. E. h. art. Aug. 29 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.
- BATTIE**, 1st Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. Fus. 3 mo. to Calcutta, on m.c.
- BATTIE**, Ens. W. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 25, to Kishnagurh.
- BROWN**, Capt. C. dept. comm. of Jhelum, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 30, in ext. on m.c.
- BROWN**, Ens. H. A. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 2, to Calcutta, old regs.
- CAFE**, Capt. W. M. 56th N.I. to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c.
- DANVERS**, Ens. R. W. 15th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, to Calcutta.
- DAVIES**, Lieut. J. S. 23rd N.I. 15 days in ext.
- DEWAR**, Brev. maj. A. C. 37th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old regts.
- DUNBAR**, Surg. J. A. 71st N.I. Oct. 12 to Feb. 12.
- FORLONG**, Lieut. J. G. R. supt. of road constructing (H. Prome) across the Toungha Pass, 30 days, on m.c.
- GELDART**, Lieut. T. J. 65th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 13, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
- HAMILTON**, Lieut. W. C. supervisor of Ganges works, Hind.
- INGILBY**, Lieut. W. art. Sept. 15 to Nov. 15, prep. to Eur. for 1 year, without pay.
- McEGAN**, Asst. surg. 2nd cav. Hyderabad conting. leave cancelled.
- MOSELEY**, Ens. R. S. 65th N.I. fr. July 8 to Nov. 3, to Moultmein and Calcutta, on m.c. old reg.
- PRICE**, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. to Nov. 15, Simla, m.c.
- PUGHE**, Capt. J. R. 47th N.I. to Dec. 14, in ext.
- RICHARDES**, Ens. C. 63rd N.I. Aug. 10 to Nov. 10, prep. to Eur. m.c.
- SMITH**, Lieut. col. G. A. 10th N.I. fr. Oct. 30 to Feb. 1, instead of former leave.
- SPEKE**, Lieut. J. H. 46th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old regts.
- STEVENS**, Maj. J. inv. estab. Nov. 1 to April 1, 1853, to pres. prep. to Eur.
- SUNDERLAND**, Brev. maj. E. inv. estab. Nov. 20 to May 20, 1853, to pres. prep. to Eur.
- SWATMAN**, Lieut. col. W. 15th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
- WALLCOTT**, Ens. E. Y. 57th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
- WOLLASTON**, Maj. C. 8th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, prep. to app. for perm. to ret.
- WRIGHT**, Lieut. T. 46th N.I. fr. Sept. 6 to Oct. 31, to Roorkee, old regts.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt.  
 BATSON, Surg. S. H. 4th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick of 1st irr. cav.  
 BEALE, Surg. A. 40th to med. ch. 13th N.I. v. Ewart; to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1853, for augmentation.  
 BOWHILL, Surg. J. to rank fr. March 31, v. Chapman, ret.  
 BROUGHAM, Surg. J. P. to rank fr. Dec. 31, 1853, v. Grierson, ret.  
 BROWN, Surg. J. C. on furl. fr. 66th or Goorka regt. to 51st N.I.  
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. 1st N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick of 9th N.I.  
 CAMPBELL, Surg. E. to rank fr. Nov. 15, 1853, for 3rd Eur. reg.  
 CANTOR, Surg. T. to rank fr. Sept. 9, 1853, v. Goodeve, ret.  
 CHEEK, Surg. A. H. fr. 30th to 42nd N.I.  
 CHEYNE, Surg. G. M. fr. 42nd to 26th L.I.  
 COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to mountain train battery and 2 comps. of H.M.'s 22nd regt. proc. on serv.  
 CRAWFORD, Surg. J. D. 1st irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to detach. of troops proc. on serv.  
 CREW, Asst. surg. A. G. passed exam. in colloq. lang.  
 CROZIER, Surg. A. W. fr. 50th to 52nd N.I.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to med. ch. of Ramgurh irr. cav. and comm. estab. fr. Asst. surg. Paske.  
 DEMPSTER, Supt. surg. T. E. posted to Dinapore circle.  
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. rec. arr. to join and do du. with 4th batt. art.  
 DOUGLAS, Surg. C. to rank fr. May 16, v. Gerrard, dec.; posted to 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 57th N.I.;  
 ELDERTON, Surg. C. A. to rank fr. Dec. 31, 1853, v. Inglis, ret.  
 ETESON, Asst. surg. A. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 15.  
 FAYRER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. surg. to Lucknow residency, to offic. as an extra asst. to resident.  
 GRANT, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. fr. Sept. 3, v. Fogarty, dec.  
 GRANT, Surg. G. to rank fr. March 26, v. Davidson, ret.  
 GUISE, Surg. R. C. fr. 73rd to 2nd N.I.  
 GUISE, Surg. J. A. fr. 2nd to 73rd N.I.  
 HAY, Civ. asst. surg. J. M. of Bareilly, to have med. ch. also of the station and dispensary of Budaon.  
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. fr. regt. of Ferozepore to 37th N.I.  
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. R. F. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 10th regt.  
 HUTCHINSON, Surg. T. C. to rank fr. Oct. 7, 1853, v. Corbyn, dec.  
 JEFFERY, Vet. surg. S. W. fr. 9th to 4th L.C. at Sealkote.  
 JONES, Asst. surg. H. D. to do duty with H.M.'s 98th regt.  
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. v. Goodeve, ret.; to rank fr. Aug. 8, v. Toke, dec.  
 KINSEY, Surg. R. B. 44th N.I. to offic. as supt. surg. Dinapore circle, v. Toke.  
 LACY, Surg. T. S. posted to 30th N.I. at Agra, to rank fr. April 27, v. Madden, ret.  
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. J. J. T. to med. ch. of 70th N.I. v. Fogarty, dec.  
 MACLAGAN, Asst. surg. J. McG. M.D. to proceed and join Meerut circle.  
 MARSHALL, Surg. R. M.D. fr. 10th to 24th N.I. fr. Nov. 20.  
 MCRAE, Surg. J. from 8th L.C. to 1st brig. h. art. v. Dempster.  
 MOORE, Asst. surg. T. M.D. fr. 63rd to 25th N.I. at Allahabad, to join.  
 NAISMITH, Surg. J. to take rank fr. Jan. 20, v. Wood, ret.  
 PATON, Surg. A. fr. 16th N.I. to 8th L.C. v. McCrae.  
 PICTHALL, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in colloq. lang.  
 ROSS, Surg. W. H. B. fr. 30th to 39th N.I.  
 RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. fr. 8th irr. cav. to 10th N.I. fr. Nov. 20.  
 SHILLITO, Surg. W. fr. 51st N.I. to 66th or Goorka regt.  
 SHURLOCK, Surg. W. to rank fr. Oct. 11, 1853, v. Esdaile, ret.  
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. to do du. with 70th N.I. at Umballah.  
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. to proc. and join Meerut circle.  
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. M.D. fr. 72nd to 50th N.I.  
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. h. art. to assu. med. ch. of 66th or Goorka regt. v. Forbes, abs. on m.c.; to med. ch. of 51st N.I. dur. abs. of Shillito; to med. ch. of jail and civ. duties at Rawul Pindee, v. Forbes, dec.  
 WELLS, Surg. W. W. to rank fr. March 1, v. Wood, ret.  
 WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. to do du. with 8th irr. cav. fr. Nov. 20.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. A. to do du. with art. at Umballah; to med. ch. of Joudpore leg. v. Bowhill, prom.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

JONES, A. T. Sept. 11.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEYNE, Surg. G. M. 42nd L.I. to Oct. 7, prep. to Australia, m.c.  
 FRANCIS, Supt. surg. C. B. 2 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea on m.c.  
 JAMES, Asst. surg. E. to Nov. 15, to Simla, m.c.  
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. 57th N. I. to Nov. 10, in ext.  
 MCEGAN, Asst. surg. W. B. attach. to 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent. 18 mo. to Bombay, m.c.

ROLFE, Asst. surg. W. A. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Sylhet and pres. instead of former leave.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

## CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. F. R. C. Grant, Aug. 6 to Sept. 16, to Simla; Cornet W. C. Gordon, Sept. 8 to Nov. 8, to Benares.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. R. H. Gall, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.

## INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. col. H. W. Hartley, to Oct. 31, in. ext.—22nd. Col. Boileau, to be a brig. gen.; Col. S. J. Cotton, to be a brig. gen.; Capt. W. T. Smith, fr. 75th, v. Blackall, who exch.; Surg. G. Williamson, fr. 75th, v. Coghlan, who exch.—24th. Ens. J. H. Armit, 4 mo. to Calcutta, and 8 mo. to England.—43rd. Brev. lieut. col. the Hon. P. E. Herbert, Sept. 9 to Jan. 8, in ext.; Lieut. F. G. Stapleton, to May 25, in ext.; 48th. Lieut. R. C. Glover, 2 yrs. to England.—52nd. Ens. J. B. Story, to Sept. 20, to Simla, on m.c.—53rd. Capt. C. F. W. Wedderburn, Oct. 20 to Feb. 20, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Capt. T. Biggs, Sept. 5 to Dec. 5, to Simla; Capt. D. D. Muter, to Oct. 3; Lieut. R. W. Kinxman, to perf. du. of interp.; Capt. T. Biggs, leave cano.; Asst. surg. Crerar, Aug. 31 to Nov. 15, on m.c.—70th. Lieut. O. J. Travers, Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie, on m.c.; Ens. J. W. Madden, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 8, v. Lyle, dec.—74th. Qr. mr. C. Daines, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—75th. Capt. W. C. Mollan, Feb. 23, 1855, to Feb. 23, 1856, in ext.; Surg. J. Coghlan, fr. 22nd, v. Williamson, who exch.—78th. Asst. surg. Willocks, to med. ch. of Sanatorium at Poorum-door; Asst. surg. Leitch, 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—86th. Maj. W. L. Tudor, Jan. 3 to Nov. 20, 1855, in ext.; Ens. H. C. Maine, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 18, v. Beatty, dec.—87th. Col. M. C. Johnstone, to be a brig. gen.; Lieut. R. H. Carter, July 30 to Sept. 30, on m.c.—90th. Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, Oct. 9 to Nov. 9.—96th. Capt. E. R. Gregg, Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, on m.c.—98th. Ens. C. Mills, Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, in ext.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ADLEY, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 9.  
 ANDERSON, wife of Lieut. A. J. 38th L.I. s. at Mussoorie, Sept. 6.  
 BLACKWELL, Mrs. E. s. at Bareilly, Aug. 31.  
 BROWNE, wife of the Rev. J. C. d. at Wuzerabad, Sept. 9.  
 BURGESS, wife of Lieut. 74th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Aug. 31.  
 CHAPMAN, wife of C. c.s. s. at Chittagong, Sept. 7.  
 CHRISTIE, Mrs. R. d. at Jessore, Aug. 31.  
 DAMPIER, wife of H. L. c.s. d. at Bhagulpore, Sept. 3.  
 DAWES, wife of Maj. N. h. art. d. at Sealkote, Sept. 15.  
 DOVE, wife of C. K. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.  
 D'SOUZA, wife of P. P. s. at Delhi, Aug. 30.  
 EMERSON, wife of Lieut. 26th L.I. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 30.  
 FANSHAW, wife of Capt. R. W. H. d. at Meerut, Sept. 16.  
 FORBES, wife of T. C. c.s. d. at Agra, Sept. 14.  
 FORDYCE, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 13.  
 FITZPATRICK, wife of P. d. at Ashapore, Sept. 13.  
 HALLETT, wife of Lieut. C. T. 72nd N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Sept. 11.  
 HOLMES, wife of Capt. G. E. s. at Sealkote, Sept. 4.  
 IRWIN, wife of Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. d. at Rangoon, Aug. 27.  
 JOHNSON, wife of John, d. at Calcutta.  
 M'ARTHUR, Mrs. T. J. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.  
 MONEY, wife of Capt. E. K. h. art. s. at Umballah, Sept. 12.  
 MORRISSON, the lady of D. B. c.s. s. at Landour, Aug. 23.  
 PLOMER, wife of J. L. d. at Umballah, Sept. 8.  
 PORTER, Mrs. J. P. T. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 9.  
 READ, wife of R. d. at Howrah, Aug. 26.  
 REID, wife of H. S. c.s. d. at Nainee Tal, Sept. 3.  
 REID, wife of Lieut. 37th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Sept. 14.  
 RENNY, wife of Capt. R. 3rd Sikh regt. s. at Hazarah, Sept. 4.  
 ROBERTSON, Mrs. J. L. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.  
 SHERWELL, wife of Capt. W. S. d. at Patna, Sept. 9.  
 SMITH, wife of Lieut. W. 58th N.I. s. at Landour, Sept. 9.  
 SMITH, wife of C. M. s. at Anarkulle, Sept. 16.  
 SPARKE, wife of Lieut. J. G. 21st N.I. s. at Sealkote, Sept. 11.  
 SWINEY, wife of G. S. d. at Dacca, Aug. 26.  
 THIAULT, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.  
 VALPY, wife of Lieut. D. C. H.M.'s 29th, d. at Darjeeling, Aug. 21.  
 WILLIAMS, wife of T. c.s. d. at Nynee Tal, Aug. 31.  
 WILSON, wife of J. d. at Tirhoot, Aug. 6.

## MARRIAGES.

BYLES, G. to J. d. of the late F. T. de Silva, at Kishnaghar, Sept. 2.  
 PEARSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. to Charlotte S. d. of the late Maj. G. R. Crommelin, at Calcutta, Sept. 14.  
 RENNELL, J. to Miss Christiana Thomas, at Delhi, Aug. 30.  
 SMITH, D. O'Brien, to Marian E. R. d. of W. C. D'Rogarie, at Calcutta, Sept. 1.  
 WIGRAM, R. J. c.s. to L. Jane d. of H. R. Alexander, at Calcutta, Sept. 4.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. W. 70th N.I. at Umballa.  
 BASELEY, Maj. C. 51st N.I. at Rawul Pindie, Sept. 7.  
 BENNETT, 2nd Lieut. W. H. 2nd Eur. fus. at Promé, Aug. 22.  
 BREW, H. B. at Landour, Sept. 6.  
 DARLING, Lieut. P. 24th N.I. at Cashmere, Aug. 29.  
 FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. 70th N.I. at Umballa, Sept. 3.  
 GRISENTHWAITE, J. F. inf. s. of J. B. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.  
 INNES, Louisa J. d. of M. at Salka, aged 20, Aug. 17.  
 LUCKSTEDT, W. M. inf. s. of P. A. at Ajmere, aged 1, Sept. 1.  
 LYLE, Lieut. S. J. H.M.'s 70th, at Peerozepore, aged 25, Sept. 7.  
 MAFFIN, W. at Calcutta, aged 39, Sept. 9.  
 MARTIN, R. on board the steamer *Lady Thackwell*, aged 29, Aug. 29.  
 NEALE, H. F. s. of Lieut. W. A. at Sholapore, Aug. 25.  
 SCALLAN, T. at Calcutta, aged 26, Aug. 29.  
 SIM, J. I. at Calcutta, aged 44, Aug. 13.  
 SMITH, H. A. at Calcutta, aged 56, Sept. 3.  
 TEIL, Mrs. S. at Kidderpore, aged 53, Sept. 7.  
 THOMPSON, wife of J. H. at Kishnagur, aged 24, Sept. 3.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 4. Cape Cod, Sears, Hong Kong; Godavery, Mathren, Mauritius and Pondicherry; Thomas Hankey, Thompson, Mauritius.—5. Steamer Shanghai Munro, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Gallant, Black, Singapore and Penang.—6. Atlet Rohoman, Sawyer, Mauritius; William Miles, Creighton, Liverpool; Robert Barbour, Candlish, Liverpool; Travancore, Voisin, Point de Galle.—8. Rahamancy, Nacoda, Judda and Alleppee.—9. Steamer Sesostrie, Neblett, Maulmain, Rangoon, and Arracan; Wellesley, Parish, London; National Eagle, Mathews, San Francisco; Montandevette, Le Petit, Bourbon and Pondicherry.—10. Joseph Manook, Mackenzie, Rangoon; Mahomed Samdany, Hankey, Bombay and Alleppee.—11. Chieftain, Dewar, London; Charlotte, Marsh, Melbourne; steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon.—13. Screw steamer Bengal, Culbeck, Suez and Madras; John Bunyan, McBurnie, Adelaide.—14. Simoom, Gages, Liverpool; Wadiatool Rochman, Page, Mauritius; Erin, Box, Penang; Leonce Locaste, Gonide, Mauritius and Bourbon; Thane, Wales, Rangoon.—15. Ellen, Marshall, Port Phillip; Dido, Youngerman, Singapore and Penang.—16. Soubahdar, Umfreville, Cork; Meloe, Berton, Reunion; Thane, Wales, Rangoon; Sansonnet, Auril, Mauritius; Joseph Weir, Owen, Maulmain.—17. Mary Ann, Johnstone, Melbourne; Amelia, Millard, Penang; Colonel Burney, Crisp, Rangoon and Maulmain; Nussur-ul-Musjeet, Fairweather, Mauritius; Montgomery, McKennon, Sydney; Edith, Harry, Simons Town; Laura, Douat, jun. Pondicherry; Laure Estelle, Batard, Mauritius and Pondicherry; Medicis, Aubin, Reunion.—18. Gladiator, Skelton, Mauritius and Madras; Mary Ann, Rollans, Madras; Veauue, Moreau, Mauritius and Pondicherry; Hamood, Pearson, Singapore and Penang; Maestic, Cowie, Glasgow; Electric, Spear, Liverpool; Michel Montaigne, Veillet, Mauritius and Pondicherry; Ascension, Espiron, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per William Miles.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Blakely and 3 children.  
 Per Cape Cod (Sept. 4), from Hong-Kong.—Mr. W. Sandys.  
 Per Godavery (Sept. 4), MAURITIUS.—Mr. M. Tissop.  
 Per Shanghai S. V. (Sept. 5), from Hong-Kong.—Capt. Grainger and S. D. J. Ezra.

Per Wellesley (Sept. 9), from LONDON.—Mrs. A. Bariot and child, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Lieut. and Mrs. Walton and children, Lieut. and Mrs. Elderton, Mrs. Argles and child, Miss Mattap, Miss Roe, Miss Clarke; A. Jones, Esq., assist. surg.; J. Giles, 14th drags.; J. Devermille, Esq.; Capt. Rapier, Mrs. Parish and child; 276 men.

Per steamer Sesostrie (Sept. 9), from MAULMAIN.—Capt. Brooking, Miss Brooking; Capt. Voyle, M.N.I.; Capt. Gordon, 65th N.I.; Capt. Meade, M.N.I.; Lieut. Barwell, M.N.I.; E. Moncrieff; J. McKinlay, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Francis, Dr. Barlow, Mr. G. Ageley, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Campbell.

Per Soubahdar (Sept. 17), from CORK.—Maj. T. P. Touzel, Capt. E. Molesworth, Capt. J. H. Crigh, Lieut. C. Carnegie, Lieut. J. P. Cloghlin, Mr. E. T. Murphy, Ens. E. Stewart, and Mrs. Molesworth and child.

Per Colonel Burney (Sept. 17), from RANGOON.—Mrs. W. Crisp and family, Mr. Wales, and Mr. and Mrs. Rushbrook.

Per steamer Bengal (Sept. 13), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Somerville, Mr. F. Kean, Mr. A. J. Cowie, G. Norman, Maj. Mears, S. Smith, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. E. Greenstreet, Mr. Umphelby, J. Starbrook, T. Baker, J. Preston, wife, and 2 children, and Miss Gwatkin. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. Grant and Mr. Spink. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Griffiths.

## DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 4. Ormelis, Falder, London; Ocean Steed, Cunningham, Boston; Parthenon, Baker, London; Hydroose, Brown, Bombay; Krishna, Lewis, Sydney; Alexander, Kerr, Madras; Timandra, Absolan, Trinidad.—6. Taymouth Castle, Logan, London; Iskender Shaw, Mahomed, Mauritius; Clymene, Thukeld, Mauritius; Merlin, —, —; Elizabeth Susanna, Knappert, London; Mohamody, Pearson, Maulmain and Rangoon; Spirit of the Deep, Hewett, Liverpool; Hippogriffe, Howes, Philadelphia; Eugenia, Strossenreuter, London; Mangalore, Webster, Melbourne; Gilmore, Scott, London; Island Home, Mdrtin, Melbourne.—7. Steamer Tanagerin, Fryer, Maulmain and Rangoon.—8. Ocean Wave, Finley, Cape; Jacques Gabriel, Joya, Bourbon; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Bombay.—13. Naid, Peche, Maulmain.—14. Steamer Formosa, Tregear, Penang, Singapore, and China.—15. Edouard, De Winter, London; America, Schuyner, Falmouth; Henri IV. Maublanc, Bourbon; Mohusser, Thompson, Mauritius; Futlay Salam, Furness, Mauritius; Caroline Agnes, Fergusson, London; Turenne, Dubarry, Bourbon; Velocity, Jones, London.—16. City of Palaces, Young, Liverpool.—18. Steamer Hindostan, —, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Hindostan (Sept. 18), for MADRAS.—Gen. Anson, Col. Curson, Maj. Davison, Mrs. Apcar and child, Miss Blunt, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Barwell, Mr. J. Gleeson, Mr. J. B. Pharaoh, Mirza Mohamed Golan Kheber. For GALLER.—Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, and Mr. G. W. Hamilton. For BOMBAY.—

Rev. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Clark. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Apcar and Maj. Dewar. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. Lamidey. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Brooking and Capt. Brooking's child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 0	3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	1 12	2 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	1 4	1 8

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6750 to 7000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	345 to 350

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	5 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 12	.. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..	..	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	224 0	..	
Sovereigns	10 3	.. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 3	.. 20 5	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1854).—The market for British Cotton Piece Goods remains without any signs of activity. In the face of the approaching holidays, dealers have not come forward freely, expecting a further reduction; and though importers are rather anxious to realize, they are partially checked by the decline in exchange. Business had therefore been transacted to a moderate extent, and in some instances purchases had been made on easier terms. Grey and White Shirtings continued in limited inquiry, but Figured Shirtings were almost unsaleable. Jaconets a shade lower without any improvement in the demand. There was not much doing in Grey and White Madapollams. Mull Mulls remained unaltered. A fair amount of business had been done in Book Mulls for the Burmah market. The other descriptions of goods continued without any alteration, the quantity disposed of being on a limited scale. In metals not much to report. Copper in steady demand, though the price was a shade lower. No change in Iron.

## MADRAS.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—Mr. F. D. Meppen, superintendent of cotton cultivation in Mysore, in a letter to the *Bangalore Herald* reports most favourably of the result of his experiments. The foreign cotton produced in the province is of excellent quality, and so large are the orders which arrive in Mysore, that Mr. Meppen believes cotton will soon be one of the staples of the Nuggur division.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HOLLAND.—We regret to record the death, near Coimbatore, of Lieut. Charles Holland, of the 4th N.I., holding temporary employment in the Department of Public Works, under Capt. Ludlow, of the engineers. The deceased officer was seized with cholera at the village of Vodrammacottah, on the 30th August, and expired the following afternoon. In Lieut. Holland the public has lost a most able and energetic servant, and society, one, whose unassuming manners and amiability of disposition, had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 7.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IN THE DEKKAN.—There has been another serious engagement in the Dekkan, in which the forces under command of Brigadier Mayne has gained a most signal victory over nearly one thousand rebel rohillas. Our correspondent from the Dekkan informs us that between eight hundred and one thousand rebel rohillas having taken up a position near Aurangabad, Brigadier Mayne moved out against them with a combined force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. He invested the fort and village they held on the 21st instant; but finding the place too strong to be taken without heavy guns, he confined his operations to a complete reconnoissance and to hemming in the enemy until

they arrived. But the insurgents were not inclined to wait for the assault which would have been made on them on the 22nd. At midnight, on the night of the 21st, they sallied forth and tried to cut their way through the pickets. They were, however, woefully out in their calculations as to escape. The cavalry of the Hyderabad contingent are too good and efficient (even after having been in the saddle for thirty hours, and *doubly outnumbered*) to allow an enemy to escape them. In a wonderfully short space of time they collected on the point of danger, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, the steady and compact body of the enemy, and the disadvantage of the ground, these incomparable horsemen succeeded in cutting up and completely destroying the greater number of the retreating rohillas. Never has such an example been made of these mercenaries, and too much credit cannot be given to Brigadier Mayne and to those under him. Captains Macintire and Abbott covered themselves with glory, charging through and through the enemy. The latter was himself severely wounded, and had two chargers disabled under him. The former was knocked off his horse which was also severely wounded. Lieut. Harrison's horse was also cut, that officer being in the thick of the fight. Brigadier Mayne's old favourite charger was cut down from under him, and the troopers' casualties numbered about twenty-five. The rohillas will assuredly never get again into a body or oppose our troops. And Brigadier Mayne deserves the full honour of having stopped the nefarious career which they and the Arabs have successfully pursued for so many years in the Dekkan. On the same day last year (or one day later) he destroyed the Arabs at Jeswunt-poor. Surely the Government will now recognize the services of himself and his officers and men.—*Telegraph and Courier*, Sept. 28.

THE 29TH N.I. from Trichnopoly, arrived at the presidency Sept. 16, and encamped on the Black Town esplanade.

THE 50TH N.I. will commence its march for Secunderabad on the morning of the 20th Sept.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

##### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 12, 1854.—So much of G.O.G. 18th Aug. 1854, No. 190, as relates to movements of corps, is cancelled and the following substituted.

8th N.I. from Samulcottah to Masulipatam.

9th N.I. from Rangoon to Samulcottah—to land at Cocanada.

46th N.I. from Secunderabad to Pegu—to embark from Masulipatam.

49th N.I. from Masulipatam to Secunderabad.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COPLESON, F. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Rajahmundry, ass. ch. of court, Sept. 5.

GOLDIE, J. H. sub-judge of zillah of Chittoor, res. ch. of court.

GOSTLING, C. P. to act as 2nd asst. to accountant gen. Sept. 12.

MALTY, F. N. coll. of Canara, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mangalore, v. Copleston.

MURRAY, M. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, res. ch. of district.

ROBERTS, C. A. to act as 1st asst. to accountant gen. Sept. 12.

SIM, W. C. to act as 3rd asst. to acct. gen.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COCHRANE, W. E. 20 days. SWINTON, R. B. 15 days.

COOP, H. D. 15 days. THOMAS, E. B. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Ens. J. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as qr. mr. and int. Sept. 21.

BERESFORD, Lieut. G. P. 16th N.I. qual. for surveying and civil engineering.

BIRD, Lieut. T. C. 36th N.I. ret. to duty.

BRINE, Capt. J. J. 4th N.I. qual. in surveying; to be asst. to supt. of roads for employ in the Coimbatore roads, v. Holland, dec.; qual. for civil engineering.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. to join at Bellary, via Madras.

CARTHEW, Lieut. M. 26th N.I. to be an add. asst. to commr. of Tenasserim and Martaban provs. fr. April 12, holding his reg. situation.

CAULFIELD, Capt. J. art. to com. No. 3 h. batt. attach. to the A. co. 4th batt. Sept. 18.

COOKE, Capt. W. J. 8th N.I. to be fort adjt. Masulipatam, Sept. 19.

COTTER, Brev. maj. G. S. fr. h. brig. to foot art.

DIGBY, Lieut. W. G. 21st N.I. to act as postmaster at Cannanore.

DICHEN, Ens. W. P. 6th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I. until arr. of his own corps at Bangalore.

DOBREE, Ens. F. W. 43rd N.I. qual. in surveying.

DRURY, Lieut. C. H. 27th N.I. to be 2nd asst. to the mil. aud. gen. v. Maj. Hillyard, Sept. 19.

DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. placed at the disp. of the Government of India for employ with the Pegu lt. inf. batt.

EATON, Capt. G. P. art. fr. 4th batt. to h. brig.

FRASER, Lieut. gen. J. T. 36th N.I. returned to duty.

FRYE, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. to be asst. to ag. for hill tracts of Orissa.

GLOAG, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. qual. in surveying.

GROME, 2nd Lieut. P. St. G. art. qual. in surveying.

GUNNING, Ens. J. C. 7th N.I. to con. to do du. with 12th N.I.

HANDYSIDE, Lieut. R. V. 9th N.I. placed at the disp. of the gov.

of India for employ with the Pegu lt. inf. batt.

HARINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. in civ. eng.

HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. placed at disp. of Gov. of India for emp. in U. Malwa contingent.

HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. qual. for civ. eng.

HILL, Lieut. col. J. 21th N.I. sen. asst. comm. gen. to be dep. comm. gen. v. M'Cally, prom.

HILLYARD, Brev. maj. H. T. 14th N.I. to be supt. of family payments and pensions, v. Watts, res.

HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. 28th N.I. to be dep. asst. comm. gen. v. Webb, prom.

JENKINS, Brev. maj. W. G. P. 10th N.I. qual. for civ. eng.

LEWIN, Lieut. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as adj. 45th N.I.

LOUDON, Lieut. J. 20th N.I. to act as asst. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Elphinstone on m.c.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. B. 49th N.I. placed at the disp. of the Gov. of India for employ. with the Pegu L.I. batt.

McHUTCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. qual. in surveying.

McNEILE, Capt. A. 37th grens. qual. in surveying and civ. eng.

MIDDLETON, Lieut. J. C. 23rd N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 8.

MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. E. 3rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. July 7.

NOTT, Capt. H. 19th N. I. qual. for survey.

OGLIVIE, Capt. R. L. I. 33rd N.I. to act as asst. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Webb.

RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. 18th N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff.

ROBERTSON, Ens. M. D. to do duty with 38th N.I. to join.

SHUIDHAM, Lieut. A. J. 26th N.I. qual. in surveying; to be temp. empl. as exec. off. under the orders of the Board of Rev. in the dep. of public works, v. Gib, res. Sept. 19.

STEWART, Ens. R. D. to do duty with 12th N.I.

STOLL, Lieut. W. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. for civ. eng.

STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th N.I. ret. to duty.

SULLIVAN, Brev. maj. M. T. 4th L.C. to join.

TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P. Y. 43rd N.I. qual. in surg.

TULLOCH, Capt. H. W. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 8.

WATTS, Brev. maj. in art. superint. of family pens. resigns that appt. fr. Sept. 30.

WEBB, Capt. E. A. H. 38th N.I. to be asst. commr. gen. v. Hill, prom.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

##### ARTILLERY.

McCAUSLAND, W. H. Sept. 8.

##### INFANTRY.

ROBERTSON, N. D. Sept. 8.

STEWART, R. D. Sept. 8.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. col. E. H. 19th N.I. leave canc.

BURGE, Ens. R. S. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. 2nd Sept. to pres. prep. to Europe, on m.c.

CARR, Capt. G. 2nd N.I. fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, to Ceylon.

COOPER, Brev. capt. A. 46th N.I. to ch. of details of art. and 2nd Eur. L.I. und. ord. for Secunderabad.

ELLIS, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.

FRANCIS, Capt. to cont. in ch. of the supervision of the works und. exec. at Jockatall.

GOLDINGHAM, Ens. J. A. 3rd L.I. rel. fr. doing duty 50th N.I. to join.

HART, Capt. H. D. 39th N.I. to Eur. old regs.

HEARN, Lieut. and qr. mr. C. S. 26th N.I. to Eur. old regs.

JENNINGS, Ens. C. J. 15th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 3, to Madras.

LAWFORD, Brev. maj. E. engs. 1 mo. to pres.

LUGARD, Ens. H. J. 47th N.I. doing duty with 50th N.I. to do duty with 45th N.I. and to join on its arr. at Madras.

MACLEOD, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. to ch. of bazar and pol. at Jubbulpore, v. Manley.

MACNEILL, Maj. gen. R. leave canc.

MARRACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

MAYNE, Capt. H. O. 6th L.C. to Jan. 31, 1855, Bombay.

McCAUSLAND, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. to Nov. 15, Palaveram.

MORRIS, Cornet W. G. 1st L.C. to Sept. 13, in ext.

O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. 33rd N.I. with 50th N.I. to do du. with 45th N.I. and join on its arr. at Madras.

PARRY, Lieut. S. H. I. 1st Eur. fus. fr. July 31, to pres. and to Europe, on m.c.

PATON, Lieut. W. 26th N.I. to June 10, in ext.

SETON, 2nd Lieut. J. L. 1st Eur. fus. to Dec. 31, to pres. on m.c.

SIMPSON, Capt. G. 22nd N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Feb. 28, to Eastern coast, Madras, and Bangalore, on m.c.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. W. F. art. to Dec. 31, 1855, to Neilgherries.

TEMPLER, Capt. F. 1st N.V. batt. to Sept. 30 in ext. on m.c. to remain at Pondicherry.

WATTS, Brev. maj. M. art. 5 mo. fr. date of resign. his appointment of supt. of family payments of pensions, prep. to res. the service.  
WILSON, Lieut. J. A. W. F. 2nd nat. vet. batt. to Europe, old regs.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDREW, Surg. P. A. M.D. rem. fr. 6th to 49th N.I. to join.  
BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. pl. temp. at the disp. of the C-in-C. Sept. 18; to meet the 45th N.I. at Nellore.  
BEAN, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to do duty with 50th N.I. until arrival of that corps at Secunderabad.  
BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. fr. 45th N.I. to 46th N.I.; to join 46th N.I. at Secunderabad, when relieved by Babington.  
CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. fr. doing duty supg. surg.'s dept. Sangor div. to 22nd N.I.  
CHURCH, Ens. T. R. 12th N.I. to be a mem. of pension committee, v. Shuldham; rel.  
CLEGGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. M.D. to be prof. of botany, materia medica, and therapeutics, Sept. 22.  
CORNISH, Asst. surg. W. R. 4th batt. art. to aff. med. aid to details, 50th N.I.  
FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. fr. 50th to 45th N.I. to do duty with the former corps until relieved.  
LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. 6th N.I. to await the arrival of the 50th N.I. at Cuddapah, and do duty with it until its arrival at Secunderabad.  
LINTON, Asst. surg. fr. E. tr. h. art. to 6th N.I. to join.  
MACFARLANE, Surg. D. fr. 37th N.I. to 50th N.I.  
M'KENNA, Surg. J. fr. 50th to 45th N.I.  
MORTON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to do duty with 50th N.I. until arrival of that corps at Secunderabad.  
PRICHARD, Surg. W. G. fr. 46th N.I. to 37th grens. to do duty with 46th N.I. until relieved, and then with 50th N.I. until arrival of 37th N.I. at Secunderabad.  
STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. fr. A. tr. h. art. to 26th N.I.  
TULLOCH, Capt. H. W. 52nd N.I. to be a member of committee on claims of heirs to pension, v. Cooper, rel.  
UMPHREY, Asst. surg. A. fr. doing duty 2nd batt. art. to do duty 3rd batt. art. placed at the disp. of the Lord Bishop of Madras during his next visitation tour.  
WYNDOWE, Asst. surg. S. J. to do duty with 50th N.I. until its arrival at Secunderabad.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

BEAN, J. A. M.D. Sept. 6.  
BEAMAN, A. H. Sept. 6.  
MORTON, J. S. M.D. Sept. 6.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANGELLO, wife of T. s. at Royapetam, Sept. 14.  
AUBRY, wife of G. H. s. still-born, at Bangalore, Sept. 7.  
DICKSON, wife of James, d. at Madras, Sept. 20.  
GALLYOT, wife of J. s. at Royapetah, Sept. 14.  
HENDERSON, wife of John, s. at Madras, Sept. 16.  
HENRICUS, wife of John s. at Chintadrepettah, Sept. 16.  
LONGCROFT, wife of Lieut. T. C. 16th N.I. s. at Aden, Aug. 13.  
MALLIS, wife of G. W. s. at Arcot, Sept. 10.  
READE, wife of G. d. at St. Thomé, Sept. 2.  
RUSSELL, the lady of Capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. d. at Ootacamund, Sept. 7.  
HALL, the lady of A. c.s. d. at Cuddalore, Aug. 16.  
STEPHENSON, wife of J. H. d. at Pulficat, Sept. 6.  
SULLIVAN, the lady of A. W. c.s. d. at Madras, Sept. 10.  
TAYLOR, wife of G. N. c.s. s. at Rajahmundry, Sept. 5.  
THOMSON, wife of F. A. d. at Bombay, Sept. 11.  
TREVOR, wife of Maj. S. S. art. d. at Aden, Aug. 25.  
WILMOT, wife of M. C. d. at Chintadrepettah, Sept. 13.

## MARRIAGES.

RODRIGUES, G. to Miss Selina J. D. Seles, at Vepery, Sept. 11.  
TAYLOR, Robt. J. to Miss S. A. Herbert, at Madras, Sept. 6.  
WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. to Jane, d. of the late M. Young, at Binlipatam, Sept. 13.

## DEATHS.

BARROW, Emily E. d. of Capt. at Bellary, Sept. 4.  
BELL, Asst. surg. T. L. at Hingolee, Sept. 6.  
BROCK, Laura E. d. of Mrs. J. at Black Town, aged 13, Sept. 7.  
BUTLER, Anna L. d. of Sup. surg. W. at Ootacamund, Sept. 8.  
FRANKLIN, wife of the Rev. C. at Cuddalore, Sept. 13.  
GOOD, Wm. A. s. of W. T. at Vepery, aged 14, Sept. 13.  
GRANT, Helen G. inf. d. of Lieut. Alex. 3rd L.C. at Ramandroog, Sept. 5.  
LE ONARD, J. at Royapetah, aged 55, Sept. 15.  
PETERSON, Olivia A. d. of W. C. at Tranquebar, Sept. 9.  
REYNOLDS, Andrew, s. of Mr. at Bangalore, Sept. 4.  
ROCH, Agnes R. inf. d. of C. H. at Chintadrepettah, Sept. 20.  
SCUDDER, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. W. at Vepery, Sept. 14.  
SPRATT, Rev. J. at Palamcottah, aged 32, Sept. 14.  
WILSON, R. s. of the late Col. J. at Madras, aged 41, Sept. 16.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 8. Euphrosyne, Middleton, Cape of Good Hope.—9. Fleetwood and Frances, Orchard, London and Bahala.—10. Maude, Ramsay, London Downs.—11. Edward Marquard, Durnford, Mauritius; Janet Mitchell, Hood, Melbourne.—12. Bellsair, Swinson, Bristol.—13. Thomas Lowry, Dobson, Mauritius; Myosotis, Follitt, Cardiff, Brest, and Pondicherry.—14. Pondicherry, Doucet, Pondicherry.—15. Augusta, —, returned from Ellore.—20. North Star, Peters, Hartlepool and the Mauritius.—23. Steamer Hindostan, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Euphrosyne (Sept. 8), from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Maj. Atkinson, Rev. E. T. Higgins, Mr. S. Hogg, B.C.S.  
Per Edward Marquard (Sept. 12), from the MAURITIUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cele and child, Mrs. Durnford and family.  
Per Thomas Lowry (Sept. 15), from the MAURITIUS.—Messrs. C. Bonchett and T. G. W. Thomas.  
Per Pondicherry (Sept. 16), from PONDICHERY.—Messrs. Martin and Kelly.  
Per steamer Hindostan (Sept. 23), from CALCUTTA.—From CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Gen. Anson, Col. Curzon, Maj. Denison, Mr. and Miss Blunt, Lieut. Barwell, Messrs. J. Gleeson and J. B. Pharoah, Serj. Meredy, Mr. Stewart.

## DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 9.—Serenus, Young, and Queen of Sheba, Reid, London.—11. Augusta, Perasso, Ennore and Calcutta.—12. Anna Maria, Anvyl, Tutacowin and Straits.—13. Royal Albart, Norris; Diana, Fletcher; and Cornwall, Dawson, Rangoon.—14. Gloucester, Hiatt, Ennore and Calcutta; Cocanada, Graves, Masulipatam and Coringa.—15. Marmion, Paige, London; Deffance, Brown, Rangoon; James Hall, Rose, Vizagapatam and Calcutta.—17. Thomas Lowry, Dobson and Janet, Vizagapatam and Calcutta.—19. Paragon, Murch, Northern Ports; Edward Maunard, Durnford, Ennore and Calcutta; Rangoon, Gribble, Coringa, Calingspatam, and London.—21. Pondicherry, Doucet, Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Royal Albert (Sept. 13), to RANGOON.—Capt. G. P. Eaton and Asst. surg. McDonald.  
Per Diana (Sept. 13), to RANGOON.—Lieut. B. F. Gordon, Asst. apoth. G. Drake, and Ens. Bell.  
Per Cornwall (Sept. 13), to RANGOON.—Asst. apoth. Newnan, Messrs. Stubbs and Arachy, Lieut. J. G. C. Fraser, and Serj. Claridge. For MAULMIN.—Mrs. Claridge and 3 children.  
Per Deffance (Sept. 16), to RANGOON.—Capt. J. Oaulfield and Lieut. Beaumont.  
Per Paragon (Sept. 19), to MASULIPATAM.—Asst. surg. Cornish, M.D. and Brev. capt. Cooper.  
Per steamer Hindustan (Sept. 24), to SUER.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. C. Holl, Rev. T. K. Nicholson, and Lieut. J. A. W. F. Wilson. To MALTA.—Mr. W. S. O'Brian. To SUER.—1 native servant of Col. Hall. From MADRAS to POINT DE GALLE.—J. H. Wright, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 23, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest.—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
On do. repayable on '3 days' notice ..... 3½ do.  
On cash credit on do. subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted on amount drawn ..... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98  
On 4 per cent. do. .... 88  
On Tanjore do. .... 88

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 5  
Ditto above 30 days ..... 6

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 1 to 1½ dis.  
4 per cent. 1832-33 2 to 2½ dis.  
1835-36 1½ to 1½ dis.  
1843 1 to 1½ dis.  
5 per cent. transferable } 2½ to 3½ pm.  
book debt }  
Tanjore Bonds .. 1½ to 1½ dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares .. 12 to 13 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-2-9 each  
Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
Spanish Dollars ..... 20 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.  
H.M. Treasury Bills, None.  
Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
Ceylon do. 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, ½ per cent. disct.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. disct.  
 Sell, 1 per cent. prem.  
 Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. disct.  
 Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool art 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Aug. 25 arrived at Bombay Sept. 23 (per Victoria).

POONA.—THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The orders for forming a camp of exercise at Poona next cold weather are out. The force to be assembled here in November and December next will consist of the following:—The 1st troop of horse artillery with battery, but without camp equipage, will embark at Kurrachee about the 15th November for Oolwa Bunder, and march thence to Poona. The 2nd troop of horse artillery will march from Poona on the 15th December to Deesa, via Bhewndy, Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad, and will reach Deesa on the 8th February, 1855. The 1st company 1st battalion, with No. 2 light field battery, will march from Sholapoor to Poona on the 10th November, and remain for exercise at this station until the 31st December, and then march to Ahmednugur. The 1st company, 2nd battalion, with No. 3 light field battery, will march from Ahmednugur to Poona on the 15th November, and remain here for exercise until the 31st December, and then proceed to Sholapoor. The 6th company 3rd battalion artillery (native), with bullock battery, will march from Sattara to Poona on the 15th Nov. for exercise, and will return to its station after the exercise is over. A portion of the Poona irregular horse—as many as can be spared for exercise—will proceed from Seroor to Poona on the 20th Nov. A wing of the 24th N.I. will leave Sattara for Poona on the 15th Nov. and after the exercise is over will proceed to Ahmednugur. A wing of the 26th N.I. will also leave Ahmednugur on the same date for Poona for exercise, and then proceed to Sattara. We shall thus have at one time in Poona the undermentioned troops of all arms:—Three troops of horse artillery, 3 batteries of foot artillery, head quarters of the sappers and miners, the 10th royal hussars, detachments of native light cavalry, the Poona irregular horse, Capt. Hunt's drill details, the 78th highlanders, the 3rd Europeans, the 4th rifles, the 19th N.I., wing of the 24th N.I., and wing of the 26th N.I.—*Observer*, Sept. 23.

DEATH OF LIEUT. E. J. WRENCH.—We regret to have to record the unexpected death of Lieut. Edward John Wrench, attached to the 1st comp. 1st batt. of artillery. He died at Sholapoor on the morning of the 2nd Sept., of brain fever, after an illness of only a few days. He was well liked by all classes, and his death—the second amongst the officers of his company within three months—has cast a gloom of sadness over the whole camp.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

THE SINDH SALT COMPANY.—We learn from the *Sindian* that a meeting of the shareholders of the Salt Company was held at the Bunder custom-house, to carry into effect the object of the prospectus. Our contemporary is glad to learn that the whole of the 200 shares have been taken up, and calls eagerly made for more.

MR. MARTIN GUBBINS.—We regret to learn that Mr. Martin Gubbins, who has just taken charge of the Meerut commissioner-ship, in place of Mr. Coverley Jackson, has become so seriously unwell as to render it probable that he will be allowed leave for two years on sick certificate.

THE WESTERN INDIA IRRIGATION COMPANY have now had 48,000 shares applied for in India, or assuming that no more than 10,000 are required for England, 8,000 more than the proposed capital, and all this has happened in six weeks, without the slightest influence or effort being used. They are now on the point of applying to Government, and of calling up their deposits with the strongest reason to feel confident in the results. The Irrigation field first to be examined is the rich tract lying betwixt the Nerbudda and Taptee, from the base of the highlands towards the sea along a line of about forty miles of canal, with a navigable river at each end. This tract was strongly recommended by Colonel Grant in 1849, and by Mr. Mackay in 1851. The survey is expected to be completed by the time the cold weather is over, and the works to be begun before the commencement of the rains. As the capital will only be called up as required by the contractors, and the canal be made available as it is cut, there is every reason to hope that dividends will be coming in, on the full amount paid up within a twelvemonth of the first call being made.—*Bombay Times*.

THE BARQUE MORAYSHIRE has been destroyed by fire; the crew reached Colombo.

CONSUMPTION OF ARRACK AND PORTER BY THE TROOPS.—The yearly amount paid now by the European troops under this presidency into the Canteens for arrack and porter is about 3 lacs of rupees, or Rs. 33½ per annum for each man, taking the whole at about nine thousand men; consequently, all their little savings must go in drink, which is a downright waste of money, if the doctrine of the political economist be correct; and we rather think it is, for it is laid down that "consumption on pleasures or luxuries, whether by the idle or the industrious, since production is neither its objects nor in any way advanced by it, must be reckoned unproductive," and the consumption of intoxicating liquors is certainly unproductive consumption. The sooner regimental Canteens are abolished, the better for the Government and soldier; and instead of them let us have coffee-rooms with good libraries, and schools and workshops attached to each corps.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARBUTHNOT, F. F. 3rd asst. mag. of Kaira qual. to trans. public business.  
 BLANE, G. J. perm. to resign fr. Sept. 28.  
 HOWARD, W. to act as advocate gen. and ex-officio pres. of the com. of management of the House of Correction dur. abs. of Le Messurier, Sept. 2; ass. ch. of office, Sept. 14.  
 KARR, G. B. S. act. coll. of Tanna, to proc. on duty into the districts of his coll. and to Junjeera, Sept. 4.  
 LODWICK, R. W. 2nd asst. to the acct. gen. assum. ch. Sept. 6.  
 MORIARTY, J. attached to Surat coll. directed to study Guzeratee language, Sept. 20.  
 PHILLIPS, R. placed under comm. of Sattara, and directed to study Mahratta language, Sept. 16.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, G. T. 10 days fr. Sept. 20.  
 GLASS, A. J. 1 mo.  
 INVERARITY, J. D. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 3.  
 KARR, G. B. S. 6 days.  
 KEAYS, R. 10 days to pres.  
 LE GETT, P. W. fr. Sept. 15 to 20.  
 MALET, H. P. 8 mo. to Eng.  
 SANDWITH, W. 1 mo.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

ANDERSON, Rev. P. A. 1 mo. leave of abs. fr. Sept. 15.  
 HUNTINGDON, Rev. B. M. admitted as an asst. chaplain, fr. Sept. 5.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BROWN, Capt. W. 12th N.I. perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a maj. fr. Oct. 1.  
 COMPTON, Capt. D'O. 29th N.I. to act as paymr. of Poona div. of the army du. abs. of Willoughby, on leave.  
 CREAGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of mil. board.  
 CRISPIN, Maj. B. to be supt. and agent for army clothing, fr. Oct. 1, on a salary of rupees one thousand per mensem, with pay and allowance of his rank, according to pres. scale, Sept. 14.  
 DE LISLE, Lieut. A. engrs. to be capt. on the augmentation.  
 DUNCAN, Lieut. G. M. engrs. to take rank fr. Aug. 1, v. De Lisle, prom.  
 FINCH, Lieut. A. U. H. engrs. to act (temp.) as adj. to corps of sap. and min. to be asst. to civ. engr. in Khandeish.  
 FULTON, Cadet E. to do duty with 8th N.I. to join.  
 GOODFELLOW, Capt. G. F. 20th N.I. returned to duty.  
 HAILES, Lieut. J. C. engrs. to be adj. and qu. mr. of art. in Sindh div. v. Berthon.  
 HOGG, Lieut. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to du.  
 KENDALL, Capt. W. exec. eng. Ahmedabad div. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. to com. corps of sap. and min. in suc. to Capt. Studert, to join.  
 KNIGHT, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. to be interp. to C.-in-C. fr. Sept. 1.  
 MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. engrs. to take rank fr. June 15, in suc. to Wingate, ret.; to take rank on the augmentation fr. Aug. 1.  
 MELLERSH, Lieut. G. B. dep. com. of ord. to act as exec. engr. Central Scinde div. dur. abs. of Capt. Curtis.  
 MORSE, Brev. major, 1st Eur. fus. ret. to du. to be supt. of bazaars at Poona, Sept. 9.  
 PELLY, Lieut. dept. coll. in Scinde, passed exam. in colloq. branch of Scinde, Sept. 19.  
 REMINGTON, Ens. S. rec. arr. fr. att. to do du. with 4th N.I. (rifles) at Poona, to join.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. C. 1st asst. supt. of roads to be exec. eng. Ahmedabad div. Sept. 15.  
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engrs. to take rank fr. June 15, in suc. to Wingate, ret.  
 STEPHENS, Cornet F. to do duty with horse brig. art. at Poona.  
 SUART, Capt. W. S. engrs. to take rank from June 15, in suc. to Wingate, ret.  
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. sup. asst. to supt. Poona and Tanna rev. survey and assessment joined dept. Sept. 13.



WHITLIE, Lieut. col. dep. princ. com. of ordnance serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee duty.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

STEPHENS, F. Aug. 24.

INFANTRY.

FULTON, G. G. H. Sept. 5.

REMINGTON, S. Aug. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARTHUR, Lieut. S. M. 3rd L.C. Sept. 20 to Oct. 31.

BAYLY, Lieut. col. R. A. 20th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.

BLOWERS, Lieut. W. H. 29th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.

BOURDILLON, Capt. 25th N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

BRETT, Lieut. F. P. F. 11th N.I. 15 days fr. Oct. 1, in ext.

BRUCE, Capt. F. F. 12th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. old regs.

CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. to Nov. 25.

CURTIS, Capt. act. exec. eng. central Scinde div. to Nov.

FORSTER, Maj. H. H. art. Sept. 10 to Oct. 10.

FRANCIS, Capt. F. E. 14th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old regs.

FURNEAUX, Capt. W. S. 1st Eur. fus. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

GRAY, Capt. W. B. 26th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 12, to Bombay, on m.c.

JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, 1 mo. to Kurrachee.

JOHNSON, Lieut. L. T. 4th N.I. Sept. 4 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 6.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, 20 days, to Kurrachee.

KEMBALL, Lieut. V. S. art. 3 yrs. to Europe.

MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. asst. exec. engs. Ahmedabad, to remain at pres. to appear before an exam. committee.

MARRETT, Lieut. P. D. art. 1 mo. from Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m.c.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. asst. to the rev. survey, and assess. Rutnagherry, Aug. 28 to Oct. 20, to rem. at pres. to be exam. in Guzerattee lang.

PLOMER, Lieut. A. G. 25th N.I. 1 mo. from Sept. 16, in ext. to rem. at Deesa.

ROBERTSON, Ens. E. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. Sept. 15 to March 15, Madras.

TANNER, Ens. O. V. 15th N.I. to Nov. 25.

TAYLOR, Capt. R. L. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 29, in ext.

WILLOUGHBY, Capt. A. J. 6 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. paymr. Poona div. to Sept. 31, to pres. on m.c.

WILSON, Brig. N. 1 mo. from Oct. 1, to Mount Aboo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIN, Asst. surg. J. attached to 6th N.I. to join, Sept. 8.

BARNETT, Asst. surg. J. M. 6th N.I. attached to Eur. gen. hospital, to do duty in Indian navy, to join when relieved, Sept. 8.

BARRINGTON, Surg. W. B. to rec. med. ch. of the 2nd batt. of art. Sept. 6.

LOWNDS, Asst. surg. rel. fr. du. in I.N. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

ROOME, Asst. surg. H. Poona div. to proc. to Bhooj, and rel. Asst. surg. Martin, of med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art.

WRIGHT, Surg. A. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd Eur. L.I. Sept. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. 1 mo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARKER, Com. of the *Feroze*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Aug. 7.

BARKER, prov. Lieut. W. H. to be lieut. fr. July 25, v. Bode, dec.

BURN, Mids. H. to Sept. 30, in ext. to rem. at Bona on m.c.

BURNER, Mids. ret. fr. the *Deccan*, perm. to reside on shore, at the sanatorium, Sept. 6.

CAPEL, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, at the sanatorium, Sept. 6; one yr. on furl. to Europe, on m.c.

CARRY, Mate R. perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 6.

CHILD, Lieut. of the *Semiramis*, to perf. duties of purser, Sept. 18.

DUBOULAY, Mids. J. G. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Falkland*, Sept. 11.

DUVAL, Mate D. L. of the *Zenobia*, perm. to reside on shore, at the sanatorium, Sept. 6.

FRASER, Lieut. A. H. perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 23.

LEWIS, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, perm. to reside on shore, at the sanatorium, Sept. 23.

MACAULAY, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Hastings*, Sept. 11.

POWELL, Capt. to assu. com. of the *Hastings*, Sept. 11.

ROSS, Asst. surg. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Elphinstone*, Sept. 11.

RUSHTON, Mate, to be prov. lieut. fr. July 25, v. Cavendish, not qual.

SEARLE, Mate W. to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 18.

SELBY, Lieut. com. the *Palinurus*, to ch. of Butcher's Island.

STRADLING, Lieut. to ch. of the *Feroze*, Sept. 11.

THOROLD, Asst. surg. H.O. to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 23.

WALKER, Lieut. C. H. to ch. of the *Elphinstone*, Sept. 11.

WILLIAMS, Purser H. perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 6.

YATES, Mids. W. 1 year on furl. to Europe, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CORKE, wife of W. G. s. at Colaba, Sept. 16.

CUMMING, Mrs. Anthony, s. at Byculah, Sept. 20.

EDWARDS, wife of T. d. at Bombay, Sept. 18.

EVANS, Hon. Mrs. Arthur, s. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 8.

GRANT, wife of Lieut. G. 9th N.I. d. at Surat, Sept. 6.

HOWISON, wife of Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. s. at Bombay, Sept. 14.

HUNT, wife of T. N. d. at Colaba, Sept. 11.

JORDAN, Mrs. A. d. at Bombay, Sept. 20.

M'KENZIE Mrs. J. s. at Upper Colaba, Sept. 17.

PURCHASE, wife of J. W. s. at Colaba, Sept. 23.

SCHNEIDER, wife of Lieut. T. 3rd Eur. reg. s. at Belgaum, Sept. 14.

VINING, Mrs. F. s. at Bandora, Sept. 13.

WRAY, wife of Capt. asst. qr. mr. genl. d. at Belgaum, Sept. 17.

XAVIER, wife of M. s. at Kalbadaree, Sept. 23.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES, J. D. to Caroline L. d. of the late C. D. Gilder, Sept. 12.

TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 7th irr. cav. to Elizabeth P. J. d. of the late Sir W. Baillie, at Murree, Aug. 31.

DEATHS.

HARRISON, Helen, inf. d. of Lieut. J. 17th N.I. at Baroda, Sept. 10.

HENDERSON, Emily L. E. inf. d. of Lieut. J. R. art. at Nusserebad, Aug. 29.

HODGKINSON, Harry C. s. of Capt. 28th N.I. at Hydrabad, Sept. 1.

LE FEVRE, Ens. E. L. 14th N.I. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 21.

WATKINS, T. S. J. inf. s. of the late E. C. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 27.

WRENCH, Lieut. E. J. art. at Sholapore, Sept. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 13. Ahevida, Shearer, Glasgow; Maryland, White, Givadelles; Mangosteen, Lyle, Liverpool.—14. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee; Chaseler, Shelford, Liverpool.—17. Steamer Singapore, Baker, Hong-Kong, Penang, Galle, and Singapore.—23. Steamer Victoria, Adams, Ader.—25. Charlotte, Leibshwager, Hong-Kong and Anjer; steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mangosteen, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Lyle.

Per Bombay (Sept. 14), from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. FitzRoy, 83rd regt.; Lieut. Lewis, 68th regt.

Per Singapore (Sept. 17), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Sandeman, Mr. Smith, Mr. Turner, child, and servant: Dr. O'Neill.

Per Bombay, from KURRACHEE.—Maj. and Mrs. Forster and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. Barrington, Lieut. Knipe, Dr. Thorold, Lieut. Douglas.

Per Erin, for PORT PHILLIP.—A. H. Anderson, Esq. For POINT DE GALLE.—Sir Charles Jackson, Knt. and servant. For CEYLON and SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mrs. Wigstrom and Mrs. Massie.

Per steamer Victoria (Sept. 23), from ADEX.—Lieuts. Macdonell, Graham, Noding, and Griffith, Messrs. Lawrence, Robertson, Williams, Lynton, Scala, two Hajees, and Gabriel Verkee.

Per Phlox, from SURAT.—Capt. Hodgson, Ens. Richardson, 28th regt. N.I.; Capt. Powell, 26th regt. N.I.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from SURAT.—Mrs. Compton and child, Mrs. Reid and child, Mrs. Watkins and 3 children, Miss Lucas, Capt. Taylor.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 12. Regina, Hunt, Calcutta.—15. Tartar, Guthrie, Liverpool.—16. Steamer Erin, Rogers, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee; Ellerslie, Harvey, Liverpool; Ocean Queen, Peter Rees, Cochin and London.—17. Lord Elphinstone, Massie, Calcutta; Julia, Fitlock, Mauritius; Orissa, Sears, Calcutta; Flag of Trade, Day, Liverpool.—19. Anne Laing, Wright, Coast and Calcutta; Merchantman, Grey, London.—21. Lancashire, Young, Liverpool; City of Palaces, Hamer, Coast and Calcutta; Vanguard, Crossbie, Liverpool.—22. Prompt, Roe, Liverpool.—25. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—23. Steamer *Feroze*, —, —.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Bombay (Sept. 16), to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. L. Dunsterville, 28th N.I. civil employ; Ens. Fulton, Dr. Lofthouse, Dr. J. Bain, and one lady.

Per Orissa (Sept. 17), to CALCUTTA.—C. M. Rollins, Esq. and Mr. W. C. Rossacode.

Per Sea Queen, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rowe.

Per Merchantman (Sept. 14), to LONDON.—Mrs. Grey and child, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Dr. Leitch, Lieut. Lewis, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Hume, and 6 children.

Per Ellerslie (Sept. 16), to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Harvey and children.

Per Ocean Queen (Sept. 16), to LONDON.—Mrs. Rees, Mr. Vegas and family.

Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Dr. Wright.

Per Erin, to PORT PHILLIP.—A. H. Anderson.

Per steamer *Feroze* (Sept. 28), to SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Blane, and 5 children; Miss Hatch, Mrs. Hall, and 2 children; Mrs. Hynes, H. P. Males, Esq.; Mrs. Watkins and 4 children; Capt. E. C. Holmes, Capt.

P.S.—3 P.M., 1st Sept.—The force require *breath* to-day, and Sadeen will not be levelled till to-morrow. Lieut. Brownlow doing well. Some hope still entertained of Lieut. McDougall.—*Lahore Chronicle Extra*, Sept. 4.

ments better conceived or more fully carried out, as indeed might be expected in a force commanded by so excellent an officer as Colonel Cotton, of H.M.'s 22nd.

This severe lesson has taught the hill tribes that no place is inaccessible to British troops accompanied by guns, and the affair of Shah-Moisa-Khuil deserves a prominent place in the annals of our frontier warfare. You will in all probability hear of another business of the same nature being carried on to-morrow."

The annexed, dated the 4th September, arrived this morning: "On the 2nd September, the village of Saadeen, between Michnee and Shah-Moisa-Khuil was entirely destroyed without opposition by the force under Col. Cotton. Here, too, the work of destruction was most complete, its only tower was blown up, and every tree in the village felled to the ground. Two leafy veterans, of 100 years growth, were uprooted, and their giant limbs scattered to the winds.

Several of the wounded have died, but I am glad to tell you that both officers are doing well.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy's loss has been more severe than was at first supposed. On the 3rd the camp broke up to return to cantonments.

I hear of the Basseckhail people having been pillaging in our territory; even the *Lahore Chronicle* can hardly say just now that the frontier is in a state of perfect tranquillity.

Surely, under these circumstances, it is at least questionable policy to send the mountain train battery to Rawul Pindie, when their services may at any moment be required in the Peshawar valley and its neighbourhood.

P.S.—I am glad to tell you that Ensign Davidson, of the 4th, who led a company of Gordon's Sikhs up to the heights on the 31st ultimo, and succeeded to the command of the wing, bringing it out of action after Lieut. Brownlow was disabled, has been appointed acting adjutant of that regiment."—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 9.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of Aug. 25 arrived at Point de Galle Sept. 25 (per *Precursor*).

ILLNESS OF SIR GEORGE ANDERSON.—We regret to have to announce the illness of Governor Sir George Anderson, whose return to England is expected to take place immediately.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The new schedules of fixed establishments have at length come up for discussion and two items have been disposed of. As far as the resolution of the council decides the question, the salary of future governors will be 5,000*l.* per annum instead of 7,000*l.* as hitherto; while instead of fixing the allowance for travelling expenses at 500*l.* per annum, an annual vote is to be taken for the expenditure actually incurred in travelling. The queen's advocate took an active and useful part in these discussions. He augured nothing but good from the increased powers granted to the council, and he thought the time had come for further enlarging the privileges of the legislative body. We wish Mr. Selby could indoctrinate his coadjutors in the government with his own liberal sentiments on this subject.—*Ibid.*

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

DON, wife of G. S. s. at Kandy, Sept. 16.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDREE, H. D. to Miss Marian Morris, at Ceylon, Sept. 21.  
DURNFORD, A. W. to Frances K. d. of Lieut. col. Tanchell, at Trincomalee, Sept. 13.

### DEATH.

MEADEN, Capt. late Ceylon rifles, at Kandy, aged 66, Sept. 21.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 8 arrived at Hong-Kong Aug. 23 (per *Ganges*); the subsequent Mail of July 25 had also arrived (per *Norna* st.).

DEPARTURE OF COMMODORE PERRY.—By the *Ganges*, which sails to-day (Sept. 11), Commodore Perry takes his departure for the United States by the overland route. In last overland edition we published an Address from the crew of the flag-ship *Mississippi* to His Excellency, another has been published from his mercantile countrymen in Canton, together with the commodore's reply. The "Memorial" spoken of is, we understand, a handsome service of plate, to be manufactured in New York.—*China Mail*.

THE PLÉNIPOTENTIARIES.—Sir John Bowring, M. De Bourboulon, and Mr. McLane, the British, French, and United States Plenipotentiaries, have lately had several consultations, here and at Macao, on the subject, it is understood, of the revival of the treaties; and as their Excellencies intend shortly to proceed to the north in the *Rattler* and *Pouchatan*, we should not be at all astonished to learn, ere they return, that they had attempted to go on to Peking.—*Overland China Mail*, Sept. 11.

THE BISHOP OF VIETNAM.—We are told that Bishop Smith goes up to Shanghai by the *Lady Mary Wood*, with the intention of visiting Nankin, and would advise his lordship to take along with him his zealous coadjutor in rebel sympathy, the Rev. I. J. Roberts. A short residence among the "heavenly spirits" of the "holy city" will doubtless give them both exalted conceptions of the heavenly mission and work of their favourites; but if the question as to who is to be primate, &c., of all China should be brought before their divine highnesses at Nankin, we fear his lordship would stand but little chance against "Tai-ping-wang's" favourite "preceptor." Seriously, however, we do not think his lordship has really any expectation of going to the southern capital, though such a movement does very well to base a report upon. Mr. Roberts has now been at Shanghai a year or more, talking and writing about going to Nankin, while, if he really desired to go, he might have got there months ago. But, from his last report, it would seem he will now venture only in some foreign steamer, under the protection of a foreign flag. What confidence can such a man himself have in all the nonsense that he publishes? We sincerely wish that both the bishop and Mr. Roberts may take up their abode for a while at Nankin; for if that did not serve to cure them of their folly, it would unquestionably somewhat cool their belief in rebel Christianity. It is to be hoped, also, that in the event of both or either really proceeding to Nankin, they will confine themselves strictly to their own sphere, as it is but rarely, indeed, that any benefit accrues either in political or mercantile affairs from clerical interference.—*Ibid.*

## DOMESTIC.

### DEATH.

HAWKEY, Staff surg. John, at Hong-Kong, Sept. 2.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

AUG. 23. *Cœur de Lion*, Tucker, San Francisco; *Jenny Pitts*, Snow, San Francisco; *Merlin*, Weston, Boston.—28. *David Harrison*, Hale, Liverpool.—SEPT. 2. *Vander Palm*, Strangvan, Manilla.—7. *Meteor*, Pike, San Francisco.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sea Serpent*.—Messrs. A. J. Hooper and H. O. Howard, and 54 Chineses.  
Per *Ganges*.—Messrs. Caldas, Scott, Shambler, and Curner.  
Per *Mississippi*.—Hon. Robert McLane, Mons. Bourboulon.  
Per *Zephyr*.—Mr. Wadman.  
Per *Joshua Bates*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie, Messrs. Bradley, Wilson, Chapman, and Bursley.  
Per *Arturo*.—Julius Meyer, Esq.  
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. Nicol, Bowman, Turner, Pollard, Richardson, Le Contenseu, Stuart, Dew, Ince, Clifton, Souza, Pereira, Drotunelli, Franco, and Suncheoug.  
Per *Vander Palm* (Sept. 2), to MANILLA.—Messrs. Smith, Monesses, Cohen, and Borton.  
Per *Chusan*.—Hon. H. B. Devereaux, Capt. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Prinssep and 2 children, M. and Mrs. Leicester, Messrs. Cloughton, Cockburn, and Logan.  
Per steamer *Churchman*.—Mr. Allen.  
Per *Dudbrook*.—Mr. Gibson.

### DEPARTURES.

AUG. 24. *Agincourt*, Pashley, London; *Eagle's Wing*, Linnell, London.—26. *Allen*, Fletcher, Liverpool; *Cyclone*, Hossock, London; *Joseph Somes*, Elmstone, Australia.—29. *Arrow*, Rodgers, Calcutta.—SEPT. 2. *Zephyr*, Morice, East Coast.—11. *Steamer Ganges*, —, Galle.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Clyde*.—Mr. Samuel, J. Masters, U.S. consul at Guam, and Mr. J. S. Van Ingen.  
Per steamer *Ganges* (Sept. 11), to GALLE.—FOR ALEXANDRIA.—His Excellency Commodore M. C. Perry, Flag Lieut. S. Bent, U.S. navy; Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mons. Contenson, and Geo. Dent, Esq. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Reid and children, R. Gifford, Esq. and Mr. B. Smith. FOR GIBRALTAR.—Col. Don Juan Bulness, Da. Francisca B. de Bulness and Da Rita G. de Ramires. FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Montefiore. FOR SINGAPORE.—A. Fletcher, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Sept. 11, 1854.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, October 30, 1854.

### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

NO. IV.

OUR remarks on that portion of the educational despatch not already passed under review will be brief.

An abuse in regard to stipendiary scholarships is noticed, which certainly demands a remedy. Stipends, it appears, are in some cases granted, "which not only exceed the cost of the maintenance of the student, but in many cases are above what he could reasonably expect to gain on entering the public service, or any of the active professions of life." This certainly ought not to be. To defray the necessary expenses of a promising scholar for subsistence and advanced education is well, but to give more looks like capricious extravagance. To such stipends the authorities in this country are opposed, and we think they are right. Such largesses bear no resemblance to the fellowships in our universities, the continuance of which we would defend to the death. By fellowships a number of studious men are retained at the great seats of learning, there to advance its interests by cultivating its various branches to an extent which the time usually devoted to education will not allow. We do not say that such institutions are not sometimes abused. What good is there in the world that is not? But they afford the means of enabling men who love learning to pursue it free from the annoyance of want, or the distractions of professional avocations; and in many instances their effect is highly beneficial. Such things, however, are not for India, unless private munificence should establish them. The authors of the despatch, after observing that—

"The amount of the stipendiary scholarships should be fixed at such a sum as may be considered sufficient for the maintenance of the holders of them at the colleges or schools to which they are attached, and which may often be at a distance from the home of the students,"—

thus proceed :—

"We shall, however, offer encouragements to education which will tend to more practical results than those scholarships. By giving to persons who possess an aptness for teaching, as well as the requisite standard of acquirements, and who are willing to devote themselves to the profession of schoolmaster, moderate monthly allowances for their support during the time which it may be requisite for them to pass in normal schools, or classes, in order to acquire the necessary training, we shall assist many deserving students to qualify themselves for a career of practical usefulness, and one which will secure them an honourable competence through life. We are also of opinion, that admission to places of instruction, which, like the medical and engineering colleges, are maintained by the State, for the purpose of educating persons for special employments under Government, might be made the rewards of industry and ability, and thus supply a practical encouragement to general education, similar to that which will be afforded by the educational service."

Now on this we may ask, How is the possession of "aptness for teaching," by those who have never taught, to be ascertained? "Aptness for teaching" is not a necessary concomitant of "aptness" for learning. Men of high at-

tainments, men who master with facility every branch of learning which they attempt, are by no means invariably good teachers. The communication of knowledge, the control of the studies of others, require peculiar faculties which are often denied to those who can do much for themselves. In this country, in some of the parochial schools, and in other schools of similar character, there is a class of persons known as "pupil-teachers," to whom Government assistance is extended; but they are selected, we believe, with reference entirely to their own acquirements and inclinations, and not at all for their possessing "aptness for teaching." As to securing "an honourable competence," we have our doubts. The best that can be hoped for by a pupil-teacher in this country is to get the appointment of master of a National School, held at the pleasure or caprice of the individual or committee that presides over it, and rewarded, perhaps, with a salary of eighty pounds a year. Here, too, the number of pupil-teachers is such as to render it utterly unlikely that all should attain even to this but little enviable distinction. When the system was first introduced some years since, it was held out by the then President of the Council (the Marquis of Lansdowne), that those who were unable to gain scholastic appointments would have a claim upon Government, and might aspire to become excisemen or to fill similar offices. The emoluments of such offices are not more tempting than those of a National schoolmaster; but small as they are, we have not heard—and we know something of the matter—of any pupil-teachers being elevated to the service of the Crown in any capacity, however humble. We do not speak of this as a matter for blame or for regret, but only as fact. The prospects of pupil-teachers are not in this country very splendid, and we suspect that those of a similar class in India will not be much better: the "honourable competence" will not, we fear, be realized. The concluding passage of the last quotation is something to the purpose. For reception into the medical and engineering colleges at the public expense two qualifications should be required,—taste for the pursuit, and a fair probability of succeeding in it.

On the model schools and the normal schools we have but little to say. They proceed upon the principle—a most absurd one, that there is one good method of teaching, and only one. There are many good methods, and which among them is the best is a point which even the great instructress, experience will never enable us to decide. Good scholars, and even great scholars, have been produced under systems widely dissimilar—under all systems and under no system; and in the face of such evidence the advocates of uniformity continue to insist, with the greatest pertinacity, that there should be but one, and that one their own. We knew an instance where a Government inspector threw a flourishing school into confusion because the managing committee did not see the necessity for "parallel desks." Few readers, perhaps, will know what these things are, and it is not worth while, in our judgment, to occupy space in enlightening them on the subject. Not so, however, thought the inspector to whom we have referred. With him parallel desks were everything: a school without them was not good for anything, and could not be good for anything. Parallel desks were the man's first thought in the morning and his last in the evening; and if, as some have done, he had chosen his own epitaph, he probably would have wished it to be, "He

consecrated his life to promote the general adoption of parallel desks;" though, perhaps, as he was a clergyman, he might have objected to the use of the word "consecrated." Such follies as these are the fruits of a principle which considers unity the one thing to be upheld—a principle which necessarily leads to the elevation of trifles into matters of first-rate importance.

The want of school-books occupies the next place:—

"Equal in importance to the training of schoolmasters is the provision of vernacular school-books, which shall provide European information to be the object of study in the lower classes of schools. Something has, no doubt, been done, of late years, towards this end, but more still remains to be done; and we believe that deficiencies might be readily and speedily supplied by the adoption of a course recommended by Mr. M. Elphinstone in 1825, namely, 'That the best translations of particular books, or the best elementary treatises in specified languages, should be advertised for, and liberally rewarded.'

With all respect for Mr. Elphinstone (and it is impossible to feel too much respect for him), we do not think that his plan of advertising for good school-books would produce them. It is like the prize-essay system, which has never produced anything but miserable, drivelling, and ridiculous pretension.

In the next paragraph of the despatch we read:—

"The aim should be, in compilations, and original compositions (to quote from one of Mr. Adam's valuable reports upon the state of education in Bengal), 'Not to translate European works into the words and idioms of the native languages, but so to combine the substance of European knowledge with native forms of thought and sentiment as to render the school-books useful and attractive.'"

Now without stopping to inquire into the soundness of this *dictum*, we may ask, How is the proposed "aim" to be carried out, and by whom, natives or foreigners? It appears to us one of those fine projects with which schemers often amuse themselves without looking at the difficulty—sometimes amounting to impossibility—of reducing it to practice. Such books may come forth in time, but it must be a great length of time before they can be furnished.

The following passage contains much food for thought, and some matter for commendation:—

"We shall not enter upon the causes which, as we foresaw, have led to the failure of that part of the resolutions which provided for the annual submission to Government of lists of meritorious students. It is sufficient for our present purpose to observe that no more than forty-six persons have been gazetted in Bengal up to this time, all of whom were students in the Government colleges. In the last year for which we have returns (1852), only two persons were so distinguished; and we can readily believe, with the secretary to the Board of Revenue in Bengal, that young men who have passed a difficult examination in the highest branches of philosophy and mathematics, are naturally disinclined to accept such employment as persons who intend to make the public service their profession must necessarily commence with. The necessity for any such lists will be done away with by the establishment of universities, as the acquisition of a degree, and still more the attainment of university distinctions, will bring highly educated young men under the notice of Government. The resolutions in question will, therefore, require revision so as to adapt them practically to carry out our views upon this subject. What we desire is, that, where the other qualifications of the candidates for appointments under Government are equal, a person who has received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it may have been acquired, should be preferred to one who has not; and that even in lower situations, a man who can read and write be preferred to one who cannot, if he is equally eligible in other respects. We also approve of the institution of examinations where practicable, to be simply and entirely tests of the fitness of candidates for the special duties of the various departments in which they are seeking employment, as has been the case in the Bombay Presidency. We confidently commit the encouragement of educated in preference to uneducated men to the different officers who are responsible for their selection; and we cannot interfere by any further regulations to fetter their free choice in a matter of which they bear the sole responsibility."

Now we cannot withhold our assent from the opinion of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, which was un-

questionably just. With respect to preferring a candidate for a common-place appointment because he is educated, we doubt, or rather we deny, its propriety. He will not be the better servant because he has been highly educated—perhaps he will be worse; and therefore, to give him a preference on this ground, is injustice to his rivals. An examination into the "fitness of candidates for the special duties of the various departments in which they are seeking employment," is quite a different thing, and deserving of all approval.

Shortly after the passage just quoted, we find a notice of a darogah particularly "recommended for promotion, as having gained the respect and applause of all classes, who, though they may not practise, yet know how to admire, real honesty and integrity of purpose." We are heartily glad to hear of such a man; but we must again declare that education—merely secular education be it observed—does not make a man honest or just. If it find him an honest man, it does not impair his honesty; if it find him a rogue, it leaves him one.

The following is not quite what, according to our views, it should be, though it is not without good.

"But, however large the number of appointments under Government may be, the views of the natives of India should be directed to the far wider and more important sphere of usefulness and advantage which a liberal education lays open to them; and such practical benefits arising from improved knowledge should be constantly impressed upon them by those who know their feelings, and have influence or authority to advise or direct their efforts."

The words "usefulness and advantage" are not altogether those which we should have liked to see employed; at least they should not have stood without others, indicating the higher claims of liberal knowledge. Such knowledge deserves cultivation for itself alone, and its value ought not to be entirely estimated according to the answer given to the question, "What shall I get by it?" It may be that—in India more especially—the hope of pecuniary gain is the great spur to action; but the motive is comparatively a low one, and ought not to be set up as entitled to exclusive encouragement.

Some other points, on which we cannot dwell, are touched upon in the despatch; such as the admirable College of Civil Engineers at Roorkee—and we rejoice to learn, that it is proposed to extend the advantage of such institutions to other parts of India; schools of industry and design,—a fashionable hobby of the day; instruction in practical agriculture, which we have no doubt will produce some benefit to those employed to teach, but we believe will confer none on anybody else; for though we certainly do not underrate the value of agriculture,—the most important as it was the first of practical arts,—fields and farms, not schools, are the places for teaching it; on female education,—an object of some importance if rightly encouraged,—treated, we think, too much in *ad captandum* style; and a somewhat cold and seemingly reluctant permission for masters to converse with pupils, at the request of the latter, and out of school hours, on religious subjects.

A brief review of the state of education in the different presidencies concludes the despatch. In the course of this the following passage occurs:—

"In the North-Western Provinces the demand for education is so limited by circumstances, fully detailed by the Lieutenant-Governor in one of his early reports, that it will probably be long—[very long, we should say]—before private efforts will become energetic enough to supply the place of the establishment, support,

and management, by Government, of places of instruction of the highest grade, where there may be a sufficient reason for their institution.

"At the same time, the system for the promotion of general education throughout the country, by means of the inspection and encouragement of indigenous schools, has laid the foundation of a great advancement in the education of the lower classes. Mr. Thomason ascertained, from statistical information, the lamentable state of ignorance in which the people were sunk; while the registration of land, which is necessary under the revenue settlement of the North-Western Provinces, appeared to him to offer the stimulus of a direct interest for the acquisition of so much knowledge, at least of reading and writing, of the simple rules of arithmetic, and of land measurement, as would enable each man to look after his own rights.

"He therefore organized a system of encouragement of indigenous schools, by means of a constant inspection by zillah and pergunnah visitors, under the superintendence of a visitor-general; while, at the head-quarters of each tahsildar, a school was established for the purpose of teaching 'reading and writing the vernacular languages, both Urdu and Hindi accounts, and the mensuration of land.' A school-house is provided by Government, and the masters of the Tahsili schools receive a small salary, and are further entitled to the tuition-fees paid by the pupils, of whom none are educated gratuitously, except 'on recommendations given by village schoolmasters who may be on the visitors' list.' A certain sum is annually allotted to each zillah for the reward of deserving teachers and scholars; and the attention of the visitor-general was expressly directed to the preparation of elementary school-books in the vernacular languages, which are sold through the agency of the zillah and the pergunnah visitors. We shall be prepared to sanction the gradual extension of some such system as this to the other districts of the Agra presidency, and we have already referred to it as the model by which the efforts of other presidencies for the same object should be guided."

The system introduced by Mr. Thomason was admirably adapted to meet the wants of the country, and the wants of the country called for the system: the system, therefore, prospered. In the lower provinces, circumstances are so different, that there would be small hope, we fear, of its answering there. The despatch, however, suggests, and we think properly, that in Bombay the New Revenue Settlement affords an opening for the introduction of Mr. Thomason's plan with prospect of advantage; and that in Madras, where the ryotwary system prevails, it might also be found available.

There is, however, one expression, near the close of our last extract, which staggers us. "We shall be prepared to sanction the extension of some such system as this to the other districts of the Agra presidency." Where is the "Agra presidency?" We had understood that the formation of such a presidency had by law passed some years ago been suspended, and that the suspension had been confirmed by the very last Act relating to the Indian Government. We must inquire into this.

Here, for the present, we close our remarks on the very difficult, but very important, subject of education in India. We may probably return to the subject ere long.

#### FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

THE Governor-General in Council has published in a general order, which will appear in the usual place, the new regulations for furlough, sick leave, leave on private affairs, deputation allowances, &c., as applicable to members of the civil service, ecclesiastical persons receiving pay from the Company, and law-officers. They extend to the whole of British India. It will be recollected that the substance of the regulations for the civil service, as sanctioned from home, appeared in our publication, No. 242, dated 14th April last, and that in other places we have touched on ecclesiastical arrangements.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Isle of Wight, Cragg, Mauritius; Hope, Allen, Maulmein; Harmonic, Liljedahl, Maulmein; Lydia M'Henry, Miller, Maulmein.—17. Vasco de Gama, Lees, Bombay; Maggie, Drewett, Whampoa; Guiding Star, Johnston, Melbourne; Benares, Doull, Bimlipatam; Quito, Leitch, Warden, Bombay.—18. John Barrow, Carey, Sydney; Josephine, Harrison, Manila; Adelaide, Pavey, Bengal.—19. Souvenir, Asplet, Akyab; England, Garnett, Bengal.—20. Emma Colvin, Nicholson, Bengal; Catharina, Calander, Whampoa; Rosecherry, Brewis, Geelong; Adelaide (steamer), Henderson, New South Wales.—21. Briery Hill, Durant, Mauritius; Elma, Pounder, Sydney; Satellite, Trowsdale, Akyab; Evadne, Smith, Bengal; Reward, Shadrake, Mauritius.—23. Speedy, Nightingale, Sydney; Delhi, Martin, and Rolling Wave, Davys, Bengal; Geelong, Bowers, Shanghai; Lavinia, Grange, Maulmein; Sylph, Thomson, Singapore; Lightning, Forbes, Melbourne; Gravina, Sprague, Foochoofoo; Northern Light, Marshall, Akyab.—24. Queen, Gray, Bengal; Wm. Fotheringham, Babbage, Bengal; Ide, Perry, Mauritius; Bantam, Balck, Akyab; Labuan, Foreman, Akyab.—25. Royal Sovereign, Le Croix, Bengal; Maple Leaf, Porter, Bombay; Asia, Fowler, Singapore; Andromache, Real, Saldanha Bay; Seaton, Warner, Singapore.—26. Speculation, Seaford, Mauritius; Bell, Forsyth, Manila.—27. Vision, Douglas, Whampoa; Frederic, M'Nulty, Bengal.—28. Winterthur, Kersting, Bengal; David Brown, Brewster, Shanghai; Golden Era, Peat, Melbourne.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Nov. 3. Per steamer Candia, Miss Brockling, Capt. Brockling's child, Mr. Mackay, Col. Hall, Rev. W. Nicholson, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. Bord, Capt. Menzies, Mrs. Massey, Mr. Bresley, Mrs. Hawkey, Comr. Dew, Mr. R. Gifford, Mr. Rhodes, Mrs. Hancock and infant, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Anesley, Mr. Fernando, Mrs. Wigstrod, Mr. Mallett, Mrs. Watkins and 4 children, Maj. Dewar, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hynes, Mrs. Ross, and Miss Hatch.

##### DEPARTURES.

From PLYMOUTH.—Oct. 17. Samuel Boddington, Mowat, Sydney; Orwell, Maurice, Port Phillip.—21. Orthosia, Taylor, Portland Bay; Telegraph, Irving, Adelaide. From PORTSMOUTH.—Oct. 15. Marlborough, Smith, Calcutta. From the Downs.—Oct. 16. Sussex, Scanlan, Port Phillip.—18. Industry, Williams, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Nubia, from SOUTHAMPTON (Oct. 20), to proceed per steamer Bombay from SEZ. For MALTA.—Mr. Roxby, and Lieut. Sidebottom. For ADEN.—Mrs. Stuart, and 2 children; Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Mr. G. D. Anderson, Mrs. Coxon and friend, Col. and Mrs. Neil Campbell, Rev. R. F. Colvin, Mrs. H. O. Mayne, Mrs. Hart, Mr. W. Hart, Mr. J. Hart, Mr. H. Adams, Mr. W. Brooks, Mr. McKelvey, and Mr. W. E. Williams. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. Coates, jun. and Rev. J. L. Kinner. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Niret, Maj. and Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Beecher, Mr. L. Fergusson, Capt. Waddilore, Mr. Dodd, Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. Boyle, Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Capt. S. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Col. Rutherford, Miss Palmer, Rev. W. Phelps, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Pickford, Capt. W. F. Ogilvie, Mr. Mohr, Mr. Morinet, Mr. Houston, Mr. Waterfield, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. Smallwood, Mr. Mangles, Lieut. W. Dickson, Mr. Bramby, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Pittis, Mr. G. L. Phillips, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Desvoux, Mr. R. Hammond, Mr. Spens, Mr. Scott, Mr. Stack, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Randall. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Boynes, Mrs. General Anson, Miss Anson, Hon. E. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Gadsden, Maj. gen. Beresford, Maj. Jenkins, Mr. Harper, Rev. L. Craddock, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Young, Miss Young, Mr. R. H. Phillips, Mr. Warlow, Col. Stratton, Mrs. St. George Caulfield, Mr. McLean, Mr. Blunt, and Dr. Jackson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, and 2 children. For Ceylon.—Mr. G. Lee, Mr. Deas, Mr. Colepeper, Mr. W. Sim, and Mr. Coeq. For HONG KONG.—Maj. Burmester and Capt. Adams.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

COOKE, the wife of Major, Madras art. d. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 15.  
FRERE, the wife of H. Bartle E. commissioner in Scinde, s. at 32, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, Oct. 24.  
HALLIDAY, the wife of John, d. at Teddington, Oct. 19.  
HUTCHINSON, the wife of T. C. Bengal medical service, s. at Ramsgate, Oct. 13.  
PARK, Maj. A. Bengal army, s. at Brighton, Oct. 16.  
PITTIS, the wife of E. A. of 102, Gloucester-terrace, d. Oct. 12.  
SIMPSON, the wife of Capt. Edward, 2nd Bombay light cavalry, s. at 9, Lockyer-street, Plymouth, Oct. 24.  
TAIT, the wife of P. M. Calcutta, d. at Turuham-green, Oct. 23.

##### MARRIAGES.

CATER, T. Duff, to Flora E. d. of the late R. T. Goodwin, formerly senior member of council at Bombay, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Oct. 24.  
MUNRO, Lieut. T. Bengal army, to Sarah, d. of W. F. Bally, at Walcot Church, Bath.  
PEYTON, Henry A. Madras inf. to Collins S. d. of the late William P. O'Reilly, staff surg. 36th regt. at St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Oct. 17.  
SCOTT, Rev. Francis J. incumbent of Trinity Church, Tewkesbury, eldest s. of John F. to Mary E. eldest d. of Major James Oliphant, at Wimbledon Church, Oct. 17.  
USSHER, Herbert T. to Julia S. widow of Capt. G. W. S. Hicks, and d. of Capt. A. Bond, master attendant of Balasore, at Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, Oct. 17.

##### DEATHS.

BENNETTS, George J. in the Red Sea, on his passage to England, Sept. 30.  
BIRD, William Wilberforce, eldest s. of William Wilberforce, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service, on the Bengal establishment, aged 33, Oct. 16.



**BOYD, David**, late surgeon-general Madras army, sincerely and deservedly regretted, at 26, Drummond-place, Edinburgh, aged 61, Oct. 23.

**BRAYBROOKE, Lieut. W. L.** Ceylon Rifles, s. of Col. commanding Ceylon Rifle regt. on board H.M.'s ship *Vulcan*, from wounds received in the battle of the Alma, while carrying the colours of the 95th.

**BROWN, David**, of Tirhoot, Bengal, at Delamere-street, aged 46, Oct. 21.

**KNYVETT, John**, late capt. invalid establishment, at the Rectory, Hesterton, Yorkshire, Oct. 24.

**MATTHIE, Elizabeth**, widow of the late John, Hon. E.I. Co.'s civil service, of Hans-place, and High Wycombe, Bucks, Oct. 25.

**MOREHEAD, Charles R. s. of Charles, M.D.** Bombay medical establishment, at Scarborough, aged 9, Oct. 15.

**STOCKWELL, George T. D.** ens. H.M.'s 19th regt. s. of the late Lieut. col. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, killed in the battle of the Alma, while carrying the colours, aged 20, Sept. 20.

**TAYNTON, Brymer W. s. of the late Major, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service**, at Hanover, aged 12, Oct. 12.

**TEMPLER, Francis, J.** late of Ceylon, aged 62, Oct. 22.

**WINTLE, Sarah**, relict of the late James, Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service, at 14, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, aged 80, Oct. 15.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

October 18 and 25, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. A. G. Bax, 50th N.I.; Lieut. H. L. Thompson, 68th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Byers, 70th N.I.; Lieut. H. Grant, 74th N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. T. Studdert, engineers; Lieut. J. O'B. Forrest, 3d Eur.; Capt. J. Langston, 4th Eur.; Capt. V. B. D. Carter, 12th Eur.

## MARINE.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. H. W. H. Burnes, mid. Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. G. W. Colledge.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. T. A. Compton.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Brev. capt. H. G. C. Plowden, 9th cav.; Lieut. F. L'Estrange, 30th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I.; Capt. G. N. Greene, 70th N.I.; Capt. Sir G. Parker, Bt., 74th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Brev. maj. L. Macquerson, 3rd cav.; Lieut. col. G. Logan, 2nd Eur.; Ens. R. Borradaile, 52nd Eur.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. C. T. Aitchison, 2nd Eur.; Ens. W. E. Williams, 13th Eur.; Assist. surg. G. F. H. Brown.

## MARINE.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieuts. F. E. Manners and S. B. King, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. P. W. Willis, eng., 6 months.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. A. J. de H. Harris, 1st fus., 4 months; Lieut. col. W. Rawlins, 3rd Eur., 4 months; Ens. D. S. Ogilvy, 20th Eur., 6 months; Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., 6 months.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. J. G. Ballard, eng., 6 months; Lieut. col. S. Hennell, 1st N.I., 6 months; Assist. surg. W. F. Clay, 6 months.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. Charles Blowers, admitted a captain's clerk, in the Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. H. B. Loch, 3rd cav.; Brev. maj. J. Towgood, 35th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Brev. capt. T. H. Evans, 4th cav.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. F. Valiant, 1st cav.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1854.

**12th Lt. Drags.**—Lieut. J. W. James Gifford, from the 3rd lt. drags., to be lieut., v. King, who exchanges.

## WAR OFFICE, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

**60th Foot.**—David Gray Neville Watts Russell, gent., to be ens. by purchase.

**74th Foot.**—Lieut. P. Philpot to be capt. without purchase, v. Macdonald, dec.—Ens. G. P. Blake to be lieut. without purchase, v. Philpot.—Ens. N. S. McCrummen to be lieut. by purchase, v. Blake, whose promotion by purchase on 25th August, 1854, has been cancelled.

**75th Foot.**—Ens. R. W. A. Torckler to be superseded, having been absent without leave.

**84th Foot.**—Staff assist. surg. James Arthur Hanbury, M.B., to be assist. surg., v. Balfour, dec.

## WAR OFFICE, 6TH OCTOBER, 1854.

**9th Lt. Drags.**—Major H. A. Ouvry, from the 3rd lt. drags., to be major, v. Foster, who exchanges.

**25th Foot.**—Brevet Lieut. Col. H. F. Strange to be lieut. col. without purchase, v. Schonswar, deceased.—Brev. major S. B. Hamilton to be major without purchase, v. Strange.—Lieut. H. E. Jones to be capt. without purchase, v. Hamilton.—Ens. H. S. Brown to be lieut. without purchase, v. Jones.

**29th Foot.**—Ens. John C. Langford to be lieut. by purchase, v. Paske, who retires.—Colin H. Thomson, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Langford.

**98th Foot.**—Anthony O. Tabuteau, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Dagg, who retires.

## WAR OFFICE, 13TH OCTOBER, 1854.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. H. T. Trafford, from the 51st Foot, to be lieut., v. Houson, who exchanges.

**81st Foot.**—Ens. James A. Deans to be lieut. by purchase, v. Lamert, who retires.

**Ceylon Rifle Regiment.**—Thomas G. Hervey, gent., to be ens. without purchase, v. Cox, deceased.

## WAR OFFICE, 20TH OCTOBER, 1854.

**52nd Foot.**—Capt. James A. Dick, from 77th Foot, to be capt., v. Luard, who exchanges.

**60th Foot.**—Serg. major George C. Kelly to be qu. mast., v. Berry, deceased.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	13s. pm.
India Bonds .....	3 to 3½ pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 2s. pd. ½ dis. to ½ pm.	
East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	all paid 3 to 3½ pm.
Ditto Extension do. ....	2 pd. ½ dis. to ½ dis.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) all	½ to ½ prem.
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. 1 pd.	½ to ½ pm.
Madras Railway .....	16½ pd. ½ dis. to ½ pm.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	5 pd. ½ dis. to Par.
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all paid 41 to 42
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. ....	all paid 61
Ditto do. ....	40

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss.Rs.	—	2 0½ to 2 1
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Oct. 9 to Oct. 24.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 10½ d. to 1s. 11 d.	1s. 11 d.	126,474 17 9
Madras ..	1s. 11 d.	1s. 11 d.	27,288 17 7
Bombay ..	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	4,016 13 4
Bi-Monthly ..			157,780 8 8

Annual sum required by  
Court of Directors in } From 1st May, 1854,  
England..... } to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000

Bank Post Bills ..... 1s. 11d. |

Madras do. .... 1s. 11d. |

Bombay do. .... 1s. 11d. |

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854, and  
4th October, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.

Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.
2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedside of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTE, 4TH OCTOBER, 1854.

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum for the insane, or of an ophthalmic hospital, for three months previous to offering themselves for examination in January, 1855, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

The Board of Examiners of Candidates for the appointments of Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service, give notice that, on the 8th January, 1855, they will hold Examinations at the East-India House, for the selections of Assistant-Surgeons. The selection will be made according to merit, and it is expected that about thirty appointments will be awarded.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 7th of December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 16th January, 1855.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th January, 1855, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 18th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 1st November next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

**CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, and RUBBERS;**

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 1st day of November, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th November next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

**BEST PLATE IRON;**

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of November, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.**

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 1st of November next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate of exchange of 1s. 11d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

250 tons of Dead Weight (including 112 tons of Coal).  
70 tons of Measurable Goods (including 4 tons of Sulphuric Acid, very securely packed).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

This day is published, in 4 vols. 8vo., cloth lettered, with Map, price £4.

**A GAZETTEER**

OF THE

**TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,**

AND OF THE

**NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA;**

COMPILED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS, AND CHIEFLY FROM THE DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

**By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.**

Author of the "History of British India,"

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL STREET.

# FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

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John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq. Colonel Ouseley.  
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An Annual Bonus is allowed to parties who have made Five Annual Payments on Policies taken out on the Profit Scale. That for the current year is 20 per cent. in reduction of the Premium.

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## INDIA BRANCH.

The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Hong-Kong.

Mr. JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary in London.

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# UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Established 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. 4, cap. 54.

## DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.  
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Francis Macnaghten, Esq. Brodie McGhie Wilcox, Esq., M.P.

The marked success which has attended the operations of this Society justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the public to the superior advantages held out to all classes desirous of affecting Assurances upon their lives.

The subjoined scale of rates is framed with the greatest care, and will be found to be as MODERATE AS IS CONSISTENT WITH PERFECT SECURITY.

Annual Premium required for the Assurance of £100 on a single Life, with participation in Profits:—

20	£1 18 8	35	£2 14 11	50	£4 5 6
25	2 3 3	40	3 3 0	55	5 5 10
30	2 8 10	45	3 12 2	60	6 13 2

Tables for Policies to be effected in India have been especially prepared from the records of the East-India Company, on the experience of mortality in that country.

During the last thirteen years, the reduction of Premium on Policies entitled to participate in Profits has averaged more than 44 per cent., and in the last four years it has been declared at 45 per cent.

An annual division is made of one-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years: the other four-fifths being set apart to enter into the average of succeeding years.

Of the sum annually divisible, 75 per cent. is apportioned to Policy-holders who have paid six annual Premiums, either in a reduction of subsequent Premiums, or as a Bonus added to the Policy. The remainder is apportioned to the Shareholders.

Assets of the Society, upwards of £600,000.—Amount of Policies in force, £2,000,000.—Annual income arising from Premiums, exclusively of interest on the invested capital, exceeds £120,000.

Weekly Board-day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Committees sit every Tuesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, when Policies requiring despatch may be effected.

## AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Messrs Braddon & Co., Calcutta. Messrs. Bernbridge & Co., Madras.  
Messrs. Leckie & Co., Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

# THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION grant

DRAFTS and negotiate or collect BILLS payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, and Sydney. They also issue, free of charge, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers on the Continent, and to India overland. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, and the effecting of Remittances between the above dependencies. They further buy and negotiate in London paper of the Indian Government Loans.

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

Walbrook, London, March, 1854.

# STANDARD ORIENTAL WORKS,

EDITED OR COMPILED BY

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

A LADY who has no real diamonds, sports false ones; a man who has no plate wherewith to ornament his table, dazzles our sense with electrottype. We are not sure that this is a good plan, but it is certain that in the world as it goes it is pretty generally pursued. The Indian papers, however, scorn it, and we think they are right; having no news, they do not pretend to have any;—they do not attempt to disguise their poverty, but tell us, in a straightforward way, that they have nothing, and leave us to make something of it, if we be able and choose to take the trouble. This is the general tone, but our ambitious contemporary the *Delhi Gazette* does not adopt it; he is full, even to overflowing, of the fact, or alleged fact, of a Russian force having appeared in the territories of the Khan of Kokan. Nobody professes to know anything certain about the extent of this force: whether it consists of ten men or ten thousand, or any number between, is a point left to the imagination of the hearer of the news. On the object of this irruption, if it have taken place,—and of the rumour, if it have not,—doctors differ. One paper supposes that the Russians have taken advantage of the old feud between Bokhara and Kokan to aid the former power against the latter. Another says, that the reports of Russian intrigue and aggression obviously emanate from the Russians themselves, as they increase their importance, while they, at the same time, provide employment for the native politicals and spies who disseminate them. On the nature of the country supposed to be invaded, there seems to be about as much difference of opinion: in one paper Kokan is styled “a petty and barbarous principality;” in another, the *Delhi Gazette*, it figures in the following attractive picture:—

“Kokan, the ancient Ferghana, as many of our readers know, and many do not, is celebrated in Indian history as the birthplace and patrimony of the emperor Baber. In that admirable work just published, Erskine's *History of India under Baber and Humayoon*, we are told that the country ‘possesses a rich soil, and lies in a temperate climate. Though exposed in summer to violent heat, and in winter to severe cold, it abounds in corn and fruits, especially those of warm countries, such as the peach, the pomegranate, almond, and melon. Its orchards and gardens were celebrated. Game is plentiful. The surface of the lower grounds is varied, while in the hills are delightful summer retreats, to which the inhabitants retire to avoid the heat of the weather. But though the country is in general fertile, it is intermixed with portions of ground that mark the neighbourhood of the desert.’ From this it would appear that the Russians have got into pretty comfortable quarters, from which it would be cruel to dislodge them.”

A letter from Cabool of course follows ; a *Delhi Gazette* without such a letter would be one of the greatest wonders of these wonderful days. The letter contains a translation

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Calcutta Oct. 5th, Madras 9th, Point de Galle 16th, Aden 25th, and arrived at Suez Nov. 1st.

The *Semiramis*, with a mail, left Bombay Oct. 14th, and arrived at Aden Oct. 22nd.

The *Chusan*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 27th, Singapore Oct. 6th, Penang 8th, and arrived at Point de Galle Oct. 16th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Nov. 11th (per *Nubia*), and Marseilles (per *Vectis*) Nov. 15th.

The *Nubia*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 20th inst.

**DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.**

*Via Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in *London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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"          "          1 oz.	. . . . .	2s.

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**Postage** (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
 " " " " " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

„ Newspapers, 3d. each.

\* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 18.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .	Oct. 5	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Sept. 23
Madras .. .. .	9	Bombay .. .. .	Oct. 14
Ceylon .. .. .	16	China (Hong-Kong) ..	Sept. 27

of another, alleged to be written by Major Edwardes. On such matters it were, perhaps, better to allow our brother of Delhi to have his say in his own proper person.

"The subjoined letter from Cabul speaks for itself. Whether the letter bearing the signature of Major Edwardes be genuine or not, that officer knows best. Making every allowance for the disadvantages of a double translation, it is just the letter which we should suppose him likely to write under such circumstances, becoming, as it does in every way, his own position and the dignity of the British Government. We are sorry to be obliged to add, that there is further evidence of the authenticity of the letter. The style of the original Persian is said, by good judges, not to be immaculate; it bears traces of the fine Roman rhetoric of a British officer.

"But whether the letter be authentic or not, we can answer for it that it is the letter which Rehmut Khan sent, in Major Edwardes's name, to Mahomed Azeem Khan, and which was forwarded by the latter to his father, the Dost."

The date of the Cabool letter, which now follows, we may observe, is Sept. 19th.

"I have already informed you that communications had passed between Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, the Dost's son, and the commissioner of Peshawur, on the subject of the establishment of friendly relations between the British Government and Dost Mahomed; and that Rehmut Khan, Oorukzaiee, of Peshawur, was the medium of these communications. Herewith I send you a copy of a letter addressed by Rehmut Khan to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, inclosing a letter from Major Edwardes to that sirdar. Both letters were sent here for the consideration of the Ameer.

"*Translation of a letter from Rehmut Khan, at Peshawur, to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan.\**

"I have received your letter, inclosing one for the Commissioner Saheb, to whom I have delivered them both. He read them attentively, and translated them into English *literatim* (*hurfun ba hurfun*). He told me verbally that the Governor-General and the Ameer of Cabul were august personages; that he, Major Edwardes, has great esteem for the Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, and corresponded with him as a brother and a friend; but it would be better for the Sirdar to send him a letter from the Ameer, addressed direct to the Governor-General. He hoped that this would lead to an amicable understanding. This is what the Commissioner said to me.

"Now you know, Saheba, that the English are resolutely aiding the Turks, and have entered upon a crusade (*jahad*) against the Russians. If you will either come here yourself or send down one of your brothers, we shall speedily be upon good terms with the English. The gun which you write about shall be sent shortly.

"(Signed) REHMUT KHAN, Oorukzaiee."

"*Translation of a letter from Major Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshawur, to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan. Dated July 22nd, 1851.*

"(After compliments.) Your friendly letter, requesting me to endeavour to negotiate an alliance between the respected Ameer, your father, and the British Government, and intimating that you will do your best to see amicable relations established, reached me through our mutual friend Rehmut Khan, Oorukzaiee. Your communication has given me infinite satisfaction, and I take pleasure in replying to it without hesitation or delay.

"You say you are very anxious that there should be an alliance between the Cabul and the British Governments. Believe me that my desire for the same is no less than yours. But this is an affair of states, and not of individual friendship. The rulers of the state of Hindustan and the state of Cabul are respectively the Most Noble the Governor-General Bahadoor and the respected Ameer Sahib. Before the Punjab war, a good understanding existed between the two states, and it was the Ameer himself who interrupted the friendship, joined the Sikhs, and became our enemy. This indeed excited the Governor-General's displeasure. But since this rupture a period of five years has elapsed, and I doubt not, that during this time the Ameer has regretted the breach between us. I cannot say that this period has proved sufficient to induce the Governor-General to forget the past entirely. But if the Ameer really desires that bygones should be bygones, it is but proper that, as he was the first to commence hostilities, he should now be the first to make friendly advances. Let his Highness, therefore, address a letter to the Governor-General, opening his heart, and stating his wishes. Let him send this letter by the hands of some trustworthy person, fit to conduct so important a mission. When the letter reaches me, I shall be glad to forward it to the Governor-General of India. I do not doubt that a favourable reply will be returned, or that his Lordship will display his friendship for the Ameer. If I had any doubts on the subject, I would not give such frank advice; because I do not for a moment wish that the name of the Ameer, or of any of his house, should suffer the smallest slight or degradation. On the contrary, I heartily wish to behold the honour of the Ameer and his govern-

\* No date is given in the copy of this letter.—*Printer.*

ment founded on the most solid basis. Should the Ameer think it irksome to write such a letter, be it according to his Highness's pleasure. But no friendly negotiations can take place until the Ameer writes himself to the Governor-General. It is a mere waste of ceremony and words to write to me.

"It was incumbent on me, in reply to your kind letter, to give you, in reply, a plain statement of how the matter stood, and what was best to do.

"(Signed) H. EDWARDES, Major, Superintendent, Peshawur."

"Mooftee Gholam Hyder, a friend of the Nazir Khairullah, has come from Peshawur, on behalf of the Nazir, to urge the Dost to send a letter to the Governor-General, when all will be satisfactorily settled. The Dost, after consulting with his sirdars, desired the Mooftee to wait until he should ascertain the exact nature of the correspondence which had been carried on between Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan and the Commissioner of Peshawur. He would then dismiss the Mooftee, with an answer for the Nazir. The Mooftee had also a secret interview with the Ameer, the nature of which, if I can ascertain it, I will communicate to you.

"Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan writes from Bulkh, that the King of Bokhara has sent an army towards Shibburghur, and that he is expected shortly to take the command of it in person. The Sirdar accordingly wants reinforcements from Cabul."

As all such gossip is in troublous times entitled to some attention, we may as well quote the following:—

"Some weeks ago we had despatched a trustworthy person to Bokhara to ascertain the truth of the various reports regarding the Russians, which have hitherto reached us, indirectly, through our correspondent at Cabul. Our Bokhara commissioner now writes from Bulkh, under date the 3rd Zilhij (28th of August), to say that the caravan for Bokhara has been delayed at Bulkh by the unsafe state of the roads, caused by the movements of the *Obsbeg* troops to meet the Russians, who are invading Kokan. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, the merchants of the caravan have sent a courier with a petition to the King of Bokhara, praying that an escort may be sent to meet them on the banks of the Oxus and conduct them to the capital. Our correspondent remains with the caravan at Bulkh until the return of the messenger; but he hopes to reach Bokhara by the Mohurrun, in which case we shall hear from him again in two or three weeks, and possibly to some purpose. His news from Bulkh is not, however, without interest. He states that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, the ruler of Bulkh, has received information from Kokan, by a special messenger, that the Khan of Kokan has sent an embassy, by way of Kashgar, to Peshawur, to inform the British Government that he is at war with the Russians, and to solicit its aid against them."

There is a good deal about Candahar and its chief, to which we have not room in this part of our paper to advert more particularly.

India proper is perfectly newsless. All seem to be asleep except those, and they are not few, who are keeping themselves awake by quarrelling. The subjects of quarrel appear generally to be very trivial; but that signifies not where men have made up their minds to get into a wrangle. Cricket and billiards, we suppose, were invented for amusement; but in India they appear occasionally to lose their power to amuse, unless well spiced by malevolent feeling. Such exhibitions of petty malignity may call to mind a passage in a Cambridge prize poem, which obtained some celebrity in the last century:—

"Oh, when will kings remember they are men,  
And men that they are brethren?"

And induce a parody thereon, something in the following way:—

"Oh, when will officers remember they are gentlemen,  
And gentlemen that they are Christians?"

The inquiry into the conduct of Sir James Brooke was opened, but the gentlemen who signed the petition against him have *non mi ricordo* memories: they can recollect nothing. A Dutch gentleman who had been five years assistant resident at Pontiniak, and who was on his way to Europe on sick leave, tendered his evidence. Being asked as to the character of the friends of the humanity-mongers on the west coast of Borneo, he said:—

"I know that they are pirates and robbers of the most atrocious description. I am convinced that Sir James Brooke has nobly done his duty. It only remains for his traducers to be aware of the



scenes enacted on the west coast of Borneo, and they would find what sort of 'honest traders' they were. I am only surprised that a commission of inquiry should be deemed necessary where the extirpation of such a band of ruffians was in question, who had, in previous years extended their depredations so low as the Dutch possessions; for, prior to Sir James Brooke's settlement at Sarawak, such had been the fact; but such an event had not occurred since his accession as Rajah."

Of course the case broke down.

From China we do not learn much as to the war, or indeed anything else, except that fighting continues. The question, When will it end? is, we suppose, one which no living man would venture to answer with any approach to the positive.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. J. Brown, 27th N.I., at Agra, aged 27, Sept. 28; Surg. C. B. Francis, at Calcutta, Sept. 28; Lieut.-Gen. G. Hunter, c.b., at the Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Nov. 11.

MADRAS.—Maj. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N.I., at Pondigal, Sept. 20.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. R. P. Dobree, 10th N.I., at Holton, Suffolk, Oct. 30; Lieut.-Gen. R. Whish, Art., at Clifton, Nov. 10.

#### BENGAL.

##### CRIME CRUSHED BY STATISTICS.

The importance which we attach to the collection of statistics has frequently been ridiculed. Indian figures, it is said, are always dry, and usually incorrect. They can interest only minds of the smallest order, and in journals only occupy space which might be devoted to topics much more interesting, and somewhat less abstruse. If any reply were needed to such arguments, it would be found in the report of Mr. M. R. Gubbins on female infanticide in Agra. In a report written with singular force and clearness, that officer shows that in the metropolitan district of the North-west Provinces, throughout entire villages, no female child has ever been allowed to live. No man, moreover, has ever been punished for infanticide. Family pride and personal avarice, ancient custom and long-continued immunity have combined to blunt the consciences, and even to destroy the natural affections of the people. Mr. Gubbins, in less than two years, has almost totally suppressed the crime, and his instrument both of detection and prevention, has been a complete and reliable census. Even after Mr. Gubbins had become satisfied of the existence of the crime, he found it impossible either to prove or to prevent it. Everybody denied the charge. The people have not been so utterly deprived of moral consciousness as the races on the banks of the Nerbudda, and it was found that all referred the existence of the crime to a period anterior to the British rule. It was, moreover, difficult to act upon mere suspicion. To place an entire district under surveillance for such a purpose, is a feat from which the boldest magistrate might shrink. Even if physically possible, it would confound the innocent and the guilty, and produce a degree of popular exasperation increased by the general consciousness of innocence, and by the peculiar repugnance of Orientals to family investigations. Mr. Gubbins fell back on figures. Not having the fear of a perpetual settlement, or of Sir Herbert Maddock before his eyes, he compiled an accurate census of the suspected tribes. The result proved, on paper, either that female infanticide existed, or that the natural laws of population did not extend to Agra. He believed in the operation of those natural laws, and refused to pay any attention to counter-statements. He held that "the comparison of the relative proportion of male and female children was the surest test of the practice of this crime." His "decisions" as to the villages open to suspicion "were based upon the unerring results of a most careful census." Fortified by proofs, which, if accurately collected, cannot deceive, Mr. Gubbins prosecuted his inquiries still further. Zemindars were questioned, not in public, but when quietly seated by the magistrate, and after months of patient investigation, a large body of facts was brought to light. Mr. Gubbins was enabled by his statistics to discriminate the innocent from the guilty, to place his finger on the right clan, and the right section of that clan, and to create without oppression and without annoyance a system of surveillance which was fatal to the crime. His power was increased, as he has himself remarked, by being concentrated only on the guilty.

The preliminary fact, the certainty of the existence of the crime among a given clan in a given village, being thus ascertained, the next step was to take measures for suppressing it. The more fre-

quent devices have been too often described for repetition. Generally the knowledge that the magistrate was watching the crime was sufficient, but the Thakoor was required to enter into engagements. The only novelty that we perceive introduced by Mr. Gubbins, is the employment of the agency of the village midwife. She is compelled to report every case in which her attendance is required, and thus a surveillance is exercised over the penetralia of the harem, even of the proudest Thakoor.

The result has been as gratifying to the statistician as to Mr. Gubbins, and to every man not utterly dead to the ordinary feelings of humanity. In the thannahs of Bah and Pinnahut, there are entire villages in which no daughter ever lives, "and in which such an event as the marriage of a daughter has never occurred." The horror suggested by that single sentence cannot be over-estimated. In these very villages there are now dozens of healthy female children, all born since 1851. In eight entire Thannahs, the increase in the birth of girls is 75 per cent. In some villages, the increase is upwards of 500 per cent. Thus in Futtehpoora on 1st May, 1851, there were only two girls alive in the village, and one of these had been preserved by a vow and the other by an accident. On 1st January, 1854, there were thirteen, an increase of 550 per cent. It may be suspected that the original number was suppressed, or that the police, willing to please the magistrate, exaggerated the number of the children left alive. Fortunately, the facts rest on European testimony, the wife of the magistrate having visited a native family, where the children were collected, and where she was a witness both to their number and to their tender age. The facts admit of no question whatever. Mr. Gubbins, by the aid of an exact census, has in three years raised the proportion of female children kept alive in a district as large as some English counties, seventy-five per cent. It would be impossible to pass a worthier encomium on his energy, or to produce a nobler vindication of statistical science.

Mr. Gubbins had not yet abandoned his figures. It was necessary not only to ascertain where to commence his preventive measures, but when to bring them to a close. If the surveillance were continued after a reform, the innocent would again be confounded with the guilty, and the Thakoor would experience no social benefit from abandoning a guilty practice. Moreover, the continuance of watchfulness would indicate ignorance on the part of the magistrate, and destroy the prestige created by his apparently mysterious intelligence. Again the census furnished an unerring test. As soon as the number of births of both sexes became equal, the "suspicion" disappeared, the surveillance was removed, and the Thakoor resumed their place as items of the ordinary population. Crime was crushed by statistics.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE COTTON FIELD OF PEGU.

The government of India has published a report by Mr. A. Price upon the great cotton field of Pegu. It is a meagre affair of some five pages, badly written, and containing but little detailed information. Yet it justifies everything we have said of the richness of the province, and raises sanguine anticipations of its ultimate prosperity. The two districts of Prome and Tharawaddy, comprising an area as large as that of Hooghly, form one vast cotton field, rich with the fat black loam which has made Broach the cotton field of Western India. Upon this soil cotton has probably been cultivated for generations, after the careless fashion peculiar to Asiatics. The indigenous species is the best, with an insignificant exception, which Mr. Price has seen in India, and much superior to the description best known in Bengal. Since the war, which interrupted all cultivation, it has been selling at Rs. 3-6 a maund, or 1d. per pound, a price at which it might be exported with a fair chance of contending with the cotton of the Carolinas. The natives, at least in Henzada, consider that the crop at that price is profitable, and express the utmost willingness to engage largely in the cultivation.

Such is the substance of the report, and meagre as it is, it proves that we have at last a fair opportunity of testing the capacity of India to compete with the United States. The districts are in many respects better circumstanced than those of Guzerat. In Broach, the cost of production is so great, as compared with the quality of the article produced, that the cotton enters the English market only in seasons when the American crop is unusually deficient. The demand, therefore, is intermittent, and an intermittent demand ruins cottiers without capital, and cultivators without foresight. In Pegu, a better description will pay at half the price. The cotton apparently may be sold at a profit in a full year, and the demand will be limited only by the character of the produce. In Broach, cultivation is checked by the difficulty of transit. The qualities which constitute a cotton-growing soil are unfavourable to the construction of the roads over which it must be borne. In Pegu, the presence or absence of roads will matter nothing to the cotton. The Irrawaddy flows along its whole length, and is always navigable for boats. The country is intersected with navigable creeks, and no part of the district can be at any great distance from water communication. Lastly, the country is a tabula rasa as respects legislation. The Government may introduce any tenure it pleases, and a tenure may be found which will render cultivation on a large scale no very hazardous operation. With cheap communication, cheap labour, and a rich soil, cotton ought to be grown like rice, in quantities limited only by the market.

To secure this result, however, the Government must consent to

profit by its long and expensive experience. It must throw overboard at once all idea of a cotton farm, and all the theories propounded by men who receive salaries for carrying them to an unsuccessful result. The world is weary of these cotton experiments. They have cost lakhs of rupees, have worried every government in India, have buoyed up Manchester with erroneous anticipations, and have produced no practical result whatever, except a demonstration of their own uselessness. Dilettante little experiments, with "twenty pounds of exotic seed from the Agricultural Society," are all very well in their way. They may form a not ungraceful amusement for private individuals, but they will not cover India with cotton. The energy expended in forcing Sea Island cotton into Broach, would have covered that great district with roads, and after all, has been only thrown away. There is one sentence in Mr. Mackay's work on Western India, which is worth all the rest of that very unsatisfactory publication. The "indigenous cotton will do." It needs only to be cultivated with European energy, cleaned with European honesty, and made popular by European mercantile experience. Cotton must be cultivated as indigo is cultivated, with every process, except the first, directed by Europeans. We believe that in Prome it may be possible to secure this end. Let the Government obtain a full and fair report upon the capabilities of the district. Let this report be forwarded to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce with a map of the water communication, and accompanied by a proposal, as liberal as that which was recently accepted for working the iron mines of the Sonthal Hills. We would offer neither ryot-warree, or zemindari, or putwarree, or any other Indian tenure, but a simple English lease for as many years as might be deemed expedient. If Manchester will accept such an offer, the experiment must succeed. If the merchants refuse, if they still demand every assistance and refuse every risk, if they are determined to obtain the maximum of profit with the minimum of toil, the fault will be their own. The Indian Government has struggled to benefit them in its own way for years. It has been unsuccessful. Let it now leave them free to try their own plan, in their own way, secure at least of this, that the result of failure must rest with Manchester, and the profits of success must be equally divided.—*Friend of India*.

#### A GOLD CURRENCY IN INDIA.

The Government of India, it is said, have hit upon a device for getting rid of their accumulated gold. They have sent it to Constantinople, to pay the troops, while the court draws against it from the British Treasury. The device does honour to the training of the Board of Trade, but it illustrates an official perplexity, and a public inconvenience. India has no gold currency, and the views of the Government and of the home authorities upon the point appear to be irreconcilably at variance. Within the last two years, Lord Dalhousie, following the precedent of almost every governor-general, has pressed upon the Court of Directors a plan for increasing the gold coinage. It has again been negatived, and the reform is now to all appearance farther off than ever.

It cannot be permitted to rest thus. It is not purely an official question. It is not even one of those questions of currency from which the majority of mankind shrink, as from a discussion they are totally unable to comprehend. It affects most materially the public convenience. Of the many minor troubles of Indian life, we know none which presses more severely upon individuals than the absence of a sufficient currency, and the cumbrousness of that which is in use. We are perpetually under the difficulty which annoyed the Americans, when their National Bank was suppressed by General Jackson. The notes of private banks were useful only in the state in which they were issued, and there was no gold coinage. Travellers were therefore compelled to carry heavy bags of dollars from state to state, with great personal exertion, and no slight personal risk. It is just the same in India. If a man wants to remit a large sum from one station to another, and is unable to procure a Government order, he must send the specie in a cart, and guarded by an armed party. The notes of the bank of Bengal do not sufficiently supply the want. Strange to say, though they are practically a legal tender, the people in many districts will not accept them, or at any rate will not exchange them for their full value in specie. In the North-west the banians demand a discount, which is ruinous to remitters on a large scale, and as no treasure proceeds from Calcutta to Agra, Government orders are not to be procured, and the difficulty of obtaining specie hampers trade. We believe the question has been formally submitted to Government in connection with the railway. The case is almost the same in the great towns. One great cause of the credit system so ruinous to Calcutta tradesmen is the absence of a portable coinage. No man can carry five pounds worth of silver about with him. The consequence is, that it has become a habit of all Anglo-Indians not to carry money, and to make even the smallest purchase upon credit. The debt which would be paid on the counter in England is booked, and then neglected, and the purchaser finds himself a year afterwards oppressed by little accounts, which have accumulated to a most inconvenient amount. The tradesmen in Calcutta know perfectly well how large are the outstanding accounts even of small concerns, and how great is the public taxation by which they recompense themselves for the delay. All this might be gradually remedied by the introduction of gold, and one of the questions perpetually asked in society, and never in public, is, "why have we no gold coinage?"

The question has been answered in a series of articles in *Allen's Indian Mail*, which we have no hesitation in attributing to Mr. Prinsep. The difficulty is a singular one. The Court of Directors, or the gentlemen whose advice they ask upon such questions, persist in believing that the rules of political economy are applicable everywhere. They conceive that a thing is always worth its value, and that popular prejudice cannot alter the exchangeable price of the precious metals. Therefore they imagine that a gold coin comprising one-twelfth its value of alloy,—the English standard—is worth just as much as pure gold, minus that one-twelfth. In fact, for Indian coinage it is worth just nothing at all. The rules of political economy are upset by a popular prejudice. The people have a fancy—we can use no other expression—for pure gold, and they will not take the coin hardened by alloy. The cause of this prejudice seems unknown even to Mr. Prinsep. The only certainty is that it exists, that it has existed for two hundred years, that it enables merchants to melt down guineas, extract the alloy, and then sell the gold at a profit, and that it transfers to the Mint of Lucknow the profits which ought to be received by the Mint of Calcutta. The gold bullion of the country never goes into the Mint at all, and the revenue loses, while the people are deprived of a convenience. That there is no objection to government gold coin, as such, is proved by the exceeding popularity of the only pure coinage we ever issued, the old mohur of 1793.

The home authorities knowing all this, still steadily refuse to permit an issue of pure gold. They offer three objections to the change: first, that the standard will be different from that of England; secondly, that the gold will wear away with friction; and thirdly, that the value of the metal is subject to dangerous depreciation. As for the English standard, the coinage is required for local circulation, and is always worth its value as an article of trade. The second objection can be disposed of only in one way. It is not true, and the means of proving that it is not true are ample. The pure gold coinage of Akbar is still in existence. It has been passing from hand to hand for three centuries, and the loss of weight is absolutely inappreciable. The sovereign, on the contrary, wears out, and as far as there is any testimony on the subject, pure gold is even less liable to depreciation from this cause than the alloyed metal. The last objection would be a sound one, were we advocating a plan to make gold a legal tender. Nothing of the kind is necessary or possible. The interest on the debt must be paid in silver in any case; and undoubtedly there is such a possibility of depreciation from the new influx of the metal as may render it a fluctuating, and therefore imperfect, standard. But the home authorities are not asked to sanction any such proposition. All that is required is permission for the Mint to stamp pure gold in the shape of a mohur. It will be issued simply as gold, and circulate only at its market value. That value may rise and fall, just as that of iron may rise and fall, and with equally little effect upon the circulation of the country. If Jan Singh chooses to hoard it, he does so, subject to the contingencies which affect all other merchandise. Meanwhile, gold thus pure and thus stamped being in universal demand, and having a universal value, will, though not a legal tender, supply the place of a currency. No native merchant in Cawnpore, or any other station in the North-west, would hesitate to give its value for gold in silver, and remittances might be effected with one-fifteenth of the present trouble and the present hazard. The whole of the gold bullion of the country would be poured into the Mint to be coined, and the revenue would benefit by the seigniorage.

One other objection to this plan remains to be disposed of. It is one which we ourselves have frequently presented, but which we are now convinced contains a fallacy. It is said that gold is useless in India as a circulating medium. The inhabitants of the North-west and the South, who hoard their wealth, will absorb it as fast as it is issued. Its comparatively small bulk renders it easy of concealment, and it will be buried in place of its more cumbrous rival. We concede the facts, but what then? The revenue benefits by the coinage in any case, and the circulation is not impaired. For every ounce of gold thus buried, its value in silver must be exhumed. The silver currency is released, while the gold tokens are concealed. Besides, there must be a limit to this process, and the instant it is attained, the gold will circulate as freely as the cheaper metal.—*Friend of India*.

#### PROMOTION IN THE COMPANY'S ARMY.

The introduction of the important reforms recommended by the Commission appointed to report on the subject of promotion in the royal army, which we noticed last week, will of necessity involve corresponding changes in the Company's force. The great evil in the royal service, it has been already stated, is to be found in the advanced age of the senior officers, and the consequent difficulty experienced,—the field of selection being limited,—in obtaining a sufficient number of officers qualified, mentally and physically, for commands on active service. But great as this evil is at home, it is even greater in this country.

We have not the requisite data at hand to enable us to give the details of the Madras and Bombay armies, but we believe their condition will be found very similar to that of Bengal.

The report of the royal commission shows that the average age of the major-generals in the queen's army, previous to the recent

brevet, was 65 years, but that of the major-generals in the Bengal army only just promoted by that brevet, exceeds 67 years. Again we find by the tables in the report, that the age of the colonels on full pay, not being general officers, in the royal army on the 1st January last, averaged very little above 52 years, whilst that of the regimental colonels, not general officers, in the Bengal army at same date, exceeded 65 years. The average age of the full pay lieutenant-colonels in the royal army was under 47 years, and that of the corresponding lieutenant-colonels in the Bengal army was close upon 55 years. The ages of the Company's officers as here stated are calculated on the hypothesis of their having entered the service when 17 years old, which we believe to be a fair average; if anything, rather under than over the mark. In the lower grades, the difference of age is still more against the Indian officer. Moreover, we find that the evil in the Company's army is gradually but steadily increasing.

Thirty years ago, when the prospects of the Indian army were considered very gloomy, previous to the relief afforded by converting the battalions of corps into separate regiments, the age of the senior officers was less, and the promotion more rapid than at present. By comparing the Bengal army lists at the commencement of 1824 and 1854, we find the following to be the relative average ages of the several senior regimental grades:—

	1824.	1854.
Colonels .. .. .	60½	65
Lieutenant-Colonels ..	49½	55
Majors .. .. .	42½	48

These figures speak for themselves; and moreover it must be borne in mind that between the two periods under review, the proportion of colonels has been doubled, and eighteen regiments or battalions of the different arms, with their full complement of officers, have been added to the army.

If then extensive reforms calculated to accelerate promotion and increase the establishment of senior officers, giving a wider field for selection for commands, are necessary in the Royal army, how much more imperative is the call for corresponding changes in this country, where the army may be looked upon as constantly on service, where a single disaster might produce incalculable evil by sapping the invaluable *prestige* we still possess, where the wear and tear of constitution by climate and exposure is far greater than in Europe, where the difficulties and fatigues of command are unavoidably greater, and yet, with all this, where the age of the officers entitled to regimental and brigade commands considerably exceeds that of the corresponding ranks of the Royal army?

The question now naturally arises as to how far the remedies suggested for the Royal army are applicable to that of India. The proposed system of full-pay retirement already exists on a liberal scale, and that of half-pay is generally inapplicable to the Company's service. In seeking for the most appropriate remedy, we must look to the root or cause of the evil. One great cause of the slowness of promotion in the Indian service is to be found in the circumstance of no promotion being made in the room of colonels promoted to general officers, as is the rule in the British, and in fact in every other service. This unusual and anomalous system involves a loss to the Bengal army alone of sixty-eight steps in the higher grades, that being the present number of general officers; but a change in that respect, though much wanted, would not afford a sufficient remedy.

This latter extension is in fact necessary, to obviate an injustice that would otherwise press heavily on those officers who, having obtained brevet rank in former campaigns for service in the field, would immediately whilst still young men be promoted to major-generals, and lose both the advantages of regimentals and brigade commands.

What is chiefly required, is the grant of a fixed minimum establishment of general officers, as recommended by the royal commissioners. Their proposed list is nearly double the number of regimental commands, and the recent brevet,—which formed one item of their recommendations,—has increased that number by upwards of 100 additional general officers, which will leave a considerable supernumerary list. For the Indian army it might be sufficient to fix an establishment equal to the number of regiments in the service, which would give a minimum of 104 for Bengal, or 220 for all India. This would afford promotion by one entire grade to the higher ranks, increasing largely and beneficially the field for selection to brigade commands, which might then be advantageously open, as in the British service, to major-generals, if physically qualified.

The off-reckoning allowances, or the compensation for them, need not be extended beyond the existing amount, nor for the present, at least, granted otherwise than to the seniors; but it is a question if their future allotment to selected officers within a certain limit—say, for instance, the grade of general officers—

would not afford the means of recompensing special good services, and inducing those officers who might feel conscious of small claims to such reward, if not by the right of seniority, to retire, and make way for younger and better men.

The application of the rule necessitating an actual service with a regiment, or on military staff or command for a period of three years, in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, previous to obtaining promotion to that of colonel, might be gradually introduced, to a certain extent, with advantage, more especially if lieutenant-colonels on civil employ were granted the rank of colonel at any period after three years' service in that grade, previous to and dependent on their retirement.

But the grand desideratum is the fixed establishment of general officers, with a clear understanding, strictly acted up to, that commands are never to be given to officers not fully qualified mentally and physically, and that the fittest men in the available list have the strongest claims, entirely irrespective of seniority.—*Friend of India.*

#### RESULT OF MISSIONARY LABOURS.

If the European population of the East owe no other debt of gratitude to the numerous missionaries, who have, from time to time, and in greatly increasing numbers, devoted their time, their talents, their health, and often their very lives, to the spiritual instruction of the inhabitants of Asia, but that which they have incurred for their philological labours, it would be difficult to cancel it. Naturally led to inquire into the dialects of the people amongst whom their ministerial duties have placed them, they have sought and won acquaintance with the numerous languages that pervade the continent of Asia, and have not hid their light under a bushel.

We owe to the missionaries of all denominations a perfect library of grammars, dictionaries, and biblical translations. They are fully aware that to impart Scripture teachings successfully they must perseveringly and carefully acquire that knowledge, which was miraculously imparted, with the self-same object, to the earliest disseminators of Christian truth, and preach the Gospel to every man in his own language.

The latest result of their efforts to disseminate useful knowledge is now before us in the shape of a "Dictionary of the Punjabi language, prepared by a Committee of the Loodesna Mission," and printed at the Mission Press, under the superintendence of the Rev. L. Janvier.

In a preface are detailed the various steps that led to the preparation of this most useful publication, which will, no doubt, soon be in the hands of every officer in civil employ in the Punjab, from which we gather that it was projected thirteen years ago, but that many obstacles intervened to prevent the accomplishment of a work, of the magnitude of which we can give the best idea, by stating that it contains, in 438 quarto pages, some twenty-four thousand words in a language which, within ten years, was next to unknown. The character used, and fully explained in the preface, is the Goormookhee.

Of the manner in which this self-imposed and most arduous task has been carried out, we can say nothing; but we feel assured that the industry, perseverance, and talents of the members of the committee, are an ample guarantee that the work has been well performed.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept. 16.*

#### TEA IN THE PUNJAB.

It affords us much satisfaction to learn that the public auction at Almora, for the sale of the tea prepared in Kumaon, held on the 23rd August, has been highly satisfactory, most kinds having realized good average prices. The finest black teas (Souchong) were much in demand, and brought from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 per seer, or from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per pound; Pouchong, Rs. 4 to 4-14 per seer; Young Hyson, Rs. 2 to 3 per seer; Hyson, Rs. 2-2 to 2-4 per seer; Hyson Skin, Rs. 1 to 1-5 per seer.

The second class green teas were much sought after by natives, and by them upwards of 100 chests (1,100 lbs.) were purchased, partly to retail, and partly for their own consumption, and partly to barter with the Bhotecas.

As in the Punjab, so in Kumaon, prizes for raw tea leaves, offered for sale at the factories, are about to be given, in order to induce natives more readily to undertake the cultivation, in addition to the high rate of Rs. 8 per maund paid for the leaves. The following are, we believe, the prizes to be offered:—

1. To the first person that brings 100 maunds of raw leaves, Rs. 300.
2. To ditto ditto 50 maunds, Rs. 100.
3. To the five first persons who bring in 25 maunds, the *bond fide* produce of separate gardens, each Rs. 40.
4. To the five first persons that bring in 12 maunds from *bond fide* separate gardens, each Rs. 30.

5. To the first ten persons that bring in 8 maunds from *bond* *fide* separate gardens, each Rs. 20.

Our readers, at least those who take in the Selections from the Public Records of the Punjab, may remember that similar prizes have been sanctioned for distribution amongst the natives of our Kohistan.

In Kumaon some of the plantations are yielding 12 maunds of raw leaves per acre!—*Lahore Chronicle*, Sept. 6.

### THE FLOODS.

MIDNAPORE, SEPT. 27.—“We have just been visited with the heaviest inundation that has ever been known in this district, destroying all the ryots' crops, as well as a vast amount of other property, including cattle, &c., and I fear in many instances human life. In the month of Bahdoor, 1230, there was a similar rise of the river, but not within five or six feet of this present one. The Calcutta roadway was for several miles under water, and the dawks were stopped for some days. It commenced to rain heavily on the 23rd, with very strong gales from the E. S. East, and continued almost without cessation until the evening of the 26th. The river had by that time considerably overflowed its banks, when about 6 p.m., the water from the hill streams came rushing down in a perfect torrent, carrying away all obstacles to its progress, and spreading over the country for miles. It was pitiable to see the cattle, horses, stacks of grain, and in some instances a poor native floating helplessly down the stream, and to have no means of rendering assistance: but even had boats been procurable, they could not have stemmed the current. The following evening the magistrate sent all the boats obtainable, and with them parties of police, to render every possible assistance, and doubtless saved many lives. This has been a sad visitation on the unfortunate ryots within the influence of the flood, and also to the inhabitants of the station, as the best part of our Calcutta road is reported to be cut away and nearly impassable, nullifying the trouble and expense of the last three or four years. We expected this cold weather to have been able to drive half the distance between this and Ooloberiah, but “*L'homme propose et Dieu dispose*,” and who can grumble?”

BURDWAN, SEPT. 28.—“All of us here have been for the last two days in much fear, in consequence of the sudden rising of the Damooda. About four o'clock on the evening of the 26th, the flood came down with such force that it swept all before it, and in two hours the water was up the sides of the embankments. Several breaches have occurred, destroying much of the unfortunate villagers' property; in five minutes thousands of unhappy creatures were left without a roof to cover them. Melancholy to relate, the embankment at Edelpore burst opposite to one of the overseers' bungalows, sweeping the edifice before it. The wife of the overseer, with her six children, were in it at the time. The native report is, that one of the children has been swept away, and the property all destroyed.”

A correspondent says:—

“With reference to your remarks of this morning (Saturday), regarding the effects of the late flood of the Damooda, be good enough to insert the following in your next, as it is an abstract of the report just received from the Executive engineer, who writes from the spot.

“At four p.m. on the 26th, the river began to rise at a spot fourteen miles above Burdwan; at six p.m., it had risen twelve feet; at eight p.m., it was eighteen feet high; and at ten o'clock, it reached the unprecedented height of twenty-one and a half feet on the gauge, being one and a half foot higher than the disastrous flood of 1823. It commenced subsiding at five a.m., the next morning; but remained at twenty feet in height till twelve o'clock of the 27th, after which it receded quietly.

“There was no breach at Edelpore, and no overseer's house and family washed away and drowned. The embankments from Siallee to Pullah stood well, through the great exertions of the establishment, as for seven hours the flood was on a level with the crests.

“In the retired line between Culmah and Chinch, where the embankments are at a great distance from the margin, breaches occurred, but they were breaches of self-defence; for the towns of Sclimabad and Jemalpoore are within the line of embankments, and though considerably damaged, would have been submerged altogether, if they had not relieved themselves in the rear.

“The embankment system is about to receive a thorough revision, and I trust success will attend our efforts.”

CUTTACK, SEPT. 19.—I am happy to say we have an appearance of fine weather at last, as it has held up for nearly four days without rain. But until now, with but one or two exceptions, we have had since the end of July, rain every day; in fact, such a rainy season has never been known here. The rain-gauge belonging to the station was, till a few days ago, *hors de combat*, so we have consequently lost every chance of knowing the quantity

of rain that has fallen, but at a very moderate computation, about double the average would not be above the mark. I believe but little damage to crops has been sustained, and if it only holds up now, as it promises, there will be a fine harvest. The salt-works have suffered much—the loss from the floods has been very serious.—*Englishman*.

### SHIPWRECKS.

THE LOSS OF THE “MARANON” AND “ANNE CROPPER.”—A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following particulars of the loss of the above-named ships:—“Owing to the want of a dawk boat at Kedgee yesterday morning (Sept. 20), I was unable to transmit any intelligence to town concerning the loss of the *Maranon* and *Anne Cropper*, in the Western Channel; if the present information is of any service please to publish it. I was at anchor at the Reef Heads after sunset, having previously seen two vessels in the Western Channel steering right for me. The gaspar light and a pilot vessel near the middle ground buoy displayed blue lights. About 8 p.m. guns were fired from the vessels which were then in distress; we could render no assistance in the dark, more than keeping a look out, and showing lights for their boats, in case they should pull to us. Day broke, and discovered the pitiable sight of two vessels sunk nearly up to their lower yards in water, and several boats full of people from both wrecks: the first alongside was the *Maranon's* boat, with a lady and two children in it, besides the crew; the remaining part of the crew with four ayahs were in another boat; and then the *Anne Cropper's* long boat contained the whole crew. The unfortunate vessels missed the Pilot station, and seeing the blue lights from the gaspar light vessel, took her for the outer light, and so struck on the Reef Heads. The *Anne Cropper* is now on the trail of the Long Sand, sunk, and the *Maranon* has drifted over into deep water, close to the northward of the Reef Head breakers. Both crews have arrived in safety, and might have been heard about noon to-day, burling as they left the steamer that brought them up. The only lives lost, I am happy to say, are a cat and a pig.” The passengers per *Maranon* are Miss Robinson and two children, Cadet Maidman, Capt. Duncan's son and four native ayahs.

LOSS OF THE MACEDON.—The commander of the barque *Macedon* furnishes the following account of the loss of his vessel to the *Englishman*, October 3:—“The *Macedon* on 22nd September, bound for London, discharged the pilot at 1 p.m. At 4 p.m. finding the ship to be making water, tacked to go into port again, the wind blowing strongly from the east, with a heavy sea running. Finding the leak increasing reduced sails to double reefed topsails. At 4 a.m. 23rd September saw the blue light, bearing E.N.E., the ship then lying E.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. on the starboard tack, and driving fast to the westward. Tacked ship to the south, pumps constantly attended to. Noon, increasing gales and sea. Split foretop-sail, unbent it, and bent another, then stowed the courses. Ship making a quantity of water. September 24th: at 8 a.m. weather more moderate, the wind inclined to the south. Out 2nd reef, and tacked to the north-east to try to fetch the channel. At 9 a.m.: wind more easterly, tacked to the south. At 4 30 p.m.: strong gales and heavy sea, close reefed the topsails, and hauled foresail up to keep the ship easy. At 5 30 p.m.: some of the lascars refused to pump. A portion of them and officers of the watch attending the pumps all night. At 4 a.m. on the 25th: wind south, wore ship to the S.E. At 10 a.m.: Juggernath Pagoda bearing N.E. by N., a confused sea and strong current setting to the S.W. At 4 p.m.: the whole of the lascars having refused to pump any longer, they were mustered and separately asked if they would pump the ship, the danger to the vessel, and to all on board, being explained to them, but they one and all refused to pump any longer, complaining ‘they were all pains and would soon die.’ The gale increasing, and the impossibility of saving ship being apparent under such circumstances, I considered I had no other course to adopt in prudence, than to endeavour to save the lives of all on board, as it would soon be dark, and it would be impossible to get away from the ship at night, and a sail being then in sight, I hoisted signals of distress. It proved to be the Swedish ship *Gevalia*, which at once came towards us; and the captain being informed of our condition, immediately assented to receive all hands on board of his vessel. At 5-30 p.m., got the boats out; the *Macedon*, then apparently settling down fast by the head, and at 8 p.m., we all got on board the *Gevalia* with much difficulty,—the two boats being nearly full of water. The captain of the *Gevalia*, under apprehension that his ship was too near the land, made sail immediately to keep her to windward, the weather having a threatening appearance, with increasing gale during the night and a heavy sea. It is my belief that in anchoring in the Eastern Channel on the morning of the 22nd September, with a strong wind and sea, the *Macedon* must have injured her stem or

cut-water, as it was evident the leak was forward, from the fact of its increasing whenever the ship was forced through the water; hence it was necessary to keep her under as easy sail as possible, expecting the weather to moderate, when the saving of the ship might have been effected if the crew of Lascars had done their duty. (Signed) J. F. TAYLOR, Commander of the barque *Macedon*." Calcutta, October 2, 1854.

**LOSS OF THE "CAMERTONIAN."**—The following further particulars regarding the loss of a vessel at the Sand Heads have been kindly placed at our (*Hurkaru's*) disposal:—"It appears that one survivor from the wreck of the unfortunate *Camertonian* has turned up. He reached the new Light House at Saugor the morning after the vessel was wrecked. He and two others were in one boat; the other two were washed out of it, and he alone, it is feared, is left to tell the tale. His name is Robert Simpson. He says that the vessel left Liverpool on the 26th May, commanded by Captain Kirkpatrick, who on his arrival at the Sand Heads followed a schooner to the Upper Floating Light Vessel. He asked for a pilot, and was informed that one would be sent if he sent a boat, and was requested to proceed to the southward and anchor. He did not adopt the advice, and the ship foundered shortly afterwards." From this account we are led to hope that the commander of the *Ellen* made a mistake as to the name of the vessel that went down close to him, and that it was the *Camertonian* and not the *Caledonian* as stated by him. We trust this may be the case, as it is said that even one vessel should thus go down causing such a loss of life. Just as we were going to press we received a letter from the Sand Heads, giving some still further details relative to the wreck of the *Camertonian*. It appears that when the request was made to send a pilot on board, which was answered by a demand to send a boat for one, the commander of the *Camertonian* replied that he had no boat fit for service, and was then told to stand to the southward until half-flood, and then steer N.W. by N. for Saugor, and anchor in seven fathoms of water. The *Camertonian* then stood off, but came a second time for a pilot, when a like order was given. Having again gone to the south-east, the ship bore up a third time, at 5-30 P.M., on the day in question, Tuesday last, when the crew hailed the *Hope* light-vessel, that she had six feet of water in the hold, and was sinking. Immediately after this the *Camertonian* anchored close to the *Hope*, and twenty minutes after went down. Two men (W. Daylish, carpenter, and Henry Woodland) reached the *Hope* by swimming. The following morning at daylight, two men were seen upon the wreck; and on the previous evening lines and buoys were veered out, in hopes that they might lay hold of them; but this expectation was not, we regret to say, fulfilled. During all the time that the wrecked vessel was so near the *Hope*, it was blowing so strong, and the sea was running so high, that it was quite impracticable to put off a boat, and thus those on board experienced the misery of seeing some twenty of their fellow-creatures perish before their very eyes, without having the means of aiding them.—The following is the list of the persons who have perished:—Kirkpatrick, captain; Robinson, of Orkney Islands, chief mate; Scott Robinson, his brother, ordinary seaman; Thomas Twentyman, of Woking, apprentice; John Henry Reynolds, of Liverpool, apprentice; Joseph Smith, of Holland, steward; William Smith, of Aberdeen, seaman; Abraham Mason, of Exeter, seaman; Peter Bar, of Glasgow, seaman; Charles Mitchell, of Dublin, seaman; John Thomson, of Prussia, seaman; and three Dutchmen. The *Camertonian's* wreck is no longer visible.—*Englishman*, Sept. 20.

**THE SHIP "HENRY MOORE."**—We understand that while the Liverpool ship, *Henry Moore*, was proceeding down the river with upwards of three hundred emigrants, which she has on board for Demerara, and in tow of the *Alligator*, the machinery of the latter broke down, and the *Henry Moore* has consequently been put into, what her commander no doubt considers a *fix*. She is an iron vessel, of more than twelve hundred tons, and of immense length—nearly three hundred feet long—and in the present state of the tides, she can neither move up nor move down without the aid of steam, and not a tug can be got for love or money. The government steamers, we believe, are also not available, both the *Tenasserim* and *Sesostris* being away, and the *Fire Queen* preparing with all haste for her ensuing trip. The first-named steamer is, however, in the river, and she may be able to afford the long ship the aid which she is unable to procure elsewhere. The *Henry Moore* was lying somewhere near Budge Budge when we heard of her yesterday.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 30.

**THE MISSING "ALBATROSS."**—Before any thing is known of the fate of those on board the missing *Lady Nugent*, who will, we fear, never be heard of again, a report reaches us that fears are entertained for the safety of another sailing vessel. The *Albatross*, with a company of the 43rd M. N. I., left Moukmein on the 17th of July for Labuan, and had not arrived there on the

8th of August, and it has been deemed necessary to send H. M. S. *Rapid* to look after her. Had a steamer been available for this duty there can be little doubt that she would have reached her destination in safety. Where human life is endangered by the want of steamers, it certainly behoves Government to stretch a point to provide them.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 29.

### ROORKEE.

It has been often remarked that the natives of India, and especially those of Bengal, notwithstanding any talent they may show in the earlier portion of life, generally become indolent as they advance in years. We ourselves have expressed similar opinions; but as there are exceptions to every rule, so there appear to be exceptions to these preconceived notions, as will be seen from a perusal of the following letter addressed to us by a correspondent at Roorkee, dated the 2nd instant:—

The only news that I have to communicate from this place is that on a representation made by the secretary to the Calcutta committee, for the collection of specimens for transmission to the Paris Exhibition; the honourable the lieutenant-governor of Agra has ordered, that any models of machinery constructed by natives, and which can be spared from the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, should be forwarded to the Calcutta committee. In accordance with their orders, the following models have been selected, packed up and forwarded to Mr. Dowleams.

A model of Nasmyth's steam pile driver, constructed by two Mahomedan brothers, one sixteen the other twenty years of age, who have been only two years under European instruction. It is perfectly true to the original, and has been made at the college.

Model of an ordinary pile driver, taken from a French pattern and very successfully employed in the Ganges Canal works.

Model of Hall's brick-making machine, being an exact imitation, on a diminutive scale of the original, brought out to India by Colonel Cautley.

Model of the foundation block of the Solani Aqueduct on the Ganges Canal. It is a master-piece, and will afford an excellent illustration of a species of foundation in sandy soils quite peculiar to Northern India.

Model of the Gokulpoor Bridge and falls on the Eastern Jumna Canal. It is entirely worked by native stone-cutters under European supervision, guided by plans and sections.

Model of one bay, with gates and piers of the Newgong flood escape dam on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

A model of the irrigation channel head, showing one of the plans employed in distributing water to cultivators for the irrigation of their fields.

Model of a native sugar mill, made entirely by a native artisan unaided by European supervision. The original was constructed under the superintendence of Maharnjah Rao of Gwallior, by whom it was presented to the College. It is used in Rohilkund for pressing sugar cane. In addition to the above, the superintendent of the College has sent a number of levelling rods, surveying compasses, plane tables, &c., all of which are handwork of the native workmen employed in the College.

From the above you will see that there is no intention whatever of suppressing native merit when it is displayed, and I am fully convinced that if the aforesaid models are exhibited at Calcutta previous to their transmission to Paris, it will be admitted by the most fastidious connoisseur, that they reflect the utmost credit upon the parties concerned. In addition to the models, the superintendent of the Roorkee College has sent copies of a number of vernacular works, printed at the establishment, so that the talents of the native artisans are fairly represented in every shape.

We are glad to learn that the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has directed the transmission of the above models and books, because it will tend to show what the natives of India can do under proper European supervision. It will reflect equal credit upon Government for keeping up an establishment which affords to the natives of the country an opportunity of studying civil engineering, and will even in Europe perpetuate the name of its founder the late Mr. Thomason.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 20.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 25th arrived at Calcutta on Oct. 3rd (per *Precursor*).

THE 12TH LANCERS.—On the arrival of the 12th Lancers at Bangalore, it was found necessary to condemn a great portion of their arms, and some difficulty has been experienced in finding new lances. The officers wished the shafts to be made of bamboo, but a sufficient number were not procurable, and the maker resorted to Trincomalee wood.—*U. S. Gazette*.



**GOLD AND SILVER IN THE HIMALAYAS.**—A correspondent of the *Central Star* affirms that gold and silver are as plentiful in the Himalayas as in Australia. Near the Oontale Dhoon pass, it is said, it is obtainable in nuggets, and there are auriferous sands in Talook Chundnee, in Bijnour. No attempt hitherto made to wash auriferous sands in India has ever produced enough to pay expenses.

**THE SCURVY** has made its appearance on board the *Wellesley*, the first ship which has yet arrived with recruits. Out of three hundred men, nearly one-fifth landed with this disorder, though the diet is said to have been excellent, and the lime-juice on board sufficient.

**CANTONMENTS.**—The Governor-General has decided that no officer living in cantonments can buy a house over the head of another, and turn him out.

**GREEN INDIGO.**—The Report of the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of India contains a letter from Mr. Fortune. He is still prosecuting inquiries as to the green indigo, specimens of which have been planted in the society's garden. The dye, Mr. Fortune says, is produced from the bark of the plant, and he hopes soon to forward an account of the process by which it is extracted. He forwards also specimens of the "cabbage oil seed," which is valuable, because it can be planted just after the rice is off the ground.

**LAND FOR THE RAILWAY.**—The *Benares Recorder* publishes an order, issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces, for taking the land required by the railway. The pith of the order is, that the land is to be taken first, and the amount of compensation settled afterwards.

**EXPORT DUTY ON INDIGO.**—The Indigo Planters' Association have remonstrated against the retention of the export duty on indigo. It is contended that indigo is an exceptional article. It cannot be grown largely anywhere else, and the planters are therefore in possession of a practical monopoly. The committee reply that it may be grown in other countries, and that the improvements in practical chemistry are daily diminishing its use. They, therefore, consider the trade declining, and deny that it can bear an exceptional taxation.

**THE AVERAGE TRAFFIC ACROSS THE JUMNA**, by the pontoon bridge at Agra, amounted in July to 100 tons a day.

**CUTTACK.**—I have very nearly had to report a case of human sacrifice in the heart of this town. The story is this:—One of the tributary Mehal rajahs had some case or other before the superintendent, which he of course wished to gain; and that he should make certain of so doing, he consulted his priests, &c., as to the best means of securing the attainment of his wishes, on which it seems a human sacrifice was deemed the most propitiating measure to appease the wrath of, and curry favour with, the goddess Kali; accordingly, the pundits seemed to have fixed on some low caste boy (a mootchee, I believe), and enticed him into the temple where the deed was to be committed, and began feasting him and plying him with *bang*; but the young lad (who seems to have been in a great fright, and did not smoke enough to render himself insensible) suddenly bolted, and went to the thanah and reported the circumstances. What has been done I do not know; but I believe, though it is pretty evident what the villainous priests were up to, that there was nothing proved against them. Fancy if a thing of this kind occurs in the midst of a large city, what pranks these priestly gentry must play in their quiet little nooks in the Mofussil! The regiment here, the 42nd M.N.I., is under orders for Jubbulpore, to be relieved by the 8th M.N.I.: a nice long march they have before them. I believe they march through Umgool and Jubbulpore. We are following the leader as far as public libraries go, and are to have one here. Mr. T. Loch, the inspector of jails, has been here since Sunday; he goes to-morrow to Pooree, and then returns to Calcutta. The commissioner having exerted himself to rid us of the post-office grievance, I am happy to say it is at an end. A post-office is to be built (in cantonments, I believe), and in the mean time, a room in the Circuit house (which is near the old site) has been given up for the purpose. We now only want our padre and a little gaiety to make the station of Calcutta complete.—*Englishman*.

**FALSE OPIUM REPORTS.**—We perceive from official correspondence published in Calcutta, that the Chamber of Commerce has been unable to detect the origin of the false opium report forwarded to town. Mr. Stewart, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, in a very well-written letter, tells the merchants of Calcutta to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and not impose an unprecedented duty upon the captains of the P. and O. steamers. The Chamber smartly replies that if the duty is unprecedented, so is the monopoly which renders it necessary to enforce it.

**THE LATE MR. DAVID HARE.**—A subscription has been set on foot for printing some copper-plate portraits to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. David Hare, whose name is familiar to every one interested in Indian education.

**CIVIL.**—The *Mofussilite* understands that a considerable change will soon take place in the disposition of the civil list. The following officers will quit the country before next April:—Messrs. Begbie and Morrieson, Sudder Nizamut and Board of Revenue; Mr. Lowther, commissioner of Allahabad; C. Grant, accountant; Messrs. Taylor, Tyler, Becher, Money, Shank, Buller, and E. Thomas, judges; and Messrs. Barns, Pearson, and Cust, collectors.

**H. M.'s 27TH REGIMENT.**—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* tells a story which seems to indicate some carelessness in the military department. A portion of Her Majesty's 27th regiment just arrived, were ordered to march in full dress, from the ship to Dum-Dum, a distance of eight miles. They started at six in the evening, and arrived at Dum-Dum in a dangerous state of exhaustion. Their feet were unaccustomed to shoes, the weather appeared hot to fresh arrivals, the night was dark, the men tumbled into ditches, and one man died of apoplexy after the march. They might at least have been permitted to wait till morning, or to have a guide.

**UNION OF THE DELHI AND AGRA BANKS.**—Major Ramsay has addressed through the *Calcutta journals* a letter to the shareholders of the Delhi bank. He is a large shareholder in that institution, and consequently anxious for its prosperity. He recommends that it should be united with the Agra bank. The Delhi bank has larger funds at its disposal than it knows how to employ. It has no branches, and no means of creating any, except by an entire change of its system of business. The Agra bank has both these advantages, while it would be benefited by a larger amount of capital. The union, therefore, appears advantageous to the shareholders in both institutions.

**COAL.**—"In the present state of affairs the Government of India thinks it expedient to lay before the public all the information it possesses, relative to coal on the east side of the Bay of Bengal." By the "present state of affairs, we suppose must be understood the exceeding high price of coal, which is seriously interfering with steam navigation all over the world, and threatens to weaken by one steamer monthly, our means of communication with England. We accordingly turned with some eagerness to the information which the Government has laid before the public regarding the coal measures on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. It chiefly relates to the coal which occurs on the Great Tennesseerim river, about sixty-seven miles from the Port of Mergui. But the information given is scanty, and so far as it goes not very satisfactory. That coal is procurable in great quantity in the province of Mergui is tolerably certain, but the quality of the fuel as yet obtained thence seems to unfit it for sea-going use, and it is doubtful if there is any better to be had at the same place. It is to the Burdwan and Labuan coal mines that we are disposed to look for abundant supplies of fuel. The capacity of the Burdwan mines for supplying good and cheap coal will soon be tested by the railway. That of the Labuan mines requires, we believe, no testing at all. The coal is of excellent quality, and it lies so near the sea that it can be carried on board ship from the pit mouth.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.**—A letter from Simla gives the following, as the contemplated movements of the European troops:—"H.M.'s 96th foot to come down and go home, on being relieved by the 3rd Europeans from Chinsurah. H.M.'s 27th from England to Sealkote. H.M.'s 35th from England to Maulmain. H.M.'s 29th from Maulmain to relieve the 1st fusiliers, which will go to Dinapore and relieve the 3rd fusiliers, which will return to Chinsurah. H.M.'s 24th to Peshawur, to relieve H.M.'s 22nd, who go home by the Indus route."—*Englishman*, Sept. 26.

**INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF MRS. BIGNELL.**—We have received from Mussoorie two documents relative to the late unpleasant investigation regarding the conduct of Mrs. Bignell, the head mistress of the Protestant girls' school at that station. It appears that both Major Ryley, of the 5th cavalry, and Captain Mill, of the Artillery, never authorized the publication of the statement of the document signed by Mr. C. C. Jackson, of the civil service, and endorsed by them, and which appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 26th ult.; and it is, moreover, doubtful if Mr. Jackson ever gave authority for its being made public. Added to this, it appears that subsequent explanations have been afforded to the two former gentlemen, which have induced them to change their opinion as to the merits of the case, and to consider many of the statements made in the document alluded to erroneous. The explanation of the members of the local committee of the Protestant girls' school at Mussoorie is temperate in style and to the point, and is signed by gentlemen whose high respectability entitles their assertions to the highest consideration. We shall follow the example of the local committee, and refrain from further comment upon the matter until the decision of the London committee, to which the case has been referred, is known.—*Bengal Herkara*, Sept. 19.



**LIEUTENANT McDUGALL.**—We regret to hear that the life of Lieutenant McDougall of the 9th N.I. is despaired of. This is one of the officers wounded at the late attack upon the village of Shah Moosah Kheyli, the other, Lieutenant Brownlow, is reported to be doing well.

**THE PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER** in the Chinsurah billiard room between two Subalterns of the 3rd European regiment has been made the subject of a Court of Enquiry, and is likely to result in Court-martial.

**INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—At the meeting of the India general steam navigation company, held Sept. 18, Mr. Grant's suspension and dismissal were confirmed and carried by a large majority of votes, and Captain Stace's appointment as secretary in his room was carried by acclamation.

**BRIGADIER WARREN.**—The *Benares Recorder* says that Brigadier Warren will not now assume the command at Benares, but will proceed home with his family round the Cape. This will, we presume, bring Colonel Lane, who is a regimental major of the artillery, and a cadet of 1820, upon the brigade staff, he being the next senior officer in the country to Colonel Nash, who has, it is reported, obtained the last vacancy.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**DEATH OF SUPERINTENDING-SURGEON CHARLES B. FRANCIS.**—We regret to announce the sudden death of Superintending-Surgeon Charles B. Francis, of the Dacca circle, early yesterday morning. His loss will be deeply felt by the community among whom he laboured with zeal and diligence to the detriment of his health. He arrived here with the intention of returning home for the renovation of his health. His remains will be interred this morning.—*Citizen*, Sept. 29.

**FLOATING BRIDGE OVER THE HOOGHLY.**—We have much pleasure in announcing to our fellow-citizens of Calcutta that a want of which so much has been written of late, and which has now, from the railway being at work, grown into an absolute necessity, is about to be met immediately by the Government. We allude to a pontal communication between the right and left banks of the Hooghly, between the city of Calcutta and the city about to rise at Howrah, with its railway station, &c. The Hooghly is to be crossed by a bridge of boats, spanning it between the river-bank near the railway station at Howrah and the opposite bank on the Calcutta side, somewhat near Clive-street ghaut, if our memory of localities serve us rightly. This is not rumour or an expectation. It has been sanctioned by the Government, and the superintending engineer, Colonel Goodwyn, has received orders to commence the work as soon as possible. The estimated cost, passed by the Government, is seven lacs of rupees. This is but a trifling sum for the construction of a bridge which will be little inferior in utility to one built of granite; whilst it will, in our humble opinion, be superior to a work of the latter description as far as ensuring constant and uninterrupted communication goes. The boats of which the Hooghly bridge is to be constructed will be of large size, and built with every attention to durability and strength, and the heaviest laden waggons, or the largest stream of traffic or merchandise may cross it with the same safety as a single foot-passenger. Hereafter it is possible that the Hooghly at Calcutta may be bridged in a more expensive and showy manner; but we doubt the freedom from costly accidents and repairs, and the permanent utility of a more solid work, as compared with that about to be constructed; and, on these grounds, we are glad to see the project we have all along advocated finally selected for preference and accomplishment.—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 2.

**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—There are rumours abroad that the Uncovenanted Service is to obtain some relaxation of the present stringent Pension Rules, and also that its members will be allowed a furlough on sick certificate. Now that leave is to be granted to the covenanted servants, both civil and military, to proceed to their native land without losing their appointments, the time is, we think, come for according a like indulgence to uncovenanted servants; the more so as it is absurd to restrict them to the fanciful limits prescribed by the old charters of the Company, when the facilities for proceeding to and returning from Europe are greater than for visiting most of the places within those limits, by a sojourn at which the invalid Englishman is likely to recover the health he has lost by a residence in a tropical climate and application to laborious duties. Shortly after the above was in the hands of the printer, we were given to understand that Mr. Wylie's application for leave of absence had been complied with, and that he had taken his passage on board a vessel which is to sail for England immediately; further, that his furlough pay is to be 900*l.* per annum. We sincerely trust that this is all correct, since it may be regarded as an indication that the uncovenanted servants of the state are not to be debarred from visiting England on sick leave. We do not vouch for the above, but give it as it has reached us, and hope to be able to inform our readers to-morrow how far it is correct.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 27.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—A rumour is abroad, for the authenticity of which we cannot vouch, that Mr. H. V. Bailey, C.S., is to be the minister of education, and Mr. H. Woodrow, the present secretary to the council of education, his clerk. Mr. Bailey having formerly been secretary to the council of education, and consequently familiar with the working of the department, in which he has ever since taken an active interest, is a very fit person to fill the post. Mr. Bailey, our readers may remember, founded the Midnapore Library,—the first Mofussil institution of the kind.

**DEATH OF LIEUT. JOHN BROWN, 27TH N.I.**—It is with sincere and deep regret that we announce the death at this station of Lieut. John Brown, 27th N.I., officiating brigade-major. He had been ailing for some time, but we believe his illness was not supposed to be dangerous; he sunk under it, however, on Thursday evening last. A more estimable young man, or one more beloved by all who knew him, there was not in the army of India, and his untimely decease is most heartily lamented.—*Agra Messenger*, Sept. 30.

**LIEUT. McDUGAL, of the 9th N.I.,** lately wounded in the expedition to Michnee, is pronounced quite out of danger; and Lieut. Brownlow will, it is hoped, soon be able to get about again.

**MR. HUFFNAGLE** is to be raised to the rank of consul-general for the United States.

**THE OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.**—Calcutta is at last to be convinced of the existence of a railway. The opening to Ranee-gungee, will be inaugurated by a ball and supper at the town-hall, on Wednesday, the 27th December, the invitations for which will be issued almost immediately. The official opening will take place on the previous day, the 26th, when the Governor-General, with the members of Government and others who are directly or indirectly connected with the railway, will proceed up the line to examine it, and return to Calcutta, after partaking of a breakfast or tiffin at Burdwan.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 28.

**NEW TREASURY OFFICES.**—Government is said to have purchased the four-storied house in Esplanade-row, now occupied by the Military Club, for Rs. 1,50,000. The offices now accommodated in the Treasury are to be located in it, the present Treasury is to be pulled down and a new one built. The work is to commence as soon as possible after the approaching Dusserah vacation.

**THE INDIAN NAVY AND BENGAL MARINE** are, it is said, to be amalgamated on terms anything but favourable to the latter. The commanders of which are to be allowed the option of taking appointments as acting masters, or quitting the service with a gratuity of twelvemonths' pay.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF AGRA** is to leave Nynce Tal about the 1st of November, and after making a tour through some of the north-eastern portions of his government, will proceed through Bundelcund and Sangor, and be at Agra about the middle of February, after a month's stay there he will again go to the hills.

**TABLE MONEY.**—Uncovenanted civil officers and military and medical officers in civil employ when provided with a passage on board Government vessels are to pay half the table-money if their allowances are under Rs. 600 per mensem, and all if their salaries are above that sum. It has also been taken into consideration whether the present rate of table-money, Rs. 8 per diem, is not excessive.

**MR. SHAW, of the civil service, and joint magistrate at Agra,** has embraced the Romish faith, and has been baptized in the cathedral at Agra.

**A COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS** is to be erected in Calcutta.

**MR. WYLIE.**—We much regret to hear that Mr. Wylie, the first judge of the Small Cause Court, continues in so unsatisfactory a state of health, that his medical advisers deem it absolutely necessary for him to proceed to England, and he has, we are further told, sent in an application for leave of absence,—a piece of information we do not exactly understand, because we are under the impression that Mr. Wylie cannot receive permission to go home retaining his appointment, but must resign, and can then go where he pleases. We shall be glad to find ourselves mistaken, for it is unjust to the individuals themselves, and injurious to the interests of the public and the Government, that men holding such a position as Mr. Wylie does, should not be allowed leave to revisit England without forfeiture of their appointments, when sickness renders a return to their native land necessary for the recovery of their health. In the Queen's colonies, officers holding appointments such as Mr. Wylie holds, and Mr. Hume held, are permitted to proceed home retaining their situations, and the sooner such servants of the East-India Company are placed on the same footing the better, for the measure would be both creditable and advantageous to their employers.

**THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—We understand that the Governor-General has approved of the following permanent arrangements proposed by the Hon. Colonel W. J. Butterworth, C.B., the governor of the Straits Settlements, consequent on the demise of Captain Hay Ferrier, the resident councillor of Malacca. The salary of that office while held by Captain Ferrier was Rs. 1,000 per mensem. On the appointment of Mr. William Thomas Lewis to that post it is to be raised to Co.'s Rs. 1,080 per mensem, being the amount he enjoyed as assistant resident of Prince of Wales' Island. The salary of assistant resident at Penang is to be reduced from Co.'s Rs. 1,080 to 833 Rs. 5as. and 4 pie per mensem. Some other arrangements have also been approved of, by which an immediate saving has been made of Co.'s Rs. 400 per month.

**MESSRS. TULLOH AND CO.**—It is said that the firm of Tulloh, Seal, and Co. is to be dissolved, and that the sons of the late Baboo Mutty Loll Seal intend to establish an agency house.

**RAMPORE.**—There is a report, which, however, wants confirmation, that the Nuwab of Rampore is dead. All is not apparently right at Rampore, as a wing of the 23rd N.I. has been ordered out from Moradabad.

**MR. CUMMING**, on reporting himself at Kussowlie, was ordered by Colonel Brooke, commanding the 33rd regt., into close arrest, and a guard was placed over his quarters.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—A new form of note is to be issued from the Bank of Bengal to-morrow, the novel feature of which is that ciphers to complete the number of figures to five places are inserted to the left of the actual number of the note, so as to prevent the possibility of adding a figure to it, thus 00250 represents number two hundred and fifty.

**LAHORE.**—We hear that, in consequence of the continued sickness in the 64th Native Infantry, by which the corps is almost placed hors de combat, without, however, any corresponding mortality, a move to Shadera has been recommended. Now, we cannot conceive any place less likely to benefit the corps than one across the river. Much of the land about there has been flooded, and must be still damp. Dysentery, under such circumstances, follows fever, and frequently becomes fatal, and we have not forgotten the dreadful consequences of moving the 1st Europeans to Shadera in 1850, when some 150 men were sacrificed to the stupidity of the authorities. The high land about Meean Meer would be far preferable, or the groves near Shaleemar. Although the sun is certainly hot during the day, the evenings, and especially the mornings, are becoming perceptibly cooler, and very pleasant. Occasional clouds hover about, but the rains appear to have ceased with us, though not to the eastward, if delays in the post are to be received as a criterion. The Calcutta dak was, a few days ago, rapidly approaching its fine weather rate, but has, all at once, fallen back in speed, and the metropolitan journals of the 14th only came in yesterday at two p.m.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Sept. 23.

**CANDAHAR.**—We learn from Candahar that a splendid dress of honour, studded with diamonds, had arrived from the king of Persia as a present for Kohundil Khan, the Candahar chief. The governor of the fort of Ghor, which was lately taken from the Herat chief, has written to Candahar for succour, the Herat chief having stirred up the people of the district against him. Part of the Persian army at Merw has been routed by the Toorkmans, and forced to fly for shelter to Herat. Zaheer-ool-Dowlah was absent, but his mother gave the fugitives a hospitable welcome. Thirty officers and a thousand men have accompanied Sooltan Alee Khan from Persia to Ahmed Shahie, and they are engaged in disciplining the Candahar force. The king of Persia has sent plenty of "bootkees" (Russian ducats) for the pay of these men, and as a subsidy to the Candahar chief. It is said, that another equal force of men and officers will reach Candahar from Persia before the winter, and that the king of Persia has written to the chief of Candahar, that he will immediately send 10,000 troops to Farah, 10,000 to Ghoorgan, and 10,000 to Seestan; all to act under his, Kohundil Khan's orders; adding that his large force can easily be augmented by levies of Seistanees, Hazarahs, and Aimuks. Then, if the ameer of Cabul quietly surrenders possession of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, all will be well; otherwise an irresistible force will compel him to yield. The Persian Elchee at Cabul has made a similar statement to the ameer, adding that if he will yield to the wishes of his majesty in the matter of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, he will be raised to the highest pitch of dignity. However, the style of the shah's recent firmans has not inclined the ameer to attach himself to Persia. He does not like the overbearing tone of the Persian court, which has been so much the subject of conversation, that ill-disposed people say that the ameer has allowed himself to be treated like the mere head of a village. The ameer will not give up Khelat-i-Ghilzie without a fight for it, and he has already sent his peshkana towards that place.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**UNPASSED CIVIL SERVANTS** ordered into the Mofussil to study the native languages are to receive travelling allowance.

**LUCKNOW.**—The following is an extract from a private letter from Lucknow, kindly placed at our disposal:—"After all Col. Sleeman does go. It was supposed that he would return to his duties long since, but those who hoped for this were doomed to be disappointed, for there is now no doubt of his leaving, since the leave to visit the hills north of Dehra for fifteen months, probably means leaving for good. It is fortunate that the Government possesses so able a man as Capt. Hayes, who now officiates for the resident. The appointment of Col. Outram to the Lucknow residency confirms me in the belief that Col. Sleeman will not come back. Capt. Shakespeare officiated for Col. Low for more than a year, and during the resident's temporary absence for however long a period, the first assistant-resident invariably officiated for the whole time. Why should Capt. Hayes be debarred the same privilege? Dr. Fayer has been nominated officiating assistant-resident. This, I believe, an unprecedented example. Do you know anything about what is going to be done with us? They say Oudh is to be annexed, whether we like it or not? Is this true? Col. Sleeman leaves Lucknow about the end of this month. There will be an auction of his effects on the 20th."—*Calcutta Englishman*, Sept. 27.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—The detachment of H.M.'s 27th regiment, arrived in the *Subahdar*, is to proceed at once to Allahabad by river steamers.—It is uncertain whether H.M.'s 98th regt. will proceed to England this year, and it is not improbable that the corps may stand fast in Fort William, in which case the 10th Foot will not, as it was said, come to Calcutta.—Major Brown, of the 18th N.I., is not now in treaty to sell out, but the regiment is to get two steps by the retirement of Majors Edwards and Davidson.—Major Pillans, of the artillery, retires on the 1st of October, and Colonels Day and Anderson, from the 1st of January next.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that sickness is on the increase in cantonments of the 17th N.I., some 210 out of about 400 are said to be sick, and the other regiments are no better off.—We hear that a boat containing the whole of the baggage belonging to the officers of the 48th N.I., who arrived this morning from Barrackpore on fort duty, capsized, in consequence of coming athwart the cable of a ship in the moorings near the Mint, the boat floated down to opposite the fort where she sunk with every thing in her. The officers, we hear, have lost the whole of their traps with the exception of those they marched down in. The only life lost was that of a child.—The order is at last out for the departure to England of H.M.'s 22nd and 96th regiments. The usual volunteering will be permitted.—We understand that Major Abbott, late of Hazara, has been selected for the charge of his Highness the Putteealla Rajah on his approaching journey to England.

## COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. SAMUEL DEWE WHITE, 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

*Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 29, 1854.*—At a general court martial, assembled at Chinsurah, on Friday, Sept. 8, 1854, Lieut. S. D. White, 3rd Eur. reg., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

1st.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, in having, at Chinsurah, on July 27, 1854, addressed a letter to the adjutant of the regiment, in which he importunately solicited the grant of temporary leave to proceed to Calcutta, notwithstanding that he had been three times before on that day distinctly informed, in reply to previous repeated applications, that such leave could not be granted to him.

2nd.—For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, at Chinsurah, on July 29, 1854, addressed to Lieut. W. Carnell, the adjutant of the regiment, a note couched in very provoking language, and caused the same to be delivered to Lieut. Carnell, in public, in an extremely offensive manner.

*Finding.*—On the first charge Guilty, and on the second charge Guilty, with the exception of the words "highly" and "extremely," of which they acquit him.

*Sentence.*—To be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct, and to be placed one step lower in the list of lieutenants of his regiment.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General,  
Commander-in-Chief East Indies,

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September, 1854.

*Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—The Commander-in-Chief had hoped, when disposing of the former trial of Lieut. White, that the lenity he then experienced would b

a sufficient warning to him; and his Excellency is sorry to find that the lesson has proved ineffectual.

On the present occasion Lieut. White had the opportunity offered to him of escaping the peril of arraignment before a general court-martial; but he chose rather to stand a trial, in preference to following the advice of his brother officers of experience, and making a suitable apology for his misbehaviour; and he must now suffer the consequences of his perverseness.

It appears that Lieut. White has not only passed the examination required for interpreters at the College of Fort William, but has also received from the College a certificate of high proficiency in the Hindee language. This is very creditable to him; but the advantages he might have derived in his profession from possessing such attainments, have been completely neutralized by the indifference he has shown in this and other instances to meet with cheerfulness the orders and wishes of his superiors.

The Commander-in-Chief once more appeals to Lieut. White's good sense, and again trusts that this trial will show him the absolute necessity of being more subordinate and less offensive in his conduct and bearing, if he wishes to remain in the service.

Lieut. White's name is to be transposed in the list of lieutenants of the 3rd European regiment, and in future will stand next below that of Lieut. F. J. Stephenson. He is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALLEN, W. J. to be commissr. of Chota Nagpore.  
 BAILLIE, H. to be reg. of deeds and marriage reg. in Hooghly.  
 BROWN, W. asst. to salt ag. of Belasore, vested with powers.  
 COCKS, A. H. placed at disp. of govt. of India, for special duty, Sept. 23.  
 GREATHEAD, H. H. to offic. as comm. of Meerut div. dur. abs. of Jackson.  
 GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Benares.  
 HARRIS, A. G. W. to be an asst. comm. of 2nd class, in province of Nagpore.  
 HUME, A. O. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, dur. abs. of Cocks.  
 LOW, H. M. to be collr. of customs at Meeaday, v. Moncrieff.  
 MANDERSON, R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hissar.  
 MARTIN, S. N. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jeunpore, dur. abs. of Le Bas.  
 MONCRIEFF, R. S. resigned collrship of customs at Meeaday, Sept. 16.  
 MUSPRATT, H. to offic. temp. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.  
 OLIVER, J. H. senior assist. to supt. of Bhutteana, prom. to 1st grade of dept. coll. fr. July 15.  
 ROBERTS, A. A. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Saugor, dur. abs. of Thomas.  
 SPANKIE, J. S. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.  
 SPANKIE, H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares.  
 SPENCER, W. C. to be jun. asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore.  
 STEPHEN, K. H. dep. mag. of Serampore, vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Hooghly.  
 STRACHEY, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, dur. abs. of Roberts.  
 THOMPSON, A. R. to be jun. asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore.  
 TUCKER, H. C. placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for special duty, to retain ch. of duty as commr. of Benares div. Sept. 23.  
 TYLOR, W. H. perm. to res. fr. Aug. 8.  
 WATSON, J. superint. rev. survey, 4th or west. div. vested with full power of a coll. in Jessore and other districts, also with full power of a coll. in the Sunderbuns.  
 WATSON, W. C. to offic. as senior asst. com. of Gurhwal, dur. abs. of Strachey.  
 WHITE, C. P. dep. coll. in Mymensing, transf. to Sylhet.  
 WIGRAM, F. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra, dur. abs. of M. B. Thornhill, Sept. 21.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE:

ADAMS, G. 15 mo. to England; on m.c.  
 BARNES, G. C. 1 mo.  
 BECKETT, J. O'B. 24 days.  
 BULLER, F. P. 1 mo.  
 CHEAP, G. C. 3 weeks.  
 CURRIE, C. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1.  
 DUMERGUE, J. S. 2 mo.  
 EGERTON, P. H. leave canc.  
 ELSON, F. J. A. 18 mo. on m.c.  
 FORBES, F. C. 24 days in ext.  
 FORBES, A. 1 mo.  
 FORSYTH, T. D. leave canc.  
 FREELING, G. H. 15 days in ext.

GARRETT, R. B. 2 mo.  
 GONNE, H. 15 days.  
 GRANT, D. 1 mo.  
 GUBBINS, C. 1 mo.  
 GUBBINS, M. R. 2 yrs. on m.c. to Hills and Cape, or Australia.  
 HARVEY, G. F. 1 mo.  
 HORNE, C. 20 days.  
 JOHNSTON, W. 1 mo.  
 KEENE, H. G. fr. Sept. 18 to Nov. 1, in ext.  
 LANCE, C. E. 18 mo. fr. Sept. 3, on m.c.  
 LE BAS, C. T. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15.  
 LOCK, G. 1 mo.  
 MACKILLOP, J. R. 1 mo.  
 MONEY, W. J. 15 days.  
 PEPPER, G. A. 1 mo.  
 PROBYN, W. G. leave canc.  
 RAVENSHAW, J. H. 1 mo.  
 SANDEMAN, H. D. to Europe.  
 SKIPWITH, F. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15.  
 THORNHILL, H. B. 1 mo.  
 THORNHILL, M. B. 1 mo.  
 TURNBULL, G. D. leave canc.  
 VINCENT, F. A. 5 weeks, on m.c.  
 WALKER, J. 6 mo. on m.c.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

POYNTER, Rev. J. 1 mo. leave of abs.  
 SPRY, Rev. A. B. chaplain of Allahabad, placed at disp. of Govt. of India.  
 STUBBINS, Rev. J. to be a marriage reg. in dist. of Cuttack.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BATTYE, 1st Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for re-employ. in rev. survey in Punjab, Sept. 21.  
 BIRCH, Capt. T. C. 37th N.I. to be supt. of Abkaree, in cantonment of Allahabad.  
 BLACK, Lieut. G. A. offic. asst. to gov. gen's. ag. in Rajpootana, to act for Lieut. Mildmay during his abs.; ditto for Lieut. E. J. Hardcastle.  
 BOILEAU, Brig. T. B. posted to Ferozepore.  
 BOILEAU, Ens. T. B. 3rd N.I. permitted to continue doing duty with 70th regt. until arrival of his own corps at Phillour.  
 CLAY, Lieut. E. B. 66th, or Goorka regiment, to ch. of 12th co. sappers and miners, v. Cumine.  
 COTTON, Brig. S. J. posted to Umballah.  
 CUMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. to act as asst. to exec. eng. Rawul Pindee div.  
 DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. 23rd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Sept. 18; to be a sen. asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore.  
 DAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd L.I. qual. in surveying.  
 DOBBIN, Ens. R. A. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. to be a sen. asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore.  
 FAGAN, Ens. H. 56th N.I. to continue to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares, until arrival there of his own corps in progress to Barrackpore.  
 FANE, Lieut. W. 1st Punjab cav. 2nd in com. to hold com. of reg. dur. abs. of Hughes.  
 FRANKLAND, Lieut. 2nd in com. to offic. as commt. of 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, fr. Sept. 16.  
 GORDON, Capt. W. 49th N.I. qual. as surveyor.  
 GRAME, Lieut. C. H. E. 5th N.I. qual. in civ. engineering.  
 HANNINGTON, Maj. J. C. to be dep. commiss. of Chota Nagpore.  
 HOWE, Col. R. 43rd L.I. perm. to draw his pay and allowances fr. pres. pay office.  
 HUNTER, Lieut. M. 18th N.I. qual. in surveying and civ. engineering.  
 JOHNSTONE, Brig. M. C. posted to Jullundur.  
 LLOYD, Maj. Gen. G. W. A. c.b. to div. staff of the army in suc. to Maj. Gen. Young, Sept. 26.  
 LOWE, Lieut. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. to be sub asst. com. gen.  
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. asst. commiss. to be a marriage reg. for dist. Kangra, v. Forsyth, on leave.  
 MACTIER, Col. W. 2nd L.C. to be a brig. of 2nd class, to complete estab. in suc. to Wilkinson, res.  
 MCBARNET, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. to be an extra asst. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.  
 MEARES, Brev. maj. W. P. 42nd N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 13.  
 MEYERN, Capt. Baron F. A. Von, 53rd N.I. to be a comdt. of inf. Nagpore in. force, Sept. 26.  
 MILLS, Capt. H. 2nd N. I. vested with powers of jt. mag. in camp of C.-in-C. Sept. 26.  
 MOFFAT, Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. to be perm. asst. to chief eng. in Punjab.  
 OAKES, Capt. W. H. to be prin. asst. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore.  
 OAKES, Capt. G. N. to be a sen. asst. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore.

PAUL, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. to be adj. of 4th regt. inf. Punjab irr. force, v. Steel.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. jun. asst. to commissr. of Mysore, perm. to res. with a view to furl.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. H. J. C. 25th N.I. to be commdt. of Nagpore irr. force, and commdt. of cav. Sept. 26.  
 SIMPSON, Capt. T. to be prin. asst. to commissr. of Chota Nagpore.  
 SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 7, in suc. to Baseley, dec.  
 SMYLY, Lieut. J. B. 29th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 60th rifles.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. asst. commr. of 1st cl. to act as dep. commr. dur. abs. of Balmain.  
 THATCHER, Capt. R. to stud dept. to act as dep. supt. dur. abs. of Wollaston.  
 THOMSON, Ens. G. C. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 14, in suc. to Smalley, prom.  
 WATSON, Lieut. J. adjt. 1st Punjab cav. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Hughes.  
 WILKINSON, Brig. C. D. Sind Sagur dist. Rawul Pindie, on leave, res. appt. on staff.  
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. E. H. art. to be an asst. in 3rd surv. partly to be emp. in Saugor and Nerbudda terr. under Lieut. Blagrove.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

##### ARTILLERY.

SOMERVILLE, W. T. Sept. 13.

##### INFANTRY.

BRIDGES, O. S. Sept. 29. KNYVETT, R. C. Sept. 29.  
 JARRETT, H. C. T. Sept. 29. MAIDMAN, G. E. J. Sept. 19.  
 KEEN, F. J. Sept. 13. O'DOWDA, J. W. Sept. 12.  
 UPPERTON, J. Sept. 29.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. J. 38th L.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at hills north of Deyrah, old regs.  
 BALMAIN, Capt. J. G. dep. commis. west div. Raichore Doab, Hyderabad, 5 months.  
 BAX, Lieut. A. G. 50th N.I. fr. Aug. 8 to Oct. 10, to Calcutta, on m.c. old regs. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 BEYNON, Lieut. W. H. adj. Kotah contng. to Feb. 15.  
 BIRD, Capt. H. L. 48th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. 15 days, in ext.  
 COOPER, Maj. J. C. 49th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Mooltan, prep. to app. for leave to Bombay.  
 EKINS, Lieut. C. C. engs. fr. July 30 to Nov. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.  
 ELLICE, Lieut. W. G. 15th N.I. to Nov. 15, Hazara and Murree hills, m.c.  
 FAGAN, Brev. maj. C. G. 8th L.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, in ext. to Mussoorie and Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to retire.  
 FOQUETT, Maj. H. 56th N.I. 4 mos. to pres. prep. to Europe.  
 GORDON, Capt. J. 6th N.I. fr. Oct. 12 to Jan. 15, to Calcutta, old regs.  
 GROVE, Brev. Lieut. col. S. J. 68th N.I. 3 mo. 10 days to Calcutta, new regs. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 HAY, Capt. W. E. asst. commis. at Kangra, 1 mo.  
 HILLERSDON, Capt. W. R. 53rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c. old regs.  
 HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 48th N.I. 3 mo. m.c.  
 INGELBY, Lieut. W. art. 1 year, without pay.  
 MACGREGOR, Lieut. E. A. M. 9th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 MILLER, Lieut. H. N. capt. of pol. Jhelum div. to Oct. 31.  
 MORRISON, Capt. W. A. 63rd N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 8, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.  
 PEARCE, Lieut. G. G. asst. comm. of Hazara, 1 mo.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, prep. to Europe.  
 RICE, Ens. H. C. P. 73rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 30, to remain at pres. old regs.  
 RICHARDS, Ens. C. 63rd N.I. 3 yrs. on m.c.  
 ROSS, Lieut. J. A. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Calcutta, on m.c. old regs. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 UTTERSON, Lieut. E. V. 27th N.I. 2 mo. to Calcutta, old regs.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEALE, Surg. A. fr. 40th to 37th N.I.  
 CHALDECOTT, Asst. surg. F. J. M.D. passed colloq. exam.  
 CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. to be surg. fr. Sept. 28, v. Francis, dec.  
 CLARK, Asst. surg. W. F. to do du. with art. at Dum Dum.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. G. V. to rec. med. ch. of regt. head qrs. staff and band, until arrival of Surg. McRae.

DALY, Asst. Surg. G. H. M.D. attached to 6th batt. art. to med. ch. of 30th N.I. in add. to other duties, v. Cheep.  
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. passed colloq. exam.  
 DOUGLAS, surg. C. M.D. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. v. Sampson.  
 ETESON, Assist. surg. A. to proc. and to du. under supt. surg. Pegu circle.  
 FRANCIS, Supt. surg. C. B. attached to Dacca circle, to make over ch. of office to surg. W. A. Green, on his own. dept. on leave.  
 GERRARD, Vet. surg. J. W. posted to 9th L.C. at Mattra.  
 HAY, Assist. surg. J. M. to med. ch. of station and dispensary of Budaon, in add. to his other appts.  
 IRWIN, Surg. H. fr. 59th to 51st N.I.  
 KENSEY, Surg. R. B. fr. 44th to 40th N.I. fr. date of dept. of Surg. Beale.  
 SHILLITO, Surg. W. 66th N.I. to retain med. ch. of 51st N.I.  
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. M.D. 72nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to the regt. of Ferozepore, v. Hilliard.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

COWIE, A. J. Sept. 13.  
 HALLS, J. J. Sept. 29.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEALE, Surg. A. 40th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 20 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Australia and Europe.  
 BRUCE, Surg. H. A. M.D. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah.  
 CHUCKERBUTTY, Dr. S. G. offic. prof. of materia medica, 6 mo.  
 JEFFERY, Vet. surg. T. W. 4th L.C. fr. Sept. 4, to Umballah, old regs.  
 LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.  
 MARSHALL, Surg. M. M.D. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 M'EGAN, Asst. surg. M.D. leave canc.  
 OGILVIE, Surg. 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, leave canc.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### STAFF.

Lieut. col. the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, gren. gds. to be mil. sec. to c.-in-c. of Madras; Major C. A. Denison, 52nd L.I. to be a.-d-c. to c.-in-c. of Madras.

##### INFANTRY.

10th Lieut. Havelock, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.—24th. Lieut. R. Hallahan, to act as qr. mr. v. Airey, on leave.—32nd. Assist. surg. W. Boyd, to med. ch. of detach. of volunteers attach. to 98th.—43rd. Ens. R. M. Pakenham, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 18 v. Nott, ret.—60th. Capt. D. D. Mutter, Oct. 3 to Dec. 4, to rem. at Calcutta.—61st. Lieut. T. J. Sadlier, passed exam. in civ. eng.—83rd. Lieut. S. Read, Jan. 13 to June 1, 1855, in exten.—86th. Major W. L. Tudor, to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 18, v. Aplin, ret.; Capt. W. K. Stuart, to be major fr. Sept. 18, in succ. to Aplin; Lieut. J. J. Gordon, to be capt. fr. Sept. 18, in succ. to Aplin; Ens. A. N. Wilson, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 18, in succ. to Aplin.—96th. Capt. F. D. Middleton, passed exam. as surveyor.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

AUCHINCLOSS, wife of Surg. H.M.'s 81st, d. at Meerut, Sept. 17.  
 BELLAMY, Mrs. J. T. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 28.  
 BEST, wife of R. c.s. d. at Ghazepore, Sept. 24.  
 BURNETT, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 28.  
 CUMMING, Mrs. A. s. at Baekula, Sept. 20.  
 DENNYS, wife of Capt. J. B. 38th L.I. s. at Nynee Tal, Sept. 27.  
 DRAKE, wife of Maj. J. M. d. at Meerut, Sept. 23.  
 DUMERGUE, wife of J. S. c.s. s. at Mussoorie, Sept. 18.  
 DUMMELOW, wife of S. s. (still-born), Sept. 22.  
 ELDER, wife of Capt. W. s. at Howrah, Oct. 2.  
 FANSHAW, wife of Capt. R. W. H. d. at Meerut, Sept. 16.  
 FINNEY, Mrs. R. d. at Chinsurah, Sept. 25.  
 FORBES, wife of T. C. c.s. d. at Agra, Sept. 14.  
 GARSTIN, wife of the Rev. A. d. at Cherra Poonjee, Sept. 21.  
 GILBERT, wife of James, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.  
 GOUTIERE, wife of A. F. s. at Gurruckpore, Sept. 13.  
 HOLMES, wife of Capt. G. E. s. at Sealkote, Sept.  
 HYPOLITE, wife of J. J. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 17.  
 IRONMONGER, wife of Lieut. H. E. 21st N.I. d. at Sealkote, Sept. 28.  
 IRWIN, wife of Lieut. A. 24th N.I. s. at Wuzerabad, Sept. 19.  
 JENKINS, wife of W. E. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.  
 KEEP, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 23.  
 LAMB, the lady of Lieut. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. s. at Darjeeling, Sept. 13.  
 LEFEUVRE, Mrs. L. T. d. at Dacca, Sept. 29.  
 LINDEMAN, wife of F. P. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. J. 18th N.I. s. at Dhurmsala, Sept. 24.  
 MACKINTOSH, Mrs. Alex. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.  
 MACPHERSON, wife of Maj. J. D. s. at Murree, Sept. 30.  
 M'CULLOCH, wife of R. D. s. near Burdwan, Sept. 22.  
 NAME, wife of A. C. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.  
 NEDHAM, wife of Lieut. A. G. 11th irr. cav. s. at Benares, Sept. 23.  
 NEWNHAM, wife of Lieut. W. d. at Dhoolie, Sept. 3.  
 OATS, wife of H. d. at Jessore, Sept. 15.  
 ORR, wife of Capt. P. J. king of Oudh, 6th L.I. d. at Lucknow, Sept. 17.  
 PATERSON, the lady of W. S. s. at Garuckpore, Sept. 12.  
 PLOWDEN, wife of G. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 2.  
 RAE, wife of J. s. at Simla, Sept. 25.  
 RAMSAY, wife of Capt. H. s. at Nynee Tal, Sept. 15.  
 REID, wife of Lieut. 37th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Sept. 14.  
 SMITH, wife of C. M. s. at Anarkullee, Sept. 16.  
 SOMERVILLE, Mrs. James. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 18.  
 TAYLOR, the lady of P. G. E. c.s. d. at Bancoorah, Sept. 19.  
 TAYLOR, wife of John, d. at Kussowlee, Sept. 29.  
 THUILLIER, the lady of Capt. H. art. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.  
 TICKELL, wife of Capt. J. 73rd N.I. d. at Agra, Sept. 19.  
 TREVOR, wife of E. T. c.s. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 28.  
 TULLOCH, Mrs. R. C. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.  
 WILKINS, wife of G. D. c.s. d. at Sirhoat, Sept. 25.  
 WRAT, wife of Capt. J. d. at Belgaum, Sept. 17.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, B. R. to Helen J. d. of Surg. J. Barber, at Mean Meer, Sept. 15.  
 DICKENSON, B. to Jane A. d. of A. Lingham, at Calcutta, Sept. 16.  
 GILBERT, J. at Calcutta, aged 32, Sept. 30.  
 GERARD, H. C. to Esther H. d. of the late R. Erskine, at Calcutta, Sept. 14.  
 HICKS, D. W. to Agnes H. d. of the late Jean Le Blond, at Dhurumtallah, Sept. 25.  
 KING, H. E. H.M.'s 32nd regt. to Elizabeth P. d. of the late Lieut. col. W. R. Poyson, at Simla, Sept. 28.  
 NEWCOMEN, R. G. to Harriet, d. of the late G. H. Poole, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.  
 PALMER, W. P. c.s. to Amelia, d. of the late A. Smelt, c.s. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.  
 RAIKES, Capt. R. N. 67th N.I. to Harriet, d. of the late Capt. W. Berbett, 9th N.I. at Mussoorie, Sept. 25.  
 REES, W. P. to Mary Ann, d. of D. E. Malloch, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.  
 SHAW, Lieut. C. R. 37th N.I. to Eliza M. d. of T. Savi, at Kishnagur, Sept. 19.  
 SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to Letitia A. d. of G. W. Llewellyn, at Mussoorie, Sept. 26.  
 VAUGHAN, J. M. to Miss Mary Neison, at Calcutta, Sept. 20.

## DEATHS.

BROWN, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. at Agra, aged 27, Sept. 28.  
 CARROL, Mary, wife of C. M. at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 18.  
 CRICHTON, P. at Calcutta, aged 73, Sept. 29.  
 DUMBLETON, John, at Allahabad, aged 70, Sept. 19.  
 FEATHERSTONHAUGH, H. W. s. of S. at Rungpore, aged 1, Sept. 13.  
 FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. at Calcutta, Sept. 28.  
 HAY, W. at Calcutta, aged 39, Sept. 19.  
 JENKINS, inf. d. of W. E. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.  
 LEMON, J. at Simla, aged 29, Sept. 18.  
 MARLEY, Helen, wife of W. F. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.  
 MARLEY, C. M. inf. s. of W. F. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.  
 SNEYD, Alice, d. of Capt. E. C. at Umballah, Sept. 28.  
 TUCKER, Henry C. s. of W. H. at Agra, aged 3, Sept. 23.  
 VALPY, inf. d. of Lieut. De Vic, H.M.'s 27th, at Darjeeling, Sept. 29.  
 WILTON, T. H. s. of T. C. at Koolawur, Sept. 24.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 20.—Balder, Savensson, London; Juniata, Wilson, Liverpool; Atlet Rohoman, Nacoda, Juddah and Cannanore; Forbes, Johnston, Sydney; Bombay, Wilson, China; Singapore Futay, Sultan, Fox.—21. Tigris, Selkerk, Liverpool.—22. Conway, Duguid, Fort Phillip; Marcellus, Bartlett, Boston; Ferdinand, Grote, Mauritius; Stree Ankestrungum, Nacoda, Coringa.—23. Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, Mauritius.—27. Thomas Laurie, Dobson, Port Louis and Madras.—28. Nile, Nisbitt, London and Madras; Sabrina, Allan, Sydney; Julia, Purchase, Mauritius; steamer Berenice, Berthon, Singapore and Penang; Janet Mitchell, Hood, Melbourne and Madras; Teak, Stonhouse, Maulmein; Sea Queen, Rowe, Kurrachee and Bombay.—29. Fatai Rohoman, Nacoda, Point de Galle; Deogaum, Murphy, Liverpool; Maria, Peterson, Valparaiso.—30. Shoe Gong, Wright, Rangoon; steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Rangoon; Gevalia, Leberg, London; Hydroose, Nacoda, Bombay, Cannanore and Allippee; Hamoodi, Nacoda, Muscat and Allippee; Mary Cannon, Davidson, Liverpool; Humayoon Shaw, Nacoda, Muscat and Allippee; Koh-in-noor, Auld, Melbourne; Nugget, Renton, Adelaide; Graham, Henderson, Sydney; Fatai Rohoman, Nacoda, Point de Galle; Emily Smith, Watts, Algoa Bay. Oct. 1. Islay, Cone, Pondicherry; Anglia, Bull, Liverpool.—3. Oriental,

Calderwood, Glasgow; James Hall, Roe, Vizagapatam; Augusta, Penasco, Madras; Venice, Brevour.—3. Steamer Precursor, Farquhar, Suez; Hamoodi, Tingate, Mauritius, Muscat, and Bombay.—4. Gloucester, Hialt, Madras, Atalanta, Sandall, Corings; steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nile (Sept. 28), from LONDON—Mrs. W. Knyvett and 2 children, Mrs. F. Knyvett, Miss Knyvett, Miss Kemp, Capt. and Mrs. Bird, 36th M.N.I. Dr. and Mrs. Halle, Mr. and Mrs. Chalke, Madam Filiars, Miss Woodin, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Thorp, Capt. French, H.M.'s 53rd, Messrs. Bridges, Upperton, and 2 Knyvett infantry cadets, Messrs. Urquhart, Scott, and Jarrett, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Garratty, and Miss Gray. From MADRAS—The Hon. Sir L. Peel, and Capt. and Mrs. Hewson, and 4 children, Hon. Company's recruits—100 men.  
 Per Mary Ann—Miss Gomier and servant, and ten deck passengers.  
 Per Electric—Mrs. Spear and child.  
 Per Bombay—Mr. Brown.  
 Per Forbes—Mr. Smithson.  
 Per Marcellus—J. E. Parkmen.  
 Per Deogaum—J. C. Bayley (cadet), M.N.I.  
 Per Tenasserim (Sept. 30), from RANGOON—Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Lieuts. Stevenson, Moberly, and Macmahon, Ensign Brown, Messrs. Reales, Clodon, and Withers.  
 Per Shoe Gong—Lieut. Blair of the Madras army, J. Mackey, and 17 natives.  
 Per Gevalia—Mrs. Leberg.  
 Per Nugget (Sept. 30)—Dr. A. White.  
 Per steamer Precursor (Oct. 3), from SOUTHAMPTON—Madame Secundi, Messrs. Harris, Anderson, Lessant, Greenacre, Goldschmidt, J. Stone, F. Slusser Glinn, F. Brown, S. Hoskins, R. Heathcote, Herbeden, H. Carbery, H. Livenge, and Letouche, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and child, Mrs. Heman, Mr. and Mrs. Sperriot, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams. From SOUTHAMPTON—Dr. J. Palmer, Revds. H. D'Cruiz and N. Baretto. From Ceylon to CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Craig and two Misses, Master Smyth, Lieut. Anderson, Messrs. Barnes and Cummins, Drs. Keen and Bush. From MADRAS—Lieut. col. Nott and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. Holland, Mr. J. Cowan, Messrs. Smith, Spence, and Umphelby.

## DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 17. John Henry, Wilson, London; John Hepburne, Holland, Rangoon.—19. Revenue, Howes, Boston; Monsoon, M'Kirdy, London; Steadfast, Spencer, London; Estelle, Gerard, Mauritius; Napoleon, Chatfield, Boston.—20. Reho, Gravinille, Bourbon; Sarah and Ann, Dick, Liverpool; steamer Hindostan, Black, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez; steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon; steamer Shanghai, Munro, Singapore and China.—21. Circassian, Kinsey, Maulmein; Macedon, Taylor, London; Ridderkirk, Noltie, London; Alfred, Fladseried, Mauritius; Adelaide, Cochran, Akyab; Orix, Draper, Liverpool; Iona, Middleton, Mauritius; Queen of the Seas, Tay, Boston; Valparaiso, Landry, Bourbon; Maseppa, Gilbert, Sydney; Newton, Whitney, Mauritius.—22. Triumph, Jackson, Bombay; Ayrshire, Macpherson, Penang and Singapore.—23. Arratoon Apear, Connov, Singapore and China; Genevieve, Guilband, Bourbon; Parthenon, Baker, London; Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Madras; John Melhuish, Tothill, Liverpool; General Godwin, Hicks, Swan River; Isabella Blyth, Hale, London; Tubal Cain, Mendham, Rangoon; Helen Douglas, London; Arrarat, Cochran, Maulmein; Neptune, Lakeman, Maulmein; Ganjam, Pengurn, Mauritius; Highlander, Thompson, London.—28. Cato, Henry, Boston; Godavery, Mathieu, Bourbon; Ballarat, Thirkill, London; William Goddard, M'Kay, Boston. Oct. 9. Steamer Bombay, —, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bombay, to MADRAS—Lieut. Moberly, Lieut. Swanston, Miss Liard, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay. To GALLI.—Mr. Hall and Mr. Leighton. To BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rich and infant, Syed Mohsin, and Mr. Owen and child. To SUZ.—Dr. White. To ALEXANDRIA—Lieut. Ingleby. To MARSHALLS—Capt. and Mrs. Chambré, Mr. Bray, and Mr. Colburne. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Macdonald, Dr. Vye, and Mr. James M'Queen.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 0	to 3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	2 0	.. 2 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	1 8	.. 1 12

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6750 to 7000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	345 to 350

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	5 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 12	.. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..	..	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	224 0	..	
Sovereigns	10 4	.. 10 5	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 3	.. 20 5	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

## COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.—*Calcutta*, Oct. 4, 1854.—The *Piece Goods* market is in a depressed state. Holders show considerable firmness. *Twists* have been in moderate demand at previous rates. *Woolens* are improving in demand, though we cannot report any advance in prices. In *Metals*, *Copper* for all dockyard purposes is still in excellent demand, with a further tendency upwards; other kinds are not so much sought for. *Iron* is dull of sale though there is no further decline in price. *Spelter* is quite neglected. *Lead* is steady. *Tin* is fair demand but easier. *Salt* Liverpool has improved to Rs. 95, including dustoorie. *Beer* no alteration.

## MADRAS.

THE LONDON MAIL of September 9th arrived at Madras on Oct. 7th (per *Bentinck*), en route to Calcutta. The portion for China was transferred to the *Malta*, which left next day for China.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS has just published an intimation of an exhibition of raw materials and manufactured products from the presidency and neighbourhood to take place next year.

DEATH OF MAJOR LOCKHART.—We regret to record the death of Major William Elliot Lockhart, of the 45th regt. N.I., in camp at Pondigal, on the 20th instant, of cholera. This casualty promotes Captain (Brevet-Major) Frank Bryan Lys to major, Lieut. James Miles Townsend Reilly to captain, and Ensign Frank Stephenson to lieutenant.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 28.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S EXPECTED VISIT TO MADRAS.—There is, we understand, every probability of Lord Dalhousie paying a visit to Madras after the monsoon, and proceeding to the Neigherries to spend there the next hot season. His lordship returns home in February, 1856. We heartily hope that the event will turn out as promised, since the Governor-General's presence here, and personal conference with Lord Harris, might be productive of happy results for the presidency. He would also see with his own eyes some of the many interior sufferings and wants of these provinces. It is most probable, indeed, that Lord Dalhousie would travel about a good deal, and we deem it likely that the Court have expressed a wish to have the benefit of his inspection of this presidency prior to his departure for England.—*Spectator*, Sept. 29.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The dealers in Indian securities may rest perfectly satisfied that no attempt will be made to reduce the interest of any portion of the public debt during the continuance of the present ministry in office. Something in the nature of a positive pledge has been given that the whole available surplus of the Indian revenue shall in future be devoted to public works, every encouragement in the mean time being given to the schemes of private capitalists. Amongst the latter Mr. John Bright has come forward as the chairman of a company prepared to expend whatever sums are needful to make the Godavery perfectly navigable; and other projects scarcely less important are in contemplation. If one could only count on living long enough, it would seem that there is actually a chance of seeing the benighted presidency ranking one day with the foremost countries of the East; but black heads will, we fear, grow grey, and ardent hopes be chilled in the interim.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## GENERAL ANSON.

Fort St. George, Sept. 23, 1854.—The steamer *Hindustan*, having on board his Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. George Anson, appointed to the office of Commander-in-Chief at this presidency, anchored in the Madras Roads this morning, and his Excellency landed at half-past 10 A.M., under a salute of seventeen guns. In the afternoon his Excellency proceeded to the Government-house in the fort, where the prescribed oaths of office having been administered, his Excellency took his seat as second member of Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts.

By order,

H. C. MONTGOMERY, Chief Secy.

## GENERAL ANSON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 23, 1854.—His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. George Anson, in entering upon his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, feels called upon to express his sense of the honour conferred on him, in having been intrusted with so distinguished a charge.

It will be Lieut.-General Anson's constant endeavour to maintain the efficiency of that army, and to augment its just renown.

With such objects in view, his Excellency looks with confidence to officers commanding divisions and brigades, strictly to enforce all existing "General Regulations;" and to regimental commanding officers for a careful observance on their part, as well as of those under them, of the "Standing Orders" of their respective services. General and commanding officers may rely upon his Excellency's cordial support in the just exercise of their legitimate authority.

From all ranks Lieutenant-General Anson anticipates cheerful co-operation and individual efficiency.

He will expect proof of that zeal, subordination, and sobriety of conduct in quarters, and of that fidelity and gallantry in the field, which have elicited the approbation of his predecessors, and have obtained for the Madras army its present distinguished position. It will be the Lieutenant-General's duty rigidly to enforce discipline: he will promote individual comfort and interest in every way consistent with the public good; and it will gratify him at all times to be enabled to reward meritorious or distinguished conduct, whether found in the private soldier or the officer.

All reports to be made to his Excellency from this date.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BIRCH, S. D. to be a lay trustee of St George's Cathedral, v. Stonehouse, res.

BOURDILLON, J. D. to be a mem. of Board of Revenue, Oct. 3.

ELLIOT, E. F. to be commissrs. inq. into alleg. use of torture in collection of pub. rev.

ELLIS, R. S. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for emp. in Nagpore terr.; to be a dept. commr. of 2nd class, in Nagpore commission.

ELLIS, G. H. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Combaconum, deliv. over ch. of court, Sept. 25.

GOLDINGHAM, J. to be 1st mem. of Board of Revenue, and comm. in Northern Circars, Oct. 3.

GRAMM, H. M. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, dur. emp. of Hodgson.

HUDLESTON, W. to be hd. asst. to regr. of court of Sudr. and Foujdaree Udalt, and to act as dep. regr. dur. emp. of Arbuthnot on other dn.

LEWIN, R. C. to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

MASTER, J. H. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for empl. in Nagpore territory; to be an asst. comm. of 3rd class in Nagpore commission.

PAUNCEPOTE, B. to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput.

SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. judge of Zillah of Combaconum, res. ch. of court, Sept. 26.

STOKES, H. coll. of Madras, to be a commis. for inq. into alleg. use of torture in collection of public revenue.

WITTINGHAM, C. to be coll. and mag. of northern div. of Arcot.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, G. V. 1 mo.

STORY, E. 1 mo.

SULLIVAN, A. W. 15 days in ext.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

MORANT, Rev. J. 1 mo. leave of abs.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ASHE, Lieut. B. T. 10th N.I. to be an asst. commr. of 3rd class in Nagpore commission.

BAYLEY, Brev. maj. S. 26th N.I. dept. judge adv. gen. posted to Pegu div. Sept. 27.

BEAUCHAMP, Ens. G. E. H. posted to 45th N.I.; to rank fr. July 23.

BEATH, Ens. W. A. posted to 45th N.I. to join on arrival at pres.

BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be an asst. comm. of 2nd class in Nagpore commission.

BORRADAILE, Ens. G. E. 16th N.I. to join, Sept. 22.

BOWIE, Ens. G. M. posted to 48th N.I.; to rank fr. June 20.

BRADFORD, Ens. W. H. K. 3rd Eur. regt. to join, Sept. 22.

BRINE, Capt. J. 4th N.I. to be an exec. offr. for emp. on Coimbatore Roads (appt. of Sept. 19 cancelled).

BURD, Ens. R. C. posted 34th L.I. to rank fr. July 20.

CHAFFMAN, Lieut. W. 1st N.V.B. to be dep. asst. commissary v. Nowis, prem. to be a dep. commissary, fr. March 15, v. Norring, deceased.



CLERK, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India, for emp. in Hyderabad contingent, Sept. 29.  
 COTTER, Brev. maj. G. S. art. fr. horse brig. to 2nd batt. fr. Sept. 6.  
 COX, Ens. G. W. posted to 45th N.I. to join on arrival at pres. to rank fr. June 20.  
 CROSSMAN, Lieut. C. P. 41st N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George.  
 CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. to be a member of com. on claims of heirs to pens.  
 DAMES, Ens. G. J. L. posted to 37th N.I. to rank fr. July 20.  
 DIGHTON, Lieut. J. H. 30th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India for emp. in Hyderabad contingent, Sept. 29.  
 ELLIOT, Lieut. C. art. to be a dept. comm. of 2nd class in Nagpore commission.  
 ELLIOT, Ens. A. G. posted to 11th N.I.; to rank fr. June 20.  
 ENSOR, Lieut. C. P. S. 38th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.  
 FREESE, Corn. A. J. posted to 6th L.C.; to rank fr. June 24.  
 FRYE, Capt. J. P. joined appt. as asst. to ag. on hill tracts of Orissa, Aug. 16.  
 GUMM, Ens. C. A. 31st L.I. to do du. with 14th N.I. until Nov. 20.  
 HEATH, Ens. W. A. to rank fr. June 20.  
 HILL, Ens. H. S. 48th N.I. do. du. with 12th N.I. perm. to join his corps, *vid* Cannanore.  
 JOHNSTONE, Dept. asst. commissary W. to be asst. commissary fr. March 15, v. Norris, dec.  
 JOHNSTONE, Maj. W. G. 12th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of lieut. col. fr. Sept. 30.  
 LYE, Brev. maj. F. B. 45th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 20, v. Lockhart, dec. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regl. duty.  
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. posted to 4th N.I.; to rank fr. June 20.  
 MARSACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. res. as 2nd asst. civ. eng. dept. pub. works.  
 McLEOD, Ens. A. J. posted to 44th N.I.; to rank fr. July 20.  
 MURRAY, Ens. A. G. posted to 9th N.I.; to rank fr. June 20.  
 MURRAY, Ens. G. 21st N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Capt. Smart.  
 NICHOLAS, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. to be probationary sub. asst. commr. gen. Oct. 7.  
 NORRIS, Lieut. W. 1st N.V.B. to be dep. commr.  
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. art. to be comdt. of art. Nagpore irr. force, Sept. 21.  
 REILLY, Lieut. J. M. T. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 20, v. Lockhart, dec.  
 ROBERTSON, Ens. N. D. posted to 13th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 4.  
 SCHOMBERG, Ens. B. J. posted to 30th N.I. to rank fr. July 6.  
 SCOTT, Capt. J. D. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt.  
 SIMPSON, Capt. G. 22nd N.I. to act as dep. judge adv. gen. dur. abs. of Burton, cano.  
 SNOW, Capt. R. T. 24th N.I. to be an asst. comm. of 1st class in Nagpore commission.  
 STEVENSON, Ens. F. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, v. Lockhart, dec.  
 STEWART, Ens. R. D. posted to 33rd N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 4.  
 STRANGE, Maj. A. 7th L.C. to be astronomical asst. great trigonometrical survey.  
 SULLIVAN, Brev. maj. B. S. 4th L.C. to contin. do du. with 5th L.C. till arr. of hd. qu. at Kamptee.  
 SYMONS, Ens. H. G. posted to 23rd L.I. to rank fr. July 23.  
 TULLOCH, Capt. H. W. 52nd N.I. to be pres. of com. on claims of heirs to pens. v. Congdon, rel.  
 WADDELL, 1st Lieut. C. D. art. to act as exec. eng. at Jubulpore, Oct. 3.  
 WADE, Capt. H. C. art. posted to 2nd batt.  
 WHISTLER, Brev. maj. J. 6th L.C. qual. in surveying.  
 WILSON, Ens. J. N. posted to 39th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 4.  
 YOUNG, Ens. D. 20th N.I. to Dec. 14.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.  
 HAYES, J. art. Sept. 28.  
 INFANTRY.  
 WILSON, J. N. Sept. 28.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARWELL, Lieut. O. N. H. 19th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 BOURDIER, Capt. E. W. 51st N.I. fr. Sept. 19, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BRIGGS, Capt. G. H. art. to Europe, on m.c.  
 BURGE, Ens. R. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to Europe, on m.c.  
 CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 31, to Bangalore.  
 CLELAND, Ens. J. W. 2nd N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Dec. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.  
 CROFTON, Capt. T. 52nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 3, in ext. to pres.  
 DANEY, Lieut. R. D. 3rd Eur. reg. Sept. 29 to March 28, 1855.  
 ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 FORD, Lieut. col. H. S. art. to Nov. 20, in ext. to St. Thomas's Mount and Madras.  
 GRANT, Lieut. C. D. W. S. 50th N.I. to Dec. 31, to pres.  
 GREENAWAY, Capt. T. 46th N.I. Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, to Secunderabad, on m.c.

HANDS, Lieut. col. J. W. 29th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext.  
 HEARN, Lieut. G. 40th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regs.  
 HUTCHINSON, Brev. maj. C. H. art. 1 mo. to pres.  
 KERR, Brev. maj. A. B. 24th N.I. to Europe, m.c.  
 KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. to Dec. 1, Jubulpore, m.c.  
 LAWFORD, Brev. maj. H. art. fr. Sept. 3 to Jan. 15, to pres. on m.c.  
 OGILVIE, Lieut. J. C. 39th N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to March 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 OUCHTERLONY, Capt. J. engs. 1 mo. prep. to Eur.  
 PEACH, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. fr. Sept. 4 to Nov. 1, to Madras and Thomas's Mount, on m.c.; to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. to Dec. 31, to pres.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. to March 1, 1855, Madras, *via* Calcutta.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. D. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Nov. 14, to Rajahmundry, on m.c.  
 YALDWYN, Brig. J. com. Bellary, 1 mo.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARKER, Asst. surg. E. J. to be civ. surg. of Malabar.  
 BEAN, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to rank fr. June 10.  
 BEAMAN, Asst. surg. A. H. to rank fr. June 10.  
 DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. repl. at disp. of C.-in-C.  
 MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be med. officer at Coonoor, v. Leslie, res.  
 MORTON, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. to rank fr. June 10.  
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. A. M.D. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, Sept. 29.  
 WINDUS, Asst. surg. F. J. pl. at disp. of officer com. n. div.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BIRD, Mrs. E. W. s. at Combaconun, Sept. 20.  
 BRANSON, Mrs. H. W. d. still-born, at Purseswankum, Sept. 30.  
 BRIDGEWATER, wife of Mr. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 21.  
 CAPPENDALE, wife of Capt. J. engs. s. at Fraserpet, Sept. 25.  
 CASTLE, wife of J. B. s. at Madras, Sept. 29.  
 CLEMONS, wife of Lieut. C. R. 3rd Eur. reg. s. at Bellary, Sept. 22.  
 COLQUHOUN, wife of A. s. at Chicacole, Sept. 18.  
 DOVETON, wife of Lieut. T. H. 3rd L.C. d. at Bellary, Sept. 16.  
 FRANKS, wife of Mrs. C. s. at Madras, Sept. 24.  
 GABBETT, wife of Maj. W. M. art. d. at Madras, Sept. 29.  
 HALL, the lady of A. C.S. d. at Madras, Sept. 16.  
 HILLIARD, wife of Lieut. G. T. 50th N.I. d. at Palaveran, Sept. 1.  
 HOWLETT, wife of Capt. A. 27th N.I. s. at Nellore, Sept. 29.  
 JACKSON, wife of Asst. surg. E. M. d. at Dowlaishwarum.  
 MULLINS, wife of Lieut. engs. d. at Fraserpet.  
 MURRAY, wife of C. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 30.  
 NEWBURY, wife of Capt. 8th L.C. s. (still-born), at Sholapoor, Sept. 25.  
 SMYTH, wife of Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. d. at Mangalore, Sept. 21.

##### MARRIAGES.

BAZELY, N. to E. A. Egmore, d. of G. E. Shutie, Sept. 25.  
 ELLIS, R. S. c.s. to Emily B. Mary, d. of E. Lecot, at Calcutta, Sept. 2.  
 HAYES, J. W. to A. d. of the late L. Virray, at Bangalore, Sept. 28.  
 SHUTIE, J. E. to Isabella Sarah, d. of A. H. Ashton, at Black Town, Sept. 20.  
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. E. to Eliza, C. d. of Brig. Bruce, at Vellore, Oct. 5.  
 TEIXEIRA, John B. to Catherine, d. of N. Bazely, at Black Town, Sept. 27.

##### DEATHS.

CLEMONS, inf. s. of Lieut. C. R. 3rd Eur. reg. at Bellary, Sept. 21.  
 DAVIDSON, T. H. d. of the late H. at Hyderabad, Sept. 20.  
 DUCKWORTH, inf. s. of F. at Arcot, aged 4, Oct. 3.  
 DOVETON, Mary, inf. d. of Lieut. J. H. 3rd L.C. at Bellary, Sept. 21.  
 GAHAN, Sophy T. G. d. of George, at Madras, aged 5, Sept. 23.  
 GARDNER, Martha M. d. of the late James, at Vepery, Oct. 2.  
 HAZLE, Harriet E. inf. d. of J. R. at Madras, Sept. 23.  
 HERRIDGE, Maria, wife of W. at Nursingapooram, Oct. 1.  
 HOWELL, L. s. of T. W. at Palamcottah, aged 1, Sept. 29.  
 LEARS, F. at Vepery, aged 53, Sept. 28.  
 LOCKHART, Maj. W. E. 45th N.I. at Pondigal, Sept. 20.  
 LONGCROFT, wife of Capt. T. C. 16th N.I. at Aden, Sept. 28.  
 MARTIN, C. R. at Coimbatore, aged 52, Sept. 24.  
 MORISON, Joana, wife of N. at Bangalore, Sept. 26.  
 PEPPIN, Margaret J. wife of T. B. at Egmore, Sept. 22.  
 SMITH, R. J. C. inf. s. of the late F. at Madras, Sept. 22.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 23. Emerald Isle, Pellott, Mauritius.—24. Ann Martin, Benson, Melbourne and Timor Coupang Bay; Sarah Armitage, Towle, Coringa.—

25. John Brightman, Gahan, Mauritius; Coldstream, Adams, Bimlipatam; George Hallet, Howes, Boston.—26. Georges de Courson, Belard, Bordeaux and Pondicherry; Andromache, Passmore, Melbourne.—28. Steamer Precursor, Farquhar, Suez and Galle.—Oct. 3. Emerald Isle, Pellott, returned from Ennore.—4. Onda, Nairn, Colombo.—5. Alexander John Kerr, Brien, Calcutta and Munsorcottah; Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius.—9. Steamer Bombay, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Emerald Isle (Sept. 23), from the MAURITIUS.—H. Salmon, Esq., Mrs. Salmon, and 2 children, W. Paak, Esq. Bengal army, Mrs. Paak, Mr. Lynsdale, and 5 native servants.

Per Ann Martin (Sept. 24), from MELBOURNE, &c.—Mrs. J. Malane.

Per Coldstream (Sept. 25), from BIMLIPATAM.—Col. and Mrs. Musgrove, and 2 children, Lient Cummings, and 8 natives.

Per George Hallet (Sept. 25), from BOSTON.—A. H. Rhoades, Esq. (supercargo).

Per Georges de Courson, from BORDEAUX and PONDICHERY.—Mr. Norfor.

Per steamer Precursor (Sept. 28), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Hoyes, Mr. Neil, Mr. Williams, and Lieut. Lateward. From PENANG to MADRAS.—Dr. Maillardett and Mrs. Maillardett. From POINT DE GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. John Green. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Harris, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and child, Mr. Lissart, Mrs. Heenan, Mr. Grenacre, Mrs. Sherrisita, Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. F. Slesor, Mr. G. Glinn, Mr. T. Boyne, Mr. R. Heinner, Mr. M. Botagh, Mr. Sterrington, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Hanks, Mr. R. Heathcote, Mr. Hoberden, Mr. H. Caboy, and Mr. H. Levinge. From SUEZ.—Dr. J. Balma, Rev. G. D'Druz, Rev. N. Bassette, and 2 servants. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. R. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Miss M. Craig, Miss Mary Craig, Master R. Smith, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Bewes, Mr. Cummins, Dr. Kean, and Dr. Bush.

Per Onda (Oct. 4), from COLOMBO.—Lieut. R. Farrer.

Per Sir George Seymour (Oct. 5), from MAURITIUS.—Dr. Holmes and Dr. Hughes.

Per steamer Bombay (Oct. 9), from CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Ramsey, Mrs. Ramsey, Lieut. Moberley, Lieut. Swanston, Miss Laird, and Mr. R. L. Brunton.

## DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 22. Nile, Nisbet, Calcutta.—23. British Tar, Jarvis, Coringa and London.—24. Augusta, Perasso, Calcutta.—25. Countess of Yarborough, Sumner, Akyab.—26. Gratitude, Simkins, Tutuorin and London; Emerald Isle, Pellott, Ennore and Calcutta.—28. Steam ship Precursor, Farquhar, Calcutta; Andromache, Passmore, Calcutta.—29. Maude, Ramsay, London and Akyab.—30. Ann Martin, Benson, Calcutta.—Oct. 2. Charles Dumergue, White, Malabar Coast; Euphrosyne, Middleton, Rangoon.—3. John Brightman, Gahan, Mauritius.—4. Sarah Armitage, Towle, Pondicherry and Colombo; Emerald Isle, Pellott, Calcutta.—5. Autumnus, Harrison, Liverpool and Pondicherry.—6. Fleetwood and Frances, Orchard, Calcutta.—8. Steamer Bombay, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Nile (Sept. 22), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hewson and 4 children, Sir Lawrence Peel.

Per steamer Precursor (Sept. 28), to CALCUTTA.—Maj. G. Nott, R. S. Ellis, Esq.; Mrs. Ellis, Capt. L. Holland, J. Cowan, Esq.

Per steamer Bombay (Oct. 9), to SUEZ. To MALTA.—Gen. W. H. Sewell, C.B. and child. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. J. Stewart, Lieut. V. J. Shortland, Lieut. S. H. J. Parry, Capt. H. D. Hart, Maj. G. Briggs, Lieut. B. C. Glover, Lieut. C. S. Hearn, and Lieut. R. A. Pesch. To MARSILLAS.—Lieut. O. N. H. Barwell, and Mr. Fleming. To SINGAPORE.—Miss Walker. To GALLE.—Lieut. R. Taylor.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 9, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper .....	5 per ct.
On do. repayable on 3 days' notice .....	3½ do.
On cash credit on do. subject to commission of ¼ per cent. on the sum granted on amount drawn .....	5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	100 per ct.
On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	98 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sicca and Co.'s .....	88 "
On Tanjore do. ....	88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances .....	3 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days .....	5 "
Ditto above 30 days .....	6 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 ..	1 to 1½ dis.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33 ..	2 to 2½ dis.
1835-36 ..	2 to 2½ dis.
1843 ..	1 to 1½ dis.
5 per cent. transferable book debt ..	2½ to 3½ pm.
Tanjore Bonds ..	1½ to 1½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	12 to 13 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2 each
Bank of England Notes .....	10-2 to 10-3 each
Spanish Dollars .....	20 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, ..	None.
Bank of England Post Bills, ..	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.
Mauritius Government Bills, ..	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.
Ceylon do. ....	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, ½ per cent. disc.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. disc.	
" Sell, 1 per cent. prem.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. disc.	
" Sell, 1 per cent. prem.	

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

Although General Godwin did not conduct the Burmese war with either brilliancy or celerity, yet he seems to have been very economical in his undertakings. We learn from the Indian budget that the total cost of the war would be under 200,000l. sterling, rather a small sum when we come to consider that the campaign extended over a period of eighteen months. We also learn from the same source that the total number of troops under British control in India amounts to 320,000 men, while in some of the few remaining native states there is a military force of not less than 400,000 men. This fact speaks for itself, and shows the absolute necessity which exists for increasing the number of our troops in the East. There is no doubt that even now an immense sum is expended annually upon the military establishments of India; but it should be borne in mind the extent of the empire which they have to govern, and that almost every year some large territory like Nagpore or Pegue becomes incorporated with our dominions. It is by the prestige of our arms alone that we govern India, and it therefore behoves us to be watchful, as a single reverse would most likely prove fatal to this splendid empire, the possession of which places Britain on a level with the most illustrious nations of either ancient or modern times.

It is becoming more obvious day by day, that with every extension of dominion there should be a proportionate increase to our military establishments. England is at the present moment engaged in what promises to become an arduous and protracted war, and should any emergency arise in the East, she would find it impossible to lend us any military assistance. Turkey requires more assistance in the way of troops than she can well afford, and with the fact staring us in the face, that even within our Eastern empire there is a standing army of 400,000 men, which it is not impossible might some day be arrayed against our 320,000 troops of all arms, we consider that a large increase to the Indian army is no longer a question of expediency but of necessity. The clouds which have been so long gathering over Central Asia seem to be increasing in their density. And it appears highly probable that a very large standing army will have to be kept up at Peshawer for years, or until such time as Russian aggression is effectually crushed. We must not only have additional European infantry regiments but also European Cavalry. Native Sepoys are all very well in their way, but if we have to march an army on Cabul—as there seems every likelihood that we shall be eventually compelled to do—they would be of but little use against the hardy soldiers of the wild kingdoms beyond the Afghan frontiers.

The *Delhi Gazette* which arrived on Saturday informs us that the Lahore *Kohinoor*, a paper of great respectability, supposed indeed to be the demi-official native organ of the Lahore Government, states on the authority of the *Peshawur Ukbar* that the Shahzada of Kokan has arrived at Peshawur to ask the assistance of the British Government against the Russians, who "have forced the king of Bokhara to acknowledge their superiority, and have taken a city belonging to the Khan of Kokan on the refusal of that chief to have anything to do with them." The prince brings letters from his master to the British Government, earnestly soliciting aid. He has come via Buddukshan, having avoided the Cabul route through fear of Dost Mahomed. These are the statements made by the Shahzada of Kokan to the commissioner. Major Edwardes replied, that he was going up to Murree, where he would consult with the chief commissioner, and that if necessary, that officer would send for the Shahzada. It is odd that none of these things have been mentioned to us by any of our Peshawur correspondents, although as the Shahzada was escorted into the station by the assistant commissioner at the head of a troop of cavalry, his arrival can have been no secret. A few days will probably give us further information regarding this curious embassy. The above news is confirmed by the Mooltan *Reas-i-neor* of the 16th inst.

Grave and calm statements like these cannot be allowed to pass by as idle rumours. They have all the appearance of bare facts, or rather the narrative seems so meagre that there is every appearance of a great many things left unrevealed. At all events, it seems to us clear that the Indian army must be increased. The Rohillas of the Dekkan and the hill tribes of the frontier have again been up in arms against our authority; and should the storm which has been so long gathering beyond the passes of Afghanistan burst at length, all our resources will have to be brought into action. Now is the time, therefore, for preparation. The danger is imminent, and requires to be met with all the energies at our command.—*Telegraph and Courier*, Oct. 2.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 9th arrived at Bombay on Oct. 6th (per *Ajdaha*).

CAPT. MONTRIOU, I.N., senior naval officer at Aden, has suffered great loss in his house having been burnt down, and all his effects, including an extensive and valuable library. The cause of the fire is unexplained.

DEATH OF COL. APLIN.—We regret to have to announce the death of Colonel Aplin of her Majesty's 86th regiment. This melancholy event occurred on the evening of the 28th ultimo. He had long been suffering from ill-health, and this induced his moving down to Kurrachee from Hyderabad preparatory to a sea-voyage. He sank under his infirmities with the years that he carried. His funeral took place at six o'clock, on the morning of the 29th September, with all the military honours due to his rank.

MORTALITY.—By the last census the population of Bombay was returned at about half a million, but there is now reason to think that this must be far below the mark. The total number of deaths last month, viz., 1,352, is somewhat startling. August is, we believe, as healthy a month as any other, and therefore, although it is not strictly accurate to take the number of deaths occurring in it as the average of the rest, still it will answer our purpose if we do so. At this rate our annual casualty list would be 16,224, or about 1 in every 30 of our population. There must surely be a great mistake, either in the census returns of our population, or in the reported number of deaths. If both be correct, then it is indeed time that the sanitary condition of this boasted presidency town of Western India be looked into.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE ROAD between Nagpore and Bombay is being placed in repair.

MR. W. ACLAND, Honourable Company's solicitor, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, and to be absent from his duties, under the new Absentee Regulations, for a period of fifteen months. Mr. Lawford Acland to act as solicitor for the Company during the absence of Mr. William Acland, or until further orders.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE are said to have declined the offer, made to them by Government of returning to their country, unless their ancestral property is restored to them.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—The sittings of the Sarawak commission have closed; Sir James Brooke has been fully and honourably acquitted of all the charges brought against him. His slanderers refused to appear as witnesses, and some of those who subscribed the petition, confessed that they knew nothing as to the truth or falsehood of the statements contained in it! This bottle of smoke will cost the country some 10,000*l.*, or 15,000*l.*

SCINDE.—The weather just at present is anything but agreeable. We are assured that the heat exceeds that of former years for an October month, but the northerly winds having somewhat prematurely set in, we think we may reckon upon the early setting in of the cold season, and right glad too shall we be when we get it. Our cold season will be a welcome guest for us grilling residents of Kurrachee, though it will bring with it the breaking up of the society of our little station for some three or four months. The moves contemplated this year, of our birds of passage, both civil and military, will, we believe, be somewhat similar to those of previous years; the only difference being that the several departments will leave this much earlier than usual. The commissioner and his establishment will leave this during the first week of next month for Jerruck, thence, we believe, to Mahomed Khan's Tanda, to the Thuir and Parkur, where he will meet H. H. the Rao of Cutch, and after the transfer of the districts of the Thurr to H. H. the Rao, a measure not only politic, but one that will no doubt be attended with many beneficial results; the Commissioner will then proceed *via* the desert to Hyderabad, and thence to Upper Scinde. The department of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, superintending engineer, will start about the 20th proximo. The G. T. Survey go out early in November, and our veteran General about the middle of December.—*Sindian*, Oct. 7.

POONA.—THE WEATHER.—The rain appears to have now left us for good, and we again have fine open weather. The nights and mornings are cool, but the heat of the day is very oppressive, and there is a good deal of sickness—fever and dysentery prevailing amongst Europeans. The natives, too, complain of much sickness.—*Observer*, Oct. 11.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. MOYLE.—From Shikarpoor in Sind we learn, that a dispute has occurred there which is likely to result in a court-martial. Capt. Moyle of the 2nd grenadiers has been placed in arrest under the following circumstances. On the 14th of last month, while Capt. Moyle and Lieut. Gleig were in the billiard-room of the regimental mess-house, Lieut. and Adjut. Law entered it, and in an objectionable tone said to Lieut. Gleig, "You have no business to ask Capt. Moyle to play at billiards with you; look at rule No. 8"—pointing to a board with the billiard-rules. Lieut. Gleig sought for an explanation. Lieut. Law replied, "Capt. Moyle is not a subscriber." "I beg your pardon," interposed Lieut. Gleig, "he is." "If he is," then said Lieut. Law, "I was never consulted as to whether he should be allowed to subscribe or not." On hearing this, Capt. Moyle observed, "Mr. Law if you have any remarks to make upon my playing at this table, I beg that you will be good enough not to do so in a public place;" adding, as he put his cue down, "I will not play again until you retract what you have said." Lieut. Law left the billiard-room. Both Capt. Moyle and Lieut. Gleig felt the wanton outrage to propriety and their feelings by the conduct of the adjutant. The billiard-table, we ought to mention, is private property, and Capt. Moyle had paid his share in the purchase of it. To a right understanding of all this, we must first of all state that there is a strong party feeling in the regiment, engendered from a source where good sense would have at least never allowed it; but when these things do occur, it is astonishing how a trifle may be made use of to insult. Such is the instance before us. Mr. Law sides with the commanding officer. Constant communication may bring about similarity of tastes and sympathies, likes and dislikes. Neither Major Grimes nor Lieutenant Law have been on friendly terms with Captain Moyle; and the difference of standing in the service between the major and the captain is but three months. To make a representation under such circumstances against Lieutenant Law to Major Grimes, and to obtain an apology for conduct as gross as we remember was just the very way in all probability not to succeed. Captain Moyle, upon the second occasion that he asked his commanding officer for an apology from Lieut. Law, also urged that the opinion of his brother officers may be taken. He was told as to the latter: "I have decided that point, sir, you were wrong; my opinion is enough, I will not allow the opinions of the officers to be taken.—You are to order Lieut. Gleig to pay you back your subscription.—I shall report the matter to the brigadier, reporting at the same on your general conduct." The upshot has been that the brigadier, who lives in the same house with the commanding officer, finds sufficient cause to call for a Court of Inquiry by reference to division head-quarters; and Captain Moyle has been put under arrest. We have no interest in this affair further than to show that the chief of the Bombay army should extend his inquiries from the capacity of ensigns to the capacity of commanding officers; especially of such who seek to disturb the harmony existing among their juniors.—*Telegraph and Courier*, Oct. 14.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following rules for the examination of junior civil servants, and to notify, that if approved by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, they will have effect from this date.

Young civilians already in the country, who have not yet passed an examination in Hindustanee under the old rules, will be allowed six months, from the 15th October next, within which to pass, under the rules now published, an examination either in the Murathee or Guzeratee language, whichever, on application, may be prescribed by government.

Young civilians who have already passed an examination in Hindustanee, but not in any of the languages of record, and who have still six months left of the term (21 months), within which they are at present required to pass in two languages, will be allowed the option of passing in the language they may now be studying, according to the old test, or in Murathee or Guzeratee, whichever may be prescribed by Government, according to the new test.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,  
H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Officiating chief secretary to Government.  
Bombay Castle, 13th September, 1854.

## RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

## Vernacular Languages.

I. Immediately on his arrival in India, every young civil servant shall be subjected to an examination in the oriental languages, for the purpose of testing the progress made by him at Haileybury in that branch of his studies. This preliminary examination shall be conducted by the Oriental Translator to Government for the time being.

II. The young civilian shall then be at once attached to the office of a collector or commissioner, in any part of the presidency where Murathee or Guzeratee is the vernacular.

III. Within six months from the date of his arrival in Bombay, or as soon after that term as a Committee of Vernacular Examination may assemble at the presidency, he shall pass an examination (as hereafter provided) in the vernacular language of the district wherein he has been located. This examination shall embrace such branches, and be regulated by such tests, as the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination (see Rule XIII.), with the sanction of Government, may from time to time define and notify. It is to be altogether of a practical character, and is to be regarded as introductory, and subordinate to the vernacular examination hereafter described in the rules regarding departmental examinations.

IV. In the event of his failing to pass the prescribed examination within the prescribed term, it shall be discretionary with Government to extend his period of study (on the whole or a part of his pay and allowance) to nine months from the date of arrival in the country.

V. Should he not have passed at the end of nine months, exclusive of periods of absence under sick certificate, he shall be suspended from the service, and sent home by the first opportunity.

VI. During the first six months of his residence in India, or during so much of that period as shall precede his passing the examination required in Rule III., the young civilian shall receive a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, together with Rs. 30 per mensem as pundit allowance, and Rs. 40 per mensem as house rent. Should he succeed in passing the prescribed examination before the expiration of the six months allowed him for preparation, he will be entitled to draw the pundit and house allowances for the entire period, over and above any other salary to which he may become entitled after passing.

VII. While a civil servant is studying for this ordeal, the collector or commissioner to whose office he has been attached, shall be required to furnish, for the information of the Central Committee of Vernacular Examination at the Presidency, monthly reports as to his progress and studies.

VIII. Every civil officer shall hereafter reckon his seniority in the service from the date of his passing in Murathee or Guzeratee. His period of service entitling to pension, &c., shall include only the period subsequent to his having so passed, together with twelve months previous to his passing (i.e., six months in which to reach India from Haileybury, and six months allotted as period for passing), exclusive of absence under sick certificate; provided always, that the said term of twelve months shall not reach back beyond the date of his passing out of Haileybury.

IX. When it is reported that a young civil servant has passed the above examination, his salary shall be increased to Rs. 300 per mensem, and he will be considered available for the ordinary duties of an assistant collector and magistrate.

X. When a civilian who has passed the above examination in Murathee or Guzeratee is moved to a district where another language is vernacular, he shall be required to pass an examination in that language also, within twelve months after his arrival at his new station. If the exigencies of the service necessitate his transfer within the year, immediately succeeding his passing in his first and vernacular language, and which, were he not transferred, would be devoted to preparing for examination in departmental knowledge, according to the lower standard (see Rules XXV. to XXVII.), he shall not, during the first twelve months, be subjected to the deduction provided in Rule XII. The further vernacular examination, for which this rule provides, shall be similar to that indicated in Rule III., but may be passed before a provincial committee.

XI. A further similar examination shall always be required to be passed on transfer to any district where another language is current.

XII. Until the transferred civilian shall have passed the examination, or examination enjoined in the Rules X. and XI., he shall be subject (with the exception specified in the former rule) to a deduction of ten per cent. from the pay of his situation, the amount so deducted being made good, in the event of his passing before the close of a year from the date of transfer.

XIII. With a view to the proper conduct of these examinations (exclusive of those described in Rule I.), there shall be a central committee of vernacular examination at the presidency, which shall consist of a judge of the Sudder Adawlut, who shall be president thereof, the secretary to Government in the revenue department, and the Oriental translator to Government, the last-named of whom shall also act as secretary to the committee, also of one or more other officers to be named on each occasion by the Government.

XIV. Before this central committee shall appear all assistants desirous of passing the examination described in Rule III., and to it shall be transmitted all papers connected with the other vernacular examinations prescribed in the rules, and reports of colloquial examinations in Hindustani.

## Departmental Examination.

XV. *Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants.*—Half-yearly examinations of assistants, liable under the following rules to examination, shall be held at such seasons and stations as may be fixed by Government.

XVI. *Two qualifying Standards at the Half-yearly Examinations.*—There shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the assistants shall be examined. An assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he can be appointed to a third assistant or supernumerary third assistant to a collector or commissioner, or have charge of a district. An assistant, who has been found at some previous examination qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard before he can be considered by Government capable of holding the office of second or acting second assistant to a collector or commissioner, or assistant or acting assistant judge, or of exercising full magisterial powers.

XVII. *Effect of passing by each Standard.*—An assistant who has passed according to the first standard of examination, and who has been six months at a station as an assistant, will be appointed third or supernumerary third assistant to a collector or commissioner, with a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, and, if expedient, with charge of a district. An assistant who has passed according to the second standard, and who shall have been in the situation just described for at least one year, may be at once promoted to a second assistantship to a collector or commissioner, and vested with full magisterial powers; or (on the condition indicated in Rule XXX.) he may be employed as an assistant judge.

XVIII. *Promotion of Assistants.*—The Government will promote to a second assistantship no assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules, and thereon found qualified according to the second standard. All assistants will be promoted (under ordinary circumstances) in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

XIX. *What Assistants are to be examined.*—All assistants who have passed the vernacular examination described in Rule III., but have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, shall, when they have been more than six months at their stations as assistants, be subjected to half-yearly examination. All assistants who have passed according to that standard, but not according to the second standard, shall, when they have been more than two years at their stations as assistants, be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other assistants who do not now hold substantive offices of which the salary is Rs. 700 per mensem, and who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification, may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the collector of their district previously obtained. Assistants examined under these rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations.

XX. *Central Examination Committee.*—The Government will constitute a committee, to be called the Central Committee of Departmental Examination, by whose instructions the local committees shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with the half-yearly examinations. The central examination committee will consist of one judge of the Sudder Court, who shall be president thereof, the secretary to Government in the revenue department, and the Oriental translator to Government, who shall also be secretary; likewise of one European officer of Mofussil experience, and one native officer of rank (to be named by Government).

XXI. *Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Committee of Departmental Examination to fix, on every occasion, the half-yearly examination days, which shall, if possible, be the same for every station at which a local committee is to assemble. It shall be the duty of the same

committee to prepare beforehand for each examination sets of questions to be put to the assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each local committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The central committee shall from time to time submit for the approval of Government such rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the divisional committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several assistants examined may reach.

**XXII. Divisional Examination Committees.**—At each station where a local examination is to be held, a committee of public officers, to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall on each occasion be constituted by Government; and of this committee the chief judicial officer of the district, if not absent on leave, shall be a member. The revenue commissioners and commissioner in Scinde shall, whenever practicable, attend the examinations held within their divisions, and shall be ex-officio presidents of the divisional committees on which they may sit. In other cases the Government will name the president.

**XXIII. Duty of the Divisional Examination Committee, and Report of the Examinations.**—The examinations shall be conducted by the divisional examination committee, who, after due deliberation in respect of each assistant examined, shall record the result, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not (which result, in case of difference of opinion, is to be determined by a majority), and shall deliver the record to the president. The president shall transmit the record of the central examination committee, with his own report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the divisional committee in each case. The president will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the assistants, and the other papers written by them, either in the vernacular or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The central examination committee, after taking all the reports into consideration, and perusing any of the examination papers that it may seem to them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing especially in the orders of their merit any assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

**XXIV. Principal Object of the First Standard.**—The principal object of the first standard of examination, shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose, at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from the official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment or other official paper, to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a native; tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand with some fluency the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible, and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them; such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination in order to qualify according to the first standard.

**XXV. Second Object of the First Standard.**—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the ordinary functions of an assistant to a collector and magistrate. For this purpose, a set of questions on revenue, magisterial, and police subjects shall be furnished by the general committee. The questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrences, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the

fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of any string of details, and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of cutcherry accounts, both the English accounts kept at the Hoozoor and native accounts, talooka and village; also as to the past revenue history of his district, as to be learnt from the records.

**XXVI. Third Object of the First Standard.**—The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose, two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the assistant has never before seen, one from the collector's, and one from the magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before assistants exercising the ordinary functions of an assistant to a collector and magistrate, shall be given to the assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case, he must write, in English, a brief but precise description of the case, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

**XXVII. Fourth Object of the First Standard.**—The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the collector and magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such officers to make over to their assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English, on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided, the officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the remarks thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee. Such officers shall also require their assistants to make English minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which minutes also shall be submitted to the same committee; but these reports and minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

**XXVIII. Second Standard.**—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult, in degree. In the vernacular portion of it the reading of a common office running-hand must be tolerably ready; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly and with sufficient propriety in the vernacular in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a magistrate and collector; but they shall be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian magistrate and collector or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to and just appreciation of evidence.

**XXIX. Object of the Second Standard.**—It shall be the object to make this second standard such that a man who has passed the examinations provided in rules 24 to 27, who is of ordinary understanding and capability, and who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**XXX.** Although passing the second departmental examinations will be an indispensable preliminary to employment as an assistant

judge, yet it will not supersede the necessity of a special examination to test professional competence, and to regulate promotion in the judicial branch of the service, which, however, will be separately provided for.

XXXI. On occasion of each examination, the civilian will be required to furnish an assurance upon honour that he is not indebted to the extent of more than three months' pay. Failing to give this assurance, his promotion will be stopped by order of Government. It is to be understood that every member of the service may, at any time, be called upon by Government to make this declaration under the same penalty.

XXXII. These rules are to be regarded as superseding those now in force for examination in the regulations and in accounts, as provided by the Government Circular, No. 3,110, dated 1st December, 1831, and No. 2,789, of the 21st April, 1852, respectively.

XXXIII. As it is considered desirable on public grounds that no member of the Civil Service should remain unqualified for employment on general service, no assistant will be appointed to other than the judicial, revenue, and magisterial departments, until he has passed an examination according to the second departmental standard above described.

XXXIV. These rules are not to be regarded as interfering with the one\* now applicable to the civil servants desirous of obtaining rewards for distinguished proficiency in any of the vernacular languages, or for eminent knowledge of Arabic or Sanscrit, or in Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,  
H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Offg. Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, 13th September, 1854.

The committees referred to in Rules III. and XXI. are in the first instance to be guided by the following provisions.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,  
H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 13th September, 1854.

#### Vernacular Examinations.

1stly. The Examiner is to be required to read a page of some accounts from a village, talooka, or hoozoor office, written in the vernacular language, and ordinary cursive character.

2ndly. To read off in the vernacular of the district, and explain *visd voce* in English, a deposition, or other exhibit, selected from a magisterial case.

3rdly. To render back into the vernacular (from an English translation) an ordinary report by a native revenue officer. This must be rendered in a style substantially correct, and sufficiently intelligible to enable a native to read it out as written. It must be free from material errors in grammar and spelling, and the handwriting must be legible.

4thly. To converse with two or three natives, in such manner as to satisfy the committee that he is able to understand, and make himself understood by, natives of various classes, both in ordinary conversation and the common business of a cutcherry.

#### Departmental Examination.—First Standard.

1. Papers and questions are to be proposed to the Assistant, for the purpose of ascertaining that, as respects conversation, dictation, and writing, his skill in the language of the district is not less than that provided above.

2. A revenue and judicial set of questions being then placed before him, he is to be required to answer them all, without reference to any books, except a set of the Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Government, and interpretations of the same, and copies of the printed Rules for Administrations of Revenue Survey Settlements, &c. These questions are to be so framed as not to involve difficult or rare points, or recollection of forms, dates of orders, &c., but must be sufficient to test the candidate's general conversance with the subjects of examination, and with the laws applicable to the same, especially Regulations XII., XIV., XVI. and XVII. of Bombay, and the Acts supplemental thereto.

3. The Assistant is required to be able to answer ordinary

questions, showing a general acquaintance with the principles and system of talooka and village accounts.

4. With a view of testing the power which the Assistant may have acquired of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, two decided cases, which he has never before seen (one from the collector's and one from the magistrate's office), of the nature of those which come before Assistants in charge of districts, are to be placed before him, the final proceeding in each being withdrawn. The papers may be read over to the candidate by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being on each occasion noted. The Assistant may make notes as the record is again read over. Finally, he must write in English a brief but precise description of the case, and his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based.

5. In order to record how the Assistant has been employed and been progressing, the collector or commissioner under whom any unpassed Assistant is placed, is frequently to make over to him, for report, cases which are beyond his competency to decide. The reports are to be written on one side of a sheet of paper, and after the case is decided, the deciding officer is to note on the other side his remarks on the report. These reports, with the notes, are to be submitted to the District Examination Committee. The collector or commissioner is also to require his assistant to make English minutes of cases given him for decision. These also are to be submitted to the committee, who are to record their judgment of these minutes and reports, for the information of the Central Committee.

#### Departmental Examination.—Second Standard.

1. The assistant must show an unimpaired acquaintance with the vernacular of the district.

2. The office papers selected as tests are to be of a more difficult description than those in the former examination.

3. The assistant's power of explaining himself clearly in the vernacular is to be tested by an argument of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

4. Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a collector and magistrate, and arranged in two classes, one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. (No guides, digests, or summaries, however, are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders and interpretations, with rules relative to different departments, printed by authority.) The object of this class of questions is to test the assistant's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions and ability of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of an Indian magistrate and collector.

5. Trial cases are to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence, and his knowledge of one or two nice points connected with native custom.

6. The requisite returns and statements being placed before the assistant, he is to be required to prepare from them one or other of the accounts submitted to the presidency authorities; or by some other similar test he is to be made to prove his knowledge of the mode in which the English accounts of a collectorate are framed from the vernacular.

7. He is to be tried with questions relative to revenue administration, from the date of a ryot taking up a field to that of his paying his last instalment; also with questions relative to the terms on which land may be abandoned, and to the ordinary business of a jumabundy settlement.

8. Questions are likewise to be put regarding the principles of a survey settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of revenue officers in connection therewith.

9. A thorough knowledge is to be required of Regulations XII., XIV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XXI. of 1827, and of the Acts referring to them; and of the principal decisions of Government regarding the enforcement of the more important provisions of the revenue laws.

10. The record (vernacular) connected with a claim to a wursashun, or other allowance from the public treasury, is to be placed before the candidate, who is to be required to draft an English report, showing how the case ought to be decided according to the standing rules which apply to it.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,  
H. E. GOLDSMID, Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1854.

\* Extract clause 6 of section V. of the "Rules of Examination and Incentives to Study," published under date 10th June, 1850, in the *Government Gazette*.

6. Pecuniary rewards will be granted for extra proficiency, according to the following scale:—

High proficiency will entitle a student to a certificate, and a prize of Rs. 800. Extraordinary proficiency will entitle a student to a degree of honour, and a donation of Rs. 1,600.

Eminent knowledge of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, Arabic or Sanscrit, and of the Regulations, will entitle the young civilian to a degree of honour, and a medal.



## RELIEFS.

*Head-Quarters, Poonah, Sept. 11, 1854.*—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council the following reliefs of native infantry regiments will take place during the ensuing cold season :—

2nd Gr. regt. N.I. from Shikarpore to Kurrachee, and  
14th Regt. N.I. from Kurrachee to Shikarpore.—Agreeably to detailed instructions which will be communicated to general and other officers commanding divisions and districts through the quarter-master-general's department.

*Head-Quarters, Poonah, Sept. 14, 1854.*—1. With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the following reliefs and movements of European and native artillery will take place during the ensuing cold season :—

1st Tr. H. Brig. from Kurrachee to Poona.—Agreeably to detailed instructions, which will be communicated to general and other officers commanding divisions and districts through the quarter-master-general's department.

2nd Tr. H. Brig. from Poona to Deesa.—Ditto ditto.

4th Tr. H. Brig. from Deesa to Kurrachee.—Ditto ditto.

1st Co. 1st bat. from Sholapoor to Ahmednuggur.—Ditto ditto.

1st Co. 2nd bat. from Ahmednuggur to Sholapoor.—Ditto ditto.

4th Co. 1st bat. from Bombay to Kurrachee.—Ditto ditto.

2nd Co. 2nd bat. from Bhooj to Bombay.—Ditto ditto.

3rd Co. 3rd bat. from Neemuch to Baroda.—Ditto ditto.

1st Co. 4th bat. from Baroda to Neemuch.—Ditto ditto.

4th Co. 3rd bat. from Hyderabad to Bhooj.—Ditto ditto.

3rd Co. 4th bat. from Kurrachee to Shikarpore.—Ditto ditto.

5th Co. 4th bat. from Bombay to Hyderabad.—Ditto ditto.

6th Co. 4th bat. from Shikarpore to Bombay.—Ditto ditto.

Drivers of No. 7 L. F. Bat. from Shikarpore to Belgaum.

Drivers of No. 1 L. F. Bat. from Belgaum to Hyderabad.

*Head-Quarters, Poonah, Sept. 26, 1854.*—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the following reliefs and movements of European infantry regiments will take place during the ensuing cold season :—

Head-quarters wing H.M.'s 86th regt., from Kurrachee to Aden.

Remaining wing H.M.'s 86th regt., from Scinde to Bombay.

Hon. Co.'s 1st Eur. regt. (Fuziliers), from Aden and Bombay to Kurrachee.

Remaining detachment H.M.'s 83rd regt., to proceed and join its head-quarters at Deesa.

2nd Eur. regt. L.I., entire or a wing, according to circumstances, to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

## POSTINGS TO REGIMENTS.

*Head-Quarters, Poonah, Sept. 23, 1854.*—All cornets and ensigns who may have been posted to regiments and are now doing duty with other corps, are directed to proceed and join the regiments to which they respectively belong, with the exception of those posted to corps stationed at Neemuch, who will continue attached as at present until the 15th December next.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, G. W. attach. to the Surat coll. to prepare himself for exam. in the Guzerattee lang. Sept. 27.

D'OVLV, W. settlement offr. in Rutnagberry, assu. ch. Sept. 26; to be an asst. and coll. of Rutnagberry, Sept. 25.

ERSKINE, J. M. to be 1st asst. to the acct. gen.; and asst. to the acct. Supreme Court, Sept. 26.

FORBES, G. S. actg. 1st asst. mag. of Tanna, vested with full powers of a mag.

GONNE, C. placed under the commr. at Sattara, to study the Mah-ratta lang.

INVERARITY, J. D. delivered over ch. of offic. of pol. agent in Southern Mahratta country, Oct. 4.

LE GEY, P. W. judge and sess. judge of Poona, made over ch. to D. C. R. Leighton, Sept. 27.

MACTIER, R. F. to be asst. jud. of Poona, and asst. ag. for sirdars in Deccan.

MALET, H. P. delivd. over ch. of the general treasury and of the offices of general paymaster, supt. of stamps, and sec. gov. savings banks, to R. W. Lodwick, Sept. 27.

OGLIVIE, T. to be coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

RAE, H. D. rev. survey passed exam. in Guzerattee.

REID, L. to be acting sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba.

ROSE, J. N. to be coll. and mag. of Sattara; to perf. du. hitherto perf. by commr. of Sattara, *pro tem*.

SCOTT, R. 2nd asst. superint. of roads, to be superint. of public works on Nagpore line, Oct. 3.

SUMMERS, H. to be asst. to the superint. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, Sept. 27.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

INVERARITY, J. S. 10 days.

KETTERER, O. W. 6 mo. in ext.

LARKEN, M. 1 mo.

LEIGHTON, D. C. R. 7 days, prep. to Europe; to Europe, 1 year.

MILES, H. 1 mo.

RAYMER, W. 1 mo.

REID, L. 1 mo.

RICHARDSON, C. M. 1 mo.

STACK, J. W. 14 days in ext.

SUMMERS, H. 16 days fr. Oct. 4.

WARDEN, Hon. J. 6 mo. to Europe on m.c. new reg.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

GIBSON, Rev. J. D. to offic. as chapl. of Malcolm Peth, fr. Oct. 9.  
HUNTINGTON, Rev. B. M. to act as chapl. of Byculia and Tanna dur. abs. of Rev. J. D. Gibson.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARROW, Capt. W. G. 28th N.I. to be a com. of inf. Nagpore irr. force, Sept. 26.

BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. to be sec. in com. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse.

BECHER, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to com. Sap. and Min. at Minora *pro tem*.

BELL, Lieut. A. asst. supt. of Pol. at Nassick, perm. to proc. into dist. fr. Sept. 19 to monsoon of 1855.

BLUNT, Lieut. A. h. brig. art. to join 1st troop at Kurrachee.

BROWN, Ens. L. G. 5th N.L.I. to rem. attach. to the 19th N.I.

CARNEY, Lieut. A. 27th N.I. to act as adj. of Sawunt-warree Corps dur. abs. of Schneider.

COLLIER, Lieut. H. C. 21st N.I. recorded cert. of qual. as surv.

CONNELL, Lieut. W. A. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Sindee lang.

CURTIS, Capt. A. H. 2nd N.I. recorded cert. of qual. as surveyor.

DODD, Ens. C. D. J. 8th N.I. recorded cert. of qual. as surveyor; rep. fit for du. and to join.

FULLER, Lieut. J. A. engrs. to be 1st asst. to supt. of roads and tanks, Oct. 4.

GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. recorded cert. of qual. as surveyor.

GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 23.

GRAHAM, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. att. to do du. with 8th N.I. at Kurrachee, until arr. of his reg. at that station.

GRIFFITH, Ens. C. M. 1st N.I. attach. to duty with 4th N.I. until Dec. 25, then proceed to join his own corps.

HARDY, Lieut. 2nd batt. art. to proc. fr. Bombay to Kurrachee, in com. of 4th comp. 1st batt. and 5th comp. 4th batt. returning to pres. in com. of another company.

HENRY, Lieut. J. W. superint. of pub. works on Nagpore line, to be a 2nd asst. to supt. of roads, &c. v. Waddington.

JACKSON, Lieut. col. J. fr. 26th N.I. to 1st Eur. regt.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 18th N.I. to be super. asst. to supt. rev. survey, S. Mahratta country.

KERR, Lieut. W. A. 24th N.I. recorded cert. of qual. as surveyor; to be adjt. of S. Mahratta irr. horse, Oct. 3.

LE GEY, Cornet W. E. 2nd L.C. to rem. attach. to the h. brig. art.

MACDONELL, Lieut. D. J. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 23; to do du. with 8th N.I. at Kurrachee till arr. of his regt.

MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. to be a mem. of the Board of Conservancy, v. Malet, res.

NODING, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 23.

PARK, Ens. A. A. 24th N.I. to remain attached to the 3rd Eur. regt.

RITCHIE, Lieut. 1st batt. art. to join 1st comp. 4th batt. at Baroda.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. fr. 1st Eur. regt. to 26th N.I.

TAYLOR, Capt. R. L. 18th N.I. to act as supt. of pol. in Sholapoor dur. abs. of Capt. Whitehill.

THATCHER, Lieut. T. brig. maj. rem. fr. Poona to Rajcote.

TREMENEHRE, Capt. C. W. exec. eng. at Hyderabad, app. exec. eng. Lower Scinde div. v. Hill.

TURNER, Lieut. T. H. art. on being rel. fr. present du. to rejoin his battery.

TWISS, Lieut. G. h. brig. art. to join 1st troop at Kurrachee.

WARDEN, Lieut. T. S. 4th N.I. ass. ch. of duties as acting adj. of Guzerat irr. horse.

WHITELOCK, Maj. C. R. rec. ch. of duties of supt. of Gachwaur contingent in Mahee Kanta.

WOOD, Capt. H. H. A. brig. maj. rem. from Deesa to Poona.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

## INFANTRY.

GRIFFITH, C. M. Sept. 23.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd N.I. to Mahableshwur, on m.c.

BRASSEY, Capt. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. on m.c.

BRITTEN, Ens. T. E. 28th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

COLLIER, Lieut. H. C. 21st N.I. Oct. 5 to 20, to Bombay.

DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. to Calcutta.  
 FORBES, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. fr. Dec. 1 to March 1, 1855, to pres.  
 GIFFARD, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. to Dec. 1, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.  
 GRANT, Capt. C. F. supt. of pol. Ahmedabad, 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. B. forest ranger in Scinde, 1 mo. to pres.  
 HODGKINSON, Capt. C. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, 1 mo. to Kurra-  
 chee.  
 HOLLAND, Ens. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 12, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.  
 JEBB, Ens. R. 23rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.  
 KNIGHT, Lieut. T. Persian interp. to C.-in-C. to Oct. 31, to Poona, on m.c.  
 LESTER, Lieut. W. C. dep. coll. Shikarpoor, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 16.  
 LUCAS, Lieut. col. C. art. to Oct. 31, Bombay, on m.c.  
 MACKENZIE, Capt. T. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Nov. 1, to Deesa, to await art. of his reg.  
 MOYLE, Capt. J. G. 10th N.I. Sept. 10 to Nov. 2, sea coast, on m.c.  
 MUNRO, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. to Oct. 31, Mahabeshwur, on m.c.  
 PITTMAN, Lieut. R. art. Sept. 29 to Oct. 29, to pres. on m.c.  
 RICHARDS, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. to Oct. 31, Poona, on m.c.  
 ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Bombay.  
 SAVILLE, Lieut. J. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Oct. 31, Poona, on m.c.  
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 1 mo.  
 SCOTT, Lieut. 1st asst. supt. of roads, 1 mo. from Sept. 1, on m.c.  
 STANLEY, Capt. H. lieut. of police, to pres. prep. to Egypt and Europe.  
 STEUART, Lieut. C. J. dep. coll. of Sehwan, to pres. on m.c. prep. to furl. to Europe.  
 WORSLEY, Lieut. F. G. art. to Oct. 31, Mahabeshwur, m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARBUCKLE, Surg. W. M.D. placed temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for special duty.  
 BOND, Asst. surg. F. rec. arr. att. to H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, to join.  
 CAMERON, Asst. surg. W. L. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd Eur. L.I.  
 BRASER, Asst. surg. J. G. to med. ch. of the Southern Mahratta irr. horse.  
 FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. B. to rec. med. ch. of 8th N.I.  
 LOVELL, Dr. John, rec. ch. of the post office at Sholapore, fr. Asst. surg. Sylvester, Sept. 27.  
 LOWDS, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of Sanitarium, at Mount Aboe.  
 MCLENNAN, Dr. J. placed temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for special duty.  
 RUGG, Asst. surg. W. H. to be surg. fr. June 16, v. Malcolmson, dec.; to the med. ch. of the 18th N.I.  
 THOM, Surg. W. to rank fr. May 16, v. Leggett, dec.; to the med. ch. of the 17th N.I.  
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. deliv'd over ch. of the civ. med. duties at Sholapore to Asst. surg. Skelding, Sept. 14.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo. to Bombay, on m.c.  
 KEITH, Asst. surg. civ. surg. of Poona, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Singhur.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARNER, Lieut. R. ret. to duty, Oct. 8, to join the *Falkland*.  
 BEDDOME, Mids. to join the *Semiramis*, Oct. 11.  
 BROWNLOW, Mids. H. W. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 7.  
 CARPENDALE, Mate T. C. R. of the *Falkland*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.  
 CAREW, Mate G. C. B. of the *Zenobia*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.  
 CARY, Mate R. of the *Semiramis*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.  
 CLARKE, Mids. A. J. to join the *Semiramis*, Oct. 11.  
 CLARKSON, Mate J. W. of the *Victoria*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10; fr. the *Victoria* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 3.  
 DORRINGTON, Mids. A. M. to be mate, Sept. 26.  
 DOUGLAS, Mate H. of the *Auckland*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.  
 DUVAL, Mate, of the *Elphinstone*, to be act. lieut. fr. Sept. 1, perm. to reside on shore fr. Oct. 1.  
 ETHERIDGE, Lieut. H. W. of the *Hastings*, to be inspect. of the Bombay S.N. Co.'s vessels, Oct. 11.  
 FRASER, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to be superint. of pattamars.  
 GROUNDY, Lieut. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Hastings*, and to be in ch. of gunnery estab. at Butcher's Island, fr. Aug. 31.  
 HANDLEY, Mids. T. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Elphinstone*, Sept. 28.  
 JACKSON, Mids. to rejoin the *Hastings*, Oct. 3.  
 JONES, Mids. M. H. from the *Elphinstone* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 11.  
 LAW, Mids. A. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside on shore, Oct. 4.  
 LIARDET, Mids. fr. the *Falkland* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 3.  
 LOUNDS, Asst. surg. rel. fr. du. in I.N. Sept. 28.  
 MASON, Mate G. N. P. of the *Queen*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.  
 POWELL, Capt. to assu. com. of the *Hastings*, on Sept. 11.  
 RUSHTON, Mate G. of the *Falkland*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.

SELBY, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to the *Palinurus*, as lieut. comm. and surveyor, fr. Aug. 31.  
 SHOTTOWE, Mate T. W. of the *Comet*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.  
 STIFFE, Mids. A. W. 6 mo. to Egypt.  
 STRADLING, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Oct. 3.  
 THOROLD, Asst. surg. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Palinurus*, Sept. 28.  
 WOOD, Mate J. W. C. of the *Zenobia*, to be act. lieut. fr. Aug. 10.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BARNES, wife of R. T. s. at Bombay, Sept. 29.  
 COLLUM, wife of W. d. at Bombay, Oct. 11.  
 COOPER, wife of Lieut. col. J. 7th N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, Sept. 18.  
 FENTON, wife of the Rev. G. L. s. at Poona, Sept. 26.  
 KAYS, wife of Dr. M. T. d. at Belgaum, Sept. 24.  
 MAUDE, wife of Lieut. C. C. s. at Kaira, Sept. 24.  
 THOM, wife of Surg. W. d. at Colaba, Sept. 28.

## MARRIAGES.

CRITCHEL, E. R. to Mary Ann, d. of W. Kelly, at Surat, Sept. 21.  
 UNDERWOOD, H. J. to Miss Mary Freeman, at Bombay, Oct. 9.

## DEATHS.

BUTLER, Anne, wife of J. at Poona, aged 22, Oct. 3.  
 COLLETT, Mrs. G. S. at Bombay, Sept. 30.  
 FLEMING, W. N. at Bombay, aged 18, Sept. 27.  
 LOWRY, Charles, s. of Capt. E. 25th N.I. at Kaira, aged 1, Sept. 25.  
 WIDDICOME, W. S. inf. s. of Lieut. 7th N.I. at Nusseerabad, Sept. 12.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 28. Patriarch, Thompson, London.—30. Steamer Queen, Young, Bushire, Bassadore, Muscat, and Kurrachee.—Oct. 2. Juno, Stephens Freemantle, Basel Head.—3. Attiet Rohmon, Nacoda, Surat.—5. Ganges, Bowen, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—2. Monarch, Melville, London; Australia, Avery, Mauritius.—6. Steamer Ajdaha, Drought, Suez and Aden; steamer Eaglet, Stewart, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, and Mangalore.—7. James Carson, Kilgore, Melbourne; Mystery, Matthews, London; Camillus, Norman, Mauritius.—11. Proponis, Mayward, Mauritius.—9. W. S. Lindsay, Western, London; Marathon, Wilson, Liverpool.—10. Steamer Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Bluet, Point de Galle, Colombo, and Cochin.—11. Ann, Brown, Madras.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Monarch.—Lieut. Etridge, I.N. and Mr. T. Bulger and wife.  
 Per Palatine.—Maj. Brown, lady, and child.  
 Per Patriarch (Sept. 28), from LONDON.—Mrs. Thompson.  
 Per Queen (Sept. 30), from KURRACHEE.—Mr. J. Rivett, I.N.  
 Per Juno (Oct. 2), from BASIL HAD.—John Ord, Esq.  
 Per Australia (Oct. 5), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Avery and child.  
 Per Eaglet (Oct. 5), from COCHIN, &c.—A. Robertson, Esq.; G. Brumson, Esq.; Col. Scott, Bombay army; Capt. Marsden, Bombay army; J. Obbard, 17th N.I.; Mrs. Knop and 3 children, Capt. Robson, several 2nd class and deck passengers.  
 Per Ganges, from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Bond, Mrs. Fogerty and infant, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Drayson, Mr. Stephana.  
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Stewart.  
 Per Proponis, from MAURITIUS.—C. Betre, Esq.  
 Per W. S. Lindsay (Oct. 8), from LONDON.—Lieut. Robert Barker, I.N.  
 Per steamer Ajdaha (Oct. 6), from SEIZ.—Capt. and Mrs. Ellington.  
 Capt. and Mrs. McGregor, Lieut. and Mrs. Collier, Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Hodge, Miss Stewart, Mr. A. Dunlop, Mr. G. Carr, Mr. D. Mackay, Mr. G. Huber, Mr. J. Tanner, Mr. A. J. Hardie, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. J. Curnin, Mr. W. Dryden, Mr. R. Williams.

## DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 27. Castle Eden, Young, London; Jamssetjee Cursetjee, Campbell, Liverpool.—29. Thomas Sparks, Kelly, Calcutta; Maryland, White, Providence.—30. Caucasian, Davidson, London.—Oct. 1. Steamer Malta, Purchase, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—6. Corinna, James Brown, Genoa.—7. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—9. Ann Nelson, Nelson, Liverpool; Palatine, Parfitt, Liverpool; Ivanho, McNeil, London.—12. Catharine, Moodie, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Thomas Sparks (Sept. 29), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hunt and infant, and Mr. Macdonald.  
 Per Maryland, to PROVIDENCE.—Thos. Frost, Esq.; a lady and 2 servants.  
 Per Malta (Oct. 1), for POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. E. B. Anderson, Mr. D. T. Robertson, Mr. Larkins, and Mr. D. M. Roche. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Vinay, Miss Pennycook, and Mr. John Robertson. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Ashburner, Bengal art.  
 Per Caucasian, to LONDON.—Mrs. Davidson.  
 Per Bombay (Oct. 7), to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Ward, Lieut. Hamilton, I.N.; Miss Telford, and Mr. Dodd.  
 Per Ann Nelson (Oct. 9), to LIVERPOOL.—Dr. and Mrs. Munroe.  
 Per Palatine (Oct. 9), to LIVERPOOL.—Maj. Brown, lady, and child.  
 Per steamer Semiramis (Oct. 14), to SEIZ.—Mrs. Reynolds and 3 children, Capt. F. E. Francis, D. Leighton, Esq.; A. Smith, Esq.; Charles Beke, Esq.; E. G. Jebb, Esq.; and A. D. Norie, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 St.
4 Do. do. 1837-38 ..	Rs. 103 p. 100 St.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 97½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10-6-16ths. noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	" 10-11-16ths. nl.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	" 236
German Crowns .....	" 264
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	" 105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	" 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	" 15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	27½ p.ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	" 250 each	250 do.	80 ex. new.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500 do.	20½ p.ct. pm.
Agra Bank .....	" 500 each	500 do.	45 ex. div. ex. sales
Bank of Madras .....	" 1,000 each	1,000 do.	13 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each	12,000 do.	18,000
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each	7,000 do.	8,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 510 each	400 do.	58 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 1s. 11½d. to 7-16ths.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. 1s. 11d. 3-16ths to 1-11½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99
..... at sight .....	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 230 to 231.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.; and Liverpool, 3l. 16s.; China, per candy, noml.

IMPORTS.—*Bombay*, Oct. 14.—Since the despatch of last Mail, there is no change materially to report. In consequence of an enormous import of British manufacture and anxiety to sell, the same dullness is observed to move off goods unless submitted to a further decline, in the already ruinous price of all kinds of staple, as well as *Twists*. *Metals*, remain steady.

## RANGOON.

By the *Tenasserim* we have received the *Rangoon Chronicle* to the 20th and the *Maulmein Advertiser* to the 18th of September. From the former paper we learn that by late advices the frontier remains undisturbed, except by an occasional dacoity. A correspondent from Meaday writes that the *Mahanuddy* would go down to Rangoon in a few days with the Burmese envoys; but the editor does not expect them before the first week of the present month. The 2nd M.N.I. will, it is reported, relieve the 25th, it having been found necessary to reorganise the latter corps, owing to the catastrophe which occurred to its head-quarters in the storm on the Sittoung river some time back. Rangoon is to have a second paper, which is to be started as soon as an establishment can be obtained from Calcutta. There is no news from Maulmein of any moment.

It would appear that after all the Ava ambassador is likely to prove a myth. We have seen letters to a commercial house in Calcutta, dated Sept. 13, Rangoon, which state that up to that time nothing had been seen or heard of the ambassador; and, in short, the people there did not believe that the golden umbrellas were on their way to embark on the *Zenobia*. We know not how to reconcile this with the expectations of Government, and the preparations which have been made to receive this dignitary. It is perfectly possible, and very probable, that after the series of "sells" which the Burmese played off upon our government during the war, they would repeat the joke—if they dared. But we can see no profit which could arise to them from doing any thing else than endeavouring to propitiate the power which has wrested from them half their dominion. A few days will set the matter at rest; and should the *Zenobia* return without her deputation cargo, we fear the Hon. Company must put up with a little playful bantering at its expense.

The sale of Government lands will commence immediately after the rains cease, and I fear they will not realize the same prices as at the last sale, on account of the recent resolution of the Government that one moiety of the purchase-money is to be paid within three days of the sale, and the other on the 1st July, 1855. This will deter those who have money out, which they cannot readily realize, from becoming purchasers. At the November sales of last year, good prices were obtained, although Lord Dalhousie and the secretaries were not among the bidders, as hinted by a certain radical print in Calcutta.

Although we cannot expect the same enjoyment of our holidays here as in Calcutta, we shall not be without our amusement. We shall have our boat races, and in spite of the unfavourable weather we are determined to have as much pleasure as we can.

## CEYLON.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

FRANCKE, wife of J. W. s. at Colombo, Oct. 3.  
LEWIS, Mrs. E. d. at Kandy, Sept. 18.  
MARSHALL, Mrs. d. at Allagalle, Oct. 7.  
RANKEN, wife of P. s. at Colombo, Oct. 1.

## MARRIAGES.

PULLEY, S. S. to Miss A. Nallatamby, at Colombo, Oct. 2.  
ROWDEN, Henry, to Clara, d. of C. Vanderstraeten, at Colombo, Sept. 26.

## DEATHS.

NICHOLSON, James, at Colombo, Oct. 7.  
ROWE, Sarah Anne, wife of W. at Point de Galle, Sept. 19.

## SIAM.

## ATTACK UPON THE CITY OF CHIANGTOONG.

We have been favoured with an account (under the royal signet and sign manual of his Most Gracious Majesty the King of Siam) of an unsuccessful attempt by Siamese troops to reduce the city of Chiangtoong. This place, situated in the country of the Laos, was garrisoned, it appeared, by 3,000 regular Burmese troops (no contemptible enemy, according to English accounts of them) and 13,000 irregulars—altogether 16,000 men. Faulty commissariat arrangements, and a distemper among the elephants, appear to have been the main cause of the want of success. A march of 800 miles, however, will have been an immense operation. In a separate communication to our address, his Majesty says,—"We are very sorry that we were disappointed of our way with our enemies. It [the country traversed] is very thick jungle, and most mountainous, and difficult for penetrating by an army of many men."

Information has been received at the city of Bangkok from the Siamese army despatched to the northern parts of the realm to endeavour to take possession of the city of Chiangtoong, belonging to the Burman empire, situated in latitude 22° north. The particulars are subjoined.

The city of Chiangtoong being still unsubdued at the end of the campaign of last year, the army went into quarters for the rainy season at Muang Nand, a Laos great town situated in latitude 18° 20' north. Here they remained some eight months, when the rains being fairly over, on the 15th of January last, his Royal Highness Kroma Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh, the commander-in-chief, with all his forces, left Muang Nand, and after a twenty days' march arrived at Chiangrai, a town on the extreme northern frontiers of the Siamese territories. Here he remained one month, awaiting the coming of his troops, collecting in the mean time stores of provisions, supplies, &c.

On the 25th of February the army resumed their march, proceeding in two divisions and by different roads; his Excellency Chau Phaya Yomerat with one division advancing by way of Sisapong, and H. R. H. Kroma Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh by way of Muang Yong, Palas, Chiangrai, and Chiang Kang, fighting with the Chiangtoong defending forces in all these places as they proceeded. Calculating upon receiving supplies of provisions from the towns they were to pass on their route, and failing to do so, their stock fell short, the elephants and bullocks that transported the stores of the army failed too to come up in time to furnish what was required for the daily rations; hence the necessity of delaying in each place sometimes for several days, to wait the coming up of the provisions, and also in making conciliations and arrangements, so as to enable the Lao Lu, or people of Chiangtoong, to convey stores and provisions to Muang Lai, within the boundaries of the province of Chiangtoong, many days and nights were lost. After entering the province of Chiangtoong, they found the Mha Kanan, or chief of Chiangtoong, being aware that a Siamese army was coming to march into and attack his country, had compelled the inhabitants to remove their families from all the villages and towns that lay in the route of the invading army, and burn up all the rice and food of every description in them, leaving only the able-bodied men in the towns to defend them; and then again the roads proved very difficult, there being very many mountains to climb, and very little level ground, it was impossible for baggage-carts to be used; so the only means of transportation were elephants and bullocks; consequently but a small quantity or portion of the mortars, howitzers, field-pieces, shot, shell, and powder, could be taken along with the army. By the time the army had arrived at Muang Gnunn Muang Ping and Muang Samtan, they had fought with, driven back, and put to route, the Chiangtoong troops, so that the van of the Siamese army were enabled to advance quite up to the very walls of Chiangtoong itself by the 26th of April. The

main body, however, under H. R. H. Krom Hluang Wongsu Dhiraj Snidh, established themselves at Muang Lek, a village about three miles' distance from the city walls.

The city of Chiangtoong is accessible only by defiles through the mountains that surround it; but at all of these they had built up walls wherever the natural mountain barriers were deficient. An area of about twelve miles in circumference was inclosed by these walls. The town was garrisoned by about 3,000 Burmese troops, besides the soldiers of Chiangtoong itself, who numbered about 7,000 men; Ngiaos people about 6,000 more; making the whole number about 16,000 fighting men.

The Chiangtoong men came out from their city frequently to attack the Siamese forces, when the Siamese would open on them a fire of shells from their mortars, by which very many of the enemy would be killed; upon this the enemy would retreat within their walls, soon to come out again to resume the contest; and thus an incessant conflict was kept up with the Siamese army for twenty-one days. On the side of the Chiangtoong forces many hundreds were slain, on the part of the Siamese about fifty or sixty men. While the Siamese were designing to carry on the war yet more, the rains set in heavily, and the supplies began to grow short, disease too broke out among the soldiers, a dysentery carrying off several hundreds of them; among the elephants also, of which there were with the army over a thousand, a distemper appeared with coming on of the rainy season; in consequence of which, near about 500 of them died. The elephants and bullocks that were conveying the provisions and military stores did not arrive in time; moreover, the division of the army under Chou Phaya Yomerat, which was to have advanced upon Chiangtoong by way of Sisapong, in the Maung-rai country, became greatly destitute of provisions, and was unable to get through, as the route they took abounded with difficult mountain-passes, declivities, precipices, &c.; so that the troops and elephants were obliged to proceed in single file; and besides, a fatal disease broke out among the people and elephants, of which many died. For these reasons it became necessary, by the 17th of May, to withdraw the army from the city of Chiangtoong, and fall back to Chiangsan and Chiangrai.

The army could again, in the succeeding year, return to take satisfaction from the people of Chiangtoong; but since both the troops and their horses, elephants and bullocks were worn out with fatigue, there is now a necessity to cease awhile from hostilities, in order to give the soldiers an opportunity to rest, also to arrange for and lay in abundant stores for the subsistence of the troops. Perhaps at some future time an army will be marched to chastise these Chiangtoong people, and finish up this affair.—*Friend of China, Sept. 16.*

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 9th arrived at Hong-Kong Sept. 19th (per *Cadiz*), being in the unprecedented period of thirty-nine days only.

**MOVEMENT OF BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.**—Admiral Sterling with the *Winchester* (50), *Encounter* screw steamer (14), and paddle steamers *Styx* (6) and *Barracouta* (6), left Shanghai on the 25th ult. for Japan, en route, it is supposed, for the Bay of Okhotsk, where, on the island of Kodiah, at its entrance, there is a large Russian town, defended by two citadels mounting more than a hundred cannon, and where no doubt will be found a portion of the Russian squadron lately in these seas.—*Overland Friend of China, Sept. 27.*

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN BOWRING, accompanying the French minister M. Bourboulon and family, proceeded to Shanghai in H.M. S.S. *Rattler* on the 16th instant. With every disposition to believe Sir John conscientious in his views, and desirous only of promoting the welfare of his country and China conjointly, as an exponent of what we believe to be public opinion here, we can but say that there is a very general mistrust of his Excellency's intentions—such distrust arising from the extraordinary course pursued in the matter of the Shanghai duty arrears. Mere words, however, which are all that can be given by H. E. to the usurping Manchow rulers, amount to little; and when the people of England are once satisfied of the real facts of China's position, there is no fear for the side they are sure to espouse. The court at Peking is said to be the ultimate destination of the English, French, and American ministers.—*Ibid.*

THE "AGINCOURT."—We learn that the *Agincourt*, which left Fuh-Chau in the latter part of last month with a full cargo of tea for Liverpool, had put into Amoy for repairs, having lost her spars and bulwarks in a taiphong.—*Overland China Mail.*

MR. D. B. ROBERTSON, H.B.M.'s consul for Canton, is charged with the management of the diplomatic department in the south during the plenipotentiary's absence, and for the present will reside in Hongkong.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

CLIFTON, wife of S. d. at Victoria, Sept. 14.  
COBBOLD, wife of the Rev. R. H. N. A. s. at Ningpo, Aug. 26.  
SMITHERS, wife of John, d. at Victoria, Sept. 8.

### DEATHS.

SIMPSON, W. at Hong-Kong, Sept. 22.  
WALKER, Eliza E. d. of R. S. at Hong-Kong, Sept. 21.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 9. Comet, Gardner, Liverpool.—10. Sumbella, Villar, Manila.—12. Java, Robertson, Bombay.—15. Statesman, Kennedy, San Francisco; Victoria, Clark, San Francisco.—18. Marreson, Townsend, San Francisco. 19. Cadiz, Roberts, Bombay, Sword Fish, Oagood, San Francisco.—20. Vulture, Young, Sydney; Dell, Shannon, Melbourne; Minross, Kemp, Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Norna.—Capt. Penrose, Messrs. Chitty, Carrie, J. Bunjee, and Hajee A. Nathan.  
Per Rosita.—Capt. Dring.  
Per Famont.—Messrs. T. Walsh and V. Saunders.  
Per Statesman.—Capt. and Mrs. Dronsart, and Mr. H. Duddell.  
Per Victoria (Sept. 15).—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, and 2 children.  
Per Morrison (Sept. 18).—Messrs. Steffens, Halleck, Falkner, and Reese.  
Per Cadiz.—Messrs. Boyd, Vander Hoevan, and J. Roberts.  
Per Adele.—Messrs. Wilson and Biet.  
Per Lanrick.—Capt. Woodberry.

#### DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 14. Meteor, Pike, Calcutta; Iona, Downman, East Coast.—18. Cyane, Barmute, San Francisco.—27. Chusan, ———, Point de Galle.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Mary Wood.—The Bishop of Victoria, Messrs. C. Newby, Albino de Silveira, G. Nicol, Bowman, James Scarth, and Boree.  
Per Rattler.—Their Excellencies Sir John Bowring and M. Bourboulon, and suites.  
Per Powhatan.—H. E. Mr. McLane, United States Commissioner, and suite.  
Per Chusan (Sept. 27), to POINT-DE-GALLE.—Capt. Langley, Gen. Marsh, and Mr. R. Phelps.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, November 18, 1854.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

No. VII.

WE believe that we have noticed every part of the Report on the Punjab, so far as it relates to the Punjab proper, except the financial one. The chief source of receipt is of course there, as everywhere in India, the land, with some small feeders! flowing in a great degree from this chief fund of revenue. The second comprises excise on salt and other articles, the stamp-duties, and canal water-rent. The third, consisting mainly of feudal payments by jaghiredars, scarcely deserves notice. The fourth is the post-office revenue. The fifth, termed miscellaneous, like most divisions under that comprehensive name, is made up of odds and ends, which the classifiers did not know otherwise what to do with. The expenditure is arranged into several departments: the general department, wherein is chronicled the cost of central institutions to be subsequently divided and distributed; the judicial department; the land revenue; the excise and the post-office establishments; the civil engineer's department, which comprehends public buildings, including all military buildings not appertaining to the regular army. All these heads are considered ordinary and permanent, except as regards that last-mentioned, the civil engineer's depart-

ment, in which the 'portion of expenditure devoted to public improvements,—as to the construction of canals and military roads,—is viewed as extraordinary. It is true that there will probably long be a demand for such works; but each work, as completed, removes from the list the cost of construction, leaving only that of renovation. We were pleased to find that the item of pensions was looked upon as extraordinary and temporary, for it is remarked, that "though it will not suddenly vanish," it "will yet gradually sink, and must finally disappear during the course of one generation." This is a comforting assurance, recollecting that it has been said that pensions in India are immortal. Some other matters, clearly extraordinary and temporary, are noticed; such as the revenue survey, and the regular settlement.

The distribution of receipt and expenditure over a series of years, which must take place in Government accounts, is a matter of much difficulty; and there will never be wanting carpers to allege, that ten crowns set down to one year should properly appear in another. The mode in which the Punjab Commissioners proposed to deal with the subject will be best explained by a quotation.

"In striking the balance between income and expenditure for the past, present, and future, of which one is known and the two others must be estimated, the Board observe that the latter are very much affected by the course of public improvement on which the Government have embarked. Large outlays have been authorized for works in progress, but the precise period of disbursement is uncertain, and may depend upon a host of unforeseen contingencies. Consequently, to throw the whole amount on one year, or to apportion it between particular years, would be a fallacious calculation, and the estimate thus framed would be falsified by the event. The Board have therefore deemed it best to take a cycle of ten years from the commencement of next year, within which term, a broad margin having been allowed for delays, all the works now in hand will probably be completed, and then to distribute the aggregate outlay over the period. Differences will even then be apparent hereafter, but this method will secure the closest approximation practicable.

"The finances of the Punjab, then, will be surveyed from three points of view. Its financial condition will be considered, firstly, for the two first years after annexation; secondly, for the present year (i. e. third year after annexation), and for the ten years following; thirdly, for the future period, commencing from the eleventh year from the present time."

For the first year after annexation, the extraordinary expenditure assumed a formidable appearance, owing to the heavy sums required for the pay and arrears of the Durbar troops. Confiscations and arrears, on the other side, did not raise the extraordinary revenue to anything like an adequate amount to meet the corresponding drain. In some departments, however, the ordinary expenditure was small; and notwithstanding the unpromising appearances above adverted to, the year ended with a surplus of fifty-two lacs, the receipts being a hundred and thirty-four lacs, and the expenditure only eighty-two. In the next year the extraordinary expenditure diminished considerably, the Durbar troops having been nearly all disbanded. This saving, however, was in some degree counteracted by an increase of the charge for pensions, many of the disbanded soldiers receiving such allowances; and in all the civil departments there was some increase. The entire expenditure advanced from eighty-two lacs to eighty-seven; but resumptious aided the land revenue; that from the excise and post-office slightly increased; the collection of arrears and the produce of the sales of confiscated property also contributed to swell the side of receipts; and the result was an excess of revenue over expenditure of sixty-four lacs, the former amounting to a hundred and fifty-one lacs, the latter, as already

mentioned, to eighty-seven. There is an increased surplus of twelve lacs over the preceding year; the total surplus for the two years being about 1,160,000*l.* sterling. This, be it remembered, is all hard fact. This firm ground, we are now, however, obliged to quit. What is before us is, and can be, but estimate; estimate framed, as we believe, on very just views. In forming this estimate, the items of receipt and expenditure are gone through, and due allowance made for possible increase or diminution in each. When it is stated that under one head of revenue the report remorselessly cuts off seven lacs, and under another seventeen, the commissioners will not be suspected of any very strong desire to obtain favourable results, no matter by what means. Equal liberality is displayed in treating the expenditure, which it is freely admitted must considerably increase. But not to involve our readers in a dry statement of figures, we may say at once, that the receipts during the period under review, after making all just deductions, are calculated to equal those of the first year after annexation, while the expenditure will be greatly increased; the former being a hundred and thirty-four lacs per annum, the latter a hundred and twelve lacs; the surplus consequently only twenty-two lacs. This for a period of ten years.

Such a prospect, though a good one, is not very brilliant. Looking a little further onward, it is found to brighten. From many causes, some of them inevitable, an increase of receipt and a diminution of expenditure are apparent in the distance, which they tend to cheer and illumine. In ten years, it is expected that the receipts will be not less than a hundred and forty-eight lacs, while the expenditure will have fallen to ninety-seven lacs; thus leaving a surplus—and a very pretty surplus it will be—of fifty lacs, or, to speak in language better understood "on Change," of half a million sterling per annum. Time only can test these calculations; but the moderation which is throughout displayed, attests that they have been framed with discretion and in good faith.

**SOLICITOR TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**—Henry Smith Lawford, Esq. has been appointed solicitor to the East-India Company *vice* Edward Lawford, Esq., resigned.

**ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.**—The last mail took out the chief engineer of this company, Mr. Dandr , a Frenchman of considerable talent and energy, who has lately completed some difficult works of a similar nature in Stockholm. We understand that the directors have made contracts with eminent manufacturers for the supply of everything requisite to carry out the project, and as they are men of mercantile experience, we trust that the liberality shown by the local Government will be amply repaid by the result of the undertakings. We congratulate the Calcutta community upon the not very distant period when the powerful light of gas will illuminate their "City of Palaces."

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, New Broad Street, on the 31st ult., Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the chair. Mr. Nicholson, the superintending director, read the report, of which we give an abstract:—"The report of the directors of this company states that, since the last half-yearly meeting of the company, the second section of the railway has been opened from Tannah to Callian, a distance of twelve miles. This, together with the first section, makes thirty-five miles in operation between Bombay and Callian. In addition to the contract previously reported as having been entered into for the construction of the line from Callian to Shawpoor on the north-east, the directors have contracted for a divergent line on the south-east, from Callian to Narell, proceeding towards Poonah. The works on these two sections were progressing satisfactorily at the date of the latest despatches. With regard to the surveys of the extension lines, these present most favourable results, as far as they had been executed, both in the direction of Calcutta and Madras. The board are not yet in possession of the plans and details; but they are enabled to state that

the surveys had been finished in a complete and satisfactory manner, for a distance of 600 miles from Bombay, upon the north-eastern extension, being 450 miles beyond the point in Kandeish where the former surveys were suspended. The works of these surveys are described by the chief resident engineer as of "unexceptionable character, while the curves and gradients are excellent." On the south-eastern extension line, proceeding towards Madras, the surveys were resumed at Poonah, and had been completed as far as Sholapoor; and here also the works are described by the engineer to be of "a very favourable and cheap character." The board of directors have obtained the sanction of the Hon. East-India Company to raise capital by the issue of debenture bonds. The Government of India will be parties with this company in joining subscription to these bonds, for the guarantee both of principal and interest. The capital account shows that 600,203*l.* had been received, including 468,760*l.* in England and 131,443*l.* in Bombay; and 482,452*l.* expended, including 253,010*l.* in England and 229,442*l.* in Bombay, leaving a balance of 117,750*l.* The interest account shows a balance in hand of 656*l.* The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting doth hereby authorize the directors, under the provisions of the company's Act of Parliament, 12 & 13 Vict., entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and for other purposes connected therewith," to borrow from time to time any sum or sums of money they may see fit, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act."

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.—Architect, Potter, Whampoa; Rose of Sharon, Thompson, Sydney.—30. Walter Hood, Sprout, Sydney; Polmaise, Allen, Whampoa; Dion, Bell, Algoa Bay; Dinapore, Wilson, Madras; Ralph Thompson, Atkinson, Akyab; Chrysolite, Enright, Foochoofoo; Invincible, Graham, Bengal; H.M.'s Steamer, Dee, Cape; State of Maine, Ford, Bengal; Alice Maud, Winn, Algoa Bay; Ellen Rawson, Sadler, Ceylon; Kotka, Bergstrom, Bengal; Grange, Morrison, Shanghai.—31. Emily, Grisdale, Shanghai; Alexandrina, Norris, Algoa Bay; Nova Bella, Broadfoot, Manila; Gipsy Queen, Lockhart, Maulmain; Rubens, Ritchie, Mauritius; Sunroo, Henderson, Bombay; Lady Franklin, Knowles, Algoa Bay.—Nov. 1. Julia, Bjorne, Singapore; Celestial, Raymur, Whampoa; Robert Pulsford, Gibson, Bengal; Anne McLean, McGaw, Batavia; Salem, Cunningham, Bombay; City of Edinburgh, Brown; and City of Benares, Muir, Bengal; Jauvan Galen, De Boer, Manila; Favorite, McHardy, Algoa Bay.—2. William Watson, Brown, Maulmain; Flora, Wittsers, Bombay; Rancee, Campbell, Bengal; Chinsurah, Winchester, Akyab; Zodiac, Jarvis, Shanghai.—3. Knight, Bradshaw, Bombay; Earl Derby, Sleight, Manila; Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius; Arabian, Couch, Bombay; Viceroy, Morrison, Maulmain; Persia, Roberts, and Robert Morrison, Cumming, Bengal; Clangregor, Gernell, Bombay; Omega, Potter, Bombay; Chimera, McKechnie, Ceylon; Maria Gray, Dixon, Bombay; Great Britain, Pinel, Shanghai; Sea Snake, Gilbert, Madras; Queen of the Avon, Noble, Maulmain.—4. Octavia, Murdoch, Bengal; Hope, Dewar, Singapore; Maria Somes, Davis, Josephus, Payne, Creeswell, Barnett, and John Matthie, Ball, Bengal; Victory, Stephens, Bombay; Sultana, Tapper, Madras; Lady Amherst, Reid, Penang; Maria Burriss, Fox, Mauritius; Flora McDonald, Reid, Ceylon.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4, to proceed per steamer Bengal, from SEZ. For ALEXANDRIA—Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. Okeover, Lord H. Scott, Mr. Stobart, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. R. B. Fox. For MALTA—Mr. and Mrs. Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Jackson, jun. Rev. L. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Col. Hall, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Whimper. For SEZ.—Mrs. C. Bowles, Miss Osland, Mrs. Col. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Biggs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Miss Hathway, Miss Spooner, Lieut. col. Lucas, Capt. Collett, Mrs. G. Robertson, Miss Robinson, Major Wilkie, Miss Noble, Mr. Faithful, Mr. Budgett. For ADEN—Mrs. Outram. For CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, 2 Miss Ricketts, Mrs. Buckland and infant, Mrs. Glover and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Beadon, and 2 children. 2 Miss Wilkins, Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Harrington, Miss Harrington, Rev. E. Moncrieff and lady, Lady S. Ramsey and friend, Major Ramsey, Mr. Cowan, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Colledge, Mr. Macquair, Mr. Behrens, Lieut. col. Seaton, Capt. G. N. Green, Mr. C. H. Barnes, Mr. E. F. Browne, Mrs. Col. Birch and 2 Miss Birches, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Martin, Mr. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Harrington, Mrs. Elliott and child, Mr. C. Macnamara, Mrs. Willing, Mr. H. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. A. Bailly, Capt. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Miss O'Donnell, Mr. Groom, Mr. Daure, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Carey, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Dickson, Mr. A. Carr, Lieut. Ewart. For MADRAS—Col. Tottenham, Mr. G. Boothby, Dr. and Mrs. Kane, Miss Thomson, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Norris, Mr. Lowndes, Col. Filer, Mrs. Gumm, Mr. H. A. Brett, Major and Mrs. Macqueen. For SINGAPORE—Mr. Jacob, Mr. Miesgates. For HONG-KONG—Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Mr. Green, Mr. J. T. Birdseye, Mr. Woodgate, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Coleman.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Nubia (Nov. 20), Mr. Donald, Dr. Yye, Maj. Stewart, Lieut. Shortland, Lieut. Parry, Capt. Hart, Maj. Briggs, Lieut. Glover, Lieut. Heron, Lieut. Perch, Mr. L. Solben, Mr. G. Langley, Mr. R. Philips, Mr. Parsons, Dr. Fleming, Lieut. Ray, R.N.; Mr. Noile, Mr. Bolton, Mrs. Reynolds, infant, and 2 children; and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Alison and child, Capt. Barnard, 41st regt.; Lieut. Thomas.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CRAIGIE, the wife of J. A. Bengal c.s. d. at the Mount, Nutshaling, near Southampton, Nov. 13.  
HEATH, the wife of Com. L. G. R.N. s. at Malta; Oct. 18.

MAPLES, Mrs. Henry P. s. at Malgrave House, Brighton, Nov. 14.  
ROSS, the wife of Robert, of Calcutta, s. at 25, Porchester-terrace, Nov. 11.  
VARDON, the wife of Capt. Frederick C. Madras art. twin d. at 15, Dorset-square, Oct. 20.  
WEBSTER, the wife of Capt. T. B. 15th Bengal N.I. s. at Stellenbosch, near Cape Town, Aug. 15.

## MARRIAGES.

BAYNES, Frederic W. formerly captain 22nd Madras inf. to Elizabeth, d. of the late Rev. Edward Mansfield, M.A. vicar of Bisley, at Rodborough Church, Nov. 14.  
BRANDER, James M. late Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Margaret M. A. widow of the late C. H. S. Freeman, late of the Beugal army, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath.  
BYRNE, T. E. Royal Horse art. s. of the late Henry, Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Madras, to Eliza P. d. of Don Pablo Larios, at the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, and St. Marylebone Church, Nov. 7.  
CAMPBELL, William R. of Ballochyle, Argyleshire, 28th Madras, N.I. to the Hon. Clementina M. d. of Viscount Arbutnott, at Arbutnott House, Nov. 2.  
GILMORE, Maj. M. W. Bengal establishment, to Matilda M. d. of the late Charles Beach, at All Souls', Langham-place, Oct. 26.  
IMPEY, Archibald, Bengal Engineers, to Clara, d. of Francis Hanks, at Sidney, N.S. Wales, July 25.  
LE GALLERIE, Alfred, Lieut. 46th Bengal N.I. to Mary Ann F. d. of Richard Brouncker, at Cranborne Church, Nov. 15.  
LYALL, George, of Hongkong, to Catherine, d. of James Hannen, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Oct. 31.  
STENHOUSE, Thomas, of Bombay, to Mary, d. of Benjamin Hopkinson, at St. Mary's, Ambleside, Oct. 31.  
THOMAS, F. C. Madras Artillery, to Cordelia, d. of James Husband, at St. James's Church, Sydney, N.S. Wales, July 26.  
WILKIE, Maj. 4th Bengal N.I. to Amelia, d. of Capt. Ford, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Oct. 28.

## DEATHS.

CLAYTON, Mrs. Phoebe, of 5, Devonshire-terrace, New North road, and late of Madras, aged 51, Oct. 29.  
CLIFFORD, Capt. Richard, Hon. E. I. Co.'s late maritime service, at Heidelberg, grand duchy of Baden, aged 67, Nov. 1.  
DOBREE, Lieut. John R. P. 10th Bombay N.I. at the Parsonage, Holton, St. Mary's Suffolk, Oct. 30.  
HUNTER, Lieut. Gen. George, C.B. Bengal army, of apoplexy, at the Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Nov. 11, deeply regretted by all who knew him.  
MORISON, Lucy, wife of Lieut. Col. William, late of the Bombay army, at Portclew House, near Pembroke, South Wales, Oct. 27.  
PAGE, Capt. of East Sheen, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at 33, Thurloe-square, Brompton, aged 74, Nov. 14.  
TURNBULL, Gavin, late surg. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Jersey, Oct. 23.  
WARD, Major John, late of the Madras N.I. at Argyle House, King's-road, Chelsea, Nov. 15.  
WATKINS, Clara S. d. of the late Major John, Bombay army, at Matford, near Exeter, aged 2 years 8 months, Nov. 10.  
WATSON, Margaret, widow of the late Major Dairé, Bombay army, at Bath, aged 84, Oct. 12.  
WHISH, Lieut. Gen. Richard, col. of the Bombay art. at 14, Caledonian-place, Clifton, Nov. 10.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

November 1, 8, and 15, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman; Mr. S. G. Palmer, retires.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. P. Mallet; Mr. J. Warden, Member of Council; Mr. A. S. Le Messurier, Advocate-General.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. Warren; Capt. A. D. Turnbull, eng.; Ens. A. Winniett, 68th; Major A. C. Dewar, 37th; Lieut. A. S. Hay, 35th.  
Madras Estab.—Br. maj. W. Loyd, retired; Lieut. H. D. Welington, art.; Lieut. C. W. Moore, 3rd Eur.; Brev. maj. T. P. Welsh, 62nd; Lieut. col. C. Holl, 36th N.I.; Lieut. J. Wilson, invalids.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Lucas, art.; Capt. H. J. Wilmoughby, 2nd Eur.; Capt. J. Hill, eng.; Lieut. Robinson, 3rd Eur.; Capt. W. Furneaux, fusiliers; Assist. surg. J. Payne.



## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. S. G. Nixon and Messrs. R. J. Mignon and G. B. Cahel, Indian Navy; Mr. W. F. Yates, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Balfour.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. F. Fisher.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. lieut. col. C. S. Reid, art.; Capt. H. L. Robertson, 15th; Lieut. J. Perkins, 71st; Brev. major J. W. Bennett, 1st Eur.; Brev. major J. K. Phibbs, 41st; Capt. R. and H. Strachey, Eur.; Lieut. A. Le Gallas, 30th; Lieut. W. D. Bishop, 30th, and Mr. Apoth. G. Pool; Major C. S. Guthrie, eng.; Lieut. H. E. Ellice and W. H. Macnaghten, 1st cav.; Capt. C. S. Weston, 36th; Brev. capt. T. P. Waterman, 13th; and Lieut. F. C. Innes, 60th.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. W. Hitchins, eng., and C. H. Cazalet, 29th; Brev. lieut. col. J. V. Hughes, 39th; Lieut. E. R. Blaggrave, eng., J. B. Speid, 34th, J. S. Brock, 17th, J. C. Mayne, eng., F. Samwell, 6th, and Lieut. E. A. Saunders, 7th; Ens. J. B. E. Tennant, 26th; Assist. surg. H. B. Montgomery, M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. Ballingall, 24th; Lieut. W. Hicks, fus.; Surg. T. S. Cahill, M.D.; Lieut. H. Daly, 1st fus.; and Surg. D. A. Carnegie, M.D.

## MARINE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Pilot C. W. Warden.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. Scott, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. B. Mitchell, 2nd cav., Capt. J. Fraser, 45th, Lieut. E. J. Hughes, 57th, 6 months; Col. E. Garstin, eng., 3 months; Col. T. McSherry, C.B.; Brev. maj. H. M. Durand, eng., 6 months; Lieut. H. W. H. Cox, 70th, Lieut. G. Delaine, 6th cav., 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. O. Barrow, 5th, Capt. J. Kitson, 45th, Lieut. A. C. Weldon, 45th, 6 months; Lieut. W. J. Lord, 46th N.I., and Assist. surg. St. G. Williams.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. Hutt, C.B., art.; Capt. C. H. Barnewall, 2nd cav.; Lieut. R. W. D'Arcy, 1st-Lieut. A. J. S. Hessman, 22nd, Brev. major P. T. French, 23rd, Assist. surg. J. McAlister, Assist. surg. G. M. Ogilvie, M.D.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. C. H. Farrer, mid. Indian Navy, till the end of April next.

## APPOINTMENT.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Andrew Dinadale, appointed a captain's clerk for the Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. maj. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I.; Capt. C. M. Gascoyne, invalids.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. Wallace, invalids; Major F. H. Sansoin, 3rd Eur.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. G. Bruce, artillery.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1854.

*12th Lt. Drags.*—Assist. surg. Edw. Bailey Tuson, from the 9th Lt. drags., to be surg., v. Foaker, dec.

*22nd Foot.*—Capt. W. T. Smith, from the 75th Foot, to be capt., v. Blackall, who exchanges.

*70th Foot.*—Ens. J. W. Madden to be lieut., without purchase, v. Lyle, dec.; Qu. mast. M. Thompson to be paymaster, v. Mockler, dec.

*74th Foot.*—Ens. N. S. McCrummen to be lieut., without purchase, v. Swaffied, dec.; Ens. R. F. Martin to be lieut., by purchase, v. McCrummen, whose promotion by purchase on the 29th September has been cancelled; Ens. Arthur Angelo, from the 6th Foot, to be ens., without purchase, v. Martin.

*75th Foot.*—Major Legendre C. Bourchier, from the 69th Foot, to be major, v. Hickey, who exchanges; Capt. R. Blackall, from the 22nd Foot, to be capt., v. Smith, who exchanges.

*81st Foot.*—Ens. T. P. Wood to be lieut., by purchase, v. Lecky, who retires; Daniel Weir, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Wood.

*86th Foot.*—Ens. R. C. Brown to be lieut., without purchase, v. Beatty, dec.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	—
India Bonds .....	8s. to 12s. pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 2s. pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	
East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	all paid 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
Ditto Extension do. ....	2 pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) all $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. 1 pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	
Madras Railway .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	5 pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to Par.
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all paid 39
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. ....	all paid 61
Ditto do. do. ....	40 —

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....	Ss.Rs. —	—	2 1
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Oct. 24 to Nov. 8.
			Rs. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	48,983 5 8
Madras ..	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	22,696 12 7
Bombay ..	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6,637 10 0
Bi-Monthly ..			78,317 8 3

Annual sum required by  
Court of Directors in  
England .....

From 1st May, 1854,  
to 30th April, 1855, } £4,768,000

Bank Post Bills ..... 1s. 11d. || Madras do. .... | 1s. 11d. |
| Bombay do. .... | 1s. 11d. |

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, Nov. 4, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£28,000	—
Penang .....	—	£4,300
Singapore .....	1,626	2,755
Hong Kong .....	8,384	79,185
Canton .....	—	82,396
Shanghai .....	—	6,283
	£38,010	£174,919

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854, and  
4th October, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 23 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.

Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.
2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedside of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**NOTE, 4TH OCTOBER, 1854.**

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum for the insane, or of an ophthalmic hospital, for three months previous to offering themselves for examination in January, 1855, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

The Board of Examiners of Candidates for the appointments of Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service, give notice that, on the 8th January, 1855, they will hold Examinations at the East-India House, for the selections of Assistant-Surgeons. The selection will be made according to merit, and it is expected that about thirty appointments will be awarded.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,**

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 30th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,**

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 7th of December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 16th January, 1855.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th January, 1855, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th November, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,**

That they have received from their Government at Bombay the under-mentioned Schedules, viz:—

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June 1854, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended to Bombay by Act II. of 1850.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1854, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended to Bombay by Act II. of 1850.

And that the said Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office at this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.**

East-India House, 15th November, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,**

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate of exchange of 1s. 11d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

190 tons of Dead Weight (including a Steam Hammer of 5 tons, and 220 barrels of Stockholm and Coal Tar);

110 tons of Measurable Goods (including Two Portable Steam-engines, the largest of which is 7 ft. 6 in. X 7 ft. X 6 ft. 2 in.).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st November, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,**

That the Finance and Home Committee of the said Company will be ready, on Tuesday, the 21st November, to receive written proposals from persons willing to enter into an engagement to serve them, for a period of not less than five years, in the capacity of MASTER BLACKSMITH in the Company's Dockyard at Bombay.

The Proposals must be in the handwriting of the parties themselves applying, and must specify names, ages, past and present employment, and must either inclose certificates of good conduct and qualification, or must give proper reference for such testimonials.

Copies of the terms and conditions of the engagement to be entered into by the party selected, may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.**

**THE ARREARS** due on account of the difference between the old and new rates of DONATION and SUBSCRIPTION, viz. 25 per cent. increase on Married, and 12½ per cent. on Unmarried, as voted on Circular No. 3, of 25th April, 1853, are now in course of deduction from pay at the East-India House, in one or two instalments, according to the amount to be deducted.

H. B. HENDERSON, Agent,  
Bengal Military Fund.

1st November, 1854.

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No. 1, King William Street, City, London.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. cap. 54.

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MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

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\*. The object kept in view in compiling this Map, has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all Stations—Civil and Military—are inserted, as well as those of all Towns and places of note, likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and native, the limits of the various Districts and Collectorates, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The Railways are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the Map clear and easy for Reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffusiveness has been shunned.

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| 40. Sattara, Bejapoor, Meerut.                          | 70. South Bundelcund.                  |
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| 43. South Canara, Koorag, &c.                           | 75. Hyderabad.                         |
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| 56. Nandair, Kowla, Beder.                              | 81. Tuticorin.                         |
| 58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions. | 89. Rewar, part of Mirzapore.          |
| 59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.  | 94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.      |
| 60. Mysore Dominions.                                   | 95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna. |
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| 62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul.                       | 108. Ganjam, Part of Vizagapatam.      |
| 63. Tinnevely and Travancore.                           | 109. Part of Vizagapatam.              |
| 65. Himalaya Mountains.                                 | 124. Lower Assam.                      |
| 66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.                                    | 125. Sylhet.                           |
| 67. Moradabad, Bareilly.                                | 129. Upper Assam.                      |
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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BURMAH figures again in Indian politics in a certain way. The Ava embassy, of which we have heard so much, has arrived at Rangoon. Whether it would ever get any further seems a matter of doubt, or rather a matter of no doubt, if the account received be correct. It is said that the king of Ava refuses to address the Governor-General by any other title than that of Commissioner of Bengal, which of course will not be accepted ; and the members of the embassy, if they and their ruler be stiff, will therefore go back "as wise as they came." An unsatisfactory letter from the king of Ava had been returned for correction, but his majesty had only said he was sorry, but had not made the necessary correction. There appears to be some discussion going on with Calcutta, the result of which will have to be communicated to Ava ; and till that has been done, there will be no move. We expect the game will end in a stale mate. One of the papers contains a rumour of another revolution at Ava, headed by the king's uncle ; but we have had so much of this sort of talk, that we attach no importance to it. It is also reported that Meah Toon has been doing a little treason, and has been beheaded.

The *Delhi Gazette*, on the authority of its correspondent at Bokhara, reports that some English officers had reached Khiva by way of Persia—with what object was unknown. This piece of information is succeeded by the following, which we extract :—

“ The badshah of Kokan, after collecting a force of 50,000 men, went to meet the Russians, and encountered them at a place called Imam Musjid. He was defeated with great loss, and, what is worse, the Russians are gaining the hearts of the people by giving surgical aid to the wounded, whom, when cured, they dismiss to their homes with presents of small silver coins for their expenses by the way. After his victory, the Russian general addressed letters to the kings of Bokhara and Kokan. He said it was a pity the latter had taken the trouble to come out and attack him, as he had intended to honour his majesty with a visit, either before the cold weather set in or early in the spring. He added that a reinforcement of nine ‘ *kumpooos* ’ (regiments or brigades) was about to join him from the Russian camp, which is situated seven or eight miles from Khiva. The Russians are provided with strange machines of crystal (*billour*), and also with pipes, through which they draw water from the Durya-i-Sir (Iaxartes). They are also advancing in the direction of Yarkund. In fact, the whole of Turkistan is in a most unsettled state. The king of Bokhara leans towards the Russians, and is doing all he can to promote their interests in Mawuroolnahur. The Bokhara merchants have written to their agents at Cabul to stop their investments, and the caravans are accordingly returning from Bameean.

are accordingly returning from Bameean. The presence of English officers at Kibiya is not easily reconciled with the presence of a Russian camp in the neighbourhood; but there is no saying where adventurous Saxons will not turn up in these stirring times. At any rate, it is about the last circumstance that an Asiatic would think of inventing. The story about the pines for the conveyance

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta Oct. 19th, Madras 24th, Point de Galle 29th, Aden Nov. 8th, and arrived at Suez Nov. 14th.

The *Victoria*, with a mail, left Bombay Oct. 28th, Aden Nov. 6th, and arrived at Suez Nov. 13th.

The *Cadiz*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Oct. 11th, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle on Oct. 28th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Nov. 24th (per *Indus*), and Marseilles (per *Valetta*) 26th inst.

The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton  
Dec. 5th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO  
INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

*Via Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in *London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	. . . . .	1s.
"          "          1 oz.	. . . . .	2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Viâ Marseilles*, on the 9th and 25th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 10th or 26th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 3d.

" "Newspapers, 3d. each."

\* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 29.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	..	..	..	Oct. 19	Burmah (Rangoon)	..	Oct.	9
Madras	..	..	..	24	Bombay	..	..	28
Ceylon	..	..	..	29	China (Hong-Kong)	..	..	11

of water is a curious one. Our Cabul correspondent mentioned several months ago, that the advance of the Russians across the desert near Khiva had been aided by these iron pipes. The use of some such portable aqueduct in a friendly country may be easily imagined, but to rely upon it in an enemy's country would be a different matter. It must be remembered, however, that the Russians are said to have negotiated their way through Khiva and Bokhara, not fought it; and we may suppose that they have occasionally made use of hose to supply their camp with water. The crystal machine must explain itself."

The letter of the Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* is not without interest: we have room here only for the following.

"Our Cabul correspondent, in a letter dated the 25th ultimo, fulfils his promise of giving an account of the interview which lately took place between Major Edwardes and the Nazir Khairullah. 'The particulars of this conversation were reported to the Ameer at a secret conference by Mooftee Gholam Hyder, a confidential servant of the Nazir. This person (who appears to have been present at the interview with Major Edwardes) says that the conversation began on the Nazir's part by a statement of his claims on the British Government, but speedily changed to the mention of Afghan politics. The Nazir began to eulogize Dost Mahomed's administration of the affairs of Cabul, and then dwelt on his relations with the neighbouring chiefs of Khorasan and Turkistan, the attention of the Commissioner being evidently awakened by the mention of this subject, all of which was explained to him in a manner becoming the dignity of the Ameer.

"Major Edwardes replied that as to the establishment of relations with Cabul, the British Government would find it difficult to forget the recent conduct of the Ameer in invading the Punjab during the late war.

"The Nazir assured him in reply, that the Ameer never wished to join the Sikhs against the British, who had treated him with such marked favour when he was their prisoner in India. He had indeed made a hostile demonstration during the Punjab war, but it was only to avert his own destruction that he did so, at the instigation of his relatives, whom he dared not then resist. But he was now willing to convince the English of his friendship, and all he asked was that they would not treat him as they had done the Ameer of Sindh, the Sirdars of the Punjab, and the rulers of other native states. The subjugation of these states by the English in the face of all treaties had brought British faith into question throughout Central Asia, all the rulers of which were afraid of suffering the same fate some day.

"The Commissioner replied that the British had not taken Sindh and the Punjab to satisfy their ambition. They had been forced to do so by the internal commotions of these countries, and by the necessity of providing for the security of their own frontier. If the Ameer would continue faithful to a treaty, he need not fear that it would be broken by the English, who have too much territory of their own to covet a poor country like Afghanistan, which would not pay the expenses of an invasion.

"The Nazir then said that if the British wished to secure the Dost as a faithful friend, they should give him pecuniary aid towards opposing the intrigues of Persia and Russia.

"On which the Commissioner said that there would be ample time to do this when the two powers in question made any movement in the direction of Afghanistan.

"But," said the Nazir, 'suppose that in the mean time Persia and Russia offer the Ameer money to join *them* against *you*, how can you expect him to refuse, surrounded as he is by his brothers and other chiefs, to all of whom the name of the British is hateful?'

"This puzzled Major Edwardes, who after some hesitation told the Nazir that it was a very important and delicate question, and that it must be referred to the Governor-General. And here ended the conference between Major Edwardes and the Nazir Khairullah, as reported by Mooftee Gholam Hyder to Dost Mahomed and his son Sirdar Mahomed Azem Khan.

"The Ameer listened to all this with great attention, and his son Mahomed Azem, who seems to have a high opinion of the Saheb at Peshawar, seconded the proposal of the Mooftee, that he, the Mooftee, should write a letter to Nazir Khairullah, repeating the assurances of the Dost's evidence to attach himself to the British. This was to accompany Mahomed Azem Khan's letter to Major Edwardes. The Ameer also prepared a letter of ceremony (*Moorastah*) to be sent to the Governor-General, in accordance with the kind advice of Major Edwardes. The messengers with these letters have left for Peshawar, and you may rely on a speedy understanding between the two high contracting powers.

"But there are still great difficulties in the way. The Ameer exposes his life to danger by allying himself with the English, Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed (ex-governor of Peshawar), Sirdar Peer Mahomed, the sons of the priest Meervaiz, and other influential chiefs, have already prepared to send their families to Candahar. On hearing this, the Ameer sent for Sultan Mahomed, and assured him, in the presence of several other of the malcontents, that he would form no alliance with the British unless he, Sultan Mahomed,

was permitted to share all its advantages, and indeed, unless the British pledged themselves to forget all the past, and treat all the people of Afghanistan as friends and the subjects of an ally.

"When the Persian ambassador was here, the Dost used to invite him daily to witness the inspection of troops in the garden. After this had gone on for some days, the Ameer had his marching tent pitched, and informed the ambassador that it was his intention to go to Kelat. He added that the Shah of Persia had no right to interfere in the domestic politics of Afghanistan, and that even were it otherwise, the fort of Kelat was not the possession of his brothers, the Candahar chiefs, in whose favour the king of Persia interested himself so strongly, but was merely a place of shelter to Toorkes and Hootuk robbers, who lived by plundering the caravans. On that account he, the Dost, had seized the fort, and meant to keep it. A letter to the same effect was given to the Persian ambassador, who on his departure received a rich dress of honour, of the value of Rs. 15,000, the cost of which was paid by the sirdars Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Ghoolam Haider Khan, and Mahomed Osman Khan.

"You may remember Sayud Mahomed Khan, whom Sir Alexander Burnes used to call 'Jan Fishan Khan,' and who is now residing at Sirdhana, near Meerut, on a liberal pension, granted him on the supposition that he was obliged to leave Cabul because his life was in danger on account of his services to the British, whereas the real cause of his departure was a family quarrel. Well, some days ago, one or two of Jan Fishan's relations came here from India on a secret visit to their friends, remaining concealed by day in a house in Morad Khane, and only venturing out by night. In spite of this precaution they were recognized when out one night on the Phool-i-kishte, by the servants of one Meer Shekh, an enemy of Jan Fishan's. An encounter took place, in which two men were killed, and a number wounded on both sides. A report of the affair reached the Ameer next morning, with the false story invented by some evil man, that the men had been sent from Meerut by Jan Fishan to murder the Dost. On this Sirdar Sultan Mahomed caused search to be made for the strangers, but they had escaped. The man in whose house they had concealed themselves, was apprehended and blown from a gun."

The Presidencies afford nothing; at all of them a dead calm appears to prevail, except so far as it is broken by a little private quarrelling, as per last.

In the general absence of intelligence, we turn to China for aid; but China is not less stupid than the rest of the Eastern world. The following is about the best bit we can find.

"Ningpo is quiet, but how long the mandarins can ward off the coming blow is very uncertain. An immense number of junks block up the mouths of the river off Chinhae, and also in the river off the city of Nangpo,—partly unable to dispose of their cargoes, but more generally deterred by fear of pirates from venturing out to sea. The whole country is out of joint, and things must become much worse before they are likely to get better. The piratical fleet from the south, which was in the employ of the Taoutae Samqua for conquering the rebels at Shanghai, is now assembled in great force in the Chusan group, attacking and destroying, without mercy or distinction, every craft, whether native or European, which comes within its reach. Great fears are entertained of their being emboldened to attack Ningpo; and in that case the city would be not unlikely to fall into their hands. Apak, the noted pirate chief, is in Ningpo, and openly levies black mail. The English vice-consul has written urgent communications to the senior naval officer in command at Shanghai, representing the danger of the city, and the importance of despatching a vessel of war in search of the pirates. This state of things shows to what straits the Chinese Government is reduced, when it calls to its aid against its own rebellious subjects a band of pirates who one month are the paid mercenaries of his Imperial Majesty, and the next month may become a buccaneering squadron dealing destruction and rapine upon the inoffensive and defenceless population along the coast."

Various controversies, and various fierce ones, have been waged in this country. "Paper against Gold," and "Gold against Paper." At Pekin, both seem to be superseded by another commodity of great and wide-spread utility, but not ordinarily applied (in modern times at least) to the fabrication of coin, or its representative. Let the following, from the *North China Herald*, speak for itself:—

"Various references are made to iron money, which it appears has been cast at Pekin to relieve the necessities of government."

No one supposed the present state of China to exemplify the golden, or even the silver age. Iron, it appears, is its characteristic. If a man goes to receive a small sum of

money, he must take a wheelbarrow to carry it home; if a large one, a waggon. And here we leave the iron age.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

**H. M.'s Troops.**—Lient. John Fairecloth, H. M.'s 84th, at Rangoon, Oct. 5.

**BENGAL.**—Surg. C. A. Elderton, 15th N.I., at Murree, aged 39, Oct. 3.

**MADRAS.**—Capt. G. Simpson, 22nd N.I., at sea, on board the steamer *Sir F. Currie*, Oct. 6; Assist. Surg. J. Thompson, at Coimbatore, Oct. 12; Col. G. Hutchinson, at Amphill-square, Regent's-park, aged 68, Nov. 16.

**BOMBAY.**—Assist. Surg. J. Crawford, at Gogo, Oct. 4.

## BURMAH.

### RANGOON.

The following is from our Rangoon correspondent, dated October 9, 1854:—

"The long-expected embassy from the court of Ava has at last arrived. On the evening of Thursday the 5th, the *Mahamuddy*, with the *Sutledge* in tow, hove in sight. The Burman flag of truce was flying. The evening was particularly fine; but the embassy, consisting of Moung Pa Tha, or the Dallawoon, the senior envoy, one renegade Armenian dressed as a Burmese, called Kallahwoon, with four others of inferior rank, did not land till next morning. No sooner was it known that the ambassadors were on board, than our commissioner dispatched Captain Sparks, the deputy-collector, with our worthy old citizen Edwards, to congratulate them. At 6 p.m. the steamer parted company with the flat, which neared the wharf.

"On the morning of the 6th, at a quarter to nine, the ambassadors landed. They were preceded by a great display of presents intended for the queen, consisting of about two dozen small boxes, said to contain precious stones, and gold and silver articles; another couple of dozens of a larger size, said to contain curiosities of extensive value. Then followed about three dozen boxes of the meat-safe fashion. These are supposed to contain wonders of Burman art, marble statues, ivory-boxes, and elephant-tusks. There were also ten ponies. On the whole, the presents do not exceed the value of two lacs of rupees.

"A little before the ambassadors landed, the *Nemesis* fired a salute of thirteen guns, and they were escorted by a guard of honour to the house intended for them. This morning everything was as bad, as it was before good. They were furnished with an old gharry of the sort which you get on hire at Calcutta for two rupees a day, and an old rickety buggy; but these were the best in Rangoon, and perhaps the only ones to be got. The sight was more pitiful than pleasing, setting aside the display of a dozen umbrellas, as the Dallawoon wore a most humiliated aspect. His dress was simple and neat. He wore no jewels except the badge of his rank. He was received courteously by Captain Sparks, but the commissioner refused to see him till the Governor-General's orders were known.

"They have arrived just in the nick of time, as Major Phayre, in order to keep alive the spirit of the community during the holidays, opened out for public show the Burmese collection for the French Exhibition. There are some very beautiful articles, but I will not describe them, as I dare say they will be exhibited in Calcutta also before they are finally sent off. The boat-races, the wrestling-matches, and other amusements will serve to wile away our idle hours. Our guests do not condescend to visit any of our amusements!

"The news of importance which can be gathered regarding the embassy is, that it comes to sue for a treaty, to enter into a bond of friendship with the British, and pray for the restoration of some portion of territory taken during the war! The ambassadors seem to have a great desire to impress on our minds the fact that there is no civil dissension at Ava, and that everything there is quiet; that Meah Toon is in chains with the late governor of Rangoon, for creating a disturbance among the people; and that the King of the White Elephants is peaceably disposed. This may be, but

the grand question is, whether we can treat with an usurper? for what more is the present king of Ava? It is true we treat with the representative of the nation, but that nation is divided: one party is for peace, and the other for war; and as soon as the latter prevails over the former, the treaty will be broken. It becomes our Government to consider well the position of those with whom we treat, and how we keep our faith as friends with them, for it is natural for the king to expect, in case of a civil war in his kingdom, our interference to preserve his throne. The amount of our national debt is large enough, and it would be impolitic on the part of our rulers to increase it."—*Hurkaru*.

### THE AVA EMBASSY.

It appears that the Ava embassy is not after all a myth, as we were led to suppose from the conflicting stories that were current in respect to it. We are now able to state, from authentic information, that at the date the last steamer came away, the envoy and retinue were corporeally present in Rangoon, and that the same was disagreeably made known to the Rangoon inhabitants within earshot by the most inharmonious mingling of discordant sounds, which in Ava is called music, and to which it appears the Golden Foot has been accustomed to dance. On the 4th instant the embassy reached Rangoon, and has at its head the old Dulla chief, who, we are told, has met with favourable gales in the court of Ava, and now holds the important posts of Keeper of the Royal Palace and Councillor in Chief to the King. For the present the embassy is not officially recognized by Capt. Phayre, in consequence of some want of etiquette on the part of the envoy in styling the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General of India, and so forth, as plain "Commissioner of Bengal;" for which breach of decorous formality the embassy is doomed to be made to eat its leak, make the *amende honorable* in good Burmese, and in such manner and form as Lord Dalhousie himself shall direct, for which a reference has been made to his lordship. In the mean time the embassy and all appertaining thereto has been stowed away in a bamboo hut standing upon stilts, after the fashion of Burmese huts.

The embassy has brought down thirty-one bales, containing, we dare say, costly peace-offerings, besides eight beautiful ponies, which are all intended to be presented to the Governor-General. It has also come provided with a very handsome zone for the Queen. Of course these rich and rare presentations are to be made on the sound *quid pro quo* principle of Oriental diplomacy; and the return accordingly desired by the Golden Foot, is that the town of Man Yan, situated below Meaday, be given up, and if a small river steamer or so were thrown into the bargain, the Lord of the Golden Umbrellas would be pleased all the better for it.

Our informant adds that Meah Toon has at length met with his deserts, for, not content with playing bandit and patriot by turns, he attempted the dangerous game of treason in the court of Ava, by endeavouring to foment a sedition against the king's person, for which he was beheaded.—*Hurkaru*.

## BENGAL.

### HOW OUR RAILWAY PAYS.

Philosophers have doubted whether content be a virtue or a vice. It is alleged on the one hand, that as happiness is the end of life, to be content is to secure that end. It is argued on the other, that as content implies the absence of a wish to advance, to be contented is to be simply idle. The shareholders of the East-Indian Railway accept both definitions. They are very happy, and they are very lazy. Content with their guaranteed dividend they permit their directors to work or sleep at their own good pleasure, in happy unconsciousness that anything remains to be done. This quiescence, while it leaves the directors independent, is not without its evils, and the account we publish below may remove it as completely as a great disaster. The table proves beyond all question that the contentment of the shareholders is misplaced, that their guarantee was scarcely required, and that with a little more energy they may enjoy a double dividend. The line, they will remember, was opened on 15th August to Hooghly, and on the 1st September to Pundooah. It is only 42 miles long, and though it runs through a succession of tenth-rate towns, it has but one terminus. There is, we believe, a place called Pundooah, but it is no bigger than the larger villages scattered over the country, and the nearest town to the northward is Rajmehal, more than a hundred miles away. To English eyes the line appears to begin in a squalid suburb, and to end nowhere. Moreover, the traffic has been conducted under every species of disadvantage. The line for half its length is in direct competition with the river. Owing to some unavoidable delays, some wrecks, and not a little tardiness at home, the appliances at the last

moment were found to be defective. The stations were scarcely built, the locomotives were deficient in number, the carriages could not convey half the passengers, and the *employés* had yet to learn the virtue of a rigid discipline. No goods traffic could be expected, for the bullock carts could not stop at Pundooah, and, according to native ideas, it was as cheap to go loaded as empty to Calcutta. These disadvantages, and many more, mattered nothing to the returns. The swollen passenger traffic, the existence of which has been so often pointed out in these columns, made up for every deficiency, and will yet pay for every expense.

#### Incomings.

For week ending 19th August ..	Rs. 4,058	9	6
" 26th " ..	3,645	1	0
" 2nd September ..	3,598	1	3
" 9th " ..	4,716	9	0
" 16th " ..	3,388	13	3
" 23rd " ..	4,183	11	6
" 30th " ..	8,507	14	6

Rs. 32,098 12 0

Estimating the cost at 8,000*l.* a mile, and allowing for the Sunday traffic which will commence immediately, we have a return from passenger traffic alone of ten per cent. per annum. The expenses will scarcely be greater than in Bombay; and we have thus at once a net divisible receipt of nearly six per cent. This, we cannot too often repeat, arises entirely from passengers, most of whom are takers of third-class tickets. The list, up to the 23rd September, is,—

	Passengers.			
	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
19th August ....	4,354 ..	551 ..	1,296 ..	2,507
26th " ....	4,113 ..	503 ..	1,206 ..	2,404
2nd September ..	4,087 ..	486 ..	1,268 ..	2,333
9th " ....	6,085 ..	457 ..	1,232 ..	4,396
16th " ....	5,622 ..	261 ..	1,061 ..	4,300
23rd " ....	6,367 ..	300 ..	1,188 ..	4,879
Total ..	30,628	2,558	7,251	20,819

That is, the railway already, not counting the holiday weeks, carries at the rate of 200,000 third-class passengers a year. These passengers, moreover, are exclusive of the very lowest order of travellers. They are chiefly little shopkeepers, clerks, and the rest of the poor but respectable class who throng in the great cities of the East. When the railway is extended further, when it ceases to feel the competition of the river, when it overcomes the temptation to walk on foot, when it is the sole means of conveyance, and when it has begun to receive the goods-traffic which turns the Grand Trunk Road into a perpetual vista of carts, the guaranteed interest will be considered a bagatelle scarcely worthy the attention of the city. As regards the passenger traffic, our prophecy can be illustrated by what has already occurred. The rail up to Hooghly runs parallel with the river. Between that point and Pundooah, however, there is a distance of twenty miles, which must be crossed on foot. A native, though loath to spend, is sensitive to his personal comfort, and the number of third-class passengers was doubled in a day. It is of course easy to say that much of this traffic is the result of excitement, and that it will decrease as the novelty wears off. We believe the result will prove the fallacy of these anticipations. The numbers who travel simply for the excitement, cannot equal the number who will acquire a habit of travelling simply from the ease with which they can reach the presidency. It is possible that, as the line recedes from Calcutta, the numbers may decrease, but the deficiency will disappear as soon as the line by reaching Rajmehal begins, in American phrase, to "tap" the eastern districts.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE REVENUE SURVEY OF BENGAL.

We recently referred to that vastness of conception which sometimes renders the Indian public blind to the progress of the country. Perhaps we can find no better illustration of the disease than the little attention paid to the survey. If a congress of sovereigns agreed to survey Europe from Warsaw to Paris, and from Archangel to Trieste, marking every parish boundary, and defining the limits of every estate, all Europe would resound with the praise of an "enterprise worthy of the nineteenth century." The Government of India, amidst greater difficulties, has undertaken a work of equal magnitude, and no man turns his head to mark its progress. It advances but slowly in Bengal, and it has become a question whether important changes are not required to accelerate and simplify its operations.

The system at present in force was in part elaborated in the north-west. The peculiar tenour of those provinces is based upon the village, and the village or mousah became the basis of the

survey. It was conducted on a principle believed, perhaps accurately, to combine all the advantages of local knowledge with all the advantages derivable from scientific accuracy. The first survey was conducted by a revenue officer, who made what was usually called an eye sketch of the village boundaries, and of the sub-divisions of property within them. This eye sketch was practically a map, defining boundaries as the villagers believed them to exist, very rough, but sufficient for the guidance of the subsequent survey. The latter, conducted by scientific officers, made every definition exact, and rendered disputes as to the boundaries of a village simply impossible. Moreover, as villages in the north-west are also estates, it destroyed all ground of dispute as to the division of landed property. The number of affrays immediately diminished, and from that time to this, the survey has been the great safeguard of property, and a most valuable guide to the civil tribunals.

The same system succeeded in Behar, but it broke down in Bengal. The eye sketch, either from the difficulties of the country, the reluctance of the people to co-operate, or the carelessness of the officials concerned, proved a most inaccurate guide. The maps thus produced were worth just nothing at all. It was frequently found necessary to go over the work again, and when at last the survey of entire zillahs was proved to be worthless, the necessity of reform was fully admitted. The reform was completed. The *ameens* were instructed in the use of the chain and compass, and the eye sketch became at once a quasi scientific survey. In the course of a few months the reform produced a result which certainly had never been expected, and possibly had never been desired. The native *employés*, with the usual aptitude of natives for all pursuits of formula and routine, became really expert surveyors. Their maps were not only not rough, but absolutely perfect. So clear indeed were they, that though the native inability to understand a map amounts to a national peculiarity, native landholders were eager to purchase them at almost any price. The scientific surveyors who followed them found that over entire districts there was nothing to correct. Thousands of villages were defined as accurately as they themselves were able to accomplish, and the scientific survey, instead of a supplementary work, became a mere check upon the original performance. The only material difference was that the revenue survey defined the estate as well as the village and pergunnah, and the scientific survey left the estate out. In short, the system appears to the surveyor, the statist, and the geographer to be absolutely perfect.

To the eye of the statesman it has, however, some drawbacks, which diminish its excellence in no slight degree. To men who look to a practical result for every effort, it appears possible to buy perfection at somewhat too high a cost both of time and money. Men may admire a palace, but if they want to live in it, they would prefer its completion in less than half a century, and at an expense not greatly beyond their means of payment. Looked at from this very necessary point of view, the survey, it is admitted, appears imperfect. It advances very slowly, and it costs very much. Every additional improvement costs so much additional money, and occupies so much additional time. The expenditure has increased to more than fifty per cent. above the north-west average. The survey consumes already some 35,000*l.* a year, and it will not be finished in the regulation districts for at least another decade. Indeed, if the Saugor territories are to be included, and obstacles continue to increase, the official calculation of seventeen years will most certainly not prove an exaggeration. It has become therefore an important question, whether equal advantages might not be obtained by a swifter and less expensive process. That point has been taken up by Government, and is now the subject of discussion.

The first point on which the reform is considered possible is in the extent of the object to be attained. The two surveys between them define the limits of every zillah, every pergunnah, every estate, and every village. The boundary of the zillah may be important, for it will enable government to limit certain jurisdictions, at present hopelessly confused. The boundaries of the estate certainly are important, first because their definition prevents quarrels, and secures the tenure of landed property; and secondly, because it simplifies the collection of the government revenue. But what is the object of giving boundaries to pergunnahs and villages? In the north-west, a village and an estate, a mousah and a mehal, are almost convertible terms, and there was an obvious utility in defining them. But in Bengal, a village is only a phrase, a geographical definition, and has no more connection with landed property than the parish boundaries have in England. An estate may comprise any number of villages, and one village may contain bits of any number of estates. The demarcation of their boundaries is no benefit to the government, for if the estate is sold, the villages are included in it, or the little bit which covers part of the mousah is sold without reference to

the remainder. It does not benefit the people, who care only for the boundaries of property, and not of geographical expressions. As for the *pergunnah*, it does not exist at all. There was once a revenue division of that name, as in England there once were "hundreds," but at present it is a mere phrase. Thus in *Moorshedabad*, there is one village, half of which is in one *pergunnah*, and the other half is made up of bits of twenty-nine other *pergunnahs*. Geographical fictions of this kind can be of no use for revenue purposes, yet the marking out these boundaries is one great cause of delay. If the *mehal* only were marked out, the survey might march at double speed, and be completed in four years. Or rather it would march but for another cause of delay. It will have been perceived that all the boundaries, from villages upwards, are surveyed twice over. They are mapped by the revenue survey, and re-mapped by the scientific survey. The only exception is the estate, which is defined only once. We have therefore the anomaly, that in a revenue survey, the revenue division, i.e. the *Mehal*, is surveyed only once, by the least competent persons; and the geographical division is surveyed twice, and by the most competent persons. Moreover, the two surveys being dependent on each other, they must move together. The revenue officer must not proceed too slowly, or his work will not be ready for the scientific department; and he must not proceed too fast, or the two will soon be disconnected. Practically, the revenue officer gets on as fast as he can, and then wastes his time till his superior catches him up. This causes a great loss of time, not rendered more pleasant by the fact that the scientific surveyor corrects nothing, for the first survey is admitted to be perfect. In view of all these facts, of the expense, and the delay, the clashing of authority, and the inutilty of the result, it appears to the reformers doubtful whether the demarcation by estates would not be sufficient, and whether those Siamese twins, the revenue and topographical surveys, might not be disunited to the advantage of both.

The friends of the present system, who include all the scientific surveyors, demur. They argue in the first place that as regards the agency, the cause is overlooked in the effect. The revenue survey is perfect, but only because the *Ameens* know that the scientific survey will detect and check any aberrations. The second demarcation may be merely a check, as the second chronometer in a ship may be merely a check, but it is just as often a corrective. To send the *Ameens* alone, is to give them a license to settle boundaries just as they see fit, and therefore to take any bribes offered for settling them in some method pleasing to the proprietor. As for the village demarcations they are indispensable. There must in a good survey be some minute sub-division, and the *mouzah* is the best. It is old, it is popular, it is irremovable by changes of tenure, and it is the one adopted in the remainder of India. To adopt square blocks of territory,—the suggested alternative,—is to diminish the minuteness of the survey by as much as the block exceeds the village, and in a topographical survey, minuteness and perfection are synonymous.

To this it is replied, that the boundaries of estates, which the *Ameens* might be tempted to alter, are not checked at all. The check applies only to the village boundaries, which no one, if he had the power, would exert himself to alter. If it is wanted, it is applied in the wrong place, and as the present system is allowed by the surveyors to be perfect, the presumption is it is not wanted at all. As for the village being necessary as a geographical basis, even if it were so, why should the revenue survey be delayed by a topographical necessity? Thus the question remains. We believe that further information of a practical kind is yet required, and have therefore placed the arguments before the public without an attempt at a decision.—*Friend of India*.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The last despatch of the Court of Directors on the subject of public works is a strange document, and written obviously rather for the English public than for the Indian Governments. To the uninitiated it must appear very benevolent, but singularly vague; nothing is definitively settled; great works are to be commenced when the reports have been received, when the Government has decided on them, when supervision has been provided, and when estimate, decision, and plan for superintendence have been sanctioned in England. The long delay in undertaking such works is ascribed to a "variety of circumstances." The new-born energy is attributed to a plethora of cash, which has been recognized for some years; the old stock phrases are employed as if they expressed original ideas. We have "works calculated to promote the interests of the Government and the welfare of the people," works "calculated to promote in the largest degree the development of the condition of the people," and works for "the general welfare of the community," all reiterated in the first few paragraphs. In short, we have at every step proofs that the home

authorities have adopted a new policy, which they cannot defend without at the same time condemning their previous inertia.

In the midst of these philanthropic truisms, however, there is manifestly a great purpose, and a business-like provision for its attainment. We have something distinct at last. The Government will commence gigantic undertakings to an extent not exceeding seven millions sterling. It will maintain those undertakings when complete out of the general revenue. That is the real meaning of the despatch, and it is a meaning which may be permitted to justify its verbiage, and redeem its vagueness. It shows that the influence of new ideas has at last been acknowledged, and that they are at last to be carried into effective action. Enormous funds are no longer to be locked up in local treasuries, nor is every reformer to be silenced by an allusion to the "state of the finances." The accumulations of past years are to be spent on the improvement of the estate, and the tenantry may well forgive the manner in which the pledge has been conveyed.

We must not, however, in our gratification at this change, be tempted to forget the practical difficulties of the subject. In England, when the funds are forthcoming, the object may be considered accomplished. In India, we have yet to decide on the work to be attempted, and the agency to which its completion is ultimately to be entrusted. The phrase "public works," conveys as yet no very definite idea, and the agency has not only to be chosen but created.

1. As to the works to be performed. We submit that for the present all our resources should be devoted to undertakings, which will be speedily and certainly remunerative. They are sufficiently extensive to demand every rupee, and it is by their aid alone that we can hope to complete the projects which will still remain to be accomplished. The improvement of our cities is an excellent object, but architectural beauty is not remunerative to the builder. The creation of museums, college buildings, and expenses on brick and mortar generally, are worthy of all praise, but the remunerative works demand our first attention, and not until they are completed should we give way either to artists or dilettanti. We would confine the efforts of the department to opening new means of communication, the increase of the revenue by new works of irrigation, and the development of the external commerce by the improvement of our harbours. Railways will pay. The account published in another column proves that they can be made remunerative, that the people of India will travel, and that the low rates are compensated by the number of those who pay them. Common roads, with a little legislative skill, may also be made to pay, and at all events they increase the revenue of the land through which they pass. Works of irrigation have always paid, and the formation of new harbours, even if there is no direct addition to the custom receipts, adds to the wealth of the revenue paying peasantry. And here for the present we would stop. Those who suggest the expenditure of four millions sterling on Calcutta, or of a free gift of water-works to the people of Bombay, appear to us to see only a portion of the question. Those works cannot be productive, and the revenue is not in a condition to bear the expense of unproductive works. Lord Dalhousie has increased the cash balances, has carried us through two great wars without addition to the debt, and has reduced the official rate of interest for money. Not even his skill, however, can control the whole of Asia, or remove at once the effects of the blunders of many of his predecessors. The opium revenue, even if ultimately secure, must for the present undergo some material diminution. A vast increase of production has been checked by a decrease in the demand, and the price may yet fall to a level which will confound the expectations of Sir Charles Wood.

The time for a settlement in the north-west is drawing on, and that settlement, it is admitted, must be accompanied by reductions. The assessment in Madras is about to be lowered, and it may be years before the new cultivation compensates for the reductions on the former area. Meanwhile we have already a deficit, produced entirely by increase in expenditure, the salaries of the native judiciary must be increased, the European agency must be enlarged, and we must submit for the moment to the operation of the silent but irresistible tendency to expense. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that the revenue will not be equal to all demands. We believe not only in its elasticity but in the existence of resources which we have never yet attempted to draw forth. Nor do we mean at all unremunerative improvement should be laid aside. We would foster all such undertakings so long as the revenue is competent to afford them. But we do mean that some of the expectations of the public are irrational, and that great unproductive works, such as the four millions for Calcutta would create, ought to be postponed.

There is one great exception to this rule, but its defence rests upon entirely different grounds. We allude to the creation of roads and bridges in Bengal. They will scarcely

pay under the perpetual settlement, but the empire owes to this province a debt, the magnitude of which it might be difficult to exaggerate. It has for years been the most profitable and the most neglected of our provinces. It has borne half the general expenditure, and received scarcely anything in return. Its time has now arrived, and we admit that it is entitled to improvements which can produce but an indirect return.

2. The agency by which these seven millions are to be expended. This has become a question even more pressing than the provision of the funds. The Government needs at once an adviser and an agency. If it is to obtain the value of its outlay, that outlay must be directed by sound engineering skill. A merely practical man would fail in a new country, and with new tools; a mere theorist would disgust the public, and waste its resources on projects which would produce only a reputation for himself. The Government requires a man who shall be what Visconti has been to Napoleon, able to tunnel the Alps, to connect Paris with the sea, or to amuse the saunterers of the capital with a new boulevard. One half the delay, and indecision of the Government on such points has arisen from the want of an adviser in whom it can confide.

The present Governor-General, it is true, is an admirable referee, but he only professes to comprehend plans, not to design them, and would have always to contend with the not unnatural jealousy of "practical engineers." A man is wanted, not only of the highest practical skill, but with a reputation which shall silence cavillers, and we believe this requisite, like everything else, may be purchased for money. It would be cheaper for the Government to pay a Visconti the salary of two members of council, to make his fortune in fact, than to expend seven millions sterling without his aid. For the rest, the opinion of the public has long since been proclaimed. The military engineers do their work well, but the service is overloaded, and cannot be adequately increased. We cannot wait for a crop of native engineers, and if we are to have Europeans, we must have them trained specially to work, of which in England they cannot form even a conception. It is the rock of superintendence which requires to be removed, and if the home authorities will not sanction a service of civil engineers, their philanthropic minute will remain, like the merit fostering order, a magnificent dead letter.—*Friend of India.*

#### COLONEL MARKHAM AND SIR W. GOMM.

The topic of the day in the north-west appears to be the conduct of the Adjutant-General of Queen's troops. Stripped of the indignant rhetoric of the narrators, the facts of the case appear to stand thus. Lieut. Cumming, of H. M.'s 32nd, had received permission to sell out, and on his way to Calcutta accepted an invitation to play cricket with the Simlah Club. Colonel Markham is a member of that club, and colonel of the 32nd, and he ordered Lieutenant Cumming off the ground. Mr. Cumming remonstrated, and after an altercation not creditable to the self-control of either disputant, gave his late superior the lie direct. Colonel Markham, according to newspaper accounts, immediately cancelled his papers, sent an express to recall the official permission, ordered Mr. Cumming to join his regiment, and without waiting to see if he obeyed, sent an armed party to compel his obedience. This is the real pith of an affair which, occurring in a dull season, at a dull station, has been repeated by a dozen pens, and has brought upon Colonel Markham the condemnation of almost every journalist in India.

It appears to us that much of this censure has fallen upon the wrong shoulders. If Mr. Cumming were still a soldier, when he called his superior a liar, he committed a gross breach of discipline, not to be excused by any provocation. In that case Colonel Markham behaved most creditably in refusing "satisfaction," and appealing at once to military law. It is on the assumption that his opponent was not a soldier, and on that only, that Colonel Markham can be condemned for anything but a harsh exercise of an undoubted discretion.

But it appears certain that this assumption is correct, that Mr. Cumming had received permission to sell, and that Colonel Markham had no right, by the custom of the army, to cancel that permission. It must be remembered that Colonel Markham never did anything of the kind. He can only have influenced the commander-in-chief to issue such an order, and it is on his superior, and not on himself, that the public censure ought to fall. Colonel Markham may really have believed the act a breach of discipline, and we can forgive a hot-tempered but gallant officer, exasperated by a grave insult, for taking even a perverted view of that military question. The conduct of Sir W. Gomm admits of no such excuse. He had no ground for personal irritation. His duty in such a case was almost judicial, to calm the not unnatural anger of his subordinate, to decide without reference to personal exaspe-

ration, and to carry out military law, without reference to Mr. Cumming's previous history. This, if the story is correctly narrated, he has failed to do. The papers could not be cancelled without his consent, or the court-marshal ordered without his signature. The friends of the commander-in-chief have pointed to his kindly internal administration of the army, as an apology for many of his deficiencies. If the case of Lieut. Cumming has been correctly told, even this poor excuse must be abandoned.—*Friend of India.*

#### OUDE.

There is one argument against the annexation of Oude which requires to be boldly faced. It is none the less powerful, because it is never proclaimed. It does not appear in state papers, it is not heard from the lips of statesmen, and it could not be produced in Parliament, but it delays the annexation. The anarchy of Oude, it is said, secures the order of India. The misgovernment of that country has been carried to the point where social life ceases to exist. There is no protection for the just, and no punishment for the wicked, no chance of security from the police, and no hope of redress from the tribunals. Men are exposed to every evil of savage life, and deprived of the resources which the savage finds in his absolute freedom from control. Every man, therefore, is half a soldier. The peasant ploughs fully armed, and his weapon is the only instrument of which even oppression cannot deprive him. Constant suspicion gives a taint of ferocity to his mind, but it renders him self-reliant and warlike, and, therefore, fitted for the Company's army. Perhaps one-half of the sepoys of the army of Bengal are drawn from the peasantry of Oude. It is argued, therefore, that if this anarchy is suppressed, the supply of soldiers will decrease. Men will not quit their fields and families when the return for their labour is secure, or quitting them, will be less willing to encounter actual hardship and exposure. The army will be ill recruited, or filled with an inferior class, and the order of Oude will be ultimately purchased by the anarchy of the empire.

We say nothing of the political morality of this argument, advanced though it be by men who hold antiquated parchments inviolable. The same principle would leave Ireland a desert, and Tipperary a landlord preserve, for peasant sportmen; but we will pass that by. We believe we can prove the whole theory unsound. The Oude sepoys, to begin with, are not the best soldiers in the army. They are not one whit better men than the men of Cawnpore, which was once subjected to the same anarchy, and are not so easy to discipline. The habits they acquire in Oude they must unlearn in the ranks. The chronic warfare of Oude is not a succession of battle-fields. The chudladar with the royal troops, lent for the occasion, threatens some great zemindar. The latter, aware that the extortion will be limited only by his means, usually resists, and calls out his peasantry. The guns open fire two miles off, while the matchlock men shoot at each other at a distance which leaves few dead upon the field. At noon, they adjourn to dinner, and this farce is continued till the zemindar has removed his valuables and family, and fled with his followers into the jungle. Then indeed the Oude warrior displays his valour, and the wounded and the sick, the aged and the women, those who are too feeble to move, and those who are too tardy to escape, experience the horrors of a sacked city. Neither the prudence exhibited in the field, nor the brutality displayed after the surrender, are the qualities a British government requires from its soldiery. The farce is followed up by the despatch of a pompous message to the Durbar, in which the victory is ascribed to the fortune of the "Shadow of God;" a few heads, taken from the nearest and weakest cultivators, accompany the letter; pride, cruelty, and avarice are gratified at once, and the anil who has pandered to those passions receives a robe of honour. Such is Oude as a training-school for sepoys.

As for order producing a disinclination to enlist, it has not had that effect in Cawnpore, nor will it have until the feelings and condition of the people are materially changed. The doctrines of Manchester are not yet popular among Asiatics, and to be a soldier is still considered among the most honourable of professions. The sepoy in his own village is equal to the headman. Moreover, his pay is out of all proportion to his grade. An English labourer, even in Dorsetshire, can earn as much as the state can afford to give him as a soldier. The sepoy can hardly earn half. Were the pay offered in England equal to half a crown a day, we should find recruits in thousands, and that is the proportion of a sepoy's pay to ordinary wages. His work in time of peace is not heavy, the most irksome portion of it being probably the use of an European dress. Natives, moreover, are peculiarly susceptible to the prospect of a pension, of a time when they may sit in the shade, do nothing, and yet be fed. Thus avarice and foresight, love of distinction and love of idleness alike, attract soldiers to the Company. Not one of these motives would be



diminished by the annexation of Oude. The Cawnpore men fight as bravely as those of Lucknow, and the Sikhs, who dashed into the thicket at Donabew, did not fight the worse because order reigns in the Punjab.

But, say a very few, the sepoy may not approve the arrangement, and general discontent among the sepoys is the *bête noir* of Indian administration. Had the Government of Oude retained one gleam of common sense amid its vices, this might have been a powerful argument. It might have plundered the peasant and excepted the sepoy. It might in fact indirectly have based its throne upon military strength. It has done nothing of the kind.

If a village is to be burnt, it is burnt, without reference to the retired subadar. If a crime is to be committed, it is perpetrated, though the victim be the relative of a sepoy. More than this, the government, as if smitten by judicial blindness, directly outrages our soldiers. By a special and most righteous provision, every sepoy may make his complaint through the resident, whom he is thus induced to regard as his natural chief. The sepoys avail themselves largely of this permission, but in vain. Hundreds of sepoys' petitions are now in the hands of the minister unread, and the sepoy, injured by his own government, is indignant even with the Company, whose power prevents him from avenging himself.

But one argument remains. It is said that the vices so monstrous in our eyes are not perceptible to an Oriental people. They reason on different principles, and from the deadness of the moral sentiment, palliate every offence. The argument, apparently unanswerable, contains a fallacy. Every man feels oppression, and an Asiatic, like a Frenchman, carries every oppression to the debit of the Sultan of the day. It is true he does not care about the vices of his rulers, but he does care about the publicity of those vices. As De Quincy has said of the Romans, they would bear anything from the Cæsars, except the public soiling of the purple. It is thus that in all Mussulman countries the rottenness below is concealed by the most absolute decorum above. The Sultan may murder anybody he pleases, but he must not walk fast. The King of Oude may impale a courtier a day, but he must not marry two Mehtranees. It is against the sentiment of the people, as well as against their daily experience, against national hate as well as national pride, that the British power maintains the monarchy of Oude.—*Friend of India.*

#### CASHMERE.

A friend of ours, who has lately been to Cashmere, has sent us some extracts from his journals, of which the following is the first:—

"A trip to Cashmere is such a common thing now-a-days, that in writing from the happy valley, I can hardly hope to give you any very new or original ideas about the place. The same things, however, often strike different people in different ways, and the description of a journey in an omnibus from the Bank to Charing-cross may be made more interesting than that of a voyage round the world. There is something new to be seen everywhere; there are 'sermons in stones'; and if a dry discourse can be squeezed out of such hard texts, it would be strange if a stroll through some of the finest scenery, and one of the most interesting countries in the world, could not furnish matter for a letter or two that may amuse, if not instruct, your readers. To see what different ideas people get from the same thing, you should go to Murree, and make inquiries about the road from that place to Cashmere. As I had some intention of traversing it, I tried to get some information from those who had made the journey before me. At first I attempted to compare and reconcile the contradictory accounts that were given me, in the vain hope of extracting the truth, or some truth, at any rate, from the mass of conflicting evidence. But I soon gave up this in despair, and instead of asking for information's sake, prosecuted my inquiries for the sake of the amusement afforded by the contradictory nature of the accounts. I heard I do not know how many different descriptions of the road, which scarcely ever, by any chance, coincided in a single particular.

The first man I asked told me the road was good; the second, that it was impassable; the third, that it was passable but dangerous; the fourth, that there was no danger, but great fatigue to be undergone; the fifth, that no lady could possibly go; the sixth, that ladies and children could go easily; the seventh advised me to take my baggage on mules; the eighth assured me that no quadruped, laden or unladen, could get along; the ninth, that I could ride all the way, while the tenth had been so unfortunate as to lose a strong bill pony that had died of sheer fatigue, though his owner walked all the way on his legs; the eleventh complained that he was half starved, while the twelfth rejoiced in the recollection of the good fare he procured during the journey, and so on. I could fill my letter with similar accounts, but it would be to no purpose; the general impression, however, that they made on my mind was, that the road was none of the best.

"Cashmere is reached more easily from Jelum or Peshawur than Murree, though the distance between the valley and the latter place is the shortest by far. The road from Jelum is the best; that from Peshawur through the Hazara country is a very tolerable one, but as yet has not been much frequented: one great objection to the latter is, that a rope bridge has to be crossed half way, a very good one of its kind no doubt, but some people have an instinctive antipathy to rope bridges in any shape. The Murree road will become in time, if it is not now, the most frequented; people who have spent part of the hot weather in Cashmere, generally speaking, like to return to the plains via Murree, and pay a visit to the sanatorium at the end of the season, the pleasantest part of the year, while others who go up there in April or May, generally get tired of it before the season is over, and go across the hill to Cashmere after the rains. The road after all is not so bad as it has been made out, but the annoyances one meets with by the way are very great.

"Coolies act like a moral blister kept perpetually open; there is the greatest difficulty in getting them at all; and if you do get them they often run away; and it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find your baggage strewed along the road,—tents, classics, bundles reposing gracefully in the shade, and left entirely to their own resources. But, independently of the annoyance caused by having no tent to sleep in, or no dinner to eat, it is really distressing to any one who does not look upon Asiatics in the light of brute beasts, to see the state of abject slavery to which these wretches are reduced.

"At some seasons of the year there is a great deal of traffic along the road; every day at each halting-place, or in the middle of the stage, you meet some traveller returning, or overtake others going the same way as yourself. All the coolies that are to be had are collected out of the neighbouring village, seized by force in the first instance, and kept perpetually on the road; as soon as they reach one place they are handed over to the kardar's or thanadar's people, and kept to go back with the next traveller. It is against their will that they go at all, and, as a matter of course, unless they are well looked after, they take the first opportunity of throwing away their loads and running off. As for the three annas, the regular hire, they do not care the least about that, and very often, after reaching the end of a stage, they run away without waiting to be paid, for fear of being detained. Short-sighted policy—for the moment they return to their homes they are seized again and sent the other way. The only method of making the journey with the least comfort is to get men who are willing to make the trip: this arrangement can be made at Murree, where there are always a number of Cashmerees working on the road or barracks, besides coolies that come in with atta, fruit, &c.; and these men, if you can manage to collect them, are generally willing to return to Cashmere; they carry enormous loads, are well behaved, and give no trouble, but any one who sets out depending on pressed coolies being furnished from stage to stage, will repent of having undertaken the journey unless he is blessed with a superhuman patience, an inexhaustible amount of good temper, and a total want of sympathy for the misfortunes of his fellow creatures. Mules or ponies are very good things to carry one's baggage on, but there are objections to using them, the chief of which is that you cannot get them unless you have a stock of your own: the natives know what the road is, and prefer keeping their cattle to traffic between Murree and Rawul Pindie. The thing that surprised me very much was the incivility and rudeness I met with everywhere along the road. One would have supposed that the natives in the villages at and near the halting-places would have been glad to see so many European officers coming and going, stopping near their houses, and paying four times the value for every article of food they purchased; but the very contrary seems to be the case. I had a 'Purwana,' such as is usually given by the maharaja's vakeel at Rawul Pindie, but it was worse than useless, the thanadars and kardars at the different villages paid no more attention to it than if it had been so much waste paper. If I wanted a fowl they frequently declared there was not such a thing to be had, though there might be half a dozen in the neighbouring compound; a great deal of persuasion would produce a little milk and some eggs, and that often not till the evening; but as for hiring a mule or pony to ride a stage, it was the work of the world to get one.

"Absolute necessities, such as fowls, eggs, and milk, not to mention coolies, were generally forthcoming at last, after threatening to complain to the maharaja of being starved. But though the country seems rich, and everything plentiful, the natives seem to have some objection to giving supplies. Towards Cashmere, I must say there was a little improvement, but a more surly and uncivil set I never met with than the native village authorities for two-thirds of the way between Murree and Cashmere. The people themselves, the labourers and ryots, are, on the contrary, civil

and respectful; they come out of their huts, and make a salaam as you go by, give you water, milk, walnuts, or other fruit when in season; but the Sikhs in the service of the maharaja, I found, with very few exceptions, most surly and sulky. The reason I cannot divine: it may be that officers have occasionally behaved badly to them, abused or ill-treated them, but I do not think this has often been the case, for they are not men who would take abuse or ill-treatment without resenting it. Nor do I believe that the objection to furnish travellers with supplies proceeds from any neglect on the part of officers to the rules and regulations of government for travellers in the maharaja's territories: in some cases, no doubt, men have been cheated by officers' servants, &c., but I am persuaded that this very rarely happens.

Nor is it that the country is poor, and cannot afford to furnish so many supplies as are wanted, for there is evidently abundance of everything. I believe the Sikhs have an inveterate hatred and dislike to Europeans, and look upon us as interlopers. In the Hazara country, where the people are not Sikhs under a native rule, but subjects, albeit unwilling ones, of the British government, they will not sell anything to an European officer if they can help it; whether they want the money or not, it is no matter, they think we have no business in their country, and are determined to do nothing which may add to our convenience or comfort. The experience of other travellers may be different from mine, but I believe that the Sikhs of Cashmere, the dominant race at present, expect that they will one day be supplanted by the Company or the British Government, and deprived of the coveted possession of this beautiful and fruitful country, and they hate us accordingly; whereas the 'ryots,' who are civil enough, do not look upon us with any feelings of this kind, because as long as they are oppressed and tyrannized over, it makes but little difference to them who their tyrants and oppressors are; and as long as European officers treat them kindly and pay them properly, they like them well enough."—*Englishman*.

#### THE ANNANDALE PICNIC OUTRAGE.

The Commander-in-Chief's decision upon the Annandale picnic outrage, in which several officers of H.M.'s 32nd foot were engaged, and of whom Lieut. King of that corps was the ringleader, has been published. His Excellency's memorandum, which will explain the whole affair, is one of the most extraordinary papers that ever bore the signature of a Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army. Its principal object seems to be to shield the officers and gentlemen (?) who addressed to Capt. Goad what Sir William Gomm has himself characterized as "an obnoxious and offensive communication." It would appear to be the Commander-in-Chief's opinion that the owner of a house, when that house is unjustifiably and forcibly occupied, cannot enter it without subjecting his conduct to be considered, for so doing, as "unguarded and intemperate," and as deserving of "general reprobation and protest." A body of officers apply to another officer for the loan of his house; that application is unfavourably received, and permission to occupy it is *not* granted; but the officers who made the application are determined to occupy the house, notwithstanding the refusal; and because the owner, Capt. Goad, as soon as he heard of the outrage, at once rode down to his house to protest against the forcible occupation of it by the officers in question, his conduct is characterized as "unguarded and intemperate," and is declared to be deserving of "general reprobation and protest;" while the officers who forcibly entered Capt. Goad's house are declared to occupy "high ground;" by which we presume the Commander-in-Chief meant that their conduct was at least unexceptionable. We are at a loss to understand by what process of reasoning his Excellency could have arrived at such a conclusion.

It is said in the memorandum that Captain Goad tendered all the reparation in his power for his "abrupt intrusion" into his own house; but we have reason to know that he did nothing of the kind, and that it was Captain Moore, of the 32nd regiment, "who mistook his imagination for his memory," that spread that report abroad, and which was contradicted by Captain Goad the moment it was brought to his notice. We have never read a weaker and more pitiable document than this memorandum in our lives, and we are extremely sorry that Sir William Gomm should so far have forgotten what was due to his character as commander-in-chief as to have given it the sanction of his name. The body of officers who in the first place took forcible possession of Captain Goad's house, against his express wish to the contrary, and afterwards addressed to him an "obnoxious and offensive letter," which was insultingly addressed—"Mr. Goad," and then offered to him, as if he were a common huckster, ten rupees, "such being the usual hire of his house at Annandale," when the house had *not* been hired—the body of officers, who were guilty of such conduct as this, are declared by his Excellency to have occupied, during their proceedings, "high ground," and the result of Cap-

tain Goad's appeal to the Commander-in-Chief against such treatment as he has received is, that Sir William Gomm "regrets to find that no attempt at explanation or justification of this injudicious line of conduct is apparent" on the part of the officers who insulted Captain Goad. The Commander-in-Chief does not order those officers to apologise; he only regrets to find that they have not done so, and begs, in order to settle the matter, that that regret "may be communicated to the parties concerned, and to Captain Goad."

In future, therefore, any body of officers who propose to act the part of housebreakers, and afterwards grossly insult the owner of the house into which they have broken, may do so with impunity, so far as the Commander-in-Chief is concerned. The expression of Sir William Gomm's "regret" will be their only punishment. This is an instructive lesson for the officers of the army. But we must not forget that there were three officers of H.M.'s 32nd regiment implicated in these disgraceful proceedings, and that Frederick Markham, the adjutant-general of the Queen's troops in India, is the senior colonel of that regiment.—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 9 arrived at Calcutta on Oct. 13, (per *Bentlnck*). The *St. Bombay* left Suez Nov. 7, with the mails of Oct. 25, en route to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal. The previous mail of Oct. 9 left Aden Oct. 27 (per *Hindustan*).

MALAY RECRUITS.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that an officer has been sent from Pegu to obtain Malay recruits from the Straits. This race, one of the bravest in India, has been but too little employed in our armies. In the Archipelago, a Malay is considered a fair match for any other five natives.

RECRUITS BY THE WELLESLEY.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* states that a Court of Inquiry is to be held at Dum-Dum, to inquire into the conduct of the recruits on board the *Wellesley*. It is said, that at one part of the voyage a most mutinous disposition was displayed.

NEPAL.—A correspondent of the *Citizen* states that the government of Nepal is organizing a force with which to chastise the "Governor of Lhasa." We presume the Premier of Thibet, who acts as viceroy of the Grand Llama, is the personage intended. It appears to be understood that the Nepanese are organizing a force for some object, but its destination is not accurately known. One thing may be regarded as certain, it is not intended to invade India.

KOKAN.—The *Delhi Gazette* states, on the authority of the *Peshawar Ukhbar*, that the heir apparent of Kokan has arrived in Peshawar. He desires aid against the Russians, who have defeated the King of Bokhara. The statement is repeated by another journal at Mooltan.

STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN RUSSIA.—The *Englishman*, in a communicated article, asserts that the Czar has ordered the study of Hindostanee, Persian, and Bengalee, in the college of Moscow. The writer should have given his authority for that very remarkable statement.

A COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS will shortly be established in Calcutta. The necessary buildings have already been sanctioned, and the only difficulty is to select a site. Bengal owes this project, we believe, partly to the unceasing exertions of Col. Goodwyn, and partly to the admitted necessity for a supply of indigenous engineers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.—Letters brought by the last Mail from England have been charged double inland postage because they bore no postage-stamps; rather a hard case to inflict a penalty for non-compliance with a rule which was unknown to the offender, and could not have been complied with had he known it.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MOVEMENTS.—"A straw thrown into the air shows which way the wind blows." We propose throwing one up at present, in order that our readers may judge in what direction the political current is setting. Many have been the rumours respecting the movements of the Governor-General during the coming cold weather. Some say that Madras, as we mentioned only the other day, some that the Panjab, is to be favoured with the vice-regal presence. The fact we are about to mention may very possibly have reference to some other matter, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the military secretary to Government has written to Major Ramsay, requesting that officer to concentrate at Kurnaul, by the 1st of December next, a large number of elephants and other animals of burden, for the carriage of camp-equipage. We have been informed that the order alluded to has been issued with a view to the Governor-General's approaching tour, and that the commissary-general, Major Ramsay, will form one of his lordship's staff upon the occasion. We shall only remark that the report comes from a very credible source, and that it ought to be true, if it be not, which we think it is. Of the fact there can be no doubt whatever.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 13.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LUGARD makes so sure of being appointed Adjutant-General of Queen's Troops in India that he has stopped the transit of his baggage to Bombay.

EXAMINATION OF CIVILIANS.—An examination of young civilians was lately held at Burdwan according to the new rules, and some of the highly-educated were spun, and remanded for six months.

DR. CHUCKERBUTTY, Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Medical College, is about to proceed to England for the purpose of passing the examination required to qualify a medical man for admission into the Covenanted Service.

A TRAGEDY AT BERRHAMPORE.—We are very sorry to understand that something nearly akin to a tragedy has occurred at Berrhampore, which has thrown the whole station into a great state of excitement. Mr. Ouseley, the assistant to the magistrate, has, it appears, stabbed a grass-cutter in the back with a dagger; and when the wound was first inflicted the life of the unfortunate man was despaired of. We understand, however, that there are now some hopes of his surviving. Mr. Carnac will, of course, be compelled to take up the case; and we presume it will, as a matter of necessity, be sent to the Supreme Court. We are glad to hear that there is little doubt among those who are acquainted with Mr. Ouseley that his mind has lately been considerably affected; and it is to be hoped that, in this melancholy occurrence, it will be established that the attack was made by him when labouring under the influence of a derangement of intellect. We are assured that, for many weeks, his conduct has been characterised by great eccentricity, which has been generally observed.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 12.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The *Mofussilite* informs us that the Court of Directors have refused to sanction an increase of the number of the Legislative Council. It will be remembered that the power of appointing two more members was reserved by the Charter Act to the Governor-General. Mr. Harrington, therefore, will return to the Agra sudder, and the home secretary will be without a seat in the council which he must in any case so greatly influence. The refusal appears to be exceedingly unwise. It saves 5,000*l.* a year, and deprives the north-west of a second and most able representative.—*Friend of India*.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The *Englishman* mentions that "Messrs. J. R. Burlton Bennett, H. Woodrow, Kissory Chand Mitta, Lokenauth Bose, G. W. Kellner, J. King, R. H. Hollingberry, W. Clark, J. R. B. Ross, Radanauth Sikdar, E. D'Crus, and J. Muller" have formed themselves into a committee to ascertain the views of the uncovenanted service on the question of pension. They will then draft a sketch memorial, which will be submitted to the members of the service in all three presidencies. We recommend the committee to submit their own scheme to Government. If they wait until the service is unanimous, they will not accomplish their task in this generation.

DARJEELING, 1ST OCTOBER.—"A rumour prevails that the troops are to leave for the plains early this season. The visitors have taken the same notion, and are proceeding down in rapid succession, despite the disgraceful state of the road between Titalayah and Purneah. The lieutenant-governor should be asked to visit this portion of dishonourable John's territories in the rains; he would then know what the state of this road really is. The state coffers were never in such an overflowing state as they are now; and instead of adding to it by inviting people to invest in the 3½ per cent loan—which seems to be so liberally kept open, but to no good purpose whatever, for as long as there are other sources for capitalists to derive a larger dividend, if this scheme of the government be patronized, it will only be by the members of the services—consequently to balance the state of affairs and to attend to a matter which is sadly felt by the trading community and others who enrich the state, it would be a noble scheme if the surplus cash in the general treasury for one year only, after reserving the usual dividend for the stockholders in England, were to be disbursed in thoroughly repairing the roads of the various districts of Bengal. An energetic officer of the Bengal army, who for some time has diligently studied the Lepcha language, and has almost become one himself, was determined to outshine the famous Huc and Gabet, the renowned Thibetian travellers. Instead of going to England by the usual route, this enterprising officer, accompanied by his Lepcha attendants, set out on the journey across these mountains to China via Russia into England; but ere he had gone many marches, the rude and inhospitable clans of these mountains fell upon him, and robbed him of all his property. The consequence is a total discomfiture of all his projects for the present, and perhaps his trip will remain in abeyance for some time to come. Another officer's house was robbed of cash to the extent of Rs. 800, besides papers, &c. The bag containing these things was carried away clean."—*Englishman*, Oct. 11.

MERRET, Oct. 1.—This has been a very hot and a very unhealthy season here. Her Majesty's 81st regiment alone has lost by death upwards of one hundred and forty of its number, including men, women, and children. As many as six and seven have been buried together. The mortality has been excessive. Sickness has not been so prevalent amongst the dragoons and artillery, doubtless because they are fully acclimatised. I hear that three officers have just left the 81st for England, in consequence of some differences between them. I have not heard the particulars, but may inform you of them in a future letter.

THE THIRD EUROPEANS.—The two young officers of the 3rd European regiment, who were lately engaged in a fracas in a billiard-room, have been let off with a reprimand, and an injunction from Sir William Gomm to behave better in future.

MR. FORSYTH, of the Civil service, is now said to have been selected by the Governor-General to accompany the Rajah of Putealah to England.

THE KING OF DELHI is said to be so ill that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

THE OPIUM SALE of Oct. 12 exhibits another large falling off in prices, almost equal to that at the sale in September; the difference between the rates for August and October is Rs. 160 for Behar, and Rs. 206 for Benares, per chest.

CIVIL RETIREMENTS.—Messrs. C. D. Russell, Bury, Bental, Quintin, Travers, Garston, and Forbes, attached to the Bengal division of the Civil service, have sent in applications to retire.

SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL AND ANNUITY FUNDS.—Owing to the intended departure from India of Mr. Adams, the office of secretary to the Civil and Annuity Funds will become vacant. There are four candidates in the field, of whom Mr. W. G. Young appears to be the favourite.

EMBANKMENTS.—The *Gazette* of last Saturday contains a Governor-General's order, removing the whole of the embankments in Bengal from the control of the superintending engineers of circles, and placing them under a superintendent of embankments, which officer is to be allowed a staff salary of Rs. 800 per month. A long list defines the divisions and districts under each executive charge, with the name and staff salary of the officers. Another order contains the arrangements with reference to the general conduct of business connected with the engineers as a corps of officers. The senior officer of engineers (not being a general officer) serving within the limits of the presidency, is to be commandant of the corps of engineers. The head quarters of the corps are to be established at the head quarters of the sappers and miners. All returns hitherto forwarded to the chief engineer at Fort William are to be transmitted to the commandant of sappers and miners, by whom the ordinary military business of the corps of engineers is to be conducted; and all records, plans, &c. in the office of the chief engineer, except those relating to Fort William, which will be made over to the garrison engineer, are to be transferred to the head quarters of the sappers and miners. We hope these new arrangements will be conducive to the efficiency of the corps, though we fail to perceive the particular advantages expected to result from them.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 13.

THE 4TH SIKHS.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing from Cuttack under date of the 2nd instant, states, that the 4th Sikhs, now in Pegu, are to be relieved by a regiment from the Madras presidency, and that a Bengal corps is to take the duties at Cuttack. We have long been under the impression that owing to there being so few general service corps in this presidency, it would become necessary to send Madras troops to relieve such of the Bengalees as had completed their tour of service in Pegu. Already the Government has been reduced to this alternative; and when the next relief takes place the measure must be repeated, for it would be highly inexpedient and unjust, to send back again to the new province, even such of the Bengal volunteer regiments as will have been longest away from it. Our contemporary thinks that the civil and military occupation of Cuttack ought to be provided for by the Madras Government. To such an arrangement we have no objection to offer, though we should be sorry to see local corps raised for the military duties of the province. These corps are one of the bane of the Indian armies, more especially that of Bengal, and we should greatly rejoice to see them all by degrees made regiments of the line, and officered as such. We would go further than the *Chronicle*, however; we would not only allow the Madras army to retain Cuttack, but would give it the military occupation of Pegu, which would at once put an end to all difficulties with regard to the relief of the troops in that province. If this should cause a larger demand upon the Madras troops than they could meet, they might be relieved from the charge of some, or all the stations they now occupy north of the Nerbudda by the Bengal troops, excepting Mhow, which appears naturally to appertain to the Bombay presidency. This station and Aden should be given to the Bombay, and if necessary, Nusserebad might be restored to Bengal.—*Hurkaru*.

**RETIREMENTS.**—Captain C. G. Fagan, of the 8th Light Cavalry, has obtained leave preparatory to retiring from the service, and Major T. Brodie, of the 5th N.I., will, it is said, retire from the 1st of January next.

Mr. JAMES BARNES, of the Civil service, is announced to have died at Nynee Tal, on the 5th inst., much and deservedly regretted; he fell a victim to the common error of lingering in India after his health required a change to a milder climate.

**THE BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND** wants nursing. The estimated deficiency for 1855 amounts to Rs. 56,970. The managers have refused to submit, for a general vote, Dr. Ranken's proposal for granting of the six annuities not given on the origination of the fund, and still due.

**BRIDGING THE HOOGHLY.**—Colonel Goodwyn has submitted for the consideration of the Government, a plan and estimate for a pontoon-bridge across the Hooghly at Calcutta to meet the terminus of the railway at Howrah. The pontoons are to be oblong in form, and of a size not hitherto attempted. They are to be constructed of timber, as preferable to iron, in consequence of damage being more easily repaired. The pontoons will have an elevation above the surface of the water sufficient to allow the largest country boats to pass under the bridge; while two large openings, ninety feet each in width, are to be left so as to allow of the passage of larger vessels up and down the river. Vessels passing through these openings will have to pay a small toll towards defraying the expenses of the establishment such an arrangement will require. The cost of the bridge is estimated at seven lacs of rupees. It is said that the Government here have referred the matter for the sanction of the Court of Directors. Under any circumstances a bridge is now an actual necessity.

**THE COURT-MARTIAL** at Simla on Lieut. Cumming, of H.M.'s 32nd foot, assembled on the 14th. Lieut.-Col. Grant, 9th lancers, presiding; some fifteen officers are placed at the disposal of the major-general commanding the Sirhind division for this duty. Sir William Gomm and Captain Yates are summoned as witnesses, as are many of the uncovenanted service and civilians, who were at the cricket-ground. Speculation is rife as to the upshot of the trial, and doubts entertained of the soundness of the Judge Advocate-General's proceedings; how far sanctioned by military law as opposed to military usage. There is every reason to suppose that ere the trial is well over, her Majesty's confirmation of Mr. Cumming's retirement from the service will be with the Indian military authorities; such a contingency involves a very awkward legal responsibility to more than one.

**CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB.**—The people are not to go up to be taxed as is the fear of natives, especially Hindoos, whenever any steps are being taken to ascertain the extent of the population, but they are to be numbered on the 31st of December of this year, when the existence of every man, woman, and child, within the precincts of a dwelling, is to be recorded. The wild tribes within our frontier, the grazier in the bar, every one, in fact, who may at that time be considered an inhabitant of the Punjab, and its dependencies on the Sutlej, will be brought within the operation of the order, and the result may be looked forward to with much curiosity, especially as we have the census of the north-western provinces with which to make a comparison.

**THE MILITARY BOARD.**—The Court of Directors, we hear, have written for an explanation of the irrecoverable balances pertaining to the late military board, amounting to upwards of a crore of rupees, and wish to know what steps have been taken towards their recovery. They might as well ask for last year's rain. The secret of this apparent heavy loss is the absurd system of inefficient balances remaining unadjusted for interminable periods. We have been told that these balances, in the stud department alone, amount to not less than three crores! This arises from credit not having been given for the produce of the studs supplied to regiments.—*Englishman*, Oct. 10.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Commander-in-Chief's route is, we believe, settled now, as far as Peshawur, to which station his Excellency will proceed by the shortest route. It was at one time, as we intimated in a former number, arranged that the whole camp should go into the Derajat.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 14.

**MILITARY ON-DITS.**—H.M.'s 81st regiment, stationed at Meerut, has lost one hundred and forty men, women, and children, during the last hot season.—H.M.'s 22nd regiment is expected to embark for England, from Kurrachee, in December.—Lieut.-Col. Sage is coming down to Calcutta, for the purpose of applying for sick leave to the Cape.—Mr. Cumming, who is still under close arrest in the dak bungalow, at Kussowlie, is to be tried at Subathoo.—Brigadier Eckford has joined at Barrackpore, and assumed command of the station.—The 53rd N.I. has been ordered to Cuttack to relieve the 42nd M.N.I.—A camp of exercise is to be formed at Umballa during the approaching cold season. H.M.'s 32nd, 52nd, 53rd, and 60th regiments are to

form part of the force.—The artillery practice at Meerut this year is to be on an unusually extensive scale. A full siege-train is to be sent from Delhi, and Captain Douglas is to have an extensive trial of his new rockets.—Mountain-train guns are being got ready in the Delhi magazine; but the quarter in which they are intended for service has not transpired.—The 25th N.I. was at Dinapore on the 13th inst., in progress by water to Calcutta and Pegu.—The report that a small army of exercise is to be formed in the north-west during the cold season is repeated by the *Englishman*.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

### PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

*Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 4, 1854.*—The Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary to issue the following standing order, to which proper attention is to be paid:—

At a general court-martial, under peculiar circumstances, an opening address from the prosecutor is occasionally desirable and necessary; but at an inferior court-martial, such procedure is seldom, if ever required. When one is absolutely requisite, it must be confined to a statement of those circumstances which are intended to be established in evidence, and of the proof of which there is some reasonable certainty; other alleged misconduct, not put in issue by the charge, is not to be referred to; and all acrimony in stating the case must be most carefully avoided. No witness, prosecutor or otherwise, should be allowed to offer anything to a court-martial, in the way of explanation, until he is sworn; for it is as necessary that such explanation should be given under the sanction of an oath, as that the facts of the case themselves should be so proved, it being very difficult, when a different course is pursued, to separate that which is received as evidence on oath from that which is contained in a more explanatory statement, made without this formality.

It is also to be distinctly understood, that the rules of evidence preclude a witness, after having been sworn, from reading his evidence in the shape of an opening address.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

*Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 5, 1854.*—With the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following movements and change of quarters of European corps, to be carried into effect for 1854-55, on the dates and in the order specified:—

H.M.'s 22nd regt., from Peshawur to England, to move in accordance with orders already issued.

H.M.'s 24th regt., from Sealkote to Peshawur, to move Nov. 1.

H.M.'s 27th regt., from the Presidency to Sealkote, on arrival at Fort William, by steamers as far as Allahabad.

H.M.'s 29th regt., from Moulmein to Thayet Mew, under orders from Government.

H.M.'s 35th regt., from England to the Presidency.

H.M.'s 96th regt., from Dinapore to England, when relieved (temporarily) by the 3rd European regt. from Chinsurah, under the orders of Government.

Hon. Co.'s 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, from Pegu to Dinapore, when relieved by H.M.'s 29th regt., under the orders of Government, when the 3rd regt. will return to Chinsurah.

### RE-ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Fort William, Oct. 10, 1854.*—The Hon. the Court of Directors, in sanctioning the recent re-organization of the department of Public Works, having authorized such arrangements as might be deemed necessary for the general conduct of business connected with the engineers, as a corps of officers, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules on the subject:—

2. The senior officer of engineers (not being a general officer) serving within the limits of the Presidency, is to be commandant of the corps of engineers.

3. The head-quarters of the corps of engineers is to be established at the head-quarters of the sappers and miners.

4. The commandant of engineers is not required to reside at head-quarters, but wherever his particular office finds him located.

5. All returns, reports, &c. which have heretofore been forwarded to the chief engineer in Fort William, will be transmitted to the commandant of the sappers and miners.

6. The ordinary military business of the corps of engineers will be conducted by the commandant of the sappers and miners, who is to prepare and forward to the commandant of engineers all returns, reports, &c. which require his signature.

7. All records, plans, &c. in the office of the chief engineer

(with the exception of those relating to Fort William, which will be made over to the garrison engineer), are to be transferred to the head-quarters of the sappers and miners.

8. All engineer officers unemployed are to be considered as attached to the head-quarters of the corps of engineers; and young engineer officers and others ordered to, or required to remain at, the Presidency, are to place themselves under the orders of the commandant of Fort William, in the absence of the officer commanding the corps of engineers.

#### MAJOR G. L. COOPER.

*Fort William, Oct. 10, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having had before him the proceedings of a court of inquiry which was convened in July last, at Agra, to investigate into certain charges made by native subordinates of the Agra magazine establishment, against Major G. L. Cooper, of artillery, commissary of ordnance, alleging the "systematic embezzlement of stores" from the Agra magazine, with the knowledge and connivance of that officer, it has given his Lordship in Council great satisfaction to observe that the court has declared the charges to be false and malicious, and that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs in the opinion of the Court.

2. The Governor-General in Council most readily exonerates Major Cooper of all imputation of dishonest conduct and of improper motives; but his Lordship in Council must observe that, in lending to private parties stores, the property of Government, which he is shown to have done without any authority whatever, and without entering those loans in the regular magazine books and periodical returns, Major Cooper has violated the established regulations for magazines, and engaged in clandestine transactions, and, as a necessary consequence, has made false returns of stock to the Military Board.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers it very necessary to check such irregularities, not only because they tend to the probability of inflicting loss upon the Government, but because they are likely to be misapprehended, and to bring reproach on the department, as they have done in the present case. As an example, therefore, in order to deter others from such improprieties, his Lordship in Council is pleased to remove Major Cooper from the 1st to the 2nd class of commissaries of ordnance, and he will rank in the second class next below Major A. Robertson.

#### THE ANNA POSTAGE.

*Fort William, Oct. 16, 1854.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by Section XXV. of Act No. XVII. of 1854, to direct that the single postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers, shall be one anna.

From and after the 1st November next, the postage on every imported newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper, shall be one anna, if the same shall not exceed six tola in weight; two annas if the same shall exceed six, but shall not exceed twelve tola in weight; and one additional anna shall be charged for every six tola, or a fraction thereof in weight above twelve tola.

The postage on every newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper, not imported, shall be one anna, if the same shall not exceed three-and-a-half tola in weight; two annas if the same shall exceed three-and-a-half tola, and not exceed six tola; and one additional anna shall be charged for every three tola, or a fraction thereof, in weight, above six tola.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAMBER, H. J. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee, of Chittagong.  
CHAPMAN, C. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Chittagong.  
COCKBURN, W. to be dep. mag. at Jamalpore.  
HARRINGTON, H. B. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of N. W. Prov. Oct. 6.  
HUFFNAGLE, C. to be a mem. of cent. committee of Bengal for form. of collect. of works of art and industry for transm. to Gt. Exh. Paris, 1855.  
JOHNSON, W. dep. coll. of Moradabad, to be reduced fr. 1st to 2nd grade of dep. colls. Oct. 10.  
LANE, T. B. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, and to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in that district.  
LONGMORE, W. J. to be reg. of deeds and marr. regr. in dist. of Cuttack.  
PRINSEP, J. H. asst. commissr. of Goordaspore, to take ch. of dist. dar. Denison's abs.  
ROSE, H. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Tipperah.  
RONALD, R. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Tipperah.  
WAKEFIELD, G. E. to be an extra asst. in Punjab, fr. Aug. 5.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAPPER, W. C. 3 mo.  
COOPER, F. H. leave canc.  
DENISON, C. B. 6 weeks.  
FORBES, A. 3 mo.  
LAUTOUR, E. 1 mo.  
LEYCESTER, G. P. 1 mo.  
PEARSON, F. B. 3 mo. prep. to Europe.  
SHAW, F. 1 mo.  
SHERWOOD, W. C. 6 mo.  
THORNTON, J. 12 days.  
WOODCOCK, E. E. 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Guise.  
ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. art. to offic. in add. to his own du. as commissary of ord. to rec. ch. of Cawnpore mag. fr. Capt. J. S. Phillips.  
ALEXANDER, Ens. R. W. 3rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
BATTYE, Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. to rev. surv. Punjab.  
BECHER, Brev. maj. C. G. 5th L.C. perm. to res. app. of comdt. of 8th irr. cav.  
BECHER, 1st Lieut. D. W. 2nd Eur. fus. to be adj. 8th irr. cav. v. Mackenzie.  
BIRCH, Lieut. F. W. 59th N.I. qual. in surveying and civ. engineering.  
BOILLEAU, Brev. Lieut. col. F. B. art. to proceed to Lahore, and ass. com. of 4th batt. fr. Oct. 15.  
BUTLER, Ens. T. A. to join and do duty with 71st N.I. on dept. of 25th N.I. fr. Allahabad, Oct. 5.  
BUTT, 2nd Lieut. F. R. art. fr. 5th comp. 8th to 5th comp. 7th batt.  
CADELL, Ens. T. to join and do duty with 71st N.I. on dept. of 25th N.I. fr. Allahabad.  
CADELL, 2nd Lieut. H. M. art. passed colloq. exam.  
CADELL, Lieut. R. 20th N.I. to be qu. mr. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.  
CAUTLEY, Ens. G. L. to do duty with 74th N.I. at Cawnpore.  
CLARKE, Lieut. C. D. 73rd N.I. to offic. as adj. Ramgurh, lt. inf. batt. dur. abs. of Alexander.  
CUNLIFFE, 2nd Lieut. F. D. art. from 4th comp. 6th to 4th comp. 1st batt.  
DAVIES, Capt. T. H. J. 51st N.I. to be executive officer at Murree.  
DENNY, Capt. J. B. 38th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. prov.  
DOBBIN, Ens. R. A. to rank fr. July 6.  
DUGAL, Ens. T. B. 33rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
D'O'LY, 1st Lieut. E. A. c. art. fr. 3rd co. 6th to 1st tr. 1st brig. Oct. 11.  
DIXON, Cornet K. 9th L.C. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 15.  
ELLIOT, Capt. J. art. to take ch. of du. of Agra and Bombay road, off. v. Watson; to be exec. off. of 1st or Dum Dum div. dept. of pub. works fr. Sept. 20, v. Greathed.  
ELLIOT, Lieut. C. dep. commissr. 3rd cl. rep. art. at Nagpore, Sept. 28.  
ERKINS, Maj. W. C. commissr. of Saugor and Nerbudda terrs. to temp. offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of ditto.  
FELLOWS, Lieut. C. M. N. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to du.  
FRITH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. to be adjt. and qu. mr. 1st brig. v. Atley, Oct. 11.  
FREELING, Lieut. W. T. 46th N.I. to act as adj. fr. Sept. 7. v. Wright, on leave.  
GARSTON, Capt. E. S. 5th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Parsons.  
GEPP, Ens. T. S. to join and do du. with 71st N.I. on dept. of 25th N.I. fr. Allahabad, Oct. 5.  
HALBETT, Ens. M. D. C. to rank fr. Aug. 5.  
HAMILTON, Lieut. T. C. 35th N.I. off. adjt. to be adjt. of the Arracan loc. batt. Oct. 13.  
HUME, Ens. W. W. to rank fr. Aug. 5.  
JENKINS, Lieut. M. 2nd asst. to Gov.-Gen. agent for Central India, at Indore, joined app.  
JONES, Capt. L. B. 2nd in com. and act. com. 3rd Punjab cav. to offic. also as adjt. to regt. dur. abs. of Lieut. C. Batchelor.  
KEEN, Ens. F. J. to rank from Aug.  
LAW, Brev. capt. C. P. L.I. 2nd in com. 10th irr. cav. to ch. of adj. office.  
LLOYD, Maj. gen. G. W. A. posted to Dinapore div. Oct. 12.  
LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. 68th N.I. to join.  
MACKENZIE, Lieut. M. A. 61st N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 8th irr. cav. v. Richardson.  
MACTER, 2nd cl. brig. M. brig. staff, posted to Delhi.  
MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. and adj. to regt. of Ferozepore, to be a sub. asst. com. gen. on probation.  
MASON, Lieut. M. pol. ag. at Kerowlee, 1 mo. to Agra.  
MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. R. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 4th batt.  
MEADE, Capt. R. J. 68th N.I. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. of Pegu div. on dep. of Lindsay, Oct. 11.  
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. L. I. asst. to gov. gen.'s ag. for Rajpootana states, joined Aug. 29.

MILLS, Capt. H. 2nd Grens. to ch. of Sudder bazaar and pol. du. of camp of C.-in-C. dur. tour, with power of a joint mag.  
 O'DOWDA, Ens. J. W. to do duty with 72nd N.I. at Barrackpore, Oct. 11.  
 OSBORN, Ens. M. D. 26th L.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 OUSELEY, Ens. W. W. J. to rank fr. June 28.  
 OWEN, Ens. W. 61st N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 PEARSON, Lieut. J. R. art. to com. of recruits with 5th batt. proc. to Upper Provinces with other troops.  
 PHILLIPS, Ens. G. F. M. to rank fr. July 15.  
 PRINGLE, Ens. G. S. 6th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 12.  
 PRINGLE, Ens. W. H. W. to rank fr. Aug. 5.  
 RICHARDS, Capt. S. 5th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. 1st irr. cav. v. Gibbings.  
 RICHARDSON, Capt. J. F. 49th N.I. 2nd to be in com. to be comdt. of 8th irr. cav. v. Becher.  
 ROBERTSON, Capt. C. C. 11th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. to be assist. of commissr. of Nagpore.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. C. M. assist. commissr. 1st class rep. arr. at Nagpore, Sept. 27.  
 SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. assist. to Gov. Gen. ag. for states Rajpootana, rec. ch. of Jeypore ag. fr. Maj. W. H. Rickards.  
 SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. fr. 5th co. 7th to 6th co. 9th batt. Oct. 11.  
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. H. M. 1st tr. 1st brig. art. to be adjt. 9th batt. v. Frith, Oct. 11.  
 SPENCE, Maj. J. K. dep. commissr. 1st class Nagpore terr. joined Sept. 14.  
 STUART, Capt. C. B. 3rd N.I. acting as asst. exec. officer at Murree, perm. to resign app. and to rejoin his corps.  
 STUART, Ens. H. B. fr. 63rd to 18th N.I.  
 THOMASON, 2nd Lieut. C. S. engs. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.  
 TWYNAM, Lieut. E. J. L. 25th, qual. in surveying and civ. engineering.  
 VETCH, Capt. H. 54th N.I. ret. to duty.  
 WADDY, Capt. W. P. art. fr. 6th comp. 9th, to 1st comp. 3rd batt. and to com. No. 4 field battery.  
 WARD, Ens. P. fr. 50th to 25th N.I. as junior of his rank, Oct. 11.  
 WATERFELD, Ens. H. A. W. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, v. Lieut. J. Brown, dec.  
 WATSON, Ens. J. to rank fr. Aug. 1.  
 WILSON, Ens. J. E. D. 42nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.  
 WORSELEY, Ens. J. H. to rank fr. July 19.  
 WREN, Corn. F. S. M. rec. posted to 2nd L.C. to cont. to do duty with 1st L.C.  
 WRELFORD, 1st Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. fus. to rec. ch. of inf. recruits at Dum Dum, fr. Capt. Thompson.  
 WYNDHAM, Capt. to act as station staff at Hingolee.  
 YOUNG, Maj. gen. F. to cont. on the divis. staff of the army till Nov. 10, and the appt. of his suc. cand.

# ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

## ARTILLERY.

GORDON, G. G. Oct. 14.  
 TAYLOR, C. S. S. Oct. 14.

## CAVALRY.

SCOTT, W. Oct. 14.

## INFANTRY.

BAKER, G. A. A. Oct. 14.	SHAW, W. D. Oct. 14.
BUTTANSHAW, Oct. 14.	TAYLOR, S. B. Oct. 14.
HARRIS, J. P. Oct. 3.	VEBART, E. D. H. Oct. 14.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. T. C. asst. rev. surv. Baree Doab, 1 mo.; 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext.  
 BAKER, Ens. T. N. 31st N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext.  
 CAMPBELL, Brev. Lieut. col. R. 43rd L.I. fr. Oct. 15 to 31, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie.  
 CAUTLEY, Brev. major G. 8th L.C. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla.  
 CECIL, Brev. major G. 12th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. 30 app. for furl. to Europe.  
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. R. inv. estab. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 COX, Col. H. C. M. 58th N.I. perm. to reside at Landour and in hills north of Deyrah.  
 DARRAH, Lieut. H. W. 41st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 12, in ext. to rem. at Landour, on m.c.  
 DETESSIER, Capt. H. P. 2nd comp. 5th batt. art. Nov. 10 to March 31, to pres. old regs.  
 GREEN, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Goruckpore and pres. old regs.  
 GUISE, Capt. H. J. 13th irr. cav. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 JENNINGS, Lieut. A. D. 10th L.C. fr. Aug. 29 to Nov. 1, to Murree, on m.c.  
 LAMB, Lieut. J. 29th N.I. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, old regs.  
 LAMB, Lieut. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. 1 yr. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Darjeeling, on m.c. old regs.  
 MARSH, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 16, to Almorah

McMULLIN, Capt. J. R. 50th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.  
 PAYE, Capt. J. R. asst. commr. S. div. Berar dist. 6 mo. to Aurangabad.  
 RABAN, Lieut. H. Sylhet lt. inf. batt. fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, to pres.  
 SMALLPAGE, 1st Lieut. F. E. 4th comp. 6th batt. art. July 8 to Aug. 7, to Jullundur, old reg.  
 SMITH, Lieut. R. A. art. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, to Murree, on m.c.  
 THOMAS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. to Sept. 21, in ext. on m.c.  
 TROTTER, Lieut. A. J. art. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, to Murree, on m.c.  
 VIBART, Brev. maj. E. 2nd L.C. fr. Oct. 5 to Nov. 20, to pres. old regs.  
 WATSON, Capt. W. C. 47th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Nov. 3, to pres. and Dinapore, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.  
 WILSON, 2nd Lieut. F. H. 2nd Eur. fus. 2½ mo. to pres. old reg.

## MEDICAL.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. T. M.D. passed colloq. exam.  
 BIZZETT, Asst. surg. W. W. M.D. to rank fr. Aug. 20.  
 CARDEW, Surg. G. S. 33rd N.I. to proc. to Dum Dum, and aff. med. aid to art. div. v. Mackinnon, to med. ch. and ex. Amcers of Scinde, v. Dr. Mackinnon.  
 COLLYER, Surg. N. 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 33rd N.I.  
 COWIE, Asst. surg. A. J. to rank fr. Aug. 4.  
 DAVIS, Surg. J. civ. surg. at Bassein, rec. med. ch. of jail and civ. estabs. at stations, Sept. 28.  
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 57th N.I. v. Douglas, and to 8th L.C. v. McRoe.  
 DILLON, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to rank fr. June 28.  
 DUKES, Asst. surg. F. F. to rank fr. June 24.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. J. civ. surg. at Asmere, to attend to du. of dispensary dur. abs. of the sub-asst. surg.  
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. H. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.  
 GRAHAM, Asst. surg. H. W. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, passed colloq. exam. Oct. 13.  
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. 57th N.I. to med. ch. of station of Mussoorie, v. Lacy.  
 MACKENZIE, surg. 4th cav. to aff. med. aid to 3rd inf. v. White-lock.  
 MACKINNON, Surg. C. to offic. as supt. surg. of Dacca circle, dur. abs. of Francis.  
 MACNAMARA, Asst. surg. F. N. M.D. passed colloq. exam.  
 McRAE, surg. on joining 1st brig. h. art. to med. ch. of art. regt. head qrs. staff and band fr. Asst. surg. Currie.  
 MORGAN, Asst. surg. R. B. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 13, to do du. with 63rd N.I. at Cawnpore.  
 O'DONEL, Asst. surg. F. F. M.D. to proc. to Mooltan, and do du. with 14th N.I.  
 PASKE, Asst. surg. C. T. to med. ch. of gaoi hosp. detach. of Ramgurh irr. cav. and 4th Sikh loc. inf. the commiss. and art. at Promé.  
 PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. in med. ch. Mynee Tal, pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. prov.  
 RINGER, Asst. surg. T. M.D. passed colloq. exam.  
 SHARLOCK, Surg. W. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty.  
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. ret. to duty.  
 WAGHORN, Asst. surg. A. R. to rank fr. June 22.  
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. M.D. 72nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to div. and brig. staff at Barrackpore, v. Cardew.  
 WATSON, Asst. surg. W. to rank fr. Aug. 1.  
 WELLS, Surg. W. W. 48th N.I. to aff. med. aid to regt. of Ferozepore, v. Wallich.  
 WHITELOCK, Asst. surg. 3rd inf. Hyderabad cont. to do duty with 3rd cav. at Hingolee, to join and aff. med. aid to troops at that station.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEEK, Civ. asst. surg. G. N. of Bancorrah, 1 mo.  
 DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. leave cancelled.  
 PETTINGAL, F. J. Joudpore ag. 6 mo. to Nowgong and Calcutta.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

### STAFF.

Lieut. R. C. Glover, 43rd L.I. to be a.-d.-c. to Lieut. gen. Sewell.

### CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Cornet W. C. Gordon, permitted to retire.—12th Lancers. Pay mr. J. G. H. Holmes, passed exam. in surveying and civ. eng.—14th Lt. Drags. Capt. H. E. Reader, to com. Calcutta party of inval.

### INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. A. C. Robertson, passed exam. in surv. and civ. eng.; Lieut. W. H. Herrick, to do du. with Calcutta party of inval.—10th. Brev. maj. J. C. Stock, to cont. to do du. at Landour conval. dep. to close of 1855.—22nd. Lieut. J. Tweedie, fr. 81st, v. King, who exch.—24th. Lieut. R. H. Travers, to do du. with Calcutta party of inval.; Ens. T. Madden, leave canc. fr. Sept. 29.—29th. Lieut. C. H. Levinge, Nov. 14 to Feb. 1, in ext.—32nd. Capt. C. T. King, Sept. 6 to Oct. 9, to Simla; Lieut. W. Patterson, Sept. 6 to Oct. 9, to Simla; Capt. G. Jeffrey, Oct. 1 to 15, to Simla; Lieut.



E. de L. Joly, Sept. 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Lieut. C. R. Ricketts, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—33rd. Capt. J. Moore, to do du. with Indus party of inval; Lieut. W. Power, to do du. with Indus party of inval; Assist. surg. Cahill, to med. ch. of Indus party of inval.—52nd. Lieut. the Hon. J. D. Monson, 2 mo.—53rd. Lieut. J. K. Humfrey, Oct. 15 to Jan. 14, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Capt. Kennedy, to com. Indus party of inval; Assist. surg. W. J. Macfarlane, ret. to du. leave can. Oct. 6.—61st. Lieut. T. M. Moore, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Surg. L. C. Stewart, Sept. 2 to Oct. 20, to Simla.—70th. Assist. surg. Bassano, to med. ch. of Calcutta party of inval.—74th. Major F. W. L. Hancock, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. H. Stoddard, passed exam. in surv. and civ. eng.; Ens. N. S. McCrummen, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 8, v. Swaffield, dec.—75th. Lieut. C. C. Abbott, to do duty with Indus party of inval.—78th. Capt. T. Adams, fr. 83rd, v. Keogh, who exc.—81st. Lieut. F. G. King, fr. 22nd, v. Tweedie, who exc.—83rd. Major H. F. Anneale, Mar. 29 to Oct. 31, 1855, in ext.; Capt. T. M. Keogh, fr. 78th, v. Adams, who exc.—84th. Lieut. R. T. Pratt, exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff.—87th. Brev. lieut. col. J. M. M. Kidd, 1 mo. to Murree, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Capt. W. Hamner, 1 mo. to Murree, on m.c.—98th. Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, to superint. the disembark. and equipment of troops at Allahabad.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 6.  
BENNETT, wife of T. Qr. mr. H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. s. at Meerut, Oct. 9.  
CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. Sir E. F. 60th rifles, s. at Ferozepore, Oct. 16.  
CLARKSON, wife of Capt. 44th N.I. s. at Dinapore, Sept. 24.  
COLVIN, wife of B. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 9.  
COOK, Mrs. G. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 9.  
CREIGHTON, wife of Lieut. 55th N.I. s. at Mooltan, Oct. 6.  
DIXON, wife of Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. d. at Cattack, Sept. 30.  
GALIFFE, wife of J. F. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.  
GASPER, Mrs. A. C. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.  
GRANT, wife of C. C. s. d. at Agra, Oct. 10.  
GREEN, wife of Dr. W. A. d. at Dacca, Oct. 1.  
HILL, wife of T. J. s. at Moradabad, Sept. 27.  
JACKSON, wife of Asst. surg. E. M. d. at Dowlaishwar, Sept. 26.  
JENKINS, wife of Capt. C. V. d. at Cawnpore, Oct. 16.  
LEOTARD, wife of L. s. at Chandarnagar, Oct. 9.  
MORGAN, wife of H. E. s. at Agra, Oct. 8.  
NEVILLE, wife of E. widow of the late Capt. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.  
NEWBERRY, wife of Capt. 8th L.C. s. still born, Sept. 25.  
OTTLEY, wife of brev. maj. s. at Ghazee-pore, Oct. 17.  
PAUL, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 12.  
PHILLIPS, wife of T. s. at Dacca, Oct. 3.  
ROBERTS, wife of W. C. s. at Meerzapore, Oct. 6.  
RUSSELL, wife of A. M. s. at Jubbulpore, Sept. 26.  
SALMON, wife of Capt. C. S. 57th N.I. d. at Simla, Oct. 4.  
SEADLEY, wife of G. W. d. at Berhampore, Sept. 22.  
STEPHENSON, wife of R. M. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.  
THOMPSON, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 10.  
VENABLES, wife of E. F. s. at Azimghur, Oct. 17.  
VINCENT, wife of Lieut. gen. W. d. at Muzoorie, Sept. 28.

## MARRIAGES.

ARGLES, C. V. to Sarah, d. of the late J. Nottage spore  
Tirhoot, Oct. 6.  
BAPTIST, L. J. to Miss A. Campbell, at Mooltan, Oct. 9.  
CHAPMAN, F. C. to Ellen G. d. of the late R. T. W. Betts, at  
Chinsurah, Oct. 5.  
GIBBON, Ens. W. M. 44th N.I. to Emma Helen, d. of the late  
Capt. J. Flyter, 64th N.I. at Dinapore, Sept. 27.  
HALE, Lieut. G. H. 57th N.I. to Frances H. d. of Major Murray,  
at Lahore, Oct. 7.  
MOFFET, J. G. to Mary Ann, d. of the late E. L. Turnbull, at  
Calcutta, Oct. 14.  
MCLEOD, D. F. c. s. Francis M. d. of R. Montgomery, at Dhurm-  
sallah, Oct. 10.  
MORRIS, J. H. c. s. to Anna L. d. of Major Cheape, 51st N.I. at  
Lahore, Oct. 10.  
SHAW, Lieut. C. 57th N.I. to Harriet A. S. d. of Major G. Mur-  
ray, at Lahore, Oct. 7.

## DEATHS.

ABBOTT, J. C. at Runpore Beaulah, Oct. 3.  
BLUNT, F. at Agra, aged 52, Oct. 6.  
CAMPIER, Jane, D. d. of James, at Gurockpore, July 14.  
CAMPION, Esther, J. wife of W. G. at Calcutta, aged 32, Oct. 13.  
CHAMBERS, Edward G. inf. s. of R. J. at Chinsurah, Oct. 3.  
CHAPMAN, J. H. at Intally, aged 27.  
DANIEL, Fred. A. inf. s. of Lieut. C. A. 8th L.C. at Simla,  
aged 1, Oct. 7.  
DAVIDSON, F. Harriett, d. of the late H. at Hyderabad, aged 18,  
Sept. 20.  
ELDERTON, Surg. C. A. 15th N.I. at Murree, aged 39, Oct. 3.  
FAIRCLOTH, Lieut. John, H.M.'s 84th, at Rangoon, Oct. 5.

GLYN, Mary E. d. of W. at Agra, Oct. 19.  
GWATKIN, wife of Col. E. 31st N.I. at Mussoorie, Oct. 7.  
HANREHAN, W. M. at Sambulpore, aged 33, Oct. 1.  
HERMANSON, J. P. at Runpore, aged 70, Sept. 28.  
MCLEOD, Sarah, wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 40, Oct. 9.  
NEVILLE, Capt. J. H. at Calcutta, aged 39, Oct. 9.  
NICHOLSON, J. at Galle, Oct. 8.  
SMALL, Anne R. d. of Asst. surg. D. H. at Nusseerabad, aged 2,  
Oct. 14.  
TEIL, Elizabeth T. inf. s. of T. at Kidderpore, Oct. 6.  
TWENTYMAN, inf. s. of W. J. at Patna, Sept. 30.  
WEBB, Miss Hannah, at Calcutta, aged 18, Oct. 3.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5. Steamer Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon; Minerva, Deen, Coringa.—  
6. Sultany, Shire, Mauritius.—7. Lloyds, M'Beath, Melbourne; Bisette  
Picoal, Labbe, Mauritius.—8. Beverly, Chase, Boston.—9. Southampton,  
Roe, Cork.—10. Fatel Barry, Nacoda, Juddah.—11. Selma, Wallander,  
Cape of Good Hope; Regina, Hunt, Bombay.—13. Fatta Rohoman,  
Judda and Alippee; Edward Marquard, Durnford, Mauritius and  
Madras; Tenasserim, Grant, Rangoon and Maulmein; Lord Elphinstone,  
Hussey, Bombay; Andromache, Passmore, Melbourne and Madras; Roe-  
hampton, King, Port Adelaide; Marseillais, Gondinet, Pondicherry;  
Vaillant Basque, Gott, Sydney and Pondicherry; Anstias, Cordiner, New  
York; Walpole, Symons, Mauritius.—14. Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier,  
Suez; steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Kyook, Phyo, and Chittagong;  
Monarch, Sheppard, Maulmein; Ripima Anna Maria, Heckford, Rangoon;  
Ann Martin, Benson, Melbourne and Madras; Crassa, Sears, Bombay;  
Gretly, Buisson, Bourbon and Pondicherry.—15. Steamer Sesostris,  
Niblett, Maulmein and Rangoon; Matilda Wattenbach, Clare, Liverpool  
and Sydney; Paragon, Murch, Madras.—16. Jalawar, M'Lellan, Mau-  
ritius.—17. Glenroy, Jopp, Melbourne.—18. Miles Barton, Kelly, Liver-  
pool; Investigator, Smith, London, Melbourne, and Sydney.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Oct. 13), from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—  
Messrs. G. Gordon, W. Scott, G. Baker, C. F. Taylor, S. B. Taylor, W.  
Ruttanham Shurdock, P. Thomson, Ens. Rea, D. Simson, J. Simson,  
F. Fairfax, C. Fellows, T. Smyth, Payne, Boyd, Shad, Perkins, E. Symond,  
J. Harrington, J. Bayne, J. Mitchell, E. Vincent, J. Strong, J. Ritchie,  
F. King, W. Coats, J. Hay, and Patterson; Mrs. Butler, Miss Linton,  
Mr. and Mrs. D. Mayne, Hon. Mr. Waldegram, Mr. Vibatts, and 1 infant,  
Maj. Frith, and Mrs. Munro.—From GALLA to CALCUTTA. Gen. Sir J.  
Cheape, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mr. Impey.—From ALEXANDRIA  
to CALCUTTA. Mr. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.—From BOMBAY  
to CALCUTTA. Lieut. Ashburner and Dr. Arthrop.  
Per Paragon.—Mrs. March and family.  
Per Southampton (Oct. 9), from COX.—Col. Williamson, Capt. O.  
Langley, Thomas, Kidd; Lieuts. Cooper, Tremlow, Chetham, Barnadiston,  
and Pathon, H.M.'s 27th Regt.; Thos. Teven, Esq. Surgeon, Mr. Trenor,  
quartermaster, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Trenor, and Miss Trenor, Mr. Wallace,  
bandmaster, and Mr. Belling, schoolmaster.  
Per Regina (Oct. 11), from Bombay.—C. D. Russell, Esq. C. S., Maj.  
H. Shuckburgh and lady, 40th regt. Bengal N.I. Mrs. C. F. Callandar, and  
3 native servants.  
Per Edward Marquard.—Mr. and Mrs. Cole and child, and Mrs.  
Durnford.  
Per Walpole.—George Whitney and W. B. Revett.  
Per Philomel.—Mr. C. M. Rawlins.  
Per Alen Martin.—Mrs. Benson.  
Per steamer Fire Queen (Oct. 14).—Mr. and Mrs. F. Barow; H. B.  
Harrington, H. Harrington, Holroyd and J. O. Hay, Esqrs.; Messrs. A.  
Mallet, G. Barow, Johnson, J. Stalkard, J. A. Counsell, and Barwell; Capt.  
J. A. Francis; Lieuts. Furlong and Ingram; 1 Lascar.  
Per Jalawar.—H. C. Metcalfe, B.C.S.  
Per Matilda Wattenbach.—Mr. and Miss Stack.  
Per steamer Sesostris (Oct. 15), from MOULMEIN.—Capt. C. Reid, 10th  
B.N.I.; Lieut. W. Howel; 1 private M.A.; Messrs. Jones, Scott, Marks,  
and Brescoe, of the Ordnance Department; Messrs. Brooks, Patrick, and  
J. Steel; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. White, Sergts. Reid and Kennedy.  
Per Southampton (Oct. 18), from LONDON and MELBOURNE.—From  
COX.—Col. Williamson, H.M.'s 27th regt.; Capt. O'Langley, Thomas,  
and Kidd, H.M.'s 27th regt.; Lieuts. Cooper, Tremlow, Chetham, Barna-  
diston, and Pathon, H.M.'s 27th regt.; Thos. Teven, Esq. surgeon; Mr.  
Trenor, quartermaster, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Trenor, Miss Trenor, Mr.  
Wallace, bandmaster, Mr. Belling, schoolmaster.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3.—Rodolphe, Galland, Pondicherry, and Bourbon; Falooka,  
Sadon, Mauritius; Gallant, Black, Pinang and Singapore; Crea-  
sida, McFee, Liverpool; Blackheath, Rowell, London.—6. Bengal Mer-  
chant, Cowen, Mauritius; Eugene, Planguier, Mauritius; steamer Fire  
Queen, Burbank, Akyab; Travancore, Voison, Mauritius.—8. Steamer  
Bombay, Paterson, Suez.—7. Charlotte, Marsh, Melbourne; Diana,  
Grant, Maulmain; General Sale, Macey, London; Joseph Manook, Mac-  
kenzie, Rangoon; Scargo, Howes, Boston; Myaram Dyam, Brady,  
Bombay.—9. Lismoyne, King, London; Union, Pitts, Colombo; Allator,  
Rowe, Mauritius.—9. Steamer Tenasserim, Fryer, Rangoon.—10. Elisa  
Warwick, Rowe, London; Erin, Box, Pinang; Juliana, Hogg, Bombay;  
Sophia, Segust, Singapore; Sabina, Battershell, Liverpool; Thetis, Grego-  
ry, Dundee; Thane, Wales, Rangoon; Thomas Hankey, Thompson,  
London; Polynesia, Steel, Boston; Jessore, Guchet, Bordeaux.—15. Atlet  
Rohoman, Sawyer, Bombay; Hamood, McQueen, Mauritius; Caroline,  
DeRozario Galle; Robina Mitchell, Evette, London; steamer Fire Queen,  
Burbank, Akyab.—16. Jules Cesar, Gachet, Bourbon; steamer Hugh  
Lindsay, —, —.—18. Steamer Bengal, —, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bengal (Oct. 18), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—For GALLA.—Mrs.  
Carpenter. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Merwanjee Hornumjee. For SUEZ.—Mr.  
Grosier. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Hill. For MALTA.—Maj. Nesbitt.  
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. English and child, Lieut. Twyford, Mr. J.  
Taylor, Mrs. M'Arthur and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, child, and infant;  
Mr. Howard, Dr. Bush, W. Barnes, T. Sands, and H. Spencer, of P. and  
O. Co.'s employ. For MADRAS.—Maj. Davidson, Miss Parkin, Mrs. Simp-  
son and infant, Newab Wazeer Ally Khan, Gen. Anson's servant, Dr.  
Turnbull, Mr. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, and Mr. Spence.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	3 0	3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	2 8	2 10
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. ..	1 6	1 8

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6750 to 7000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	345 to 350

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. ..	4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. ..	5 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 12	16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0	13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	—	—	
Mexican ditto	234 0	—	} each.
Sovereigns	10 4	10 5	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 3	20 5	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¼d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 47. 15s. to 51. 5s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1854).—Sufficient time has not elapsed since the termination of the holidays to allow an opportunity for judging of the real state of the *British Piece Goods Market*, though a fair amount of business has been done in some descriptions, especially in *Shirtings* and *Mule Twist*. By advices received from Furrackabad sales at that place of *British Cotton Piece Goods* had been larger than for some time past, in consequence of the cheering prospects of the harvest, and there are many good buyers here who would willingly take large quantities if they could obtain a slight reduction in prices, which would not be easily granted in consequence of the low rates of exchange and already losing prices. Holders are firm, expecting increased demand on the part of dealers. *Mule Twist* is in excellent demand. Large sales at enhanced prices were effected of the comparatively moderate shipments from the Manchester factories, while the shipments on the way of *Piece Goods* are very heavy, and more than sufficient for the wants of the country. *Mule Twist* is 1 pie per morah higher for all numbers from 20s. to 60s.

## MADRAS.

## TORTURE IN MADRAS.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 9 Sept. 1854.

1. The attention of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been forcibly arrested by the reports given in the English newspapers of the recent debate in Parliament on Mr. Blackett's motion on the state of the Madras Presidency; and the accompanying abstract, collated from different prints, of what was stated on that occasion by several members of the House of Commons, has been prepared, as containing a prominent reference to a subject which demands a thorough investigation at the hands of Government.

2. From these reports, there can be no doubt that it has been broadly asserted in Parliament, and that that assertion received no positive or authoritative contradiction, that instruments of torture are commonly employed in this presidency for the purpose of extracting an immoderate rent from the people.

3. Whether the rent or tax be immoderate or not, is a point which it is here unnecessary to discuss; but the other portion of the assertion involves a charge of so serious a nature, that it is imperative on the Government to make every exertion to discover by the strictest scrutiny whether there is any and what degree of truth in so grave an imputation.

4. The idea of such a practice is so abhorrent to the principles innate in every Englishman, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council would not hesitate to repel such an accusation on the part of the Covenanted Service, but he feels that a mere general

denial of this nature would not be satisfactory to the officers of the service themselves, but that, on the contrary, they will be as desirous as he is that the fullest inquiry should be made, in order that, if untrue, the charge may at once be openly and clearly rebutted; while if, on the other hand, there should be any grounds for the assertion, every exertion may be made to expose and effectually prevent such highly objectionable practices, and vindicate the character of Government.

5. The use of torture or the infliction of any personal injury or violence by any officer in the revenue and judicial employ of Government, is of course a criminal offence, and punishable under the existing regulations; but in a matter so deeply affecting the honour of the British nation, and so utterly repugnant to its principles of government, it is not sufficient that such acts should be merely entered in the category of crimes, but their asserted general prevalence in spite of such legal prohibition calls for an immediate and sifting investigation, and for eventual measures for their repression, if found to prevail.

6. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council therefore resolves to call on all collectors and sub-collectors to institute at once the most searching inquiries as to the existence of such practices as those under notice, within their respective jurisdictions, and to state whether any complaints of this kind have come under their cognizance within the last (7) seven years, and what punishment has in each case followed conviction. Each officer will also state, so far as he can ascertain or judge, whether the idea is prevalent among the people that such acts are tacitly tolerated by the Government or its European officers.

7. The collectors and sub-collectors will further call on all persons to bring forward any specific instances within their knowledge of instruments of torture being used for the purpose of realizing the revenues of the state, and which they may be prepared to substantiate or give such tangible information about, as may lead to their substantiation. The utmost endeavours of the local authorities will be used to bring such cases to light.

8. They will likewise use their best efforts to obtain information and assistance from any respectable residents, European or native, especially such as may be unconnected with Government.

9. The civil and sub-judges and principal sudder ameen will also supply Government direct with any information they may be able to afford of any cases which may have come within their knowledge during the last seven years, stating also whether in their opinion the practice does exist, and to what extent. The civil engineers and zillah civil and surgeons will likewise supply similar information.

10. The reports above called for will be submitted to the Government direct, and with as little delay as may be consistent with a full and complete inquiry.

11. The Court of Sadder Adawlut and the Board of Revenue will also be requested to furnish Government with any information on this subject which their records may afford, or which has come within their personal knowledge within the time already specified.

12. Separate communications will be addressed direct to parties likely to be able to give correct information, but the collectors are not to consider themselves thereby precluded from seeking information from every reliable source.

13. His Lordship in Council need scarcely add, that a vindication of Government is not his sole object in adopting these measures. Highly important as that object is, it is no less necessary and important that the subjects of the Government should be fully and completely protected from such practices if prevalent. Should this unfortunately be the case, the most decided measures will be called for, for their repression, and the people made to understand that the British Government does not in any shape or degree tolerate such atrocities, and will spare no effort to prevent them, when promptly brought to notice.

14. Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the military department, and that the provincial Commander-in-Chief be requested to call on any officers of her Majesty's or of the Honourable Company's services who may be likely to afford information on this subject, to report any specific instances which may have fallen within their cognizance, of torture having been applied to collect the dues of Government within the limits of the Hon. Company's territories.

15. Resolved also, that a similar communication be made to the Commissary-General, who will obtain the like information from the officers of his department.

16. Ordered also, that the following letter be despatched.

(A True Extract.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY, Chief Secretary.

## HYDERABAD—DECCAN.

The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 27th September :—  
 "Major Mayne, by orders from the Resident, moved against Saloor, in the neighbourhood of which, a party of Rohillas, in the service of one Muckoo Meah, a Mussulman zemindar, were committing depredations. On Major Mayne's arrival at the place, the garrison attempted an escape by night, and were cut up with great slaughter. Four hundred are said to have perished. One hundred Rohillas have been taken prisoners, with the zemindar who employed them. It remains to be seen how the Government will deal with this person. It will depend much upon this, as to whether his injuries, if he had suffered any (I know nothing of the matter), extenuate his hostility towards the Government in any degree, or whether his depredations resulted simply from avarice and the love of such courses, but too common to zemindars. The casualties on the side of Major Mayne were about ten men, put hors de combat, and Captain Abbot wounded. You will obtain a more precise account of this affair than I can give you, from others.

"There has been at Dewny, a place situated between the Oodger and Beder, a brush between the Government troops sent to dispossess the mortgagee and the garrison holding the Gurree for him. Thirteen persons on both sides were killed and wounded. The mortgagee, who held his mortgage under the auspices or rather guarantee, of Omer-bin-aooz, has ceded the place to the Government, as part of an arrangement concluded between the Government and Omer-bin-aooz. The Government has obtained large concessions from Omer-bin-aooz, profitable to it by the reduction of a large body of Arabs, a thousand in number, and by recalling the revenue appropriated for their maintenance, and also a part of those which were assigned to Omer-bin-aooz in payment of his debt. This is all relief to the Government; but as yet, partial relief: entire relief and good organization are yet at a distance.

"When nothing can be commanded, no result can be obtained but by lengthy processes requiring time for their accomplishment. The arrangement is not finally concluded with Omer-bin-aooz; but the basis for it is settled, and gives a fair promise of good result. They report Abdoola Bin Ali, the other Arab chief, as dissatisfied with the amount of the concessions made by Omer-bin-aooz. I hope, when it comes to his turn, that he may have the good sense and the discretion to follow the example set him by his compeer.

"The troops of the contingent, cantoned at Wurungul, are ordered, I understand, to march against the zemindar of Budrachellum, a youth of eighteen years of age, who has recently come into possession by the death of his brother, a remarkably fine young man. I refer by the observation I have made, not only to his personal appearance and manners, both very favourable to him, but to his understanding and his veracity, the last a rare quality here. The talookdar of Budrachellum is strongly opposed to the interest of this family, whose right to the zemindari is maintained by an elaborate minute and satisfactory report made by Captain Bullock, in his capacity of supervisor to a punchayet held to try the question of right between him and his competitor, whom the talookdars favour. I must not omit to say that the umpire in the punchayet, a native zemindar, decided in favour of the opponent. But there can be no comparison between the one and the other judgment. The full force of that making against Captain Bullock's decision consists in the vague assertion, the umpire being a zemindar, that there were usages amongst zemindars which Captain Bullock could not and zemindars could alone understand, an observation but too sufficiently vague when unsupported by illustration, to be kicked out of any Council Board; and in the other case, that of receiving illustration but too sufficiently clear that those usages could have been understood by Captain Bullock and other men." *Calcutta Englishman*, Oct. 10.

## THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

We have frequently laid before our readers a narrative of the progress of the railways in this presidency and Bombay, but have hitherto passed over in silence the works on the Madras side. Though we have overlooked them they have advanced, and the following facts may be relied on as authentic.

Madras was the last presidency which obtained the sanction of Government to the construction of a railway. It was granted only in 1852, and the work was retarded by some special obstacles. There was a great diversity of opinion as to the most advantageous route. Some held that the line should run along the coast towards the north, with the view of ultimately carrying it to Calcutta; others believed that the direct line to Bombay was the only one which would open up a tract of country, large enough to produce a dividend. Ultimately, the plan approved by Lord Dalhousie was sanctioned by the Court of Directors. A line was ordered

from Madras through Vellore, Salem, and Coimbatore, straight to the western coast. A branch line was to connect Madras with Bangalore, the key of the great Mysore province, and the Neilgherry sanatoria. It was proposed also to join the sister presidency either by extending the Bangalore branch through Bellary to Bombay, or by making a distinct line through the Cuddapah district with the same object.

The original sanction, and four and a half per cent. guarantee only extended to fifty miles, but a year later the sanction was extended to the complete line to the coast, and its branches. The whole, with the examination of the line *via* Cuddapah, was entrusted to the Madras Railway Company. The country of course differs greatly from Bengal. Instead of long flat plains of alluvium, we have a territory that in its natural features almost resembles Spain. In spite, however, of deep cuttings and broad rivers, and the difficulty of procuring labour, the railway might have been opened to the public. From Madras to Arcot, including a bridge of fifty-six arches over the river Poincy, it is in full progress; between Arcot and Vaniembady the line is being set out, and in the neighbourhood of Salem the construction is about to be commenced; near Coimbatore it has been already begun, and in the course of two or three weeks it will also be begun at Palghat. Unfortunately, the company has been oppressed by two great difficulties. It has no contractors, and an exceedingly limited supply of engineers. No rails have been sent out, and of course, as the railway company does its own work, has no "maintenance clause" to arouse its energies, and is protected by a guarantee, it is by no means in a hurry to advance. It is useless to push forward without rails, and as no one at home ever does anything in proper time, the work creeps along at the true Indian rate. By the end of the year, however, fifty miles of rails and chairs will be in Madras. The locomotives will follow in March, and then, and not till then, will the Madras public enjoy the first experimental trip.—*Friend of India*.

## RIOT AT NAGPORE.

ACCOUNTS have reached the Presidency of a serious riot that occurred in the city of Nagpore on the 11th instant. There are certain crown jewels there, and other property which have always been possessed by the *de facto* Government, and the State having been merged into the British dominions, our Government conceived they had a rightful claim to the property in question. The above day was accordingly fixed for removing them from the Toshe Khana in the city to the treasury at the residency. The design does not appear to have been made public, but it oozed out during the previous evening, and early in the morning a great mob assembled round the palace, prepared apparently to resist, as far as they could, the removal of any of the property formerly belonging to the State. Captain Crichton, the assistant commissioner, sent Jumalooddeen the British Naib in advance with twenty-five troopers to the Toshe Khana, intending himself to follow soon afterwards. Jumalooddeen had no sooner reached the Chandnee choke, where the mob seemed largest, than he was dragged out of his palanquin, severely beaten, and also wounded with swords; the palanquin was utterly demolished, and the Naib left almost for dead.

Captain Crichton's passage was also obstructed, but he succeeded in communicating with the commissioner, who ordered the 10th Madras N. I. to proceed forthwith from Seetabuldee to the city to quell the disturbance, and sent an express to the brigadier at Kamptee, who received it at noon the same day. In an hour afterwards, three troops of cavalry, the horse and foot artillery, the 37th M. N. I., and a wing of the 41st M. N. I. were marching on the city. Before they reached the residency, however, they were informed that quiet had been restored, and the cavalry and artillery were sent back to Kamptee, the infantry alone being detained at the residency. In the meanwhile the 10th N. I. were marched into the city and posted round the palace, the rioters disappearing much faster than they had assembled together, and up to seven o'clock that evening, thirteen cart loads of jewels, arms, and other valuables were removed from the palace to the residency, the removal of the remainder having been allowed to proceed in peace up to the 14th instant.

The Commissioner caused a communication to be made to the Rance, pointing out to her the dangerous position in which she placed herself if she encouraged any opposition to the orders of the British Government, when she, in the most emphatic terms, denied all knowledge of the intentions of the rioters, and utterly disavowed all participation in their proceedings. It is supposed that the mob was instigated by Eshwunt Row, one of the late Rajah's principal kharbarees, and he is at present in custody. Our latest advices are up to the 15th, when matters continued to remain quiet; still, however, it was deemed advisable that the 10th regiment should remain in the city and the 37th and 41st at the Residency; the order for the march from Kamptee, on the annual relief of the latter regiment, has for the present been countermanded. We are greatly pained to learn, that in the commotion on the 11th instant, the Rev. Mr. Hislop, of the Free Church Mission, met with treatment which at one time threatened to be followed by the most fatal

consequences. Mr. Hislop had been visiting at six o'clock on the 11th, and previous to the riot, some of his Mahatta schools in the city, and while passing from one school to another, he was seen by some of the mob, who mistook him for the Commissioner or one of his assistants.

He was attacked first with mud and then with sticks, when he endeavoured to make his way quietly through them, but the excitement became greater and he was pelted with stones. He endeavoured to escape, but weakened from the loss of blood, he fell to the ground, when the inhuman wretches, notwithstanding they saw him covered with blood, continued to assault him, and would, in all probability, have murdered him, but for the providential interposition of an old scholar, who told them that Mr. Hislop was a missionary, and in no way connected with the Commission. The mob almost immediately desisted, and some even evinced compunction for what they had done, helping to lift Mr. Hislop from the ground. His pupil then conducted him to the house of a Mahatta officer, who sent him in his palanquin under an escort of sepoy to the mission-house, where he arrived so covered with dust and blood that all that could be discovered was, that he was a human being. Timely medical aid was afforded, and we are really glad to learn, that though severely hurt, Mr. Hislop is going on rapidly to recovery in a way no one could have ventured to hope.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 20.

H. M.'s 98TH REGIMENT OF FOOT has been ordered to remain in India for another year.

**THE MOFUSSIL POLICE.**—We hear that a despatch has come out positively directing the attention of Government to the immediate necessity of reforming the Mofussil Police. We have, in a former issue, expressed at large our views of the only means by which this much needed reform can be effected, consistently with a due regard to the conservation of the public revenues. Only let the revenue and police functions of the Mofussil army of Peons be forthwith divorced, and we will undertake that there shall not be a pice of revenue collected next year, under the combined influence of a season of scarcity, the torture investigation, and the remodelling of the police.—*Athenæum*, October 7.

**MALABAR, 28th Sept.**—I am glad to have it in my power to say that cholera has entirely disappeared from our cantonment, and I hear equally favourable accounts of the southern districts of Malabar. No rain; weather very clear; Thermometer 80 deg. to 82 deg. in the shade. The rice crops are getting on remarkably well, and the next will be a good harvest, we hope. The price of grain is still high, and the sufferings of the poorer classes great. Major Haly, the commandant of the Malabar police corps, has left Tellichery for Calicut, where he will remain for six months, and will then proceed to Mallipooram. Already the corps numbers seventy men, most of whom are Moplahs, I am told. Why enlist Moplahs? Can they be expected to act against people of their own caste, and is it not more likely that they will side with them, rather than do their duty? The subadar is a Moplah. The Nairs are a warlike people, and best suited for employment in the police corps. The local authorities are busy in preparing for the establishment of the Government provincial school at Calicut, which it is expected will be opened in December next. From Calicut, I learn that Mr. Harris, the civil judge, has suspended a native judge (Moonsiff) for sundry irregularities, bribery, &c. The matter is now undergoing investigation. Trade is flourishing in Malabar. The merchants are busy in purchasing coir, fish oil, &c., and planters are preparing for a good coffee crop. H.M.'s 43rd L.I. is spoken of as the corps to relieve H.M.'s 25th, now stationed here. The 25th goes home in January or February.—*Athenæum*.

**REMOVAL OF MR. CONWAY FROM OFFICE.**—With equal surprise and regret, we read the following Minute of Consultation, which appears in the *Examiner* of this morning. Our contemporary cannot discover the cause of the painful step intimated, and is at a loss to understand "why this public act was not gazetted." We share in his perplexity as to either point:—"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to remove Mr. Conway from his office as agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Kurnool. Mr. Daniel, sub-collector of Bellary, will proceed forthwith to Kurnool as officiating agent, and take charge of the district from Mr. Conway, who from the date of his being relieved, will be put on the out of employ allowances. Mr. Pelly will, for the present, place the Honourable D. Arbuthnot in charge of the Bellary sub-collectorate, and will give the head-assistant's charge to Mr. C. R. Pelly."—*Ibid*.

**HYDRABAD MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—Thirty students of the Hyderabad Medical School are now scattered through the provinces of that state, practising on their own account. All the pupils are instructed through the medium of the vernacular, and their progress is said to be remarkable. One student recently performed successfully an operation in lithotomy with instruments of pewter, and a common scalpel for a knife. The success of the school is mainly owing to the knowledge and zeal of Dr. Maclean.

**TORTURE.**—The Government of Madras has appointed a Commission to inquire into the practice of collecting revenue by the use of torture. The members are Mr. Stokes, C. S.; Mr. E. F. Elliott, chief magistrate; and Mr. Bruce Norton. The public of the presidency are apparently inclined to believe that the inquiry is a blind. We perceive no valid reason for such a sneer.

**THE LADY NUGENT.**—Another search is to be made for the missing *Lady Nugent*. Instructions have been issued for the *Pluto*, now at Maulmain, to visit the coasts of the Nicobar, Andaman, and Preparis isles, and institute a strict examination. This is the third effort which has been made to discover the fate of this unhappy vessel, and we fear it will be equally unsuccessful.

**MESSRS. BAIN BROTHERS.**—The commercial community of Madras has been thrown into a state of excitement by the disappearance from the stage, in a most sudden and unenviable manner, of two gentlemen, Messrs. Bain and Cowan, trading under the name of Bain Brothers, leaving large liabilities. Matters were so secretly transacted, that we are left entirely to surmises.

**THE MONSOON** has regularly set in; we have had some abundant and heart-cheering showers.

**THE REV. MR. KIDD**, the secretary to the Military Orphan Society, has been nominated to an assistant chaplaincy at Madras.

**NAGPORE.**—The Governor-General has approved of the recommendation of Captain Elliott, the officiating commissioner at Nagpore, that three natives should be nominated assistant commissioners, one on a salary not exceeding Rs. 500, and the other two on salaries of Rs. 250 each per mensem.

**DR. C. SMITH.**—The Governor-General of India, we are informed, has appointed Dr. G. Smith, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Medical College, to the vacant surgeoncy of the Hyderabad Residency. Dr. Smith has, for upwards of three years, been zealously labouring as a teacher of Medicine at the Madras College, and had also distinguished himself as a lecturer in the Mofussil. Till lately, he held the appointment of secretary to the college council, and strenuously exerted himself to obtain for the Madras Medical College the recognition of the Royal College of Surgeons, and other collegiate institutions of Great Britain. He is a very successful teacher, and his approaching departure is sincerely regretted by all who have had the privilege of being his pupils. We wish him every success in his new sphere of labour, and have not the least doubt but that he will be highly appreciated as a teacher in the Bolarum Medical School, of which he becomes the superintendent by virtue of his nomination as Residency Surgeon.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 21.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

### ABOLITION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

*Fort St. George, Oct. 13, 1854.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the following staff appointments held by officers of the Madras army have been abolished.

Dep. Ass. Quartermaster Gen. to the force in Pegue.

Dep. Ass. Adj. Gen. to the Pegue division.

Dep. Ass. Quartermaster Gen. of the Pegue division.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRUNTON, R. L. dept. supt. electric telegraph, returned to pres.

LEVINGE, V. H. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely, in add. to other appt.

PURVIS, A. acting mag. and coll. of Guntoor, del. over ch. of district, Sept. 23.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, G. V. leave cancelled.

KNOX, T. J. 20 days to Neilgherry hills.

### ECCLIASTICAL.

#### APPOINTMENT.

CAPEL, Rev. W. R. A.M. Oct. 7, to offic. as chapl. at Poonamallee.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Capt. H. J. 34th L.I. res. appt. of asst. to supt. of roads, and his serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. 48th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. v. Tweedie, prom. Oct. 13.

BEATH, Ens. W. A. 45th N.I. to contin. to do duty with 44th N.I. till Jan. 15, 1855, then to rejoin.

BOWIE, Ens. G. M. 48th N.I. to do duty with 29th N.I. Oct. 10.

BRUCE, Col. E. E. fr. 20th to 35th N.I. Oct. 11.

CAMPBELL, Cornet A. H. E. fr. 7th to 2nd L.C.

CANNAN, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. to do duty with 20th N.I. until Dec. 15, then join his own corps, Oct. 20.

CRICHTON, Brev. capt. W. H. 38th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 11, v. Gordon, dec.  
 CROSSMAN, Lieut. C. P. 41st M.N.I. on special duty at Nagpore, serv. repl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George.  
 DAVIS, Lieut. W. S. 15th N.I. to be an executive off. in the dept. of public works.  
 EASTON, Ens. A. C. 44th N.I. from do. du. 12th N.I. to join his own corps Oct. 9.  
 ELLIOTT, Ens. C. J. 11th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I. Oct. 10.  
 ELPHINSTONE, Maj. C. J. 12th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 30, v. Johnstone, retired, pl. at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty.  
 FERGUSON, Capt. H. M. 3rd Eur. reg. to be probationary sub. asst. com. gen. Oct. 13.  
 FITZGIBBON, Dep. asst. com. R. to be act. asst. commissary, v. Johnstone, m. c.  
 GARDNER, Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. to be asst. com. gen. v. Elphinstone, prom. Oct. 13.  
 GUNNING, Ens. J. C. fr. 5th to 25th N.I. to be join Jan. 1.  
 HAWKES, Lieut. H. P. 44th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. Oct. 20.  
 HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L. C. to be adjt. of cav. U. Malwa contingent.  
 HERVEY, Capt. A. H. A. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.  
 LATEWARD, Lieut. E. W. H. 52nd N.I. ret. to du.  
 LAW, Lieut. G. V. 14th N.I. to exec. off. in ch. of roads in dist. of Canara, Oct. 10.  
 LENNOX, 2nd Lieut. C. E. 1st fus. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 3, in succ. to Tulloch, dec.  
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. 4th N.I. to join Oct. 10.  
 MAGNAY, Ens. J. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 11, v. Crichton, prom.  
 MITCHELL, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. to ch. of post-off. at Mhow.  
 MURRAY, Ens. G. 21st N.I. to proc. to join his corps at Bangalore.  
 MURRAY, Ens. A. G. 9th N.I. to do du. 8th N.I. Oct. 10.  
 PARBY, Lieut. gen. B. B. fr. 35th to 20th N.I. Oct. 11.  
 PAYNE, Ens. G. M. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 30, v. Johnstone, retired.  
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. G. W. 34th L.I. to proc. in ch. of detach. of Eur. art. vet. comp. embarking on *Hugh Lindsay*, proc. in search of ship *Lady Nugent*.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. asst. to commissr. of Mysore, res. his appt. with a view to proc. to Eur. on furl. serv. repl. at disp. of C.-in-C.  
 READ, A. B. 12th N.I. to be adj.  
 REID, Ens. J. B. fr. 5th to 16th N.I. to join, Jan. 1.  
 REACH, Lieut. W. A. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 30, v. Johnstone, retired.  
 ROWLANDSON, Brev. major G. art. fr. h. brig. non-effec. to h. brig. effective, to join, Oct. 9.  
 SEWELL, Lieut. gen. W. H. C.B. perm. to res. com. of centre division fr. Oct. 9.  
 SMITH, Lieut. C. J. 27th N.I. to be gr. mr. aud interp.  
 SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. T. 27th N.I. to be adj.  
 ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. B. 10th N.I. to be a mem. of the committee on claims of heirs to pension, Oct. 12.  
 STEUART, Ens. R. D. fr. 33rd to 12th N.I.  
 ST. GRÈME, Lieut. P. art. rem. to 1st batt. horse art.  
 STRANGE, Major W. R. 2nd L.C. to be lay trustee of chaplaincy of Jaulnah, v. Luard.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. Sept. 3, in succ. to Tulloch, dec.  
 TURTON, Lieut. T. T. 47th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for appt. as adj. of inf. Hyderabad conting.  
 WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. to be dep. assist. com. gen. in succ. to Gardner, prom. Oct. 13.  
 WILKINSON, 1st Lieut. C. V. engs. to be cir. eng. 5th div. fr. date of Ouchterlony's emb. for England.  
 WILSON, Ens. J. N. 39th N.I. to do duty with 35th N.I. until its arrival at Bangalore.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

##### INFANTRY.

BOWIE, G. M. Oct. 7. MACKENZIE, C. Oct. 7.  
 ELLIOT, C. J. Oct. 7. MURRAY, A. G. Oct. 7.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARWELL, Lieut. O. N. H. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 9, to Madras.  
 BOUDIER, Capt. E. W. 51st N.I. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 BROWN, Brig. J. 30 days fr. Oct. 12, to Neilgherries.  
 BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. to Dec. 15.  
 CADELL, Brev. capt. A. T. art. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1.  
 CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. to Eur. on furl.  
 DEMPSTER, 2nd Lieut. H. L. art. fr. Sept. 22 to Jan. 1, 1856, to Meerut and hills north of Deyrah.  
 FREESE, Cornet A. J. 6th L.C. to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, to join by Jan. 15.  
 GEILS, Lieut. W. J. 25th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c. old regs.  
 GIBSON, Brev. capt. S. 42nd N.I. fr. Sept. 6 to Oct. 20, to remain at Calcutta, on m.c.

GAOYE, Lieut. H. L. 3rd Eur. regt. 2 mo. to pres.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. G. A. 33rd N.I. to Bombay, 6 mo. prep. to Europe, on m.c.  
 HILL, Lieut. C. E. D. engs. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
 HOOK, Capt. C. C. 7th L.C. to Oct. 28, in ext.  
 LAWFOORD, Brev. maj. H. art. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.  
 M'HUTCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. leave canc.  
 MENZIES, Lieut. R. 1st Eur. fus. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. F. C. 3rd L.I. Oct. 3 to March 31, to Neilgherries and East Coast, on m.c.  
 MOORE, Capt. C. A. 1st N.V.B. to Eur. on m.c.  
 NOTT, Brev. maj. H. 19th N.I. to Aug. 15, 1855, Neilgherries, m.c.  
 PULLY, Lieut. L. H. 9th N.I. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st L.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. 9th N.I. to March 31, to Madras.  
 ROGERS, Lieut. D. A. 7th N.I. fr. Sept. 16, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to Eur. on m.c.  
 SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to Sept. 20, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.  
 ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. to Dec. 15, to rem. at Madras.  
 STEWART, Brev. maj. J. 7th N.I. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.  
 SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras.  
 TEMPLER, Capt. F. 1st N.V.B. to Nov. 29, m.c.  
 THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. fr. Sept. 15, to Bombay on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe on m.c. ; 3 years to Eur. m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be zillah surg. of Honore, Oct. 20.  
 DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. to do du. 21st N.I.  
 DREYER, Surg. J. ret. fr. the ser. of E. I. C. on pens. of 250l. per an. fr. Dec. 9.  
 LLOYD, Assist. surg. W. to be med. offr. on Neilgherry hills, v. Thompson, dec.  
 NASH, J. P. M.D. arr. Oct. 7, and to do du. 2nd batt. art. St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 13.  
 PORTEOUS, Surg. H. W. to be surg. of 1st district dur. emp. of Assist. surg. A. Hunter.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. 3rd L.I. in cont. to Madras, prep. to leave to Europe, on m.c.  
 DREYER, Surg. J. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. Sept. 19 to Dec. 9.  
 JOHNSTON, Surg. T. G. M.D. fr. Sept. 25 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries.  
 LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.  
 MACPHERSON, Surg. D. Hyderabad conting. 6 mo.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BISHOP, wife of C. d. at Pondicherry, Oct. 8.  
 BOURDILLON, wife of J. D. s. at Chittoor, Oct. 12.  
 BROWN, wife of H. s. at Madras, Oct. 11.  
 CELLUM, wife of W. d. at Madras, Oct. 11.  
 COX, wife of G. s. at Madras, Oct. 8.  
 DIQUE, wife of F. s. at Cuddalore, Sept. 27.  
 DIXON, wife of Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. d. at Cuttack, Sept. 30.  
 EDWARDS, wife of G. s. (still born) at Kilpark, Oct. 8.  
 FORSTER, wife of Asst. Surg. J. 8th N.I. s. at Samulcottah, Oct. 9.  
 GIB, wife of Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Oct. 9.  
 HEYTON, wife of Capt. d. at Secunderabad, Oct. 11.  
 HORNSBY, the lady of Lieut. Col. d. at Waltair, Oct. 3.  
 LEWIN, wife of R. C. c. s. d. at Bangalore, Oct. 14.  
 MACNEIL, wife of R. s. at Madras, Oct. 21.  
 MOLYNEX, wife of Capt. A. M. 2nd E. L. I. d. at St. Thome, Oct. 20.  
 ORR, Mrs. P. d. at Madras, Oct. 20.  
 PEYTON, wife of Capt. d. still-born, at Secunderabad, Oct. 11.  
 PIERCE, wife of Lieut. C. A. 27th N.I. s. at Trivandrum, Oct. 13.  
 RUSSELL, wife of G. s. at Madras, Oct. 18.  
 SHAW, wife of J. M.D. s. at Poonamallee, Oct. 15.  
 SMITH, wife of J. s. at Nellore, Oct. 12.  
 YOUNG, wife of H. s. at Nellore, Oct. 7.

##### MARRIAGES.

COOKE, Capt. J. W. 8th N.I. to Flora C. d. of the late Capt. J. A. Macdonald, 3rd L.C. Oct. 9.  
 FLINT, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to Ellen, d. of the late Maj. G. Ingram, at Bolaram, Oct. 3.  
 GALWAY, R. F. to Miss Culloden, at Madras, Oct. 9.

##### DEATHS.

BOURDILLON, inf. d. of J. D. at Chittoor, Oct. 12.  
 FREESE, Marian, d. of Capt. W. at Kamptee, aged 1, Oct. 10.  
 GORDON, C. Geo. D. inf. s. of P. B. at Royapoorum, Oct. 16.  
 HENDERSON, Laura M. inf. d. of Lieut.-col. at Secunderabad, Oct. 1.  
 HENDERSON, Charlotte L. inf. d. of Lieut.-col. at Secunderabad.  
 HIGGINBOTHAM, A. Hester, d. of J. at Mount Road, aged 5, Oct. 18.  
 HODSON, Mrs. Ann, at Vizagapatam, aged 77, Sept. 30.

LORD, Mrs. Hannah, at Madras, Oct. 13.  
 STAMPSON, Capt. G. 22nd N.I. at sea, on board the steamer *Sir F. Currie*, Oct. 6.  
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. J. at Coimbatore, Oct. 12.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

OCT. 7. Barham, Vaile, London and Queenstown, Cork; Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Calcutta.—9. South America, Homes, Boston; Phoenix, Joyaux, Australia and Pondicherry.—10. Clairvoyant, Bird, Port Louis.—13. Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Calcutta.—18. Eliza Penelope, Ramage, returned from Ennore; Investigator, Smith, London, Melbourne, and Sydney.—21. Steamer Hugh Lindsey, Crowther, Calcutta, Munsoorcottah, Vizagapatam, Coringa, and Masulipatam; Melanie, Sergeant, Maulmein.—23. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barham (Oct. 7), from LONDON and QUEENSTOWN, CORK. For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Capel, Asst. surg. Nash, Mr. Nash, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. J. George, Messrs. Mackenzie, Murray, Elliott and (Cadets). For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mostyn, Mr. Walker, Mr. Prob (Cadets), Maj. Durnford, Capt. Rhodes, Capt. Manly, Surg. Mostyn, Lieut. Downing, Newton, Gresson, and Punville.

Per South America, from BOSTON.—Mrs. Homes.  
 Per steamer Hugh Lindsey, from CALCUTTA. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Steven, Ens. Street, Mr. G. Meppen. From COINGA.—Mrs. Eaton. From MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. McGrath.

Per steamer Bengal (Oct. 23), for MADRAS.—Maj. Davidson, Miss Parkin, Mrs. Simpson and infant, and Newab Wooser Ally Khan.

## DEPARTURES.

OCT. 7. North Star, Peters, Colombo; Georges de Courson, Belard, Calcutta.—8. Barham, Vaile, Calcutta.—9. George Hallet, Howes, Calcutta and Boston.—11. Phoenix, Joyaux, Calcutta; Bellairs, Swainson, Ennore and Calcutta; France, Meistro, Bimlipatam and Marseilles.—12. Clairvoyant, Bird, Coringa.—13. Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Ennore and Calcutta; Myosotis, Folliat, Akyab; Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Calcutta.—18. Eliza Penelope, Ramage, Calcutta.—20. Investigator, Smith, Calcutta.—21. Alex. John Kerr, O'Brien, Calcutta; South America, Howes, Calcutta. 24. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per George Hallet, to CALCUTTA and BOSTON.—A. S. S. Rhoades, Esq. (Supercargo).

Per steamer Bengal (Oct. 24), to SUEZ. From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Playfair and child, Mrs. Crofton and child, Lieut. R. Menzies, Maj. H. Lawford, and Ens. R. J. Burge. From MADRAS to SINGAPORE.—R. McNeil, Esq. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—Mahomed Bauker Khan.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 24, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 On cash credit on do. subject to commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the sum granted on amount drawn ..... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 88 "  
 Discount.  
 On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 7 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  dis.  
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 2 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  dis.  
 1835-36  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dis.  
 1843 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  dis.  
 5 per cent. transferable }  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pm.  
 book debt .. }  
 Tanjore Bonds ..  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares ..  $12\frac{1}{4}$  to  $13\frac{1}{4}$  pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, is. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to is. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, is. 10d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, is. 10d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, is. 10d.  
 Ceylon do. is. 10d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. disc.  
 Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. disc.  
 " Sell, 1 per cent. prem.  
 Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. disc.  
 " Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

## THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

The total value of the imports to Bombay for 1853-54 amounts to close on eight millions and a half sterling, or Rs. 8,43,83,626; the exports to above nine millions and a half, or Rs. 9,50,71,893; the latter exceeds by nearly three lakhs the largest exportations of any given year in our commercial history. The imports fall short of those of last year by above seven lakhs, but exceed the average of the previous five years by above eighteen lakhs—the exports exceeding the averages by nearly a crore. The principal decrease on our imports have been in those from Aden, amounting to above forty-six lakhs, and China amounting to close on sixty-six. In the exports to China we have a decrease on the year of above a million and quarter, and to the United Kingdom of twenty-eight lakhs. But then the title China is a misleading one, at all events as contradistinguished from Hongkong, whose own consumption must be insignificant. When we find it receiving a crore and a half worth of goods more this season than last, while China receives nearly all this less, it comes to be merely an alteration of the designation of the ports—the actual trade is nearly the same.

At the same time, the decrease on the amount of goods sent to Bombay, on both put together, exceeds eighty lakhs—a substantial fraction of our import trade from China. The largest item which we observe amongst our imports is that of plain cotton, which has been imported to the value of Rs. 1,43,18,257; the manufactured cottons of all descriptions, including thread, having been imported to the value of upwards of two millions sterling. The most valuable of our exports is opium, of which Rs. 2,75,06,527 have quitted our shores in the year. Next to this is the much safer and more satisfactory commodity, cotton-wool, of which we have despatched Rs. 1,77,15,258 worth to England and China. We find a much more consolatory position assigned to books than we were prepared for; nearly two lakhs worth have been imported in the course of the year, or, including pictures and stationery, above four and a half lakhs' worth. For once, the three together beat millinery, which has only a lakh and three-quarters assigned it, although probably its apparent value may be diminished by the sub-divisions of wearing apparel of which we have above a lakh, hosiery of which we have Rs. 77,761 worth, with about half as much in haberdashery. On the whole, the uncomplimentary comparison of the *Friend of India* of the amount paid for what we put on our heads contrasted with that for what we put in them, would not this season materially affect us. Besides this we find 27,000 rupees worth of printing presses imported, so that we are prepared to manufacture literature as well as cotton thread more extensively than heretofore for ourselves. We find some curiosities amongst the entries; pearls, for example, of which fifteen lakhs worth seem to have been imported, are set down as precious stones, and Samada stone comes under stones in place of under gems or Corundum, where we looked for it. The mistake, if it be one, is insignificant, in either case probably most people will look for them just in the place where they are set down.

The last of these affords a curious illustration of how a misnomer may creep in; its true native name is Corund, which mineralogists have transformed into Corundum; next to the diamond and ruby it is the hardest substance known to us, and is employed for cutting and polishing gems, glass, steel, and various other metals. It so happens, however, that there is a variety of steatite, an exceedingly soft and sectile mineral, except in one single quality, that is also used for polishing, as unlike Corundum as possible. It is called by mineralogists Pagoda lite, by the natives Sammy or Samny stone, from the circumstances of its being employed to supply images for their temples, and the name slightly corrupted, which is perfectly inapplicable to the one though quite characteristic of the other mineral, comes to be applied to both, and Corundum appears in the export list as Samada stone, the name certainly by which it is generally known in these parts.

The shipping has this season been very beautifully classified, and from this it appears that the total amount of square rigged vessels that have arrived have had an aggregate burden of close upon 200,000 tons; the tonnage of the native craft being more than double this. The total tonnage of vessels leaving the port has amounted to 357,298, being nearly equally divided betwixt square rigged and native vessels. American ships to the extent of nearly 5,000 tons have arrived, and of nearly 4,000 have departed. Above 30,000 tons have been sent to China, that is Hong Kong and other ports, and about 29,000 tons received from it; about one-half by the P. and O. C.'s steamers. Ships to the extent of 46,000 tons have been despatched for, and to that of 5,000 tons have arrived from New South Wales; and this, which after the United Kingdom now forms the principal resort of our shipping, coming within 30,000 tons of England itself, forms an entirely new source of trade to us.—*Bombay Times*.



THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 28 arrived at Bombay on Oct. 26, (*per Auckland*). The next mail of Oct. 9 left Aden (*per Feroze*) Oct. 28, for Bombay.

**FREIGHT FROM BOMBAY TO KURRACHEE.**—A correspondent of the *Sindian* animadvertes severely on the charges of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for freight between Kurrachee and the Presidency. Some parcels recently sent out to Bombay from England cost 2l. 10s. a ton. From thence to Kurrachee, the cost was 3l. 10s. more, or about 43 per cent. in excess of the charge for transport over ten times the distance.

**MUSEUM AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.**—The *Bombay Times* states that a Joint Stock Company for creating a museum and a zoological garden will shortly be started. The capital is to be half a lac of rupees, in two thousand shares of twenty-five rupees each. It is calculated that a return of ten per cent. may be easily obtained. A good zoological collection is almost always interesting to natives, but in Bengal, at least, they would scarcely pay to visit the museum. The *Times* quotes the attendance at the Madras Museum as a proof of the interest felt in such collections. It averages 3,000 a month, and we suspect the visitors do not pay.

**LOW CASTE SCHOOLS.**—The government of Bombay has given Rs. 5,000 towards a building for the low caste schools at Poona. These schools have been founded and maintained by Mr. Jotee Govind Phoolay, a man whose name deserves not to be forgotten.

**VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE IN RUSSIA.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* states that the Governor-General is about to invite volunteers from India for the Turkish army. The officers will be selected with exceeding care, and rise in the Turkish army according to their merit and qualifications. The time for this volunteering is said not to be yet fixed. The statement rests apparently on the authority of an Indian general now at home.

**THE LEADING MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY** intend to establish a joint-stock native agency in London. The object, we presume, is at once mercantile and political.

**COMMAND OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.**—Major-General Fane is now spoken of for the command of the Bombay army, and Colonel Markham is said to be likely to obtain the command of a division.

**MINISTER OF EDUCATION.**—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that Mr. C. J. Erskine of the Civil Service, and at present Civil Auditor, is to be the new Minister of Education in the Presidency of Bombay. The *Gazette* adds, Mr. Erskine is one of the few gentlemen in India whose peculiar reputation would justify this choice; though no doubt, there are numbers of mute inglorious Miltons, who could fulfil the duties of the new office well. The educational machinery of this Presidency evidently wants remodelling at present.

**THE FIRST COMPANY SAPPERS AND MINERS**, and a Detail to complete the third company, will march from Poona on the 6th Nov. *en route* to Aden, to relieve the company of the Madras Sappers and Miners now at that station.

**BRIBERY.**—We have just heard that a native political officer in Rewa Kanta, has been suspended, for taking bribes from a native prince. This is unfortunate at the present time, the more especially that we find writers in the English journals received by the last mail, speaking of native probity in rather an unfavourable light.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ANDERSON, H. L. polit. sec. to conduct du. of separate dept. of govt. Oct. 16.

CORFIELD, A. K. to act as sub-treasurer, gen. paymr. supt. of stamps, and sec. to govt. savings' banks.

ERSKINE, J. M. assu. ch. as 1st asst. to acct. gen. Oct. 7.

GOLDSMID, H. E. offic. ch. sec. to acc. the gov. to Mahabuleswar hills, as sec. in ch. of all departments, Oct. 16.

HEBBERT, H. to act as sen. mag. of pol. and rev. jud. at pres.

JONES, E. C. coll. of Poona, to proceed into the districts of his collectorate on duty, Oct. 13.

KIMBALL, C. G. 2nd asst. to the coll. of Ahmednuggur, placed in permanent ch. of the Talookas and Ankolla, Sungumnair, and Patoda.

LE GEYR, P. W. judge and sess. judge of Poona, resu. ch. of the Adawlut and agency of Sirdars fr. Mr. Leighton, Oct. 18.

ROSE, J. N. del. in ch. of Dharwar coll. to J. H. Pelly.

SPOONER, R. coll. of Rutnagherry, to proc. into districts on du. fr. Nov. 1.

TYTLER, C. E. F. to act as govt. dir. of Bank of Bombay, dur. abs. of Goldsmid; to act as memb. of mint com. dur. abs. of Goldsmid, Oct. 13; to conduct du. at pres. of rev. and finance depts. Oct. 16.

WARDEN, J. L. placed in perm. ch. of Rahooree and Neywassa.

WHITE, R. to be asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, and asst. agent for Sirdars in Deccan.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRAWFORD, W. 1 mo. Mahabuleswar.  
DAVIES, C. J. 1 mo.  
JOHNSON, J. L. to May 15 next, in ext.  
KEAYS, R. leave cancelled.  
SANDWITH, W. to Dec. 15, in ext.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. 1 mo.  
FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. to proceed during cold season on a tour of visitation to stats. in Upper Scinde.  
MORRISON, Rev. G. 1 mo.  
WATSON, Rev. T. leave cancelled.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BANNERMAN, Lieut. P. W. 10th N.I. to be a 2nd cl. asst. in road and tank dept.

BEIRLE, Ens. C. W. posted to 12th N.I.; to rank fr. Oct. 1.

BELL, Ens. T. 14th N.I. to join at Kurrachee, Oct. 17.

BERTHON, Lieut. T. P. art. temp. att. to 1st co. 2nd batt. and No. 3 lt. fd. batt. proc. to Poona, and back to Ahmednuggur, at the conclu. of army of exercise.

BOULTON, Ens. C. F. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 22, v. Caruthers, dec.

BOYD, Ens. J. M. 21st N.I. to do du. with detach. 11th N.I. at Dhoolia.

CANNELL, Lieut. W. A. 11th N.I. pass. exam. in Scindee lang.; qual. for an interp. Oct. 19.

CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. actg. exec. engr. to be exec. engr. Ahmednuggur div. fr. Sept. 29.

COGHLAN Lieut. W. M. art. to act as pol. res. and com. at Aden, dur. abs. of Col. J. Outram, Oct. 13.

COLLIER, Lieut. J. A. 7th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 6.

CORNEWALL, Ens. E. T. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Brown, retired.

DANVERS, Ens. A. F. 5th L.I. acting interp. to act as qr. mtr. also, fr. Sept. 18.

FULTON, Ens. G. G. H. posted to 7th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1.

GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. to be actg. asst. qr. mtr. gen. v. Capt. Peacock, dec.; posted to Poona div. to join.

GRANT, Capt. C. J. supt. of police at Ahmedabad deld. over ch. to Mr. Ritchie, Oct. 6.

HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. to be a memb. of civ. and mil. exam. com. dur. abs. of Lieut. W. Scott.

HOBSON, Brev. Lieut. col. com. 1st Eur. fus. at Aden, to make over ch. and proc. and join right wing of that corps at Bombay.

HOLBROW, Lieut. W. F. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Brown, retired.

LAURIE, Capt. 21st N.I. to act as 1st class comm. agent and supt. of bazaars, at Neemuch, dur. abs. of Goodwin.

MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. art. to do du. with 1st troop h. art. at Kurrachee, Sept. 16.

MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. attached to 15th N.I. to join his own corps, Oct. 12.

MCGREGOR, Capt. E. M. 2nd L.C. ret. to du. Oct. 6.

OUTRAM, Col. J. C.B. placed at disp. of govt. of India, Oct. 17.

PONSONBY, Capt. C. act. asst. qr. mtr. gen. posted to S. div. of army, to join, giving ov. ch. to Capt. Gell.

PRESTON, Lieut. W. B. 14th N.I. attached to 15th N.I. to join his own corps, Oct. 12.

REMINGTON, Ens. S. posted to 27th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1.

REMINGTON, Capt. 15th N.I. placed temp. at the disp. of the c.-in-c.; to join at Handarie, Oct. 19.

SAULEZ, Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. and to com. of 1st comp. with No. 13 lt. field bat. attached.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. actg. assist. genl. supt. for the suppression of Thuggee, assumed ch. Oct. 12.

SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Poona, on dep. of Lieut. Thatcher.

SHAW, Cornet G. M. 3rd L.C. to rem. at attach. to the h. brig. Oct. 18.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. actg. assist. to the chief engr. to be an assist. to the chief engr. fr. Sept. 29.

STRUTT, Lieut. C. H. art. temp. att. to 1st comp. 2nd batt. and No. 3 lt. fd. batt. proc. to Poona and Shalapore.

TASKER, Lieut. J. art. temp. att. to 1st comp. 2nd batt. and No. 3 lt. fd. batt. proc. to Poona and back to Ahmednuggur, at the conclu. of army of exercise.

TAYLOR, Capt. R. L. act. supt. of pol. Sholapoor assu. ch. of duty Oct. 16.

THOMPSON, Capt. G. 8th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 10.

WHITEHALL, Capt. S. J. K. 23rd N.I. to act as asst. pol. ag. and superint. of Gackwar conting. in Mahee Kanta, dur. abs. of Compton.

WILLOUGHBY, Ens. C. P. posted to 14th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1.

WORSLEY, Lieut. G. F. art. to rank fr. Sept. 22, and posted.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

## ARTILLERY.

BRYDON, W. H. Oct. 6.  
CAREY, A. Oct. 6.  
TANNER, H. C. Oct. 6.

## INFANTRY.

WATSON, J. W. Oct. 6.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. W. A. 3rd Eur. reg. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c.  
BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. 12th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, old regts.  
FOSTER, Brev. maj. H. art. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regts.  
GORDON, Capt. R. asst. supt. rev. surv. and assessment, 10 days in ext.  
HODGKINSON, Capt. C. dep. coll. of Hydrabad, in Scinde, to Oct. 31, in ext.  
KEMBALL, Capt. J. S. act. supt. of pol. at Poona, 1 mo.  
KEYS, Lieut. F. 11th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Bombay.  
LESTER, Lieut. W. C. dep. coll. at Shikarpoor, to Oct. 20, in ext.  
MALCOLM, 2nd Lieut. R. P. engs. fr. Oct. 17 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.  
MARETE, Lieut. P. D. art. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.  
MCNEILE, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. Oct. 9 to Nov. 10, to Bombay, on m.c.  
PAN, Capt. W. C. 2nd asst. to the commr. at Sattara, leave canc.  
POPE, Major G. act. commr. gen. 30 days, to Mahabeshwur.  
REID, Lieut. H. G. H. 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. 1 year, to Neilgherries, in ext.  
STEWART, Lieut. C. J. 13th N.I. 18 mo.  
TAYLOR, Capt. R. L. 18th N.I. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 4, in ext.  
TAYLOR, Capt. J. M. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 10, to Jaulnah, new regts.  
TRAGETT, Ens. R. T. 26th N.I. fr. Oct. 17 to Nov. 20, in ext. to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BOND, Asst. surg. F. F. to rank fr. Aug. 20.  
LORD, Asst. surg. 21st N.I. to continue in med. ch. of staff and details at Neemuch.  
MOORE, Asst. surg. 1st L.C. to continue in med. ch. of the 3rd oom. 3rd batt. art. with No. 6 light field batt. attach.  
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. Guzerat horse, to perf. du. of civ. surg. of Ahmedabad jur. abs. of Asst. surg. T. B. Larkins.  
PARTRIDGE, Asst. surg. W. P. to rank fr. July 3.  
SILVER, Asst. surg. J. B. to rank fr. June 20.  
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. L. M.D. to rank fr. July 21.  
WRIGHT, Surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rec. med. ch. of the 8th N.I.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LARKINS, Asst. surg. T. B. civ. surg. Ahmedabad, 1 mo.  
WYLLIE, Asst. surg. D. 18 mo.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARKER, Lieut. R. ret. to duty on Oct. 8.  
BURN, Mids. H. to Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.; to join the *Elphinstone*, Oct. 16.  
BUTT, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 18.  
CLARKE, Mids. A. J. of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Sept. 8.  
CROCKETT, Mids. W. fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, Oct. 16.  
DAWSON, Mids. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Margaret*, Oct. 23.  
DE BELIN, A. to be mate fr. April 27.  
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. H. W. ret. to duty on Oct. 5.  
FRASER, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to be store account. Oct. 12; perm. to reside on shore.  
GROUNDS, Lieut. H. W. replaced at the disp. of the Bombay govt. Oct. 11.  
HANDLEY, F. to be mate, fr. April 27.  
LEWIS, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Sept. 20.  
MONTRIOU, Com. fr. the shore to the *Queen*, Oct. 17.  
PARKER, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 18.  
PRYCE, J. E. 2nd asst. to master attend. to Oct. 31, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.  
ROGERS, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, perm. to reside at the Sanatorium, Oct. 16.  
SEARLE, act. lieut. of the *Hastings*, to be store account. and to be superintend. of Pattamars, fr. Sept. 21.  
STIFFE, Mids. A. W. passed exam. as mate, to rank fr. May 22.  
STROYAN, Lieut. of the *Falkland*, permitted to reside on shore fr. Sept. 23.  
TAYLOR, Mate F. S. 1 yr. on furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
YOUNG, Com. fr. the *Queen* to the *Assaye*, Oct. 17.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, wife of Maj. E. 7th N.I. d. at Bombay, Sept. 30.  
BILLAMORE, wife of Lieut. 2nd Eur. regt. s. at Bombay, Oct. 17.

DANN, wife of J. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Poona, Oct. 17.  
MARK, wife of Lieut. A. R. art. s. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 20.  
MARRIOTT, wife of W. F. s. at Mazagon, Oct. 23.  
POETT, wife of J. H. art. d. at Poona, Oct. 6.  
PRICE, wife of Capt. G. U. 3rd Eur. twins, s. and d. at Poona, Oct. 18.  
SHELDING, wife of Asst. surg. W. 3rd N.I. s. at Sholapore, Oct. 9.  
TAYLOR, wife of G. s. at Bombay, Oct. 17.  
TYTLER, wife of C. E. F. c.s. s. at Malabar Hill, Oct. 25.

## MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON, Ens. H. J. 29th N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of Capt. J. Peyton, at Ootacamund, Oct. 4.  
MACLAREN, D. to Ellen, d. of Dr. Stewart, at Upper Colaba, Oct. 16.  
MALCOLM, J. to Miss Eliza Page, at Bombay, Oct. 16.  
MILLER, Lieut. H. N. 1st Eur. fus. to Harriet Anne, d. of the late H. Graham, at Murrie, Oct. 5.  
POLLEKSEN, J. J. to Eliza Anna, d. of Maj. T. Forbes, at Ahmedabad, Oct. 19.  
WOODHALL, G. to Miss Jane McCombie, at Bombay, Oct. 23.

## DEATHS.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. at Gogo, Oct. 4.  
NEWNHAM, Mary L. d. of Lieut. at Dhoolia, Oct. 17.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

OCT. 13. Steam frigate *Queen*, Young, Vingoria.—14. *Elisa*, Barman, Kurrachee.—18. Steamer *Bombay*, Bayta, Kurrachee.—23. *Somnauth*, Lawson, Liverpool; steamer *Chusan*, Curling, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—23. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—25. *James Turcan*, McAllister, Kurrachee.—26. Steamer *Auckland*, Macdonald, Aden.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Elisa* (Oct. 14), from KURRACHEE.—Capt. F. F. Williams, 60th rifles; and H. Airey, Esq. H.M.'s 24th regt.  
Per *Bombay* (Oct. 14), from KURRACHEE.—Miss E. Birdwood, Mr. Collier, Mr. Bone, Mr. Scott, Lieut. Cotgrave, Lieut. Robertson, and Cowasjee Framjee.  
Per steamer *Chusan* (Oct. 23), from CHINA.—Mr. MacCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Rich and infant, Mr. Owen and child, Mr. E. Logrin, Mr. J. Bleakley, Mr. W. Dabrow, Mr. W. Banks, Mr. W. Hughes, and one native.  
Per *Victoria* (Oct. 23), from KURRACHEE.—Capt. Currie and Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. C.uttenden, Mrs. Barrington, Mrs. Thorold, and Misses E. and A. Barrington.  
Per steamer *Auckland* (Oct. 19), from ENGLAND.—Maj. Marsden, Maj. and Mrs. Woonnam and child, Mr. E. Power, Mrs. Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. J. Scott, Miss Clerk, Miss Hutchinson, Dr. Dent, Dr. Cotes, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Watson, Mr. Latham, and Messrs. A. H. and E. Schlingintwert.

## DEPARTURES.

OCT. 14. *Foam*, Robert Findlay, Liverpool; steamer *Semiramis*, Frushard, Aden; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—15. *Dadaley*, Naodas, Penang and Singapore.—16. Steamer *Singapore*, Baker, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong; *Jamsatjee Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Calcutta; *America*, Gardyne, Liverpool; *Phantom*, Todd, Glasgow; *Atravida*, Shearer, Calcutta.—19. *James Gibb*, Jackson, London.—23. *George Arcle*, Hooper, Liverpool.—23. Steamer *Ganges*, Bowen, Calcutta.—23. Steamer *Victoria*, —, Sues.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Victoria* (Oct. 14), to KURRACHEE.—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Twiss, Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. A. Wilson, Lieut. Blunt, and Capt. Marston.  
Per *Dadaley* (Oct. 14), to PENANG and SINGAPORE.—Mr. John Stewart, Mr. J. Lawson.  
Per *Singapore* (Oct. 16), to PENANG, &c.—Capt. Stead, Mr. Heathote, Capt. and Mrs. Robson, Abdool Latiff Canoo, Fazabbhoy Dumaney, Esq.  
Per *America* (Oct. 16), to LIVERPOOL.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carey and son.  
Per *James Gibb* (Oct. 19), to LONDON.—Mrs. Jackson and one child.  
Per *George Arcle* (Oct. 23), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Wild.  
Per steamer *Victoria* (Oct. 28).—Maj. and Mrs. Foster and 3 children, Mrs. Crawford and a child, Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity and 3 children, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Bayly, Mrs. W. B. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Acland, Capt. V. S. Kemball and 3 children, Mrs. McCrea and 2 children, Mrs. C. Hervey and 4 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Blair and 3 children, Dr. W. B. McGee, Lieut. P. D. Marett, art.; C. F. Collier, Esq.; W. C. Sillar, Esq.; D. Wyllie, Esq.; Lieut. C. J. Stewart, 13th N.I.; Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. reg.; Mr. John Holder, Mr. J. L. Stevens.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 28, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 108½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 97½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10½ noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £ .....	10½ noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	236
German Crowns ..	264
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up 27½ p.ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	" 250 each	250	do. 80 ex. new.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500	do. 19 p.ct. pm.
Agra Bank ..	" 500 each	500	do. 45 div. ex. sales
Bank of Madras .....	" 1,000 each	1,000	do. 13 p.ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each	12,000	do. 18,000
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each	7,000	do. 4,750
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 510 each	400	do. 58 p.ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 1s. 11½d. to 11-16ths.	For doc. bills.
6 .. .. 1s. 11½d. to 1-11d. 9-16ths.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98½
..... 30 days' sight .....	99
..... at sight .....	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 233 to 234.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. 17s.; China, per candy, noml.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 28, 1854.)—We cannot report any improvement in the import market. *Grey Shirtings*.—The sales during the past fortnight have amounted to 38,400 pieces, principally of 40 inch, and at still further reduced prices; 5½ lbs. are quoted at Rs. 3, 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 5 annas, and 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 to Rs. 4 1 anna. The heavier qualities are in slight demand, but some sales have been effected. 45 inch are not easy of sale in the lighter qualities, there is, however, some inquiry for 8½ and 9 lbs. The sales in White Shirtings have been confined almost to the lower qualities.

## CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 25 arrived at Point de Galles, Oct. 26 (*per Oriental*), en route to Calcutta.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

KELAURT, Mrs. C. B. d. at Colombo, Oct. 10.

## MARRIAGE.

WALKER, C. P. to Anna, d. of the late R. Brook, at Galle, Oct. 12.

## CHINA.

## TRANSPORTATION OF CHINESE COOLIES.

## PROCLAMATION.

John Bowring.—

By his excellency Sir John Bowring, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong-Kong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government that the transportation of Chinese Coolies to the Chincha or Guano islands has resulted in the most aggravated form of slavery,—Notice is hereby given, that it is illegal for any British subject to be engaged, directly or indirectly, in such traffic; and her Majesty's Government will exercise the utmost rigour of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade against all persons so engaged in the export of natives of the empire of China.

By his Excellency's Command,  
CHARLES ST. GEO. CLEVERLY,  
for the Colonial Secretary.

God Save the Queen.

Given at Victoria, Hongkong,  
this 14th day of September, 1854.

## PROCLAMATION.

## Diplomatic Department.

By his Excellency Sir John Bowring, Knt., her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, &c. &c.

Whereas authentic information has reached her Majesty's Government, of intolerable cruelties and oppressions practised upon Chinese emigrants, who have been conveyed in British ships to the Chincha or Guano Islands, and reduced to a state of slavery,—It is hereby made known to all consignees, owners, and commanders of British vessels in China, that they are absolutely prohibited from accepting charters, or conveying emigrants to the said Islands, and that any disobedience to this prohibition will be visited by the severest penalties of the law. And her Majesty's consular authorities are in their several jurisdictions required to

ascertain and report to this superintendency, for the information of her Majesty's Government, any case which may come to their knowledge of such charter or conveyance of the subjects of China to the islands aforesaid, not only as regards the five legal ports of China, but from any other place or places whereat emigrants may be shipped.

God Save the Queen.

JOHN BOWRING,

Given at Victoria, Hongkong,

11th Sept. 1854.—*Friend of China*, Oct 7.

ARREARS OF DUTIES.—*British Consulate, Shanghai, Sept. 11, 1854.*—Her Majesty's consul has received instructions under date, August 28, from His Excellency Sir John Bowring, her Majesty's plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade, directing that the bonds received for arrears of duties between the "capture of the *City of Shanghai* and the 9th of February, shall be cancelled." All parties, therefore, having given such bonds to her Majesty's consul within the specified period, are informed that on application at the consulate, the same will be returned to them cancelled. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul. To the Foreign Mercantile Community, Shanghai.—*North-China Herald*, September 16.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT VICTORIA.—At about thirteen minutes past eight on the morning of Thursday last, three smart shocks of an earthquake were felt in this island. The indications of the visitation were unmistakable: house-bells rang, clocks stopped, a tremulous motion of the ground was felt, and a dull, rumbling, under-ground noise was heard.

At Canton, which locality it seems to have visited about the same time, the evidences of its presence were, we hear, even more distinctly marked.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 30.

LOSS OF THE "LANCASTRIAN."—We left Hongkong Thursday, August 10th. Experienced very strong S.W. gales, with the barometer 29 deg. 20 min. and still falling. Being anxious to get to the northward, carried on all consistent sail; the weather still continuing tempestuous. At 11 a.m. on the 13th, made the White Dogs. Used all the necessary measures to procure a pilot. The weather still having a threatening appearance, and no boats of any description in sight, and having the proper bearings as described by the best authorities, and the most recent charts, I deemed it prudent to run for the proper anchorage, still expecting every moment to meet with a pilot. At 12 30, having the bearings as directed with a man in the chains, giving soundings as fast as possible, the ship grounded suddenly on the bar. Furling the sails, as the wind was blowing very strong from the southward, with heavy squalls, and after the sails were furled, the flood tide again carried her afloat. After the vessel was afloat in 3½ fathoms water, three China pilots came on board, one of whom reported himself an outside pilot, to whom I gave charge of the ship, and informed him that the draught of water of the ship was 14½ feet, and that we were in better than three fathoms. His orders were then promptly executed by myself, officers, and crew. The pilot ordered an anchor to be taken out to get the ship's head to the S.E., and sent hands aloft to loose sails; but a heavy squall coming on from the southward, the anchor was of no service, and the ship again grounded in a dangerous position. The ebb tide having now commenced, found all efforts to get her off impossible. Hired a large China boat, and commenced putting on board the stream anchor and cable; carpenter sounded the pump, and found her making no additional water. At 5 p.m., the ship lying upright without any motion, a noise was suddenly heard, as if some large block had fallen from aloft. Not finding anything of the kind to have occurred, proceeded below, and found the iron stanchions bent, and the ship showing evident symptoms of breaking up, viz., the cargo, hold-beams and knees displaced. At 6 p.m., the ship being quite dry from the ebbing of the tide, I went round with the officers and carpenter; found the ship out of all shape and breaking up fast. This we attributed to the strong ebb-tide washing the sand from the two ends, and leaving a hard bank amidsthips; on the return of the flood-tide, from the straining the ship had received, the water flowed in so far as to cover the between decks, since which it has ebbed and flowed with the tide. All hopes of saving the ship being at an end, wrote to Mr. Fincham, of the firm of Reiss and Co., to send me immediate assistance. At 1 p.m., signalled the ship *Lord Warriston*, from Hong-Kong to Fuh-chow-fu, but unfortunately it was blowing too hard to render any assistance. Mr. Fincham arrived on board at 2 p.m., and has promised to have lorchas to save the opium and treasure; but I regret to say I fear the ship will become a total loss. (Signed) R. T. LANGLEY, Commander, ship *Lancastrian*. August 14, 1854.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 20.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

Dow, wife of James, d. at Shanghai, Sept. 15.  
ENDICOTT, Mrs. J. B. d. at Macao, Oct. 4.  
FEURON, wife of C. A. d. at Shanghai, Sept. 29.

## MARRIAGE.

BODELL, James, to Sarah Macknamay, at Victoria, Oct. 3.

## DEATHS.

ATTWOOD, Capt. of the ship *Libertad*, at sea, May 14.  
BURDON, Harriet Anne, wife of the Rev. J. S. at Shanghai, Sept. 26.  
BUXTON, Capt. of the ship *Union*, at Shanghai, Sept. 7.  
DOW, Mary L. d. of James, at Shanghai, Oct. 1.  
GODDARD, Rev. Josiah G. at Ningpo, Sept. 4.  
LANGLEY, Henry E. s. of Edward, at Shanghai, aged 6 mo. Sept. 10.  
PRICE, H. L. at Victoria, Sept. 27.  
SMITH, Capt. late of the ship *Anita*, at Ningpo, Sept. 21.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEP. 26. Oribe, Fowler, Cape Town; Otranto, Hayes, San Francisco; Emma Lund, Singapore.—27. Louisa, Brooks, Sydney.—28. Crisis, Bell, Bombay; R. B. Forbes, Ballard, San Francisco.—29. Resolute, McKenzie, London.—Oct. 2. Formosa, Tregere, Calcutta.—4. Martin Luther, Keschie, Melbourne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Emma—Mr. Brown.  
Per Beunarentura—Mr. Bairos.  
Per steamer L. M. Wood—Messrs. McClean, Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Dos Santos and 2 children.  
Per Mary Sparks—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gough, and Mr. and Mrs. Power.  
Per Roxburgh Castle—Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

## DEPARTURES.

SEP. 27. Nimrod, Mase, Calcutta; Eamont, Stockdate, East Coast.—28. Waldemar, Schmidt, Portsmouth; Sophia Benbridge, Venebles, Hamburgh; Grecian Queen, Gibbs, London; Nina, Stanford, East Coast. Oct. 4. Vulture, Young, Manila, Sydney.—5. Caldera, Rooney, San Francisco.—11. Per steamer Cadiz, —, Point de Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Cadiz (Oct. 11), to GALLE.—FOR GIBRALTAR.—Don Pedro Rodriguez. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Laun and D. W. Schwemann.—FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. William McKenzie.—FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. John McLean.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Oct. 11, 1854.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On England, during the past week, the rate for sterling has gradually advanced, and the steamer bringing but little treasure, has caused buyers to be very firm.  
Our quotation for Bank Paper is 6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d.  
On India Company's Accepted, Rs. 314.  
Syce, 113 dollars per 100 taels.  
Gold Bars, 11.78 ounces, 160 dollars.

## FREIGHTS.

To England, 4l. to 4l. 10s. Tonnage is now abundant for all quarters.

## SINGAPORE.

## ARTICLES FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the local committee of Singapore for the collection of specimens of art and industry for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, held 2nd October, the secretary reported the safe arrival of some very fine specimens of inlaid furniture from the resident councillor of Pinang, with a parcel containing specimens of the woods used for inlaying, and the work in progress.

Also, from the late resident councillor of Malacca, a collection of stuffed birds, some mats ornamented with handsome edging, and a pillow with gold embroidered ends,—a sumpitan, and some other articles.

From Sarawak, a sacred jar of the Dyaks, called Penaga, believed by them to be of supernatural manufacture, and to be dug from the bowels of the earth. Some of these jars are valued as high as 2,000 reals.—A good specimen of a Baju from the Balow Dyaks, and a very handsome mat, the work of a Lundu Dyak woman, who was engaged six months in its manufacture.

The Hon. T. Church produced several valuable articles, the gift of the king of Siam, consisting of a cup and box, of a composition metal, formed of gold, silver, and copper; also some valuable silks; a very richly gold-embroidered piece of cloth, from the

rajah of Tringanu, and some costly specimens of wearing apparel and silks, from the tumungong of Singapore; also a fine model of a double-banked Lanun pirate prahu.

In order to assist the exhibition, Colonel Butterworth placed his splendid collection of Malay and Dyak arms at the disposal of the committee, for transmission to the Paris exhibition.

## SCINDE.

## THE SCINDE RAILWAY MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the Collector's Cutcherry, Kurrachee, on Monday, August 28th, 1854. The meeting was numerously attended by most of the influential members of the community. Amongst those present were Mr. Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde, the General commanding the division, the Brigadier commanding at Kurrachee, and all the heads of departments.

Mr. Frere having taken the chair, said that he was sure the meeting would be very sorry to hear that Mr. Hardy Wells, whom he had hoped to see there to take a prominent part in their proceedings that evening, had been prevented by sudden and severe illness from being present. Mr. Wells had, however, addressed a letter to Major Preedy, from which and from other communications which he had himself received from Mr. Wells, he (the chairman) would as far as possible supply the information which he had hoped Mr. Wells would have been able personally to communicate to them. He would now say a few words as to the object of the meeting. The requisition calling it was addressed to all who were interested in the introduction of railways into the province. It might therefore be taken for granted, that all there present wished to see railways introduced, and that they did not require any argument to convince them of the utility of railways in general. As to the peculiar advantages which railways would confer on this province, much would doubtless be stated incidentally in the course of the evening. He would not, therefore, detain them with any discussion on the subject now, but briefly describe the history of the present undertaking. They were aware that the present scheme contemplated a line of railway to connect Kurrachee with the Indus. After describing the great length of the navigable channel of the Indus and its tributaries, and the difficulties in the navigation of the Delta, Mr. Frere explained that the railway was to connect Kurrachee, the only port on the coast near the mouth of the river, with Jerruck, which had been selected as being the lowest point on the stream where the channel was fixed and invariable, in consequence of the river there flowing over a rocky bed. He then described how Mr. Hardy Wells had, in passing over the districts between Kurrachee and the Indus about two years ago, been struck by the peculiar advantages it offered for the construction of a railway. Mr. Wells reported the results of his observations to parties at home who were interested in the subject, and forwarded detailed surveys, which had been procured for him by Major (now Colonel) Turner, and statistical and other data furnished by the late Mr. Macleod, deputy collector of customs, Kurrachee. In the same season, 1852-53, Lieut. Chapman, employed on a project for connecting the Indus with Kurrachee by a canal, pointed out the superior advantages of a railway in his published report. The project was taken up by Government, and detailed surveys ordered, the prosecution of which was interrupted by Lieut. Chapman's untimely death. In the meantime, the scheme proposed by the parties to whom Mr. Wells had reported in England was making progress. In Mr. Wells's unavoidable absence, he (the chairman) had been authorised to state that the reception which the scheme had met with from the home authorities was as favourable as could be reasonably expected; and the home Government was prepared to consider favourably any propositions on behalf of the railway which might be laid before them, backed by the recommendation of the Government of India. It was not necessary for him (the chairman) to state that he felt confident any scheme possessing such intrinsic merits, as he believed this did, would meet with every reasonable consideration from the Governor-General, who had organised and was now executing a vast scheme of railways for the whole of India, and he felt equally sure of like support from the Government of Bombay. Among the obstacles which had delayed the scheme, one was the want of certainty as to the character of the port. Of course, if the port were closed for four months of every year, it could never become better than the minor ports on the coast of India, and no railway terminating at such a port could be of more than local value. Mr. Wells, in his published pamphlet, and Col. Turner in his report on the bar, had shown that the natural advantages of the port were very great, and that the difficulties which existed were all capable of removal, provided the trade of the port were such as to justify the requisite expense. Last monsoon, Sir H. Leake sent up the *Queen*, the first large vessel which had ever come there in the monsoon, and the following were the results of last season's experience, as to the possibility of entering and leaving the harbour during the monsoon months:—

1853. June 20th, *Queen*, 750 tons, drawing 16 feet.  
July 5th, Do.  
„ 23rd, Do.

August 3rd, *Auckland*, 800 tons, 15½ feet.

" 5th, Do.

" 6th, *Queen*.

" 16th, *Rubicon*, 16 feet.

" 20th, *Auckland*.

" 27th, Do.

Feb. 8th, *Vetura*, 478 tons, 15½ feet.

" 11th, *Rubicon*.

But this experience of one season was of course inconclusive, and here is the result of the present season :—

1854. July 11th, *Queen*.

" 22nd, *Sea Queen*, 414 tons, 15 feet 8 inches.

August 2nd, *Ann Black*, 513 tons, 16 feet 3 inches.

" 7th, Two Dingees from Guadar.

" 13th, *Queen*.

" 23rd, *Auckland*.

" 27th, Do.

Now, after these results during two monsoons, there can hardly be said to be any further doubt but that even in its present state the port of Kurrachee is not closed to ships of any burden not drawing more than 16 or 17 feet water. After showing how much this most satisfactory result was due to Capt. Young, of the H.C.S. *Queen*, and to Lieut. Leeds, I.N. the port officer who had shown so much judgment and intrepidity under most trying circumstances, the Chairman proceeded to refer to Col. Turner for information as to the working surveys of the line, which were still incomplete, and which must of course be executed before any steps could be taken to commence the actual construction of the railway, but which he hoped would be completed before the close of another season. But the great difficulty of all was of course the capital. It had been found necessary to execute all Indian railways under a Government guarantee, and Mr. Wells had assured him, that the promoters of the scheme at home had every reason to hope that terms as favourable as those guaranteed to other lines would be obtained by them, provided they could satisfy the Government of India as to the intrinsic merits of their line. The war had deranged the money market, and there were questions still open as to the exact terms which might be reasonably asked for, but the promoters were sanguine that such questions would receive a satisfactory solution. Capitalists in England would naturally ask what was the local opinion as to the project, and this was a question which the meeting might this evening answer. The meeting would also afford an opportunity for parties so inclined to ask for information, which would as far as possible be afforded.

Colonel Turner then rose, and addressed the meeting as follows :—Gentlemen,—Our Chairman has referred you to me for information on various points, relative to the subject we have here assembled to consider, and I will endeavour to place that information briefly before you. The early history of the proposed railway has been explained to you. My connection with it is set forth in a letter written to the commissioner, on the occasion of my submitting to him the very lucid and able report of my lamented brother officer, the late Lieut. Chapman; that letter having been published by Government has, I doubt not, been read by most of you, but it is desirable that you should know what has been since done in the matter, and how far subsequent experience may have led me to modify the opinions I therein expressed. In that letter I stated the reasons why improved communication from Kurrachee to the Indus was so urgently required; subsequent experience proves more and more the necessity of some work for the attainment of that object; last year the communication from the mouth of the main river to the tidal creeks was cut off, and the river steamers had to pass by a circuitous route—this year the Hujjamee, a very useful channel last year, has been closed to steam vessels, and the pilots on it have been withdrawn; it has been proposed to improve these creeks, but though possible, such improvement can neither be durable nor certain, and will cost a very large sum of money. For the river navigation it is generally believed, that a class of boats larger than any now on the river, will be found the best adapted, but the *Indus*, one of the vessels now on the river, is already too large to be trusted in the tidal creeks, and thus improvement is checked. In my letter before referred to, I mentioned an instance, showing very palpably the want of improved means of communication from the river to Kurrachee. In travelling through the country after the inundation of 1851, I found at a place called Naree, a few miles above Schwan, stocks of Government grain of three successive years—the excessive inundation of that year had swamped it, and it was utterly spoiled, fit only for manure. At first I imagined the khardar must be to blame, but on inquiry I learned that there had been repeated attempts to sell it by auction, but that no one would buy it, because the cost of conveying it to a market would render it an unprofitable speculation. I also explained how well the Americans understood these matters: in that country it is said, that with much better made roads than anything we can boast of in this province, the cost of conveying wheat by such roads doubles its cost price, if carried a distance of 330 miles, while the same result is produced by carrying cheaper grains only 160 miles, whereas both could be carried, the wheat 330 miles, and the cheaper grain 160, by railway, for less than 10 per cent. on their cost prices. The effect of this, Gentlemen, we all feel at Kurrachee, we see by the prices current in the districts how cheap grain is there, and we know to our cost how

much we have to pay to feed our horses here, are we not then individually interested in the object, leaving public spirit wholly out of the question? As an engineering work, further experience confirms me in the opinion I have already expressed, that there is no difficulty of any serious consequence to be contended with, the country I consider peculiarly favourable for railways—the hills may easily be avoided, and to the two principal difficulties, crossing the "Mullear" and the "Bahrán" rivers, I attach very little importance. In my letter before referred to, I stated my belief, that an examination of the "Bahrán" would prove that it might be crossed higher up than the direct line of road, without difficulty: that examination has been made by Mr. Woodhouse, of the Indian navy, and my expectation has been realized, for he has found a point, not out of the way, with rock on both banks, and throughout the bed of the river, at a depth of twelve feet. I have never been sanguine of the success of railways in India, as an investment for private capital, though I fully recognise the advantage they must prove to the country both politically and commercially. I was in Bombay when the Great Indian Peninsular Railway was got up, and did not take shares in it, because I did not believe it would pay as large a rate of interest as other equally safe investments, and notwithstanding the success of the portion of that line opened, I still think it will not pay when the extensions are completed. I do not mean to say it never will pay, but that it will not pay the first subscribers to it. The principal goods traffic expected, cotton, we all know is ready to be sent to a market at one season of the year, it can all be carried to Bombay in a few months, and for the rest of the year a traffic must spring up.—Not so, however, in Scinde: here we have two seasons, and the statistics before us prove that a paying goods traffic all the year round *already exists*. My objections therefore to invest in railways in general are not applicable to Scinde, and I hope to become a shareholder in the Kurrachee and Indus Railway. The chairman has referred to me on the question of how the preliminary surveys are to be made, I wish I could definitely solve the difficulty; I fully anticipated until very lately that an engineering staff engaged by the Railway Company now forming in England would have been here in the field early in November; in this hope I fear we shall be disappointed. I know that the Government is anxious that the surveys shall be set in hand; means indeed were sanctioned, and I do not doubt that Government would still carry on the work if only efficient men to undertake it could be found; I have been and still am in communication with several, but though I have by no means given up all hope that they may yet be forthcoming, I am sorry to say, I have not succeeded in securing their services up to the present time.

Major-General Sir H. Somerset rose, and said that he had been entrusted with a resolution, which he begged permission to read to the meeting. It ran as follows :—"That this meeting having heard that a Company is forming in England to construct a railway between Kurrachee and the Indus, request the Commissioner to state to Government their sense of the incalculable commercial and political advantages which such a work would confer on the province, and that he will express their hope that the Government of India may be solicited to assist the undertaking by the grant of the same privileges as may be conceded to undertakings of a similar character in other parts of India." The resolution was one in the tenor of which he so fully concurred that he felt much pleasure in being permitted to lay it before the highly influential and numerous meeting assembled on this occasion. He had not been long in the province, but his residence had been of sufficient duration to convince him beyond a doubt that the railroad now proposed was the measure most urgently required, and most immediately called for, to promote the well-being of this and the neighbouring countries. The Commissioner had suggested that he (the General) would demonstrate the advantages to be derived from a railroad in a military point of view. With all deference he would state that the first point for consideration was, whether there would be any return for the outlay. Capitalists must ensure some return before they would venture their capital; he need not tell them that this was an universal law with moneyed men all over the world. And what was there to ensure this? After the perusal of Lieut. Chapman's careful report founded upon facts and figures framed from statements of actual traffic, no one could doubt as to the returns from commercial sources. They had just heard, too, from Mr. Frere further illustrations of Lieut. Chapman's opinion. He would add one important item which had not been taken into calculation at all—and he would beg their attention to the fact that Government had determined to forward all troops and stores for the Punjab and adjacent provinces by this route, which even with its present difficulties is far superior to any other. Here, then, was one source of emolument at once secured. The Government stores, the iron and other materials required for stupendous public works, the large supplies of porter and ale—would form a very considerable item; the recruits arriving, the invalids returning to their homes, the troops relieving and relieved, the numerous officers taking or returning from leave—all these would swell the passenger returns far beyond the numbers for which calculation had been made. He had drawn attention to these military matters only so far as the profits of the Company would be affected, for, as he before observed, it was to a return for the outlay expended that the capitalist would look—and if capitalists would be convinced on this point, it would be better than any speechifying in this or any other

place. He could not, however, overlook the advantages in a purely military point of view—the great benefit which the Government would derive from being enabled on emergency to transport large bodies of troops and set them down at their destination a hundred miles from their starting point in a few hours—or from forwarding for active service stores and provisions, or the other munitions of war. These are such palpable considerations, that he may be excused for only briefly touching thereon. But he is assured that they will have no small weight with the authorities in according favourable terms to any company that may contribute to the attainment of such great political and military advantages.

Sir Henry Somerset's motion was carried by acclamation without a dissentient voice.

In reference to Sir Henry Somerset's remarks as to the number of troops and Government stores which would take this route, the Chairman stated that last season 9,105 hogsheads of malt liquor were sent up from Kurrachee to Perozepore for the troops; they had arrived in excellent order, though they were of necessity exposed on the Indus during the whole hot season. They occupied from twenty days to more than a month in getting into Kotree from Kurrachee, a distance which by railway would be traversed in five or six hours. In 1852-3 only 200 tons of Government stores were sent to the Punjab; last season, 1853-4, the quantity was 3,429 tons.

Major Preedy then rose and addressed the meeting. He said that as the proposed railway was to be constructed entirely in his collectorate, he considered it his duty to bear testimony to the great commercial advantages likely to be gained by it, in the transport of large quantities of grain of all descriptions, which are produced in such luxuriance in Upper and Middle Scinde. The quantity of grain which might be exported from Kurrachee was immense. When Sir C. Napier was here, in the year of the Irish famine, he offered to have ready 11,000 tons of grain at Kurrachee for transmission; and such a quantity might and could have been spared without interfering with the consumption of the country. The cost of carriage now was so great as actually to prohibit grain as an export. The price of wheat and grain was at Shikarpore and Hyderabad, just one-half its price in Kurrachee, the navigation of the Indus rendering attempts to bring grain down as an export very hazardous. Maj. Preedy instanced a case where out of seven boats laden with grain which started from Kotree, but one arrived at Kurrachee, the other six being lost; if one or two boats only out of a batch of six or so were lost, it was generally considered a good venture. He looked, therefore, upon the grain transports alone to give a large return,—a return far exceeding what Lieut. Chapman had allowed towards the profits of a railroad in Scinde. Personally unacquainted with railways as he was, he could not speak to the nature of the country as being well adapted or otherwise, but if flat, hard, and level plains were required, he was certain there would be no better country for a railroad than that over which the proposed line was intended to pass. He, in conclusion, begged most cordially to support the proposition of Gen. Somerset.

In reply to a question from Maj. Forster, it was stated that a list of applications for shares was open at the office of Messrs. Leckie and Co. in Bombay.

Capt. Ashburner asked whether the proposed railway was connected with any plan for the improvement of the harbour?

The Chairman replied, that in the absence of Mr. Hardy Wells, who could have spoken more positively on the subject, he could only state that the two schemes would, he believed, be separately considered and decided on by Government as perfectly distinct and independent undertakings.

On the motion of Col. Sinclair, seconded by Sir H. Somerset, thanks were voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

HYDRABAD.—The following items of intelligence have reached us from Shikarpore and Hyderabad during the present week:—

"*Shikarpore.*—Fever prevails generally over the country, and small-pox is still raging at Shikarpore,—the deaths among the children averaging twenty per diem. It is, however, very satisfactory to state that the Hindoo prejudice against vaccination, in no place greater than in this city, has become so completely overcome, that the chief Mahajuns and the very Fakeers have submitted to it in their families."

"*Hydrabad.*—Mr. Bellasis, the collector, is still in the Halla districts, making Khurreef settlements. That the crops this season are very fine, and the water is still running in most of the large canals and kurias, even to their very tails. There has been no blight in this district, and the cultivators, we are assured, have hardly anything to complain of, except a few showers and a high wind about a fortnight ago, which did a little damage to some of the crops. The season has been most favourable. The khurreef harvest has just commenced, and will be very abundant. The cultivators have, throughout the Halla districts, and also in other parts of the Collectorate, gladly accepted cash rents, and there will, in consequence, be a considerable increase to the revenue."—*Sindian*, October 11.

UPPER SCINDE.—In Upper Scinde, the river has fallen below the level of any of the canals. The agricultural operations have not been retarded by unhealthiness, as has been usual at this season

of the year, and the land for the spring crop is now being prepared. The Jowarree and cotton crops have suffered severely in some places from blight, but fortunately this is not a general subject of complaint.

From Larkana, it is reported that a fire broke out at Bungul darah, in the Rutta dara Kardarate, destroying property to the value of Rs. 140. The weather is excessively warm, and such a continued hot season as the present has seldom been known. The Ghar and Narr have ceased to flow, and all the other canals are dug. Fever is rather prevalent.

At Mehur the weather continues very warm during the day, the early mornings are beginning to get somewhat cooler; small pox and fever are prevalent. The accounts of the Jowarree and rice crops generally are very good; some of the former has been damaged here, and these by blight; great damage has been done to the New Orleans cotton from the attacks of caterpillars.

The weather at Jacobabad has become much more temperate and the mornings quite cold. The Buttai of the past Peshur crop is still going on. The khurreef are ripening, and, in one or two cases, the owners have commenced cutting them. The American cotton shows no sign of improvement. The river is still filling; in the Biggaree, there is about 2½ feet of water—there is also water in the Sonewah, Meeragawah, Noorwah, Boodwah, and Rajwah, all the remainder are dry. Owing to the plentiful supply of water from the Biggaree, the Zemindars are able to bring a good deal of land at the tail of that canal, under rubber cultivation this season—and "sursoo" is being sown. Small-pox still prevails among the children in Boordica, in the villages near the Indus—but there is no sickness whatever among the grown-up people. Sickness to a great extent exists among cattle, of whom many die daily of the disease called "Sith."—*Ibid.*

MURDER BY A POLICEMAN.—From Upper Sind we hear that a policeman at Sukkur ran wild, wounded a subedar and another policeman. The subedar died shortly afterwards. The man was captured by Lieutenant Newall, of the 2nd grenadiers, who had out a party of his men with loaded arms, and who advised him to lay down his sword which he did. He has been handed over to the police. The murderer declares that his frantic act was because the subedar refused him two days' leave.—*Kossil*, Oct. 13.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1854.

### HAILEYBURY.

For many years Haileybury College has been the nurse of the Civil Service of India: she has sent forth, year after year, groups of young men destined to fill high stations in our Indian territories, and, it must in fairness be added, for the most part to reflect credit on themselves and their connections. Her fate is now sealed; her doom is pronounced; her functions are drawing to a close—Haileybury is to be abolished.

Until lately, it was understood that the College was to be retained, though the mode of admission was to be changed. There will henceforward be no more admissions; the College must continue to exist until those who have already been nominated thereto, shall have completed their respective courses, and earned their dismissal to the warm regions of the East; but successors—collegiate successors at least—they are to have none. The East-India College had its origin early in the present century; it will date its abolition from about the middle of it.

The College was established because it was felt that the country did not afford an educational institution where a man could be fitted for the duties of public life in India. It is to be abolished, not because such lack of means no longer exists,—for we are not aware that it has been supplied,—but because fashion, who rules the world, has decreed that its time is come. This is not surprising,



seeing that Oxford has been spared with difficulty, and has not escaped without some considerable maims and bruises, which may, perhaps, ultimately terminate in paralysis. It would of course be idle to compare the institution of Alfred with that of Charles Grant; but the mode of dealing with the latter, as well as with the former, is strikingly indicative of what is called the "spirit of the age." The short-comings of Haileybury have not insured its downfall: it is more effective than at any former period, while the sins of its pupils against discipline and good order have become matter of history. But it is destined to go; the progress people have so willed, and go it must. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Great is the spirit of progress which all the world now worshippeth, no matter, as a distinguished statesman observed, whether it be progress to paradise or progress in another direction. Young Rapid's philosophy—"push on, keep moving"—is that of the day; and move we must, though it be to effect an exchange of a service of silver for one of electrotype.

Competition is the means by which we are to "keep moving." Modest merit is to be ignored, as it ought to be in these dashing days. The young gentlemen who are to enter the lists for the Indian prizes are to get crammed where and how they please. Feeders may easily be found, they will spring up as wanted; Latin and Greek (if such antiquated studies be still required), Arabic and Persian (in which the far-famed Dey of Tunis gave his commands) will be furnished to order, and the examiners, like the judges at a cattle-show, will have to determine which of the human animals have been crammed with the best success. However, it is useless to dwell upon matters which fate has decreed shall come to pass. Those who live to see the effects of the new system, will see, we suspect, some strange specimens of Indian statesmen. We are no worshippers of Haileybury, but we doubt whether better men than it furnished will be found by scouring the highways and commons for candidates who will condescend to accept of Indian office in consideration of its being well paid. We have made our protest, and if India should go, let our words be remembered.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE war with Russia is necessary, and, what is more, it is popular; but it may be doubted whether any portion of those who approve it, have ever sat seriously down to count the cost. We despatched an immense armament into the Baltic,—for what purpose it is difficult to say; but whatever it might be, we may presume that it has not been answered, seeing that the expedition has effected nothing. To the south, where the great battle was obviously to be fought, we despatched a most inadequate force,—inadequate, we mean, in point of numbers; for never was so much heroism, so much self-devotion, such a mass of soldierly qualities, concentrated in living men as animated those (too many of them, alas! fallen) who have so gloriously vindicated the national honour in the Crimea, and have so nobly attested that the blood of Englishmen is still that which flowed in the veins of the heroes of Crecy and Agincourt. But why were the numbers inadequate? It was not unknown that in the material of men the Russian stores were inexhaustible. It was known, moreover, that they were not at all careful of those stores, but valued them no more than so many wooden puppets.

These things being notorious, we certainly may ask, why were such a handful of Englishmen exposed to such terrible odds? Parliament will undoubtedly ask this, and we hope that a good answer may be at hand. Now the Government is bestirring itself; but why not sooner? Why sacrifice a large part of the flower of our army, and then suddenly recollect that we are not strong enough, and must seek additional aid? This error of pretending to do something, while the force allotted was unequal to what was expected from it, has ever been the besetting sin of our rulers. It was thus that the war was unnecessarily protracted in the Peninsula many years since: Wellington could have made much quicker work of it, but the Government at home would not give him the means. Surely it might have been thought that the lessons then taught would not have been forgotten; but this was more than forty years ago, and for at least half that time—perhaps more than half—men had made up their minds that there was never to be any more war. To hear the vile drivel poured forth on this matter, was enough to make the blood of any man of common sense boil within him. No more war!—but war has come, and what do the slavers say now? Why, they say as everybody else, that it has found us in a great degree unprepared—a result which these idiots, or worse, have done all in their power to bring about. So we go to war unprepared for it, and after some months find our position out. At last something is to be done, and part of that something has given rise to this article. We are hunting for troops wherever they can be had, and India, among other places, must contribute her quota. Some of the regiments stationed there will be withdrawn, to take their part in the great struggle which is to determine whether Russia is to domineer over the civilized world (the uncivilized will follow,—but of this we say nothing at present)—whether Russia, we repeat, is to domineer over the civilized world or not. The eyes of mankind are now directed to one point, whereat the destinies, not of ourselves only, but of unborn generations, are to be decided. God be with our armies,—preserve among them the noble spirit which they have hitherto displayed, guide them in the day of battle, and crown them with immortal victory.

#### A CONFLAGRATION.

WE regret to have to state, on authority worthy of reliance, *i.e.* the Manchester papers, that our dear friend Mr. John Bright has suffered conflagration—at least his effigy has been subjected to the process of cremation. He incurred this penalty by his memorable pro-Russian letter, which the recollection of his other extravagances could not atone for; and so it was determined that justice should be done vicariously, by burning the image of John Bright instead of John Bright himself. The figure was somewhat more than seven feet high, and sported a hat with an enormous brim. The match was applied and the execution commenced, when the police interfered and snatched away the hero from his martyrdom. The people, however, being Englishmen, would not give up their victim without a fight. The police were in turn attacked, and the person of the criminal rescued, not without the loss, however, of his broad-brimmed hat. Once more the execution began, but was again interrupted by the police, who, however, succeeded only in rescuing from destruction one of

the unhappy individual's legs—the rest was consumed. The preservation of the one limb was fortunate, as now no one can say that the agitating Quaker has not a leg to stand upon;—he has one, or at least the police have it for him, and no doubt will restore it on demand. It will probably be as useful for walking, or rather for hopping, seeing there is but one, as the honourable gentleman's brains have ever been for thinking.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6. Shanghai, Gunton, Bengal; Agrippina, Rodgers, Ceylon; Chapmans, Charles, Madras; Lady Rallies, Marienberg, Akyab; Euphrates, Beharell, Ceylon; Reony, Jenkins, Bengal; Corsair's Bride, Williams, Ceylon; Honor, Rowe, Maulmain; Marion, Ryrice, Ceylon; Vice Admiral Gibbins, Jwart, Manila.—7. Sea Park, Spedding, Ceylon; Gertrude, Faulkner, Rangoon; Truro, Duggan, Singapore; Alexander, Malcolmson, Mauritius; Grasmere, Yeo, Penang; Jane Goudie, Nordale, Mauritius; Seeni, Butham, Madras; Stag, Clarke, Ceylon.—8. William Gibson, Miller, Bombay; Falcon, Jarvis, Bourbon.—9. Bleng, Wise, Singapore; Bella Manina, Thomas, Bengal; Thomas Hamlin, Hamlin, Bengal.—10. Duchees of Sutherland, Williamson, Bassein; Elizabeth, London, Maulmain; Lahore, Tesseymann, Bengal.—11. Heloellyn, Wright, Penang; Margaret, Milne, Ritchie, Cape.—13. Pauline Houghton, Lovett, Mauritius; Scindian, Cammell, Bengal; Cadet, Hatfield, Akyab (to Antwerp).—14. Aurora, Ryan, Bengal; Jacob Roggeven, Marken, Manila; Mallard, Porteous, Bengal.—15. Shakspeare, Ferguson, Maulmain.—16. Hindoo, Schmidt, Bengal.—17. Cornelia, Read, Ceylon.—18. Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Bombay; Patna, Smith, Whampoa.—20. Thalestris, Tarbet, Bengal; Sir James Ross, Jones, Ceylon; Scotland, Davie, Hong-Kong.—22. B. B. Greene, Gammon, Bengal.

## DEPARTURES.

From Plymouth, Nov. 25.—Pacific steamer), Thompson, Cape, Melbourne, and Sydney. From the Downs, Nov. 10.—Minerva, Johnston, Cape, Madras, and Calcutta.—17. Elizabeth Browne, Donaldson, Mauritius; Hero of the Nile, Overbury, Rangoon.—22. Marion, Byrne, Colombo; Meteor, Davies, Cape; Mary Catherine, Butler, Mauritius.—24. Peregrine Oliver, Scott, Madras.—25. Baltic, Stronarch, Cape and Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Tagus, from Southampton (Nov. 20), to proceed per steamer Vectis, from Suez.—For Malta.—Miss Ogle, Mrs. Maude, Miss Bethune, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. J. Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. Frazer, Mr. Medlicott, Paymaster Cartinail. For Aden.—Miss Wade, Mr. Finch, Mr. Greig, Capt. Stirling, Miss Wrennall, Capt. and Mrs. Field, Mr. Twemlow, Mr. A. J. Hunter, Mr. J. Fenwick, Capt. Creigh, Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. Rutherford, Mr. Malcolmson, Mr. Iredell, Mr. J. N. Fleming, For ALFANDRIA. Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. Dering, Lord S. Carr, Mr. T. W. Carr, Hon. A. Stourton, Mr. Gould, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Plummer.—For CALCUTTA. Mr. Macnaghton, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Bapister, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lattey, and infant, Miss Mylne, Miss Mylne, jun. Miss Miller, Mrs. Borrodaile, Mr. T. Short, Lieut. Ogilvie, Mrs. Carberry, Mr. and Mrs. White, and 2 children, Capt. Bishop, Maj. Wilkie, Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Rowlands, Dr. C. Smith, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lunen, Mr. B. G. Stevens, Mr. Murray, Capt. Robertson, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. F. H. B. Bennett, Miss Fasson, Miss Jennings, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Bomwetsch, Lieut. col. Longfield, Mr. Black, Mr. Tiel, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. F. D. Hawkins, Mr. Remif, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Marmont, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Higginson, Mr. Doyne, Mr. Simmon, Mr. Newland, Lieut. R. Croster, Mr. H. Balfour.—For MADRAS. Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Spead, and 2 children, Mr. N. Hunter, Gen. and Mrs. Craggie, and infant, 4 children, and governess, Mr. Beckley, Mr. Watts, Mr. Rawes, Miss Radburn, Capt. and Mrs. Cadenhead, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Tolputt, Mrs. Col. McLeod, Mr. Hordern, Mr. Tyndell, Mrs. Silver and children.—For CEYLON. Miss Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, and child, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Pitts, Mrs. Baly.—For HONGKONG. Mr. C. Thorne, Mr. W. Couche.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Indus (Dec. 5).—Mrs. English and child, Lieut. Twyford, Mr. J. Taylor, Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, infant, and child, Mr. Howard, Dr. Bush, Mrs. Playfair and child, Mrs. Crofton and child, Lieut. R. Menzies, Maj. H. Lawford, Ens. R. J. Burge.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Lieut. Frederick, Bengal art. d. at 51, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, Nov. 16.  
CORLETT, Mrs. John, s. at Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 1.  
FIELDING, the wife of George, d. at Dover, Nov. 26.  
FORSYTH, the wife of William, d. at 49, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, Nov. 27.  
LAWFORD, the wife of Henry, S. s. at 2, Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, Nov. 17.  
POND, the wife of Lieut.-col. J. R. 1st Bengal fusiliers, d. at Amwell House, Hoddesdon, Herts, Nov. 14.

## MARRIAGES.

BROCH, James S. 17th Madras N.I. to Agnes C. d. of the late Rev. S. C. E. N. Rolfe, of Hencham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Nov. 21.  
DEWAR, Capt. David, of the ship *Hope*, to Sophia A. d. of the late John Scott, at St. James' Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Nov. 23.

HARRIS, Capt. Alfred J. de H. 1st Madras fus. s. of the late Charles, formerly mem. of council, Madras, to Mary Ann L. C. d. of the Rev. C. J. Glascott, vicar of Seaton-cum-Beer, Devon, at Seaton, Nov. 16.  
NIND, Philip P. s. of the late Capt. Philip P. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Louisa F. d. of the late Major Maugham, R. M. at Duisberg, Rhenish Prussia, Nov. 18.  
SPURRELL, George, to Margarette J. d. of Mrs. Edward Bird, and niece of the late Major gen. J. P. James, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. Barnabas, Bristol.

## DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Arthur, lieut. 49th regt. third s. of the late James, Bengal civil service, killed in action at the battle of Inkermann, aged 23, Nov. 5.  
BREKTON, William Wilson, s. of the Rev. C. D. rector of Little Massingham, at Sarawah, Borneo, aged 24, Sept. 22.  
HUTCHINSON, Col. George, of the Madras army, at Amphill-square, Regent's-park, aged 68, Nov. 16.  
LAYTON, Louisa, wife of E. A. S. and d. of Charles Williams, deputy commissary general at Hong-Kong, at Trinidad, West Indies, Oct. 20.  
LENNON, Emily L. relict of the late Col. Madras engineers, at 2, Bath Villas, Cheltenham, Nov. 23.  
PRINGLE, Cordelia A. relict of the late Andrew, formerly of Lucknow, at 10, Argyle-street, Hanover-square, aged 82, Nov. 22.  
ROBERTS, Browne, of Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham, and late of the Bengal army, in Brighton, aged 72, Nov. 11.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

November 22, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. J. Stewart, 7th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. E. Francis, 14th N.I.; Ens. M. G. Jebb, 23rd N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. Tweedale, inv.; Lieut. W. T. Lyall, 6th L.C.; Lieut. L. G. Moore, 3rd L.C.; Lieut. E. R. Blair, 51st N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Bower, 52nd N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Ens. J. Barnes, 3rd Eur. regt.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. F. Tait, c.b., 2nd Eur. regt., 6 months; Maj. J. H. Mayow, 2nd Eur. regt., 6 months; Lieut. col. C. J. Lewes, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 months; Ens. A. M. Inner, 19th N.I., 6 months.  
Madras Estab.—Col. J. Campbell, c.b., 6 months; Lieut. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I., 6 months.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Frederick Midson, volunteer for pilot service.  
Bombay Estab.—William Preston Arnot, volunteer for Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. W. Peile, 49th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Comdr. J. T. Draper, Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1854.

22nd Foot.—Surg. George Williamson, M.D., from the 73th Foot, to be surg., v. Coghlan, who exchanges.  
75th Foot.—Surg. James Coghlan, from the 22nd Foot, to be surg., v. Williamson, who exchanges.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233
India Bonds .....	11s. pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 2s. pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	
East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	all paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pm.
Ditto Extension do. ....	2 pd. 1 dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) all	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. 1 pd.	Par. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
Madras Railway .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	5 pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all paid 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. div.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. ....	all paid 61
Ditto do. do. ....	40

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July .....			
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug. ....			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July .....			
	Ss.Rs.	—	2 1

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Nov. 9 to Nov. 23.
			Rs. s. d.
On Bengal ..	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 11 d.	1s. 11 d.	40,706 6 6
Madras ..	1s. 11 d.	1s. 11 d.	14,206 4 2
Bombay ..	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	100 0 0
	Bi-Monthly ..		55,012 10 8

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England .....	From 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, }	£4,768,000
Bank Post Bills .....	1s. 11 d.	
Madras do. ....		
Bombay do. ....	1s. 11 d.	

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Tagus*, Nov. 20, 1854.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	£600	—
Alexandria .....	58,000	—
	£58,600	—

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th October, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 7th of December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 16th January, 1855.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th January, 1855, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 22nd November, 1854.

## THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 6th December next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

11,492 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT PALE ALE, and  
12,692 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER,

to be delivered at Kurrachee; also,

7,062 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT PALE ALE, and  
7,222 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER,

to be delivered at Calcutta;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 6th day of December, 1854, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854, and  
4th October, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.

Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.
2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedside of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTE, 4TH OCTOBER, 1854.

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum for the insane, or of an ophthalmic hospital, for three months previous to offering themselves for examination in January, 1855, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

The Board of Examiners of Candidates for the appointments of Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service, give notice that, on the 8th January, 1855, they will hold Examinations at the East-India House, for the selections of Assistant-Surgeons. The selection will be made according to merit, and it is expected that about thirty appointments will be awarded.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

# PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ADMITTING, ON EQUAL TERMS.

PERSONS OF EVERY CLASS AND DEGREE, TO ALL ITS BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES.

INCORPORATED.

By the Deed of Settlement, the Directors have power to appropriate one-tenth of the entire profits of the Company—

1st. For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.

2nd. For the relief of aged and distressed Proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with five per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them; thereby securing advantages to the living not to be found in any former existing Company.

Assurances against Paralysis, Blindness, Insanity, Accidents, and other bodily and mental afflictions.

"The important principle to be found in the 'PROFESSIONAL,' though still new, is to be found in the constitution of other more recent offices; but let it be known—let it be said to its glory, that it was the first to start this great and important principle."

CHIEF OFFICES,—76, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Capital, £250,000.

With a numerous and influential Proprietary.

## DIRECTORS.

Major Henry Stones, LL.B., Chairman.

James Andrew Durham, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

William Wellington Cooper, Esq.,  
Andrew Durham, Esq., of Bath and  
Belfast.

Rev. Henry Hamilton, De Vesdi  
Terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin.

Rev. J. W. Gleadall, M.A.

Jacob Montefiore, Esq.

Capt. E. Nash Norcott, R.N.

Thomas George Williams, Esq.

E. Gamaliel Winthrop, Esq.

## AUDITORS.

George Bain, Esq., 18, Parliament  
Street.

Frederick Woollett, Esq., Crown  
Court.

E. W. G. Evans, Esq., 15, Basinghall Street.

## MANAGER.

B. Massey, Esq.

## PHYSICIANS.

Thomas Alfred Barker, M.D., 71, Lower Grosvenor Street.  
William W. Gull, M.D., Guy's Hospital.

## SURGEON.

W. White Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., 19, Berkeley Square.

## BANKERS.

The Commercial Bank of London.

## SOLICITOR.

Edward M. Elderton, Esq., 3, Lothbury.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
76, Cheapside.

The Directors of the Professional Life Assurance Company have the pleasure to publish the following Report:—

"To the Chairman and Directors of the Professional Life Assurance Company.

"Gentlemen,—In pursuance of your instructions, conveyed to us in a letter from your Secretary, Mr. Massey, dated the 22nd of June last, of which the following is a copy, we at once commenced a careful and minute investigation into the financial condition of the Professional Life Assurance Company, on or as of the 31st of December, 1853, and a valuation of all its outstanding risks and liabilities at that date.

"PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
Offices, 76, Cheapside, London,  
22nd June, 1854.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, in consequence of the resignation of our Actuary, Mr. Baylis, from indisposition, the Directors conceive it of the highest importance, that a prompt and thorough investigation of the Company's position, and valuation of its existing policies, be made, in order that the conditions of their Deed of Settlement, respecting the first septennial declaration of bonus, may be strictly complied with. For this purpose, the Board will be happy to avail themselves of your professional experience, as the Executive in this investigation, convinced that, in your hands, the interests and integrity of the Institution will be amply protected. Should you feel disposed to accept this reference, I shall be prepared to furnish you with all the necessary data for the commencement of operations.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) "B. MASSEY, Secretary."

"To PETER HARDY, Esq.,  
Actuary of the London Assurance Corporation.

"JENKIN JONES, Esq.,

Actuary to the National Mercantile Life Assurance Society.

"G. J. FARRANCE, Esq.,

Actuary of the City of London Life Assurance Society."

"During the progress of our labours, we have received very able and courteous assistance from your Secretary, Mr. Massey, and also from Mr. Winter, your Accountant, and the other Gentlemen connected with your establishment, in getting out the balance-sheet, and classifying the various and numerous risks; and we have now the honour to report the completion of our complicated and laborious duties, which have been rendered the more so, in consequence of the limited time in which we were required to complete the valuation.

"Having, after mature consideration, resolved on the adoption of what we believe to be a fair and equitable, but at the same time liberal plan of valuation, we have rigidly adhered to those principles throughout the entire investigation.

"The results are given in full detail in the balance-sheet annexed.

"From the various financial returns which have been made to us from the Office, we find that, after making an ample reserve to meet the future liabilities of the Company, there appears to be a balance in its favour, amounting to £23,347 3s. 6d., sufficient, in our opinion, to meet all proper expenses of management; and hereafter, together with other sources, and a contemplated reduction in future expenditure, to afford, at the next quinquennial period, a fair profit to the Shareholders, and a fair bonus to the Assured.

"It is not to be expected of any Life Assurance Society, in these days of active competition, that a large divisible surplus could possibly have been created during the first seven years of its existence; and the absence of such divisible surplus should not be looked on as any proof that the Society has been less successful than it ought to have been, more especially when it is also borne in mind that the Company has been affected, within the last few years, by an unusually heavy and accidental mortality.

The real index to the success of the Company, is to be found in the difficulties it has had to surmount with competing institutions.

"Notwithstanding these difficulties, the number of Policies that have been issued, and the sums that have been assured,—indeed, generally, the business that has been transacted during the first seven years of its existence, will bear a most favourable comparison with the amount of business transacted, within the same space of time, by the Equitable, the Scottish Widows' Fund, the Metropolitan, and other equally successful Societies.

"It may be admitted that the expenditure, in order to obtain this amount of business, has been larger than usual; but the expenditure of a Life Assurance Society, during the first few years, may be looked on not improperly in a commercial point of view, and regarded as money expended in the purchase or erection of a building, and in the preparation and establishment of a machinery, which will be thenceforward applied to the production of a future profit; and although the management of the PROFESSIONAL has been liberal, perhaps costly, yet, on mature consideration, we see no reason to regret the large expenditure, directed, as it has been so successfully, to the creation of a large and important business, which must hereafter be worked to a considerable profit, more particularly since the necessity for so large an expenditure has been surmounted.

"It is our opinion, founded on many years' experience, that although on the present occasion it would be highly inexpedient to make any addition to the policies of the Members, or any declaration of a Bonus, the Company has nevertheless unquestionable elements of strength within itself, and is now so firmly established, that if it be worked with prudence and energy during the next ensuing five years, and with the same degree of skill with which it has hitherto been conducted, the Directors will have no cause to regret adopting the advice we now give them, to abstain from entrenching on the present funds, and thus avoid weakening the security of the Shareholders and Members.

"The magnitude of the business which has been transacted, the numerous agencies which have been established, and the large and influential Proprietary, which, almost unexampled in the history of Life Assurance, has been collected together, are sound and solid evidences of the vigour with which the Office has been conducted, and fully justify us in recording our belief, that both the Shareholders and Members ought to be perfectly satisfied with results which so obviously indicate that the Company, with judicious modifications, which upon due examination may be found advisable, together with the intended economy in future expenditure, has before it a future of prosperity, or, indeed, of brilliant success.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servants,

(Signed) "PETER HARDY,

Actuary to the London Assurance.

"JENKIN JONES,

Actuary to the National Mercantile Life.

"GEORGE J. FARRANCE,

Actuary to the City of London Life."

## STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND PROPERTY OF THE PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DA.	CR.
To present value of £618,659 10s., sums assured for the whole term of Life, Immediate, Deferred, Casualty, and other Annuities, Endowments, and Short-Period Assurances.....	By present value of Annual Premiums, payable under the existing Assurances.... £275,424 19 5
"Paid-up Capital, and Amount received on Deposit..... 86,452 1 2	"Office Premises and Furniture..... 3,154 15 7
"Life Claims allowed, but not due, on 31st December, 1853..... 1,600 0 0	"Investments on Mortgage and Bonds..... 61,013 10 0
"Sundry Accounts for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Law Costs, &c., due, but not paid, on 31st December, 1853.... 1,322 17 8	"Value of Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, at cost price.... 5,000 0 0
By Balance, being the fund available for future Profits and Expenses, on existing Policies..... 23,347 3 6	"Deposit at Commercial Bank..... 5,000 0 0
	"Interest on Consols and Loans, due on 31st December, 1853. 949 4 4
	"Renewal Premiums due, but unpaid, in 1853..... 3,366 0 0
	"Half-yearly and quarterly Premiums, due on December 31st, 1853..... 2,289 0 6
	"Agents' accounts due 3,457 13 11
	"Cash at Bankers'.... 2,461 0 10
£362,116 4 7	£362,116 4 7

(Signed) PETER HARDY, Actuary.

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G. J. FARRANCE, Actuary.

August 28th, 1854.

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Walbrook, London, March, 1854.

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

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ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES GRANTED AS USUAL.

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The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Hong-Kong.

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Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and CO., Secretaries at Calcutta.

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No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Established 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. 4, cap. 54.

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Annual Premium required for the Assurance of £100 on a single Life, with participation in Profits:—

20	£1 18 8	35	£2 14 11	50	£4 5 6
25	2 3 3	40	3 3 0	55	5 5 10
30	2 8 10	45	3 12 2	60	6 13 2

Tables for Policies to be effected in India have been especially prepared from the records of the East-India Company, on the experience of mortality in that country.

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An annual division is made of one-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years; the other four-fifths being set apart to enter into the average of succeeding years.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE is scarcely anything from any part of India ; but as shopkeepers having little variety of stock and little modesty of demeanour, bring out as perfect novelties goods of old patterns, perhaps even previously shown and rejected, so the local journals parade matter with which the public here is quite familiar as something entirely new. The Burmese diplomatists have not yet been forwarded to Calcutta, and it seems somewhat doubtful whether they ever will. They make a great show where they are, and it is said do some mischief by giving out that they are come to purchase back the province of Pegu for seven crores of rupees. Whether his majesty of Ava has so much ready money is very much doubted ; but it is not doubted at all, that if he had he would not part with it. Probably the object of the mission is not a purchase—it is certainly not to pay the purchase-money, if a bargain were concluded. Most likely it is to unsettle that which to all appearance was previously settled, by exciting the feelings of the people against their new rulers. This effect, to some extent, the mission has produced ; for the people, in the true spirit of eastern prudence, or that which passes for prudence, are, it is said, beginning to flatter the men from Ava, by the exhibition of hostile feeling towards the English. There has been a week of holidays in Rangoon, it being the boat-racing time. Wrestling-matches have been mixed up with regattas. Some of the Burmans engaged in these matches, and not without success ; but their wrestling is like their diplomacy, most indirect and evasive.

In Nepal there are movements which have excited the anxiety of the British Government. The increase of the army of that state may be with a view to assailing some other neighbour than the British; but still it may be otherwise. Whatever may be the real object, it is to be hoped that the Governor-General is too wary to receive with implicit belief any Nepaulese assurances of its purpose being harmless as far as we are concerned. To cajole and deceive are regarded by all Orientals as among the first of the arts of life. We believe, however, that the caution of Lord Dalhousie may be trusted. A Nepaulese war at this time would be a very awkward addition to our Indian engagements.

The Caubul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* furnishes the following, which according to our wont we extract verbatim for the information of our readers.

"I have already mentioned to you in my last that on the arrival of Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan (incorrectly spelt Azeem

### ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The *Oriental*, with a mail, left Calcutta Nov. 8th, Madras 13th, Point de Galle 16th, and arrived at Suez Dec. 5th.

The Queen, with a mail, left Bombay Nov. 14th, and arrived at Aden on the 25th ult.

The *Erin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Oct. 28th, Singapore Nov. 7th, Penang 9th, and arrived at Point de Galle Nov. 16th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Dec. 12th (per *Vectis*), and Marseilles (per *Vectis*) Dec. 14th.

The *Tagus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Dec. 24th.

**DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.**

*Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.*

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\* \* The Marseilles mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the Southampton mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	..	..	..	Nov. 8	Burma (Rangoon)	..	Oct. 26
Madras	..	..	..	13	Bombay	..	Nov. 14
Ceylon	..	..	..	11	China (Hong-Kong)		Oct. 28

Khan in the last letter) at Cabul, a private discussion was held with the Dost on the politics of the day. All the official documents relative to Persia, Herat, Candahar, Toorkistan, and Peshawur, as well as those of Raimut Khan Oorukzaiee and the Nazir Khair-ool-lah, were produced, and the question, whether the negotiations with the English should at once be pressed to a result, as there was no time to be lost, was brought up for discussion. The council was composed of the Ameer and the members of his family. Sirdars Mahomed Azum Khan and Gholam Haidur Khan were the first to suggest and to insist upon it that the welfare of the Afghans demanded that they should be on good terms with the British, who have such large armies in our immediate neighbourhood. We therefore must abandon all thoughts of receiving the smallest advantage from a connection with Persia and Russia, at least until those powers have really fixed camps at Candahar and Bulkh. The Ameer joined in the same opinion, and the result of the conference was, as I said before, that a letter was ordered to be prepared to be addressed to the British Government. Nazir Naeem and Mirza Athmut Khan, the favourites of Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan, were pointed out by the Ameer to go on the mission to Peshawur, but the Sirdar objected to this; whereupon his Highness selected Mirza Mahomed Hoossein Khan, who has left this, and probably before this reaches you, will deliver his credentials as Elchee from the Afghan to the British Government at Peshawur.

"The Ameer had, as I told you, resolved to set out with his army for Kelat, and had appointed Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan to rule in his absence. The project has now been abandoned entirely, chiefly, I imagine, for want of funds, and on account of the Dost's fear that some of the chiefs, such as Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, should take the opportunity of playing the traitor. However, he openly stated his belief that the abandonment of the expedition to Kelat will embolden the Ahmed Shahee chiefs, but that he will settle their business after he has arranged matters with the English.

"The little disturbances caused by the Momuds, near Peshawur, have induced a few foolish fanatics here to praise Saadut Khan for his obstinate hostility to the British, and to throw taunts at the other Afghans with whom the British alliance is becoming so popular. The people at large, on the other hand, say, that until the British take and hold Jellalabad, they will never be unmolested at Peshawur. This step would at any rate give a guarantee for the policy of the king of Bokhara by keeping him in awe, and it would render it impossible for the Russians to extend their influence from that city towards Cabul. Otherwise, say the people, as soon as the Russians have a firm footing in Kokan and Bokhara, their influence on the neighbouring Oosbeg states will be irresistible, and eventually English influence will be of small account either at Cabul or Peshawur."

As everything relating to Central Asia is at this time interesting, we select another passage from the correspondence of our friend of Delhi.

"Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan has received from Peshawur what purports to be an abstract of the letter sent by the Khan of Kokan to Major Edwards. Right or wrong, here it is:—

"We have long been friendly towards the British Government, and any Englishman passing through our country has been invariably well treated, as in the case of the late Colonel Arthur Conolly, whose mission was treated by us with every consideration. On the contrary, the king of Bokhara murdered the British officers who visited his court.

"We are attacked by the Russians and have hitherto met them with success, but they are preparing to come again with an overwhelming force,\* and it is therefore entreated that the exalted Government of the British will treat our kingdom as its own, and will not only send us large quantities of flint muskets (*chik chuk-mak Toofung bisyar*). We also pray you to send us a gentleman who is a good mineralogist, as there are a great many mines of gold and silver in the Kokan dominions.

"Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan refused to meet the Persian agent who lately visited this country. He not only slighted him in a marked manner, but advised the Ameer to write to him at Kelat, where he was detained, and order him to leave the country and go about his business. For this stroke of policy, and also for the friendly negotiations now going on with the British at Peshawur, the party of Nazir Khairullah, headed by Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan, wish to claim all the credit for themselves. Ruhmut Khan Oorukzaiee and Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan claim for the latter all the credit of the policy, for the Sirdar has always been most anxious to witness with his own eyes the wonderful civilization of the English, and the improvement of Peshawur and the Punjab in their rule; and he will proceed on a special mission to the Governor-General as soon as the present envoy, Mirza Mahomed Hoossein Khan, brings his negotiations with the Chief Commissioner to a satisfactory conclusion.

"Sirdar Gholam Haidur Khan has received news from Peshawur, that the Chief Commissioner at Murree, finding that the heirs of Ahmud Khan, the late agent of the Nazir Khairullah, have not appeared to defend their cause against the Nazir's claims, has assured the Nazir of the favourable decision of his case.

\* And have since done so, if our Bokhara commissioner may be relied on.—Ed. D. G.

"The Ameer has summoned to Cabul all the chiefs of the Khyburees, the Sheoranees (?), Ghilzaes, and the Kohistanes, in order to warn them that he is about to enter into amicable relations with the English, and to invite their concurrence.

"Sooltan Mahomed Khan, the ex-chief of Peshawur, whether with or without the knowledge of the Ameer, has sent Jafur Khan to follow the Persian agent with a few valuables, such as Cashmere shawls and chogas, as presents for the king of Persia. When the Ameer lately paid a visit to the sirdar, he (the sirdar) addressed his highness as follows: 'that he had associated with the British for nearly forty years, since the time when Moorcroft Sahib and others of the nation first passed through Afghanistan. He knows the British to be fully aware of the practice prevalent throughout Central Asia of securing the safety of a caravan, by paying 'Badarka' to one powerful chief, who guarantees its safe passage through the territories of plundering tribes. The British know all this, and are fully aware, that if the services of a powerful Barukzaiee chief like the Ameer were secured by an annual payment, he would not only assure the tranquillity of the British frontier, but provide safe-conducts for British officers throughout Central Asia, and so help to extend British influence to the heart of Persian Khorasan and Mawur-ool Nahur. Indeed he would, if called on, join with his family any expedition undertaken by the British. Yet the British neglect to follow the usual custom, and this looks suspicious. He (the sirdar) consequently believes that they will never come to any terms, unless he and Sirdar Mahomed Osman Khan and some others resume the negotiations with Persia and Russia. For it had not been wise to dismiss the Persian Elchee until friendly relations with the British Government had been finally established.

"The Dost heard all this with calm attention, and then calling upon God, assured the Sirdar and all the other chiefs that he would always provide for their safety, and the stability of their position, and that he has already taken steps to throw himself into the arms of Persia and Russia, provided the English treat his overtures with neglect or do not give him satisfactory terms. Whereupon the members of the ruling family performed a 'Fataha' and departed to their respective homes.

"Mahomed Shah Ghilzaiee, who made himself notorious during the English disasters at Cabul, and who since their departure has refused to acknowledge the authority of the Ameer, has addressed a petition to the Shah of Persia, praying that his Majesty will give every aid to Kohundil Khan and the other Candahar chiefs, but withdraw all confidence from the Ameer of Cabul, who is allying himself with the infidels at Peshawur, and will some day or other attack Musahid under the instigation of the English, and so secure them the possession of Herat, which is the real gate of Persia. This letter was intercepted by the Ameer's people between Ghilzee and Kelat, and the bearer was hanged."

The news from Bombay altogether is of a painful character. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, has yielded to the great destroyer, death. He appears to be universally and deservedly lamented. It was generally understood that he was destined to fill the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, but Providence has willed otherwise. The Governor, Lord Elphinstone, was suffering under severe indisposition, produced it is stated by climatic causes. To complete the catalogue of misfortune, Bombay has been ravaged by a tremendous storm, the calamitous effects of which, in regard to the loss, both of life and property, are of the most fearful extent. The *Courier* closes a description of the melancholy event by saying "we do not think the whole history of storms could furnish a parallel to the cyclone of the 2nd November."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut.-Gen. Lord F. FitzClarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, at Poorundhur, Oct. 30; Lieut. H. J. Hinde, 24th regt., at Lahore, Oct. 24.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Magnay, 22nd N.I., at Ferozepore, Oct. 17; Capt. J. Rattray, 2nd N.I., at Dorundah, Oct. 24; Major W. H. Nicoletts, 28th N.I., at Seetapore, Oude, Oct. 19.

MADRAS.—Col. F. Whannell, 32nd N.I., at Egmore, Oct. 28; Lieut. S. B. Goodrich, at Guntoor, Oct. 30.

BOMBAY.—Ens. L. B. Richardson, 28th N.I., at Bombay, aged 19, Oct. 19.

## BURMAH.

**LIEUT. BLAIR, MADRAS ARTILLERY.**—As a temporary measure, Lieut. Blair, of the Madras Artillery, has been employed at Prome on a staff salary of Rs. 150 per month, in removing an ornamental building, the Poongee House, for Barrackpore Park, intended for immediate conveyance to this Presidency.—*Englishman*, Oct. 16.

**RIVER POLICE.**—The Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces lately asked the sanction of the Governor General for the formation of two establishments of River Police, one for Sittang, and another for the rivers between the Salween and Beeling. The Governor General in Council perceived that, owing to the large saving made in the river establishment of Province Amherst, which was maintained in great part for the protection of Moulmein, and which the annexation of Martaban has enabled the commissioner generally to reduce the aggregate cost of the Salween River Police prospectively, and of the two new River Police establishments which the commissioner recommended for the annexed provinces under his jurisdiction, will exceed by more than Rs. 280 a month the cost of the establishment therefore mentioned on the Salween alone. This, in his lordship's opinions was a very satisfactory result, and he accordingly sanctioned the new establishment proposed by the commissioner when the actual constitution of the force was commenced, on the condition mentioned in the commissioner's letter. The formation of a police post half way between Sittang and Shway Gyeen, and of another thirty or forty miles above Shway Gyeen appeared to the Governor General judicious measures, and had his approval.—*Englishman*, Oct. 18.

## BENGAL.

## AFGHANISTAN. THE DESTINY OF THE EMPIRE.

Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance in the moral history of the empire, has been the reaction against Russophobia. For nearly four years, the Indian public lived in a state of perpetual alarm. Every movement beyond the frontier, and every half-caught rumour from central Asia, was interpreted as an indication of the policy of St. Petersburg. Men grew familiar with Balkh, and studied Bokhara; bought up Moorcroft's travels, and talked of Khirgiz, steppes, and the Jazartes. The natives shared in the anxiety of the governing class; the Mussulmans looked for a deliverer, who should pour a new army of fanatics through the passes; and Hindoos buried their jewels within sight of Comorin. Then came a violent reaction. It was known that Russian plans had been suspended, and presumed that they had also been abandoned. An unreasoning confidence took the place of an unreasonable fear. Because Russia could never hope to force the passes, she would never try to march from the borders of the Caspian. Because Petrovich had been beaten by the snow, Central Asia was impassable. Because folly, licentiousness, and indecision had cost us a great treasure, and still more valuable lives, the politics of Central Asia were to be totally ignored. Other circumstances aided the reaction. The very name of Afghanistan was hateful to English ears. Wars within the frontier, the conquest of Scinde, and the great danger on the Sutlej, distracted popular attention, and Afghanistan slipped as it were out of the sight of India. The new generation knew and cared nothing about the barbarous politics of the savage races beyond the Suleiman; and when the other day a Russian advance was announced, and its progress delineated week by week in a north-west journal, the statements were received as ridiculous inventions.

The tide has turned at last, and our "credulity" will soon be denominated foresight. We are enabled to confirm absolutely the chief statements of the Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, and by implication to authenticate the remainder. About a month since, an envoy from Kokan, named Shahzada Sultan Mahomed, Suddozye came into Peshawur on a mission to the chief commissioner. He had been six months on the road, and was full of the Russian approach towards his own province. He was followed by a more important embassy. Dost Mahomed is really frightened, his cause of alarm is really a Russian advance, and he has really despatched an embassy to the British Government. About the 12th October, Meerza Kassim Khan, mohurbur, or keeper of the great seal to Dost Mahomed, arrived in Peshawur as envoy from the Ameer. Major Edwardes was in the hazara, and thither the envoy proceeded with his credentials. Of course his master's views as yet remain a secret; but it is thoroughly understood that the Ameer is anxious for assistance.

We have not the slightest intention of attempting to revive the forgotten panic which we call Russophobia. We know that Kokan is 700 miles from the Khyber, that the path is through an uncultivated desert, that Baber in the same locality twice lost

an army in the snow, and that if 20,000 Russian Calmucks did force the passes they would be annihilated in the valley of Peshawur. With every officer of sense in India we regard with dread even the appearance of interference in the politics of Central Asia. It has brought to the empire nothing but disaster, and to our prestige nothing but disgrace. But we cannot conceal from ourselves that the disinclination to meddle with Burmah was at least as great, and that an English officer is commissioner of Pegu. There are contingencies which may force us to accept an alternative as dangerous as undesired. So long as the states of Central Asia remain native states, their affairs are as unimportant to the empire as the quarrels of Feejeans. It is nothing to us whether the savage who occupies Bokhara or the semi-barbarians who quarrel in Candahar, are victorious or defeated. If they remain at peace we know that the caravans will travel undisturbed, and the revenue will profit. If they remain at war, we know that every stroke falls on some one of whom the world is willing to be rid. But the question becomes more serious if we are to believe that these states may be united, that a second empire may be formed beyond the Suleiman range, and that the courage of mountaineers is to be organized by the science of the West. That contingency—with all deference to those who hold an opposite opinion—we do not deem to be absurd. It is believed that the Russians are masters of Kokan. It is certain that the petty states of that region are alarmed to a degree which overcomes their dread of British annexation. It is allowed that Russian officers are not in Kokan to botanize, or even to add a few more thousand miles of steppe to an empire whose boundaries have never yet been traced. Their object may not be India, and even if it is, it may be unattainable. But they have an object, and we protest against the belief that courage means stupidity, and that we are not to watch events however important, or receive assertions however well authenticated.—*Friend of India*.

## THE STABBING CASE AT BERTHAMPORE.

Some excitement has recently been created in Calcutta by a report that a civilian has murdered a native at Berhampore. We should not have alluded to it, but for the disposition which exists in England to magnify every half-comprehended case of "brutality to natives." That disposition is not decreased by the tendency of a class in this country to consider every offence of a civilian as illustrative of the service. The steps of the argument are as well known as they are irrational. A civilian is reported to have killed a native, therefore he has killed him, therefore he killed him out of wantonness, therefore the civil service is in the habit of killing natives for amusement. We beg to be understood that we are in earnest. A correspondent of the *Citizen* has really drawn all these deductions, with a force which shows that if he does not believe them himself, he intends to create that belief in others.

The facts of the present case are briefly these:—Mr. J. D. Ouseley, one of a family who for generations have been remarkable in India for eccentricity and ability, is assistant to the magistrate of Moorsheadabad. As such he was of course required to pass the examination prescribed by the recent rules, and whether from illness or some other cause, the duty appears to have caused him unusual anxiety. On the last day he became violently excited, and even expressed a fear, evidently genuine, for his own reason. The examination, however, was finished, and Mr. Ouseley started for a factory belonging to a relative in the employ of Messrs. Lyall & Co. The journey lasted the whole day, and it seems that Mr. Ouseley, half-mad with the previous excitement, the fatigue, the heat, and the journey, drank much too freely. A feverish, restless night increased the delirium, and in the morning he would speak to no one. His cousin who was with him, left him for a few moments, and it would appear that he took up an Afghan dagger, went into the garden, and stuck it into the back of a coolie working there, then took off his hat, and walked about in the burning sun. When interrogated by his cousin he at once admitted the deed, but declared that he could assign neither motive or palliation. There was no dispute with the unfortunate native, no complaint, and apparently no word spoken on either side. The presumption, strengthened by his own subsequent statements, is that the sight of the dagger suggested to Mr. Ouseley, the idea of suicide, and the sight of the coolie, the fancy that he would be opposed. Since the act, the health of the accused has not improved, and there can be little doubt that the reason of the unhappy young man has been materially impaired. We have therefore considered it better to state the facts at once, than to suffer the circulation of reports injurious to society generally, and painful to all his relatives.

The wounded man, by the last advices, was doing well.—*Friend of India*.

### PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATION WITH BURMAH.

The embassy deputed by the Court of Ava to the Government of India arrived in Rangoon on the 5th instant. It comprises besides the envoy, five official personages, an under secretary of state, Mr. Macertish, an Armenian, holding the office of kala woon or governor of foreigners, the superintendent of marine, and two individuals of inferior rank. The ambassador selected is the old dalla woon, the only official in Pegu, who displayed at once courage and honesty in his dealings with Commodore Lambert. He is not a man of any attainments, but remarkable at once for caution, and for his thorough comprehension of British power. He now holds an office which we should call steward of the household, and the selection may serve to indicate that the king is really desirous of amicable arrangements. Even this man, however, probably the only officer in the kingdom fitted for such an embassy, displayed at the outset the innate insolence of a true Burmese. He expected the commissioner to meet him, and kept the British officers waiting for two hours. Fortunately, Captain Phayre was not present, and the embassy has not yet been officially acknowledged. It appears, that shortly before the arrival of the envoy, a letter had been received from Ava, containing expressions as distasteful as injurious to the Government. Forms, said Lord Dalhousie, on a former occasion, are things with the Burmese, and in accordance with a wise, though haughty policy, the missive was returned. It must be corrected before the envoy can be received, and even then he may not be permitted to proceed to Calcutta. The Government does not desire his presence except as the bearer of a treaty, and it remains to be seen whether he is empowered to make any concessions whatsoever. The point must be settled in a few days, but until it is decided, the Burmese embassy must remain a political possibility.

Meanwhile, a report is current of a project which may materially influence the views of the Government of India. The King of Ava, with all his pride of pedigree, is not indifferent to pice. He desires Mengdoo as the district from which his title is derived, but he requires Bassein to augment his financial resources. That territory is not only the richest rice-field on the globe, it possesses a port which might compensate for the loss of Rangoon, and the loss of Rangoon has been severely felt. Ava, shut out from the sea by the territories of the Company, has become dependent for its trade upon the will of the Governor-general. Not a pound of powder or a yard of calico can be sold or bought in Umeeraipoora without his consent and assistance. There is no port, and therefore no foreigners, and the king loses at once the pleasure of torturing Europeans, and the profits which his predecessors extorted in the process. He wishes for Bassein, for the deep river, and the fertile district in addition to Mengdoo. His majesty, however, contemplates the possibility of a refusal, and has authorized the Dalla Woon in that case to proceed to England, and plead his cause directly with the British Government. We need scarcely say that so astute a project never emanated from the brain of a Burmese prince or his Burmese advisers. It has been recommended by the Austrian Jesuit, M. Abona, whose diplomatic sophistry once before almost baffled the commissioners. We will not absolutely vouch for this report, but it rests on intelligence as accurate as any the Government is likely to obtain, and may be elucidated by the subsequent proceedings of the Dalla Woon. We cannot consider it expedient that so able a manœuvre should be permitted to succeed. It is true that ten days' residence in England will open the eyes of the envoy, will convince him of the folly of resistance, and will render him, like Jung Bahadoor, "a firm and obedient subject of her Majesty." He may, however, fail to impress those convictions on his master, and English statesmen know little of the importance of Bassein. A few thousand square miles of paddy field will appear as nothing, to men whose heads will be filled with plans for the re-distribution of the balance of power in Europe. They are scarcely aware, either, of the necessity of leaving the Governor-General the final referee, and in the name of a specious moderation may excite the hopes of every prince in treaty with the Government of India. Even the possibility of such a disaster ought to be averted.—*Friend of India.*

THE LONDON MAIL of September 25th arrived at Ceylon October 26th, Madras October 28th, and Calcutta November 2nd (per *Oriental*). The *Hindustan*, with the subsequent mail of October 9th, arrived at Point de Galle November 6th, and had reached Madras from thence.

CHANGES IN THE SECRETARIAT.—The following changes are in contemplation in the secretariat:—Mr. W. Gordon Young, at present under secretary to the Government of Bengal, will go to the Home Office as under-secretary. Mr. Cooper, now under-secretary at the Home Office, to the Foreign Office. Mr. Young's post, at the Bengal Office, will be filled by Mr. Pratt, who will be succeeded in his present position by Mr. Russell.

Lieut. P. Rubie, of the 40th N. I., has been tried by a court martial, on a charge of drunkenness on duty. The court martial acquitted him. The Commander-in-Chief returned the proceedings, but the Court adhered to their finding. Sir W. Gomma confirms without approving, and hopes the severe warning received by the accused may prove of future advantage.

MR. H. F. JAMES, Additional Circuit and Sessions Judge, will it is believed, take his annuity this year.

UMBALLA CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The *Englishman* states, that the Umballa camp of exercise will comprise the following regiments:—

#### Cavalry Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.  
4th regt. B. Light Cavalry (Lancers).  
4th regt. Irregular Cavalry.

#### Artillery.

2 troops European Horse Artillery.

#### Infantry.

H.M. 32nd regt.	} 1st Brigade.
28th regt. B.N.I.	
60th regt. B.N.I.	
H.M. 53rd Foot	} 2nd Brigade.
61st B.N.I.	
70th B.N.I.	
H.M. 52nd Foot	} 3rd Brigade : Light troops.
60th Royal Rifles	
26th B.N.I.	

THE 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT, AT DINAPOOR.—The first detachment of the 3rd Europeans has just arrived, and the volunteering of H. M.'s 96th will commence immediately. It is the general impression in the latter regiment, that but few men, comparatively speaking, will volunteer, the calculation being that not more than a hundred and fifty will remain behind; so that the corps will go home very strong, both in men and officers, there being up to the present moment only one exchange amongst the latter. The paucity of volunteers from the ranks is accounted for in two ways: first, the abolition of the old system of volunteering, by which the men got the cash in hand; and secondly, the war in Europe, in which, I believe, the men still expect to take a part. Curious how deeply the fighting principle is implanted in the British soldiers; in my opinion, however, the former is the weightier reason by far, as a soldier always weighs the difference between money ready in hand and money in distant prospective. The 3rd Europeans were longer coming up than was expected, as the current is very strong in the river. The men appear to be very well-conducted, steady, and in good order and discipline.—*Calcutta Morning Chronicle.*

PROGRESS OF THE LORD BISHOP.—The pinnaces which were engaged for the conveyance of the Lord Bishop to the Upper Provinces, met with an accident on the way up, which has rendered it unsafe for his lordship to prosecute his journey in them. On the 11th inst., a little below Bhagulpore, the steamer which was rowing them took the ground, when the pinnace which was allotted to the Rev. Mr. Bloomfield came in contact with the steamer, and injured her bows so as to spring a leak. Temporary expedients were resorted to to stop the leak, and on the vessels coming to for the day, the injured pinnace was closely examined, with a view to the damage being properly repaired; but this was found impracticable, and it was finally resolved to discharge the boat. As the other pinnace in which the bishop was accommodated was now brought in immediate contiguity with the steamer, and was not the strongest of boats, nor likely to stand the effects of a collision in case the *Berkampooler* grounded again, the wisest and surest course was followed of sending away all the hired boats, and the whole party embarked on the steamer. This was effected on the 12th, and the visitation journey upwards was resumed with more safety and speed.—*Hurkaru, Oct. 21.*

MR. A. J. M. MILLS, one of the members of Bengal of the legislative council of India, will retire from the service during the ensuing cold weather. Mr. Mills is one of the ablest members of the civil service, which he entered in the early part of 1826, twenty-nine years ago. During that period he has held some of the best appointments under government, and more especially so since his return from furlough in 1850, he having always had a lucrative substantive appointment as well as an officiating one, as one of the judges of the sudder, the allowances of which he, of course, drew. Notwithstanding that he now fills one of the highest posts that a civilian could attain, yet is it not surprising that, having served more than twenty-five years in India, he should be desirous of passing the remainder of his days in his own country? Who Mr. Mill's successor in Council will be we have not yet heard, nor do we believe it is yet known.—*Hurkaru.*



**CIVIL RETIREMENTS.**—The *Hurkaru* mentions that Messrs. C. D. Russell, Bury, Bentall, Quintin, and Travers, all of the Bengal civil service, have sent in applications for pension.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—We understand it is now fixed that the Governor-General will go to the Neilgherries about the end of February or the beginning of March next. Mr. Edmonstone will accompany him officially.—*Hurkaru*.

**RETIREMENTS.**—Two more officers have obtained leave of absence preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service:—Major S. R. Bagshawe, of the 7th N.I., to the 15th of January, and Brevet-Major G. W. G. Bristow to the 28th of February, 1855. In the 7th N.I. Brevet-Major McGeorge will obtain his regimental majority, after a service of nearly thirty-one years, and will vacate his appointment of deputy judge advocate-general, consequent on his promotion. Lieutenant G. Swiney will get his company in about twelve, and Ensign R. Travers his lieutenantancy in about three years' service. In the 71st N.I. Lieutenant J. Ross, a cadet of the 9th of March, 1842, and Ensign S. W. Fraser, a cadet of the 16th of February, 1850, will be advanced to the next superior ranks.—*Hurkaru*.

**DR. HATHAWAY.**—We regret much to learn that severe indisposition, the result of his most assiduous attention to the duties of his onerous office, compels our inspector of jails, Dr. Hathaway, to apply for furlough on medical certificate. He is the oldest European inhabitant of Lahore, having been appointed civil surgeon soon after the nomination of Sir Henry Lawrence to the residency. The constant and most intelligent attention paid by him to that part of his duty which related to the district prisoners, attracted the well-deserved notice of the authorities, and secured for him the appointment he now holds; and we do not write under correction, when we assert that few men in this country have exerted themselves more zealously and perseveringly for the good of the state than has Dr. Hathaway in his particular vocation.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**SALT.—THE DESERVING REWARDED.**—"That the Governor-General, at the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has sanctioned the grant to Mr. Bond, the assistant salt agent of Balasore, of a gratuity of Rs. 2,500 under circumstances which are highly creditable to that officer. It appears that the Government has gained, in the course of fourteen years, no less a sum than Rs. 13,78,450 from Mr. Bond's excellent and indefatigable superintendence of the export of salt, and of the many details connected with the agency of which he is an assistant. Under the contract system, the wastage on salt was three per cent.; under Mr. Bond's superintendence, it is only one per cent. The loss under the former system was Rs. 13,33 on an export of thirteen and a half lacs; now it is only Rs. 4,900 on an export of forty-two lacs. Moreover, the contractors received for every 100 maunds Rs. 20 and 2 annas; whereas Mr. Bond, during his superintendence, has exported the same quantity for 10 rupees. Upon these facts being brought to the notice of the Governor-General, his Lordship, as might be expected, most readily sanctioned the grant recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor in recognition of the services of so good and faithful an officer."

**LIEUT. CUMMING.**—Five captains of the Company's Service have been placed upon Lieut. Cumming's court-martial by orders of the Commander-in-Chief. This will have the effect of preventing an outcry that the court was packed; but the number is not sufficient to save the accused if there be a feeling against him, and his case has been prejudged by the Queen's officers on the court. For our own part, we have no apprehension that British officers will so far forget what is due to their character as to allow their prejudices to get the better of their judgments, and we think that Mr. Cumming would have acted more wisely had he waited until the court assembled, and then challenged the officers of the 32nd regiment, and any others who had expressed opinions prejudicial to his case. Another officer is evidently about to be brought to a court-martial in the Sirhind Division, and, judging from the composition of the court, he must be of a higher rank than Mr. Cumming, since of eleven Company's officers placed at the disposal of the general commanding, four are lieutenant-colonels, four more majors, and the remaining three captains.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 22.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### APPOINTMENTS TO IRREGULAR FORCES.

*Fort William*, Oct. 25, 1854.—It having been directed, in Government General Order dated 19th of April, 1853, that officers of artillery attached to the artillery branch of contingents and of irregular forces, shall vacate such appointments on attaining the rank of captain regimentally, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased further to direct that, on promotion to captain, officers of artillery shall vacate all military appointments in contingents or irregular forces.

This order is to have effect prospectively only, and is applicable to the three Presidencies.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Mil. Dept.

##### FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE.

*Nov. 1, 1854.*—The following statement of the number of furloughs available in this season for the members of the civil service, is published for general information:—

On the 1st November, 1853, there were vacant and available to make the complement of 51 furloughs .. .. .	23
<i>Lapses since 1st November, 1853.</i>	
<i>By Return.</i> —Messrs. F. J. Halliday, E. F. Lantour, T. K. Lloyd, J. E. S. Lillie, B. H. Cooper, R. N. Shore, E. T. Colvin, J. H. Young, J. G. Campbell .. .. .	9
<i>By Expiry.</i> —Messrs. T. C. Trotter and H. Vansittart .. .. .	2
<i>By Resignation.</i> —Messrs. G. H. Smith and W. H. Tyler .. .. .	2
	36

##### Deduct taken during the Year.

Messrs. H. G. Astell, J. R. Hutchinson, St. G. Tucker, W. Seton Carr, A. Swinton, E. Sandys, R. Marriott, C. B. Saunders, B. Sapte, L. B. Bowring, J. Guthrie, C. Beadon, E. C. Bailey, E. Jenkins, W. M. Beaufort, L. S. Jackson, C. F. Montresor, A. Money, G. H. Smith, W. H. Tyler, and H. D. Sandeman .. .. .	21
	15

Remain absent on this date to make the complement of 51 furloughs .. .. .	36
	51

Fifteen furloughs are available on this date, of which nine have been assigned to the following gentlemen:—

Messrs. R. Money, H. S. Ravenshaw, R. N. Cust, J. Power, F. Tucker, J. Wedderburn, R. H. Davies, C. P. Hobhouse, and G. E. Lance.

This leaves six available furloughs unappropriated, and the following will also fall in between this date and the 31st March next, on the dates mentioned, or sooner if the incumbents previously return:—

Mr. A. Ross, 9th February, 1855.

Mr. E. Lushington, 10th November, 1854.

Mr. R. J. Scott, ditto ditto.

W. GREY, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

##### SUB-DIVISION OF AURUNGBAD.

*Fort William*, September 18th, 1854.—In modification of the orders of government, dated the 9th of December, 1853, the honourable the lieut.-governor of Bengal has been pleased to resolve that the sub-division of Aurungabad shall comprise the following thannahs:—

Furruckabad .. .. .	In Bhagulpore.
Calaspore or Narain .. .. .	
Shumsheregunge .. .. .	
Pulsa .. .. .	In Moorshedabad.
Sootee .. .. .	
Mirzapore .. .. .	
Khamra .. .. .	

##### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- ALEXANDER, R. H. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly.
- BAX, J. H. to be a mem. of local agency at Azimgurh.
- BENTALL, E. to be civ. and sess. jud. East Burdwan, Oct. 21
- BERFORD, G. M. B. to off. as account. N. W. Provinces, dur. abs. of Grant, Oct. 20.
- CAMPBELL, G. to be mem. of local agency at Azimgurh.
- CURRIE, C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad, v. Sandeman, Oct. 20.
- DAMPIER, H. L. to ch. of sub-div. of Mudhyppoorah, dur. abs. of Doveton.
- D'ROZARIO, E. transf. fr. 3rd div. to Dacca, Oct. 24.
- DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. to be mag. and coll. of Agra, Oct. 20.
- ELLIOT, A. J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, dur. abs. of A. Hope.
- GUBBINS, M. R. to be mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, Oct. 20.
- HARRISON, E. F. to offic. as 2nd asst. to asst. gen. Oct. 24.
- HENDERSON, W. H. to offic. as mag. of Dacca, dur. abs. of Mackillop, Oct. 21.
- HOBHOUSE, C. P. to offic. as 1st asst. to asst. gen. &c. dur. abs. of Adams, Oct. 24.

JAMES, H. F. to be add. sess. jud. of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, &c. &c. Oct. 21.  
 LOWE, W. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore, and cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, Oct. 20.  
 MACPHERSON, A. G. to offic. as 1st judge of Court of Small Causes, dur. abs. of Wylie.  
 MAYNE, F. O. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Etah, Oct. 20.  
 MCCHLEERY, W. to be a memb. of local agency at Azimgurh.  
 McDONELL, W. F. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, Oct. 20.  
 METCALFE, H. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. E. Burdwan, dur. abs. of Bentall, Oct. 21.  
 PATTON, J. H. to offic. as judge of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut.  
 PERKINS, R. H. asst. to salt ag. at Balasore, vested with special powers.  
 SINGER, B. P. ex. assist. in the Punjaub, transf. to Nagpore, Oct. 20.  
 WALKER, R. res. Hon. Compy.'s civ. serv. Nov. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 FAIRFAX, T. E. Oct. 14 SIMSON, J. Oct. 14.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOVETON, H. 2 mo.  
 GLOVER, F. A. B. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 6.  
 HAMMOND, H. W. 2 mo.  
 HARVEY, G. H. to Oct. 21, in ext.  
 HOPE, A. 1 mo.  
 LANCE, C. E. 15 mo. on m.c. new reg.  
 LEWISBY, principal of Dacca College, 15 mo. on m.c.  
 LOWIS, R. N. 6 weeks.  
 MONEY, R. 3 mo. prep. to Eur.  
 RAVENSHAW, J. H. 15 days in ext.  
 RUSSELL, C. D. 23 days.  
 THOMASON, J. G. 15 days.  
 TUCKER, F. 10 days in ext.  
 WYLIE, M. 15 mo. on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.  
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLEY, Rev. J. 3 mo. on m.c.  
 GARBETT, Rev. C. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of N. W. prov. Oct. 27.  
 PANTING, Rev. R. pl. at disp. of gov. of the N. W. prov. Oct. 30.  
 WOOD, Rev. T. to be chapl. of gar. of Fort William and gen. hosp. Oct. 30.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ABERCROMBIE, Maj. engrs. transf. fr. 2nd to 1st circ. of superint. pub. works in lower provs.  
 ALLEN, Ens. A. B. do du. 37th N.I. posted 24th N.I. at Wuzeraabad as 4th ens.  
 ANGELO, Maj. R. infy. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 5, in success. to Tudor, dec.  
 BAKER, Ens. G. A. A. posted to 60th N.I. at Bandah, Oct. 20.  
 BATTYE, Ens. W. do du. 48th, posted 65th N.I. at Thyat Mew (Pegu), as 4th ens. Oct. 20; to be lieut. fr. June 21st, 1854, v. Bacon, retired.  
 BEADLE, Lieut. J. P. engrs. offic. sec. to mil. board, to be supt. of embankments in lower provs.  
 BEYNON, Lieut. W. H. adjt. of Kotah cont. to cont. to act as 2nd in com. in addit. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Denny.  
 BIRCH, Ens. F. M. do du. 33rd, posted to 71st N.I. at Noorpore, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 BOGLE, Lieut. col. Sir A. in civil emp. fr. 48th to 16th N.I.  
 BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 5, in succ. to Tudor, dec.  
 BRANDER, Lieut. M. J. 40th N.I. to be sub. asst. commissary gen. Oct. 20.  
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. H. 1st Sikh inf. to be 2nd in com. v. Arrow, Oct. 17.  
 BUSHBY, Ens. G. M. doing duty, 67th, posted to 70th N.I. at Umballah, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 BUTLER, Ens. T. R. with 11th N.I. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Thyat Mew, as jun. 8th 2nd lieut. Oct. 23.  
 CADELL, Ens. T. doing duty 11th N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. fus. at Promé as 8th 2nd lieut. Oct. 20.  
 CAMPBELL, L. L. G. A. adjt. to offic. as in com. 2nd Assam L.I. batt.  
 CAMPBELL, Capt. R. 2nd in com. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. to offic. as commdt. dur. abs. on leave of Foquet.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. (on leave) fr. 39th N.I. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. Oct. 14.  
 CHALMERS, Ens. W. G. do. du. 50th, posted to 51st N.I. at Rawul Pindee, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 CLAGETT, Capt. T. W. 4th cav. to com. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, v. Shakspear.  
 COMBER, 2nd Lieut. A. K. 18th N.I. adjt. 1st Assam L.I. batt. services temp. pl. at disp. of Gov. of Bengal fr. Nov. 15, for empl. as jun. asst. Luckhimpore dur. abs. of Morton.

CRACROFT, Ens. B. do. du. 42nd, posted to 50th N.I. at Benares.  
 DAVIDSON, Ens. J. P. 4th N.I. to act as adjt. 1st Sikh local inf.  
 DENNY, Capt. J. B. 38th N.I. to have ch. of survey in distr. of Jawad Neemuch, Oct. 20.  
 DEPREZ, 2nd Lieut. G. C. passed exam. for survey.  
 DICKENS, Capt. C. H. art. offic. 1st asst. sec. to mil. board to be sec. to committee for prep. of a code for dept. of pub. works. Placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, fr. Dec. next, for spec. da. in Shahabad.  
 DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. to do du. with Pegu L.I. batt.  
 FAGAN, Brev. maj. C. G. 8th L.C. is perm. to retire fr. the service of the comp. on pension of a major, fr. Nov. 1.  
 FITZGERALD, 2nd Lieut. M. M. passed exam. for survey. and civ. engin.  
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. C. M. 31st N.I. to be an asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, v. Robertson.  
 GAITSKILL, Brev. maj. F. art. to be maj. fr. July 25, 1854, v. Pillans, retired.  
 GENESTE, 2nd Lieut. M. G. engs. to be a dep. supt. of cadets.  
 GEPP, Ens. T. S. do du. 11th posted to 55th N.I. at Mooltan.  
 GILBERT, Lieut. E. K. O. 27th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of Siddons.  
 GORDON, Ens. H. W. do. du. 67th posted to 63rd N.I. at Cawnpore, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 GRAHAM, Ens. G. A. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 19th, 1854, v. Lysaght, prom.  
 GRAHAM, Ens. F. W. 11th N.I. to be adj. 1st Sikh inf. v. Brownlow, prom.  
 GRAVES, Ens. R. S. 66th or Goorka regt. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 15, 1854, v. Swetenham, res.  
 GURNELL, Capt. R. M. Invalids, perm. to retire fr. the service of the Company, on pens. of his rank, fr. Nov. 15, 1854.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd gren. N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 24, v. Rattray, dec.  
 HAMILTON, Brev. maj. G. W. 34th N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 5, in success. to Tudor, dec.  
 HANDYSIDE, Lieut. R. N. 9th N.I. to do du. with Pegu L.I. batt.  
 HARRIS, Ens. J. P. posted to 21st N.I. at Sealcode, Oct. 20.  
 HOGGAN, Ens. G. H. W. doing duty with 19th, posted to 4th N.I. at Peshawur, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 HOWELL, Lieut. W. R. H. I. 1st Eur. fus. to be sub. asst. commy. gen. Oct. 20.  
 HUGHES, Lieut. T. E. art. to rank fr. July 25, 1854, v. Gaitskill, prom.  
 JARBETT, Ens. H. C. T. rec. arr. posted to 26th N.I. at Delhi.  
 KEEN, Ens. F. J. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Benares.  
 KNYVETT, Ens. F. A. C. (on leave) posted to 24th N.I. at Wuzeraabad, Oct. 20.  
 LAKE, Ens. Sir A. K. Bart. doing duty with 67th, posted to 2nd Eur. fus. at Promé, as 9th 2nd lieut. Oct. 20.  
 L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 15, 1854, in suc. to Wardroper, ret.  
 LEWIS, Capt. H. commy. of ord. 2nd class, to be commy. of ord. 1st class, fr. Oct. 10, v. Cooper.  
 LOUIS, Ens. W. L. posted to 42nd N.I. at Benares, Oct. 20.  
 LYSAGHT, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Oct. 19, 1854, v. Nicholetts, dec.  
 MACBEAN, Lieut. G. S. 74th N.I. to be a dept. asst. commy. gen. 2nd class, v. Willes, prom.  
 MAGRATH, Lieut. J. B. 49th N.I. to do du. with Pegu, lt. inf. batt.  
 MAIDMAN, Ens. G. E. J. rec. arr. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Thyat mew as 9th 2nd lieut. Oct. 20.  
 MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. invalid. is permitted to retire from the service of the compy. on pens. of his rank fr. date of departure of steamer in Nov.  
 MAINWARING, Capt. N. W. 73rd N.I. perm. to res. his appt. in the canal dep. pl. at disp. of c.-in-c.  
 MALLESON, Lieut. G. B. 33rd N.I. to be sub-asst. commy. gen.  
 MANSON, Ens. G. W. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 5, in success. to Tudor, dec.  
 M'BARNET, Capt. G. G. app. as extra asst. in Saugor and Nerbudda territory, canc.  
 M'DOUGALL, Lieut. C. A. adj. 9th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 2nd reg. inf. Gwalior conting. in success. to Meyern, Oct. 20.  
 M'QUEEN, Ens. J. W. do du. 41st posted to 27th N.I. at Agra, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. off. jun. asst. to com. of Assam, passed in Bengali, Oct. 20.  
 MOULE, Brev. col. J. fr. 11th to 48th N.I.  
 MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 31, 1854, in success. to Whiteford, retired.  
 MYLNE, W. C. R. 74th N.I. to be sub-asst. commy. gen. fr. Oct. 12.  
 OMMANNEY, Maj. E. L. engrs. transf. fr. 1st to 2nd circ. of superint. pub. works in lower provs.  
 OUTRAM, Col. J. to offic. as res. at Lucknow, dur. abs. of Col. Sleeman.  
 PESTER, Capt. H. L. 63rd N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, during leave on m.c. of Capt. H. A. Morrieson.  
 PROLE, Ens. W. G. posted to 53rd N.I. at Barrackpore, Oct. 20.  
 QUIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 17, 1854, v. Magnay, dec.

REPTON, Ens. H. M. do du. 33rd, posted to 67th N.I. at Benares.  
 ROBERTSON, Maj. A. offic. ex. asst. sec. to offic. as sec. to mil. board.  
 ROGERS, Ens. B. posted to 68th N.I. at Khyouk Phyou, Oct. 20.  
 ROWCROFT, Lieut. G. C. reg. com. of Kelali Ghilzie regt. fr. Capt. G. E. Holmes, on latter's dep. on leave.  
 RUTHERFORD, Lieut. col. W. (on furlough), fr. 16th to 11th N.I.  
 SALMOND, Cornet C. J. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1854, v. Saunders, res.  
 SHOULDHAM, Lieut. col. T. H. fr. 52nd to 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 1.  
 SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. to be capt. fr. July 31, 1854, v. Whiteford, ret.  
 SNEYD, Capt. N. R. 57th N.I. to off. as cantonment jt. mag. at Meean Meer, until ret. of Wakefield.  
 STEVENSON, Brev. capt. R. C. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Oct. 15, in succ. to Wardroper, ret.  
 SWATMAN, Lieut. col. W. fr. 15th to 52nd N.I. fr. Nov. 1.  
 SWETENHAM, Lieut. J. R. 66th, or Goerka regt. is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the company fr. Sept. 15.  
 SWINEY, Lieut. G. 7th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Ingilby.  
 THOMAS, Ens. W. H. do. du. 42nd, posted to 22nd N.I. at Ferozepore, as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 THOMSON, 1st Lieut. D. pass. exam. for survey. and civ. eng.  
 THOMPSON, Brev. lieut. col. W. J. C.B. fr. 1st Eur. brig. fus. to 39th N.I. Oct. 14.  
 TICKELL, Capt. J. 73rd N.I. to temp. ch. of Agra and Bombay road. v. Eliot.  
 TUCKER, Brev. maj. T. T. 8th L.C. super. is brought on the strength of the corps, from Nov. 1, 1854, v. Fagan, retired.  
 UPPERTON, Ens. J. rec. arr. posted to 46th N.I. at Meerut, Oct. 20.  
 WALKER, Ens. T. N. do. du. with 67th, posted to 60th N.I. at Bandah as 4th ens. Oct. 20.  
 WALKER, Ens. L. 2nd N.I. to be int. fr. Oct. 24, in succ. to Rat-tray, dec.  
 WARDROPER, Capt. F. B. 3rd Eur. reg. perm. to retire on the pension of his rank.  
 WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. 8th N.I. to act as adj. to wing of corps ordered to Futtoghurh.  
 WATSON, Lieut. H. A. 49th N.I. perm. at his request to resign the service of the Company, fr. Oct. 6, 1854.  
 WHEELER, Ens. F. do. du. 50th, posted to 39th N.I. at Lahore.  
 WILLES, Lieut. J. J. 69th N.I. to be a dep. asst. comy. general, 2nd class, v. Fitzgerald, prom.  
 WINTLE, Capt. A. W. to rank fr. July 25, 1854, v. Geitakill, prom.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.  
 THOMASON, C. S. Nov. 2.  
 TREVOR, S. T. Nov. 2.  
 CAVALRY.  
 DANIELL, M. G. Nov. 2.  
 INFANTRY.  
 PROLE, W. G. Oct. 24.  
 OUSELEY, W. W. J. Oct. 26.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Capt. brig. maj. and paymr. N. div. 1 mo. to Bombay; to Europe for one year, on m.c. new regs.  
 ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 15, 1855, in ext. on m.c. to Meerut and Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl.  
 BAGSHAW, Major S. R. 7th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Jan. 15, 1855, to Tirhoot and Calcutta, old regs.  
 BARBER, Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. to Dec. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m.c.  
 BARTON, Brev. maj. N. D. 6th L.C. to Nov. 30, 1855, in ext. m.c.  
 BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. 1 year, in ext.  
 BRISTOW, Brev. maj. G. W. G. 71st N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Feb. 28, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. J. F. 2nd Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. date of embark. at Promé, to Moulmein, Oct. 17.  
 CARLETON, Capt. H. A. art. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Murree, on m.c.  
 CHESTER, Brev. Lieut.-col. C. dep. adjt. gen. fr. Oct. 15, 1854, to Feb. 15, 1855, to presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 CHESTER, Ens. H. D. E. W. 36th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Simla.  
 CORFIELD, Brev. Lieut.-col. 1st N.I. 6 mo. from Nov. 15, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
 CREIGHTON, Lieut. R. 55th N.I. to Jan. 25, 1855, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on m.c.  
 CUNLIFFE, Lieut. G. G. 41st N.I. to Nov. 30, 1855, in ext.  
 DANDRIDGE, Lieut. E. 73rd N.I. to Sept. 18, to Phillour, old reg.  
 DANSEY, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Almorah on m.c.  
 DANVERS, Ens. R. W. 15th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to rem. at pres.  
 DAWSON, Lieut. J. Asst. superint. Hindostan and Thibet-road, 1 mo.  
 DENNISS, Capt. G. G. 1st Eur. fus. to Nov. 15, 1855, in ext. to rem. at Nynsee Tal and the hills, on m.c.

DEPREZ, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. to be an asst. to Capt. G. H. Saxton, asst. surveyor general in ch. of the Ganjam party of trig. survey, Oct. 20.  
 DICKINSON, Brig. T. 4 mo. to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.  
 DUFFIN, Lieut. F. 70th N.I. fr. Sept. 28, to Dec. 1, in ext.; to rem. at Simla, on m.c.  
 EVANS, Lieut. J. M. 7th N.I. 1 mo. to Calcutta, old reg.  
 GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 14 days.  
 GIBBINGS, Lieut. A. 1st irr. cav. to Nov. 15, 1855, in ext.; to rem. at Simla, on m.c.  
 GWATKIN, Col. E. 31st N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to March 1, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.  
 HALE, Lieut. G. D. 44th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 5, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. col. J. T. fr. Nov. 1, 1854, to May 1, 1855, in ext. to rem. at Simla, and visit presidency prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 HOME, Col. R. 43rd L.I. fr. Nov. 16 to Feb. 1, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.  
 INGILBY, Lieut. R. M. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 26, to Calcutta, old reg. prep. to ret. fr. the service.  
 INGRAM, Lieut. J. S. assist. superint. of Pegu, 3 mo. to sea, on m.c.  
 JACKSON, Lieut. P. H. 67th N.I. to Feb. 1, 1855, to pres. prep. to Eur.  
 JERDAN, Lieut. G. 43rd L.I. to Nov. 30, 1855, in ext.  
 KNYVETT, Lieut. col. A. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 10, to rem. at Meerut  
 KNYVETT, Ens. F. A. C. fr. Nov. 1 to May, 1855, to Shergahatty.  
 MITCHELL, Maj. W. St. L. 13th N.I. fr. Oct. 7 to Nov. 15, 1855, in ext. to rem. at Nynsee Tal, on m.c.  
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. off. jun. asst. to commiss. of Assam, 3 mo.  
 NARES, 1st Lieut. J. S. 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art. Sept. 6 to Oct. 15, to Lahore, old regs.  
 POGSON, Capt. W. Q. 43rd L.I. from Oct. 15 to 21, in ext. to rem. at Simla.  
 PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m.c.  
 RANDALL, Lieut. W. L. 59th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Simla.  
 RAID, Capt. C. 10th N.I. to Nynsee Tal, fr. Oct. 10, 1854, to July 20, 1855.  
 RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. 70th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m.c.  
 SAGE, Lieut. col. W. supt. engr. 2nd circ. pub. works, N. W. provs. to Jan. 15, 1855, prep. to sea, on m.c.  
 SHERWILL, Brev. maj. M. E. fr. Dec. 1, 1853, to March 16, 1854, to presidency.  
 SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. 31st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 18, in ext. to remain at Landour on m.c.  
 SMALPAGE, Lieut. F. E. art. to Oct. 10, 1855, to hills, on m.c.  
 STAINFORTH, Ens. G. B. 61st N.I. fr. Sept. 12 to 29, in ext. on m.c.  
 STRANGWAYS, Capt. G. 71st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla.  
 SWETENHAM, Maj. E. inv. estab. fr. Nov. 1 to March 1, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.  
 THEOBALD, Lieut. J. P. A. 6th L.C. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c. old reg.  
 TOOGOOD, 1st Lieut. A. D. 2nd Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 5, to Jessore and the pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.  
 TREMENEZERE, Lieut. col. G. B. engr. in ext. to March 14, 1855, on m.c.  
 TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 30, to remain at Murree on m.c.  
 WAKE, Brev. col. W. H. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 22, to presidency, prep. to submitting an application for furl. on m.c.  
 WALCOTT, Lieut. and adjt. W. H. fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, 1855, to presidency, old rules.  
 WARD, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to Europe for 3 years, old reg.  
 WATERFIELD, Ens. W. G. 23rd N.I. from Oct. 31 to Nov. 15 in ext. to remain at Nynsee Tal, on m.c.  
 WILLOWS, Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. 4 mo. to Futtoghurh, old rules.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. art. to med. aid to 13th N.I. v. Beale.  
 BRADLEY, Surg. W. H. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to med. ch. 2nd cav.  
 BROWN, Surg. J. C. fr. 62nd to 44th N.I. at Dinapore.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. J. A. to rec. med. ch. of sappers and miners and staff at Promé, Oct. 14.  
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. G. V. passed colloq. exam.; to proceed to Delhi, and do du. with 16th N.I. Oct. 14.  
 DICKSON, Surg. J. B. fr. 4th L.C. to art. div. at Dum Dum, v. Mackinnon.  
 DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. civ. asst. surg. of Behar, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. fr. Dec. 15.  
 EARLE, Asst. surg. F. J. with 2nd fus. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.  
 EBDON, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of Eur. soldiers proc. to Mount Abo.

ETESON, Asst. surg. A. to proc. to Rangoon in med. ch. of 1st comp. 5th batt. art.  
 EWART, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Ajmeer.  
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. to med. ch. of Nynce Tal, to proc. and join.  
 GARRAD, Vet. surg. J. W. posted to 9th L.C. to continue in profess. ch. of the art. &c. at Sealkote.  
 HEMMING, Asst. surg. G. W. to be sub-asst. surg. of Orail.  
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. R. F. M.D. passed colloq. exam.; to proc. to Noorpore, and aff. med. aid to head qrs. 71st N.I. v. Dunbar.  
 JAMES, Asst. surg. E. to place himself under the orders of the supg. surg. Sirhind circle, Oct. 16.  
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. J. T. to proc. and do duty with head qrs. 71st N.I. at Noorpore.  
 LOCOCK, Asst. surg. H. S. to continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus. until further orders, Oct. 14; fr. 47th to 25th N.I.  
 LYLE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to afford med. aid to detach. of 50th N.I. at Ghazepore.  
 MACKINNON, Sen. surg. C. to be a supg. surg. on the estab. v. Francis, died.  
 MACLAGAN, Asst. surg. J. Mc. G. to do du. with H.M.'s 14th L.D. at Meerut.  
 McRAE, Surg. D. fr. 76th N.I. to 4th L.C. v. Dickson.  
 MOORE, Asst. surg. T. M.D. fr. 25th, and reported to 63rd N.I.  
 ORR, Surg. J. H. 4th N.I. Hyderabad, contingent to med. ch. of 3rd cav.  
 PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. when relieved by Asst. Surg. Francis, fr. med. ch. of Nynce Tal, to place himself at disp. of Lieut.-Gov. N.W. provinces.  
 PARTRIDGE, Asst. surg. S. B. services temp. placed at disp. of Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, Oct. 21.  
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to be a member of local agency at Azimgurh.  
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M'D. 29th, to aff. med. aid to right wing 69th N.I.  
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. to do du. with art. div. at Meerut.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 7th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 51st and 66th N.I. v. Shillist, proc. to Murree on duty.  
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. M.D. 14th irr. cav. to relieve Asst. surg. J. Sawyers, m.d. H.M.'s 22nd, fr. med. ch. of the commiss. depôt at Nowshera.  
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. posted to 74th N.I.  
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. on joining 4th Punjab cav. to assu. med. ch. of jail, &c. at Kohat, No. 3 Punjab lt. field batt. and hd. qu. and wing of 2nd Punjab inf. dur. abs. of left wing at Bahadoor Khail.  
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. A. passed colloq. exam.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 DILLON, Thos. M.D. Oct. 26.  
 TOMKYN, A. P. Nov. 2.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DURANT, Asst. surg. J. J. 15 days to Chumparun.  
 HAY, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. 20 days, fr. Oct. 6.  
 JAMES, Asst. surg. E. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, to rem. at Simla, on m.c.  
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. 1 mo.  
 THRING, E. B. civ. asst. surg. of Pooree, 1 mo.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### STAFF.

Lieut. col. the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, gren. guards, to be mil. sec.; Brev. major C. A. Denison, 52nd L.I. to be A. D. C.; and Lieut. T. L. Mayne, 14th lt. drag. to act as Persian interp. to Lieut. gen. Anson.

##### CAVALRY.

£. 14th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. W. D. Blyth, to be riding master.

##### INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. R. W. Hartley, 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1 to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. R. B. Stewards, Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, in ext.—22nd. Lieut. E. S. W. Smith, to Dec. 21 to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on medical certificate; Ens. L. N. D. Hammond, to January 10, and 1 year to England, on medical certificate; Lieutenant F. H. Gee, to do duty with inval. to Rawul Pindee.—24th. Ens. T. Madden, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 12; Ens. H. H. Austen, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 12; Ens. W. Werge Smith, inval. to Ferozepore; Brev. lieut. col. A. G. Blackford, to Oct. 31, 1855, to rem. and Landour and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.—29th. Major J. Power, to March 8, 1856.—32nd. Capt. C. T. King, Nov. 5 to Jan. 5; Lieut. W. Patterson, 4 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—52nd. Lieut. col. R. G. Hughes, 4 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. C. D. Coote, to Nov. 14, in ext. on m.c.—60th. Surg. Boyes, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England; Capt. H. F. Williams, to rejoin 1st batt.—61st. Major C. C. Deacon, leave cancelled October 19; Lieutenant W. H. H. Pattoun, to October 30, to Simla, on med. cer. Lieut. G. S. Tyler, to do du. with inval. to Ferozepore.—70th. Capt. G. Reynolds, to Jan. 31, in ext. and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. W. T. Mc Gregor, to Dec. 19, in ext. on m.c.—75th.

Capt. B. D. W. Ramsay, 2 mo. to Madras, on m.c.; Assist. surg. A. F. Turner, to Rawul Pindee, in med. ch. of inval.—78th. Capt. J. D. McAndrew, to Feb. 28, to Madras, S.E. coast, on m.c.—83rd. Surg. W. S. J. H. Munro, 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—84th. Lieut. B. Sandwith, to act as asst. to executive eng. Rangoon div. of public works, v. Stewart.—86th. Capt. C. O'Creagh, to April 28, in ext.—87th. Capt. J. Baillie, to Nov. 11, to Murree and adjacent hills, on m.c.—96th. Ens. J. B. Kirk, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Brev. maj. E. R. Gregg, to act as brig. major, Fort William, dur. abs. of Ramsey.—98th. Ens. G. F. Webster, to Nov. 9, in ext. on m.c.; Lieut. R. Reid, to be adjt. v. Mills, res.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ANAKIEL, wife of M. G. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.  
 ASPINAL, wife of H. s. at Bareilly, Oct. 22.  
 BALDWIN, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 24.  
 BALFOUR, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.  
 BEATSON, wife of Asst. surg. W. B. d. at Chittagong, Oct. 23.  
 BENBOW, wife of C. W. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.  
 BLAIR, wife of Lieut.-col. C. D. s. at Simla, Oct. 17.  
 BOSE, wife of D. N. D. s. at Battala, Oct. 17.  
 BURRO, the lady of F. d. at Chandernagore, Oct. 17.  
 CHARDE, wife of W. s. at Simla, Oct. 20.  
 COLLET, wife of J. d. at Mirzapore, Oct. 1.  
 FINDLEY, Mrs. J. d. at Moullmein, Oct. 17.  
 FOLEY, Mrs. R. d. at Patna, Oct. 14.  
 GEORGE, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.  
 GILLMORE, wife of James, d. at Lahore, Oct. 28.  
 GORDON, wife of A. R. s. at Agra, Oct. 17.  
 GREGORY, wife of T. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 19.  
 HALL, wife of Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. s. at Jhunsai, Oct. 20.  
 HANDLEY, Mrs. H. d. at Chowringhee, Nov. 4.  
 HAWES, the lady of Lieut. W. H. 63rd N.I. at Cawnpore, Oct. 30.  
 HARLEY, wife of T. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.  
 HEALY, Mrs. J. s. at Mussoorie, Oct. 25.  
 HARMER, wife of G. s. at Terhoot, Oct. 10.  
 JAMESON, wife of W. s. at Hamulbagh in Kumaon, Oct. 21.  
 JERVIS, wife of Maj. Pens. Paymaster, d. at Barrackpore, Nov. 4.  
 JOHANNES, wife of F. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.  
 JOHNSTON, wife of W. A. s. still-born, at Calcutta, Oct. 31.  
 JOHNSTON, wife of A. c.s. d. at Meerut, Oct. 28.  
 JOWETT, wife of T. H. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.  
 LANGLOIS, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 25.  
 LANE, wife of Lieut. C. S. 26th L.I. s. at Delhi, Oct. 19.  
 LAWFORD, wife of H. B. c.s. s. at Kishnagur, Oct. 27.  
 LINSLEY, wife of Inspector, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.  
 LORD, wife of T. H. s. at Chowringhee, Oct. 22.  
 MACKWHITER, wife of J. P. c.s. d. at Simla, Oct. 21.  
 MATIAS, wife of Lieut. H. V. 50th N.I. d. at Ghazepore, Oct. 31.  
 M'IVER, wife of K. d. at Agra, Oct. 25.  
 MARTIN, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 18.  
 NELLAYER, wife of C. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.  
 OMAN, Mrs. G. B. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 4.  
 PARKER, wife of J. s. at Mugra, Oct. 22.  
 REID, Mrs. G. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 20.  
 RENNY, wife of Lieut. G. A. h. art. s. at Lahore, Oct. 27.  
 ROBELLO, wife of T. A. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 25.  
 ROBINSON, Mrs. S. H. s. at Goorsery, Oct. 27.  
 ROSTAN, wife of J. H. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 22.  
 RUSSELL, wife of R. H. c.s. d. at Comillah, Oct. 24.  
 SANDEMAN, wife of A. P. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 19.  
 SEPPINGS, wife of Lieut. E. J. 2nd L.C. s. at Umballa, Oct. 25.  
 SHEER, wife of J. W. c.s. d. at Allyghur, Oct. 24.  
 STEPHEN, wife of J. s. (twins), at Darra, Oct. 17.  
 TONNOCHY, wife of Capt. V. H.M.'s 29th, s. at Delhi, Nov. 3.  
 VENABLES, wife of E. F. s. at Allyghur, Oct. 17.  
 YOUNG, wife of Lieut.-col. s. at Simla, Oct. 31.

##### MARRIAGES.

BAGNELL, W. C. to C. W. Lamborn, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.  
 BOUND, William, to Lucy Linton, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.  
 BRISCOE, Thomas, to Mary Hamer, at Kidderpore, Oct. 27.  
 BUTLER, Samuel, to Emma Maclean, d. of J. S. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.  
 HUDSON, Charles O. to Ellen S. Ridge, at Howrah, Nov. 6.  
 HUNTER, Capt. A. 25th reg. to Caroline Cherry, d. of the late Col. Greene, at Dholepore, Oct. 30.  
 JOHNSON, E. T. s. to Octavia Steele, at Calcutta, Oct. 30.  
 JOHNSTON, W. c.s. to Elizabeth C. d. of the late Hon. J. Thomson, at Naince Tal, Oct. 19.  
 KIRKPATRICK, Walter H. to Helen, d. of T. E. Mullins, at Chundernagore, Oct. 26.  
 LOWIS, Robert N. c.s. to Emma, d. of Lieut. col. M'Causland, 50th N.I. at Simla, Oct. 25.  
 PEIRSON, R. L. to Mrs. E. C. Porter, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.  
 SANDERS, J. to Jessie Emma, d. of the late J. L. Jones, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.  
 SAY, A. W. C. to Miss Isabella Johanna Stapleton, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

SHARPE, C. F. to Alice Anne, d. of Capt. Crossman, Bengal army, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.  
SNELL, T. E. to Mrs. C. Ballantine, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.  
TERRY, W. to Harriet, d. of the late A. Gordon, at Midnapore, Oct. 4.

## DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE, Wm. inf. s. of Maj. h. art. at Mussorie, Oct. 23.  
CRUMP, wife of P. at Entally, aged 43, Nov. 3.  
FINDLAY, inf. d. of J. at Moulmain, Oct. 17.  
GILLANDERS, Anne, widow of the late T. at Calcutta, aged 75, Oct. 18.  
HINDER, Lieut. J. H.M.'s 24th, at Lahore, Oct. 24.  
JANVIER, W. L. s. of Rev. L. at Lodianna, aged 4, Oct. 26.  
LEMON, Mrs. John, at Simla, aged 26, Oct. 31.  
MAGNAY, Lieut. 22nd N.I. at Ferozepore, Oct. 17.  
MONNIER, wife of A. C. at Dacca, aged 29.  
MORRAY, S. at Calcutta, aged 47, Oct. 21.  
MORRISON, R. H. inf. s. of D. B. c.s. at Landour, Oct. 20.  
MASEYK, J. at Calcutta, aged 65, Oct. 18.  
NICHOLAS, X. at Calcutta, aged 42, Oct. 22.  
NICHOLETTS, Brev. maj. W. H. 28th N.I. at Seetapore Oudh, Oct. 19.  
RATTRAY, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. at Dorundah, Oct. 24.  
ROBERTSON, Jane, widow of the late Colin, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.  
SNADDEN, W. at Calcutta, aged 28, Nov. 2.  
SMITH, H. F. inf. s. of H. F. D. at Entally, Oct. 31.  
WILLS, wife of E. C. at Calcutta, aged 20, Oct. 26.  
WOOD, Elizabeth, widow of the late R. at Calcutta, aged 49, Oct. 15.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19. Euphrates, Johnston, Bombay.—20. Royal Charlie, Thomas, Adelaide; John Hepburn, Holland, Rangoon; Cornwall, Dawson, Rangoon; Francis Fleetwood, Orchard, London; Windsor, Tickwell, London; Emerald Isle, Pellett, Madras.—21. Augustin, Ventre, Marseilles; Sacramento, Hart, Dunkerque; Barham, Vaile, London.—22. Adelaide, Cochrane, Akyab; Fethel Rohomon, Hodgson, Madras; Nonpareil, Tullock, Cochin.—23. George Hollet, Howes, Boston; Laidmans, Gordon, Rangoon.—24. Sea Nymph, Ward, Hobart Town; Nalad, De Feche, Maulmein; Cowasjee Family, Dando, China; Falstaff, Wilkinson, Melbourne; City of Manchester, Cowan, Glasgow; Nathalie, Deaubepoy, Bourbon.—25. Tennasserim, Fryer, Maulmein; Tubal Cain, Mendham, Rangoon; Hong Kong, Kenker, Batavia; Robuste, Brian, Bordeaux; Oaringoram, Micklejohn, Melbourne; Fattie Curreen, Nacoda, Muscat; Sir Geo. Seymour, Naylor, Madras; Maria Hay, Brown, Port Phillip; Anne Laing, Wright, Bombay.—26. Princess Royal, Mawson, Liverpool; Phoenix, Joyaux, Port Adelaide; Kliza Penelope, Ramage, Madras; Bellairs, Swanson, Madras; Formosa, Tregear, Hong Kong; Comete, Mimandre, Bordeaux.—27. Hotspur, Toynbee, London; Faize Rohomany, Nacoda, Muscat.—Nov. 1. Melonin, Gallie, Ceylon; Meteor, Pike, Singapore.—2. Oriental, Henry, Suez; Oude Albias, Melbourne.—3. Thomas Sparks, Kelly, Liverpool and Bombay; Etienne, Vidal, Mauritius; Clarissa, Therty, Penang; Oceanda, Grover, Coringa; South America, Gower, Boston and Madras; Privall, Hallman, Singapore and Pedier Coast; Util Kuchman Serusker, Nacoda, Juddah and Bombay; Gangea, Bowen, Bombay; Herbert, Hedge, Boston; Burlington, Gambol, Whampoa, Macos, Singapore, and Penang; Sechkosst, Oak, Liverpool and Cork; Framjee Cowasjee, Muscat and Allippee; City of Poonah, Nacoda, Muscat; Xenas, Jacob, Singapore and Penang.—4. Royal Albert, Norris, Rangoon.—5. Futty Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat and Malabar.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barham (Oct. 21), from LONDON.—Maj. Durnford, Surg. Mostyn, Capt. Manly and Rhodes, Lieut. Turrer, M.N.I., Newton, Gresson, and Penwell, belonging to H.M.'s 27th regt.; Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Vaile and infant.  
Per Nonpareil.—C. W. Eaton, Mr. Gabon, and Mrs. Tullock.  
Per Fed Roman.—Mrs. Hodson and child, Messrs. Anispett, A. M. Esteve, and I. B. Esteve.  
Per George Hallet.—Mr. George Rhodes.  
Per City of Manchester.—Engineer A. N. J. Finly and sons; Messrs. Finly, Maxwell, Hunter, Carding, and F. Alister.  
Per Maria Hay.—Mrs. Brown and daughter.  
Per Tubal Cain (Oct. 29), from LONDON.—Capt. Palmer, B.F.; Lieut. Lewis and Dabbin, and Asst. surg. Carnegie.  
Per George Desacouron.—Mr. and Mrs. Owl.  
Per Cornwall.—Mrs. Dawson and child.  
Per Windsor (Oct. 20), from LONDON.—Lieut. Coryton; Lieut. Chadwick, 14th light drag.; Ens. F. Bargham, of the 74th foot; Ens. Voodfloyd and Speedy, of the 81st foot; Mr. Mikell, Mrs. Chesley, and Mrs. Barnett.  
Per Emerald Isle.—Capt. J. Babington, Madras artillery.  
Per steamer Tennasserim, from MOULMER.—Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Snadden and two children, Messrs. French, Ogle, and Brown, Lieut. Gordon, of H.M.'s 29th regt. and Mrs. Hill. From RANGOON.—Capt. Richardson, of the 8th B.I.C.; Lieut. Battye, A.B.; Capt. Christie, of the fusi.; Lieut. Proctor, of the 39th B.N.I.; Capt. Maude, Lieut. Scott, Messrs. Rean, Sanky, and Tillery, 1 native officer, 23 men of the B.I.C.; 10 men of the 10th and 66th regts.  
Per steamer Formosa.—Mrs. Prinsep and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Greig and 4 children, Mr. Marghard, Dr. and Mrs. Swift and infant, Messrs. Cockburn, Pit, H. Sissos, and Burot, and Capt. Leicester.  
Per Hotspur (Oct. 31), from LONDON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Shore's child and European servant, Mrs. Toynbee and child, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Bass and child, Mrs. Langmore, Mrs. Monckton, Mrs. Midland, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Strainbridge, Mrs. Freeman and 3 children, Misses Holroyd, Forlong, Winchworth, and Cook, Mrs. Hall, Maj. Beamish, Capt. Morton, and Dr. Clarke, of H.M.'s 35th regt.; Capt. Langmore, of the 27th B.N.I.; and Lieut. Alridge, Messrs. Monckton, Midland, Strainbridge, Leighton, Martin, Anderson, Freeman, Gresson, and Philip. From the CAPT.—Mrs. W. S. Weller and child, Mrs. Oldfield

and servant, Mrs. Fitzgerald and children, Miss Weller, B.R.C.; Oldfield and B. C. Fitzgerald, of the 31st B.N.I.; Mr. Diron, A.B.; Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Smith and child.  
Per steamer Nemesis.—Lieut. Elderton, Messrs. Lindsay and Rebello, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Miller.  
Per Oude Albias.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Mangarsta and child, Mrs. P. Saunders and 3 children.  
Per Clarissa.—W. Harrison.  
Per Thomas Sparks.—Mrs. Hunt, child, and servant, and Mr. McDonald.  
Per South America.—Miss Gower.  
Per Burlington.—Mrs. Gambol, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Smith and 7 children.  
Per Sechkosst.—Mrs. Orkley.  
Per steamer Oriental (Nov. 2), from SOUTHAMPTON.—From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—W. Walkis, J. Commilleri, Mr. N. Micalles, F. Midati, G. Mifaud, M. Parlatto, and M. Scieluna. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Dr. R. W. M'Cauley, and Mr. and Mrs. Money. From ADEN.—Marquis of Lothian (remained at Galle), Hon. Mr. Egerton (remained at Galle), Capt. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Husead Allee, Bunker Allee, and Mahomed H. Chowbry. From GALLE.—Mr. G. W. Hamilton, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Hall, John Johnson, J. Davis, and W. Thompson, Mr. Bailey, Capt. Walker, Mr. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Louth, 4 children. From BOMBAY.—Abdool, Latif Camoo. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Nugent, Mr. T. Hodgson, and Mr. Mackinnon. From MADRAS.—Mr. T. Roods, Mr. J. Lamond, Mr. Mollet, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. G. Acland, Capt. S. O. E. Cadlow, Capt. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. W. A. Ogilvie, Miss Turton, Hon. Mr. Peacock, Sir A. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Ripley, and Dr. M'Coah.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18. Leonce Lecaste, Goudie, Mauritius; Robert Barbour, Candlish, Liverpool; Sir Edward Paget, Chapman, Sydney; Wadiatool Rohoman, Page, Mauritius.—19. Berenice, Berthon, Rangoon; Enfants Nantes, Bernier, Mauritius; Glorioso, Harrison, London; Glenorchy, Gray, London; Mooltan, Baikie, Mauritius.—21. Michel Montaigne, Velle, Marseilles; Sultana, Rice, Bombay; Yeasume, Moreau, Bourbon; Zenobia, Rennie, Rangoon.—25. Joseph Weir, Owen, London; Marquard Family, Millar, Bombay.—26. Dido, Youngerman, Penang and Singapore; Finland, Johnson, London; Shoe Gong, Wright, Rangoon; Sesostris, Neblett, Rangoon; Paou Shun, Burt, Hong Kong and Cumingnoon.—27. Cape Cod, Sears, Boston; Nusser Musjeed, Fairweather, Cochin and Muscat.—29. Ascension, Esperson, Re-Union Island; Brigand, Brooman, Rangoon; Ellen, Marshall, Hong Kong and Cumingnoon; Emily Smith, Watts, Algou Bay.—30. Amelia, Mellard, Rangoon; Futty Sultan, Smith, Mauritius.—31. Jannet Mitchell, Hood, Melbourne; Rory O'More, Church, Launceston V.D.L.; Soudabar, Umfreville, Mauritius; Coll Burney, Crisp, Rangoon and Maulmein.—Nov. 1. Adrianus Wilhelmus, Boke, London; Bourbon.—3. Ferdinand, Grout, Cape of Good Hope.—5. Henry Ware, Dudley, London; John Gilpin, Kelg, Boston.—8. Koh-i-noor, Auld, London; Majestic, Cowie, London; Laure, Doust, Bourbon; Simoon, Gages, Liverpool; Fire Queen, Burbank, Arracan and Chittagong; Southampton, Roe, Cape and Demerara.—8. Steamer Oriental, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Fire Queen, for ARRACAN.—Mr. O. P. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. McLean.  
Per steamer Oriental, Nov. 8, for MADRAS and SUZ.—Mr. Hope, and George Lane.  
For GALLE.—Maxwell Saviour, and Philip Goodwaters.  
For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. E. Lance, Mr. C. E. Lance, and Mr. Wedderburn.  
For MARSEILLES.—Mr. F. Tucker.  
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Kerr, Capt. Mainwaring, Mr. Mainwaring, and infant; Maj. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, and child; Mrs. Hill, Lieut. Ward, and Doctor S. G. Chuckerbutty.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 0 to	3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	2 8 ..	2 10
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	1 6 ..	1 8

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6350
Agna Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	700 to 710
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	345 to 350

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	5 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 13 .. 16 9	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	.. ..	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	234 0 .. 235 0	
Sovereigns .....	10 3 .. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 0 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20 5 .. 20 7	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

IMPORTS (*Calcutta, Nov. 7*).—A fair inquiry has prevailed for all descriptions of *British Piece Goods*, and considerable sales effected, in some cases at prices a shade higher. The stocks are not so heavy now as some time ago.

## MADRAS.

OOTACAMUND, *October 21*.—THE WEATHER.—Our S. W. monsoon has passed off, and the N. E. has now fairly set in, since which much rain has fallen; so much so at Jackatella, on the night of the 14th October, that several huts were washed away, and three natives were killed, several herds of cattle drowned, and building materials, such as Teak timber, Chunam, &c., washed away into the deep ravine near that cantonment. The loss in this way is estimated at about 20,000 rupees.—Theatricals are the order of the day, both here and at the barracks. The farce of "Who is the Dupe?" and "Box and Cox," were performed at Ootacamund, a few days since; by Messrs. J. R. Prager, Schmidt, Crawford, Menzes, S. Prager, and W. Prager, which gave very great satisfaction to the large audience assembled there to witness the plays.—Mr. McKennie (who is now amongst us on S. C. from Madras) has sent to the Military Male Asylum, for twelve lads, who are to be apprenticed to a few tradesmen and mechanics on these hills, such as carpenters, shoemakers, shopmen, &c.—A meeting of the "Freemasons' on the Hills" was convened by Mr. McKennie, on the 11th instant, at Dawson's hotel. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration, whether any, and what steps could be taken towards sympathizing with the wives and children of the soldiers and sailors, who may have fallen in the cause of their country, during the present contest with Russia, and also to afford such pecuniary relief as shall be in their power to give, consistent with the honour and character of the craft.—It is rumoured at the barracks (Jackatella), that H. M.'s 74th highlanders, now located there, will soon leave for Cannanore, to relieve H. M.'s 25th regiment, which corps it is said will embark for England on being relieved.

THE WEATHER.—At last, we have had a genuine burst of the Monsoon. The barometer had been gradually sinking from the 17th instant, and the rain commenced to fall in heavy showers during Saturday night; but towards morning it became continuous, and increased in force for several hours after daylight. More may be looked for between the time of our writing this, and that at which it will be put into the hands of our readers; and if the season only continues as propitiously as it has opened, we shall have abundant cause of thankfulness. We are sorry to have to add to the foregoing weather notice, the intelligence that no rain has fallen since Friday, and that neither is there any promise more this morning.—*Spectator, Oct. 23*.

BANGALORE.—Two salutes of fifteen guns each were fired (Oct. 23) on the arrival in cantonment of the Hon. Barnes Peacock, Esq., member of the Supreme Council of India, and Sir Arthur Buller, puisne judge of Calcutta.—*Herald*.

COCHIN (Oct. 15).—The keel of a vessel 141 feet long was laid on Wednesday last, in the building-yard of Messrs. Oughterson and Co., of the burthen of 500 tons. She is to be constructed under the superintendence of their shipwright Mr. Andrew Poney Gueizelar. Cochin now, more than formerly, furnishes an excellent harbour for ship-building, in consequence of the punctuality of the ship-builders and European merchants, as well by the facility which exists in procuring workmen and materials, owing to the several backwater communications. By a new paper from Calicut, which came to our hands the other day, designated the *Malabar Chronicle*, we have learned that a branch university is to be established by Government at that place (Calicut), that a professor from Cambridge has been appointed to the head mastership, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. If this is true, why cannot the Government bestow a similar favour on the children of the inhabitants of this place?—on the children of those who contribute a vast revenue to Government? Such an institution is very much needed.

MILITARY ON DITS.—The detachment of Artillery Veteran Company, and detail of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, ordered to proceed on special service, embarked on board the *Hugh Lindsay*, Oct. 23.—We regret to record the death of Capt. George Simpson, of the 22nd N.I., at Chinsurah on the 6th Oct. This casualty promotes Lieut. Alexander Cannan to captain, and Ens. Clement Buchanan to lieutenant.—Intelligence has reached us of the likelihood of fresh disturbances in the Goomsur district. The 45th regt. N.I. left Nellore on the 20th Oct., *en route* to Madras. Their detention here was caused by the difficulty experienced in crossing the Pennaur.—The 35th regt. left the presidency on Oct. 23.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE PEGUE AND ARRACAN ROADS.

Fort William, July 7, 1854.—From the Secretary to the Governor-General of India, to the Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent in Pegue, Hule Department.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your despatch, dated 22nd June, 1854, No. 16, forwarding a copy of a letter from Lieut. Forlong, superintending engineer of the Pegue and Arracan roads, &c. reporting that a line of road, 6 to 10 feet broad (at present), with a gradient never exceeding 3 in 100 feet, has been successfully run for upwards of 110 miles in length, 90 over most formidable mountains, upwards of 4,000 feet high, and the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, connected with Prome, on the Irrawaddy.

2. His Lordship in Council desires to record his feeling that this great achievement, accomplished amidst the most novel and harassing difficulties within *six months* from the time when his lordship, while at Prome, personally learnt Lieut. Forlong's plans, his hopes, and the great difficulties he saw before him, is not only in the highest degree honourable to that officer, but that it confers honour upon that service to which he belongs, and, upon the Government at whose directions he undertook so magnificent a work.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires to offer to Lieut. Forlong, though his work is yet incomplete, the cordial thanks of the Government of India, for the skill, the energy, the tact, and indomitable perseverance with which he has so successfully laboured in the great task entrusted to him. These exertions have been well seconded by the officers under his command on this portion of his line, and I have to request that the thanks of the Governor-General in Council be conveyed, through Lieut. Forlong, to Lieuts. Scott, Ingram, and M'Intosh, for the excellent service they have done in the prosecution of this work.

4. There is so much of public interest to the Government service and mercantile bodies regarding these mountains and adjacent districts in Pegue and Arracan, in Lieut. Forlong's papers, especially his reports of 18th April and 10th May, that his lordship has given directions to have selections from them made and printed, and published in the selections from the records of the Government of India.

5. Paras. 9 and 10, &c. "a tabular statement," &c. of his letter of 10th May, will be sent to the Military Depot, to be acted upon, &c.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) G. F. EDMONTON,  
Secretary to the Governor of India.

## OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 31, 1854.—In consequence of the demise of Col. Peter Whannell, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—

Col. W. Justice—to half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund, from 29th October, 1854.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BOURDILLON, J. D. coll. and mag. n. div. of Arcot, del. over ch. of dist. Oct. 23.  
MALTRY, E. to be a memb. of the board of examiners, Nov. 2.  
MAYNE, D. to act as sub. judge of zillah of Combaconum, dur. abs. of Silver.  
PRENDERGAST, T. coll. and mag. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George, del. over ch. Oct. 7.  
PURVIS, A. coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, assu. charge of dist. Oct. 7.  
SMOLLETT, P. B. to be coll. and mag. of Chingleput, fr. Aug. 28.  
THOMAS, E. C. G. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, del. over charge, Oct. 19.  
WHITTINGHAM, C. coll. and mag. n. div. of Arcot, assu. charge fr. Binning.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
VANS, Agnew G. 1 mo.ECCLESIASTICAL.  
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAPEL, Rev. W. R. to be a surrogate for issuing marriage licenses, Nov. 3.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER, Cornet F. M. 8th, to continue to do duty 1st L.C. until Feb. 1.  
BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. replaced at disp. of com. gen. with a view to empl. in Pegu, Nov. 3.  
BISHOP, H. G. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt.  
BLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. art. has furnished a certificate of qual. in surveying.  
BRADFORD, Cornet E. R. C. 6th L.C. to continue to do duty 2nd L.C. until Jan. 15.  
BROWN, Lieut. P. A. 1st Madras fus. to continue to do duty with sappers and miners in Burmah till relieved, then to join head qu. of the sappers, Nov. 7.



BROWNE, Lieut. col. C. A. fr. 13th N.I. to 7th N.I.  
 BUCHANAN, Ens. C. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 6, v. Simpson.  
 CAMPBELL, 2nd Lieut. J. M. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 1.  
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. has furnished a certificate of qual. in civil engineering.  
 CAMPBELL, Ens. W. H. 45th N.I. to be lieut. v. Goderich, dec.  
 CANNON, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 6, v. Simpson, dec.  
 CARDALE, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. to cont. to do duty with sappers and miners in Burmah, till relieved; then to join h. q. of the sappers, Nov. 7.  
 CARYE, Lieut. D. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. April 4, v. Garstin, ret.  
 CLERK, Lieut. C. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. March 4, v. Boddam, ret.  
 COLE, Ens. R. A. 31st, to cont. to do du. 21st N.I. until Feb. 1.  
 COOPER, Ens. S. G. T. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28, in success. to Hughes, prom.  
 COTTRELL, Lieut. C. C. 1st Nat. Vet. batt. to com. the detach. of the 2nd Nat. Vet. batt. at Poonamallee, Nov. 1.  
 DANSBY, Lieut. D. D. 3rd Eur. regt. has furnished a cert. of qual. in civil engineering.  
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S. 4th L.C. perm. to res. app. of qr. mr. and interp.  
 EDGCOMBE, Lieut. W. H. engs. to be executive eng. at Bassein, v. Prendergast, Oct. 27.  
 ELLIOTT, Ens. C. J. 11th N.I. to cont. to do du. with 12th N.I. until Dec. 31.  
 FAULKNER, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. qual. in surveying and engineering.  
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 40th N.I. perm. to res. app. of adj.  
 GLOAG, Lieut. H. D. art. qual. in civ. engineering.  
 GORDON, Brev. Maj. C. 13th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 28, in success. to Hughes, prom.  
 GOUGH, Cornet P. B. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. from May 23, v. Mackenzie, retired.  
 GRANGE, 2nd Lieut. P. St. G. art. has furnished a cert. of qual. in civil engineering.  
 GRIFFITH, Lieut. T. M. 48th N.I. to be adj.  
 GUNTHORPE, Capt. J. A. art. 1st to 4th batt.  
 HADOW, Lieut. F. E. art. to rank fr. June 8, 1854.  
 HANDE, Lieut. col. F. W. fr. 29th N.I. to 11th N.I.  
 HENCHY, Lieut. R. C. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 1st batt.  
 HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. to be assist. to Capt. Priestly, surveying of South Arcot, Nov. 3.  
 HICKS, Ens. F. J. 3rd L.I. to cont. to do du. 12th N.I. until Dec. 31.  
 HIGGINSON, Lieut. T. E. L. 40th N.I. qual. in surv. and engineering.  
 HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. to act as assist. qu. mr. gen. of Pegu div.  
 HOYES, Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. June 8, 1845.  
 HUGHES, Brev. lieut. col. G. C. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 28, v. Justice, prom.  
 HUGHES, Lieut. col. G. G. posted to 13th N.I.  
 JUSTICE, Brev. col. W. to be col. fr. Oct. 28, v. Whannell, dec. posted to 32nd N.I.  
 KENNEDY, Brev. capt. A. K. C. 46th N.I. to proc. to pres. and join his regt. Nov. 3.  
 LAKE, Lieut. A. W. 3rd L.I. ret. to du. Oct. 29.  
 LLOYD, Lieut. M. B. S. art. placed at the dis. of Gov. of India foreign dep. for employ. as an assist. commr. in Pegu, Nov. 7.  
 LUGARD, Ens. H. J. 47th N.I. to cont. to do du. 45th N.I. until Dec. 31.  
 MACDONALD, Brev. capt. W. C. R. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. May 23, v. Mackenzie, retired.  
 MACKENZIE, Brevet maj. S. F. 2nd L.C. to be maj. fr. April 4, v. Garstin, retired.  
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. 4th N.I. to do du. 45th N.I. until able to join at Trichinopoly, Nov. 6.  
 MAYNE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Dec. 11.  
 M'CAUSLAND, Lieut. W. H. art. to rank fr. June 8, 1854.  
 M'LEOD, Ens. A. F. 44th N.I. to cont. to do du. with 39th N.I. until Dec. 31.  
 MENZIES, Lieut. H. C. 31st N.I. to join h. q. of sappers, Nov. 7.  
 MONCTON, Capt. J. E. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. April 4, v. Garstin, retired.  
 MOORE, Lieut. R. A. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Jackattalla and Coonoor, v. Francis.  
 MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. has furnished a certificate of qual. in surveying.  
 OAKES, Ens. A. E. 41st N.I. to do du. with 2nd batt. art. until Dec. 1.  
 O'BRIEN, Ens. J. C. to do du. with 44th N.I. Nov. 6.  
 O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. 33rd N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustanee, and for ch. of a comp.  
 PEMBERTON, Ens. W. W. 37th N.I. to cont. to do du. with 1st fus. plowden, Ens. C. H. 19th, to cont. to do du. with 49th N.I.  
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut. H. L. engs. to be 2nd assist. civ. eng. 4th div. at Fort St. George, v. Edgcome, Oct. 27.  
 PRIOR, Lieut. G. B. art. qual. as interp. of Hindustanee.  
 ROBERTS, Lieut. R. A. engs. to be assist. to sec. to board of rev. on pub. works.  
 ROWLANDSON, Ens. G. 10th N.I. to cont. to do du. 2nd batt. art.

RUSSELL, Capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to rank from Mar. 4, v. Boddam retired.  
 SCOTT, Capt. J. D. art. from 4th to 1st batt.  
 SEWELL, Ens. F. W. J. 36th N.I. to do du. 45th N.I. Nov. 6.  
 STRANGE, Brev. Maj. W. R. 2nd L.C. to be maj. fr. May 23, v. Mackenzie retired.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. C. W. 13th N.I. to be capt. from Oct. 28, in success. to Hughes, prom.  
 TAYLOR, L. F. C. 20th N.I. to join h. q. of Sappers, Nov. 7.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. F. H. art. to rank fr. June 8, 1854.  
 THOMPSON, Lieut. col. P. fr. 11th N.I. to 29th N.I. fr. date of dep. of Col. Thomson, to join 29th N.I.  
 WHISTLER, Capt. J. 6th L.C. to act as dep. assist. ad. gen. Saugor div. dur. abs. to Eur. of Brev. maj. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I.  
 WOODBRIDGE, Lieut. A. P. 40th N.I. returned to duty.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.  
 CAMPBELL, J. M. Oct. 29.  
 ARTILLERY.  
 HADOW, F. E. Oct. 25.  
 THOMPSON, F. H. Oct. 25.  
 CAVALRY.  
 BURNETT, J. C. Oct. 25.  
 WALFORD, H. A. Oct. 29.  
 INFANTRY.  
 OAKES, A. E. Oct. 25.  
 O'BRIEN, J. C. Oct. 25.  
 SEWELL, F. W. J. Oct. 25.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Capt. F. D. 31st N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.  
 ADAMS, Lieut. C. J. Mc T. 10th N.I. 2 years, fr. Nov. 1, to Egypt, on m.c.  
 BELL, Ens. H. R. 25th N.I. in ext. fr. Aug. 31 to Sept. 21, to Madras, to enable him to join.  
 BERESFORD, Lieut. G. de la P. 16th N.I. 2 mos.  
 BREMNER, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. leave cancelled.  
 BURN, Lieut. R. C. 5th N.I. leave cancelled fr. May 17, 1854, the date of his joining his appt.  
 CAMERON, Brev. lieut. col. G. P. Eur. vet. fr. Nov. 2, 1854, to April 1, 1855, to presidency, on m.c.  
 DRAYNER, Lieut. A. W. 43rd N.I. leave cancelled.  
 FLINT, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to Hingolee to Oct. 28.  
 FREESE, Capt. W. H. 37th N.I. 2 mo. to Bombay.  
 GODDARD, 1st Lieut. J. engs. 2 mo. to Calcutta.  
 GOODRICH, Lieut. S. B. R. H. N. T. 45th N.I. to Oct. 29, to Guntoor, on m. c.  
 HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. 9th N.I. fr. Aug. 25 to Jan. 31, to Madras.  
 HILL, Lieut. C. E. D. engs. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old regs.  
 LOGAN, Lieut. col. A. S. 33rd N.I. fr. Nov. 25, 1854, or date of departure, to 31st March, 1855, to Madras.  
 LUARD, Capt. G. F. 37th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. old regs.  
 MCCASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. in ext. to Jan. 15, 1855, to Madras and Palaveram, on m. c.  
 OBBARD, Capt. J. 48th N.I. to May 1, 1855, to eastern coast.  
 POWER, Capt. E. H. 7th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 16, to Bombay.  
 RAIKES, Lieut. A. 44th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 20, to Cuddalore, on m. c.  
 ROGERS, Lieut. D. A. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.  
 RUSSELL, Brev. capt. J. G. 29th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe, new regs.  
 RUSSELL, Capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to Jan. 6, in ext.  
 STEWART, Capt. J. 7th N.I. to Oct. 10, in ext.  
 STREET, Ens. C. W. 46th N.I. fr. Oct. 3 to Feb. 28, to Madras, on m.c.  
 STUBBS, Lieut. and Adj. J. W. 46th, from Nov. 14, 1854, for 1 mo.  
 THORNTON, 1st Lieut. C. M. J. art. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.  
 WHITE, Lieut. col. W. G. 35th N.I. fr. Oct. 24, 1854, to April 30, 1855, Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 WILSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. fr. Oct. 7, 1854, to Jan. 31, 1855, to Waltair, on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CORNISH, Asst. surg. W. R. perm. to enter on general duties of the army, Oct. 24.  
 CULLMORE, Vet. surg. D. qual. for du. in India. From do. du. with 5th L.C. rem. to 3rd L.C.  
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. fr. 45th N.I. do du. with 50th N.I. to for. serv. depôt Palaveram, to join.  
 GILES, Asst. surg. M. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army.  
 JOHNSTON, Surg. T. G. fr. 57th N.I. to 50th N.I.  
 MACFARLANE, Surg. D. 50th N.I. posted to 3rd Eur. reg.; to cont. to do du. with 37th Gren.  
 MAUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. to do du. with 3rd L.I.  
 NEILL, Asst. surg. A. C. B. to be surg. fr. Oct. 29, v. Goodrich, dec.; posted to 12th N.I.  
 PRICHARD, Surg. W. G. fr. 37th Gren. to 52nd N.I.; to join.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. A. to do du. with 6th Inf. Hyderabad contingent at Sing Loogoor; to proc. and join and aff. med. aid to troops at that station.

SHORTT, Dr. J. to do duty under the supt. surg. Mysore div. foot art. at Bangalore, Nov. 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

SHORTT, Dr. J. Oct. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. 2 mo. to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. H. J. 34th L.I. s. at Waltair, Oct. 18.

BABINGTON, wife of Civ. surg. of Cocanada, s. at Madras, Oct. 18.

BRUCE, wife of Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 3.

CRUICKSHANKS, wife of M. W. d. at Palamcottah, Oct. 29.

DRUMMOND, d. of the late Capt. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Secunderabad, Oct. 15.

DRURY, wife of Capt. H. 45th N.I. twin s. still-born, at Trevandrum, Oct. 23.

ELLIOTT, wife of W. c.s. s. at Waltair, Oct. 21.

FULTON, Lieut. J. J. 32nd N.I. d. at Jubbulpore, Oct. 23.

GAGER, wife of F. D. s. at Black Town, Oct. 28.

GREENAWAY, wife of Capt. 46th N.I. at Secunderabad, Oct. 20.

HORNE, wife of Lieut. P. D. h. art. s. at Madras, Nov. 8.

KNOX, wife of W. c.s. at Berhampore, Oct. 16.

MACKAY, wife of G. m.d. d. at Mercara, Oct. 22.

MIDDLETON, wife of Apoth. J. s. at Bellary, Oct. 18.

GIBSON, wife of Conductor J. s. at Black Town, Oct. 25.

PEPPIN, wife of Apoth. W. art. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 22.

ROGERS, wife of Rev. J. s. at Ragapettah, Oct. 29.

SHORTT, wife of G. H. d. at Jaggernackaporum, Oct. 29.

SHUNKER, wife of G. 1st L.C. d. at Bangalore, Oct. 18.

TRAVERS, wife of Lieut. E. A. B. d. at Bellary, Oct. 16.

## MARRIAGES.

McMORRIS, Apoth. C. R. to Mary, d. of the late Mr. Johnson, at Byculla, Oct. 24.

MOBERLY, Lieut. A. S. engs. to Alida G. d. of the late W. Wills, at Madras, Oct. 26.

WOODHALL, G. to Miss J. McComble, Oct. 23.

## DEATHS.

BABINGTON, inf. s. of Asst. surg. W. R. at Madras, Oct. 31.

BERWICK, Maria, d. of Lieut. G. 20th N.I. at Calicut, Oct. 29.

BRETT, Mary C. d. of J. m.d. at Palamcottah, aged 2, Oct. 25.

DICK, Robert, inf. s. of F. Nov. 2.

GAGER, inf. s. of F. D. at Black Town, Oct. 30.

GIBSON, W. J. inf. s. of J. at Black Town, Oct. 30.

GOODRICH, Lieut. S. B. 45th N.I. at Guntoor, Oct. 30.

HEWITT, J. at Madras, Nov. 2.

HODGSON, Harriet J. wife of Lieut. T. 2nd L.C. at Jaulnah, aged 21.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Ann, at Black Town, aged 77.

LYKE, inf. s. of J. supt. of roads, Talcondah, near Vizagapatam, Oct. 28.

ORR, wife of T. at Mount-road, Oct. 29.

PATTERSON, Pens. serj. C. at Madras, Oct. 31.

PINTO, wife of J. at Mangalore, Oct. 20.

SMITH, Walter, inf. s. of J. at Nellore, Oct. 21.

TRINDER, wife of W. at Coimbatore, Oct. 27.

VANDERLOWEN, Mrs. J. at Rayapooram, aged 58, Oct. 10.

WHANNELL, Col. P. 32nd N.I. at Egmore, aged 76, Oct. 28.

WHITWELL, S. B. s. of H. at Black Town, Oct. 30.

WODSHAW, Caroline, d. of the late J. of Tranquebar, at Vepery, Nov. 5.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25. Screw steamer Madras, Parfitt, Galle.—39. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—30. Royal George, Stapleton, London, Gravesend; North Star, Smith, London, Downs; Geelong, Hewlett, London and Victoria; Affghan, Colebank, London; Acacia, Johnson, London; Perseverant, Massabo, St. Denis, Bourbon.—31. William Prowse, Williams, Adelaide.—Nov. 5. Emperor, Buckett, London.—12. Steamer Oriental, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer Madras (Oct. 25), to MADRAS.—Mr. J. Robertson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Hadow, Oakes, Sewell, Thompson, and O'Brien; Rustonjee Vicajee, Mrs. Vincent and infant, Mr. Riply, Mr. Burnett, and Mrs. Cootes. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Dwinning. From GALLE.—Messrs. Beresford, Knight, and Ashworth. From SINGAPORE.—Mahomed Tekce.

Per steamer Oriental (Oct. 29), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Walford, Dr. Shortt, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lake, and Mr. Charles Wood. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—W. Walkes, J. Comilleri, N. Micallef, F. Midati, G. Missud, M. Parlate, and M. Scieluna. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Dr. MacCanley, Mr. Money, and Mrs. Money. From ADEN to CALCUTTA.—Marquis of Lothian, Hon. Mr. Egerton, Capt. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Hussad Allee, Bankur Allee, and Mahomed H. Chowthey. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Bellett. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hall, Mr.

Mackenzie, Mr. Bailey, Capt. Walter, Mr. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Louth, and 4 children; J. Johnson, W. Davis, and W. Thompson.—From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Abdool Latif Camoo, and Abdool Latif Camoo.—From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Miss Pennyquick, and Mr. and Mrs. Vinay.—From SYDNEY to MADRAS.—Dr. McCoish. From SYDNEY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Mackennon.

Per Royal George (Oct. 30), from LONDON.—Capt. J. L. Shervill, 39th B.N.I.; Lieut. Eager, 52nd M.N.I.; Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, Mrs. Barry, and 204 troops for Calcutta.

Per Affghan (Oct. 30), from LONDON.—Mrs. Bowden.

Per Perseverant (Oct. 30), from St. DENIS, BOURBON.—Capt. Bori.

Per Oriental (Nov. 12), from CALCUTTA.—George Lane, and Mr. Hope.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Rangoon.—25. Screw steamer Madras, Parfitt, Singapore.—29. Steamer Oriental, Henry, Calcutta.—Nov. 3. Perseverant, Massabo, Marseilles, and Coringa.—7. Royal George, Stapleton, Calcutta.—13. Steamer Oriental, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (Oct. 23), to RANGOON.—Mrs. Young and child, Ens. Orr, 19th N.I.; Mrs. Dance, Lieut. Playfair, 34th L.I.; Lieut. Watts.

Per steamer Oriental (Nov. 13), to SUZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. E. W. Boudier, Mrs. W. E. Lockhart, Lieut. G. Hearn, Capt. P. Philpot, Lieut. W. L. McCausland, Lieut. W. H. Cuming, Lieut. R. S. Bond, Lieut. A. B. Marack, Maj. F. W. L. Hancock, and Col. Atkinson's child. To MALTA.—Lieut. W. W. King. To ALEXANDRIA.—C. Dale, Esq. and Capt. J. Russell. To POINT DE GALLE.—Lieut. Hon. Wm. Herbert, and J. Murdock, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 13, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.

On cash credit on do. subject to commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the sum granted on amount drawn ..... 5 do.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.

On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "

On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "

On Tanjore do. .... 88 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.

On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "

Ditto, above 30 days ..... 7 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.

4 per cent. .. 1832-33 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.

1835-36 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  dis.

1843 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.

5 per cent. transferable } 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  pm.

book debt .. ..

Tanjore Bonds .. .. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  dis.

Bank of Madras Shares ... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 each

Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each

Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY.

## THE LATE LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army. The melancholy event occurred at two o'clock on the morning of the 30th of October, at Poorundhur. The immediate cause of his lordship's death has not been intimated, but it is supposed to have been from an attack of gout, from which he had been suffering during the past week. Minute guns corresponding with the rank of Lord Frederick were fired yesterday afternoon.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 31.

The death of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence casts for the present a gloom over our society. His lordship's measures as Commander-in-Chief have of late been severely criticised, and, we believe, very justly censured. But it is not the time to revert to such matters now that he has been so recently and so suddenly withdrawn from amongst us. His lordship was the second son of William IV.; he was born in December, 1799, and was therefore in his fifty-fifth year when he died. He was, in 1821, married to a daughter of the Earl of Glasgow, by whom he had a daughter; both ladies are now in India.

He entered the army as lieutenant in May, 1814, in the thirteenth year of his age, and seems throughout his life to have been devoted to his profession. He was commander of the garrison at

Portsmouth at the time of receiving the Bombay appointment, and was considered one of the most intelligent, smart, and active officers in the service. It was here that he devoted himself with such earnestness to the moral and intellectual improvement of the troops, he himself delivering lectures for their instruction, as an example to the officers under him; a system we hoped that he would have carried out in India, where unfortunately the mere mechanical portions of drill and discipline appear to have occupied the whole of his thoughts. He was said to have been a man of much kindness of heart and integrity of purpose, and even to his failings, the words of Goldsmith, slightly altered, might apply—

"If he erred in aught  
The love he bore the army was in fault."

The following order has been issued by Government on the melancholy occasion:—

"With sentiments of the deepest regret the Right Honourable the Governor in Council announces to the army the demise of his Excellency Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief at this presidency, which event took place at the hill fort of Poorundhur, at half-past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th inst.

"On this melancholy occasion, the flag of the castle will be hoisted half-mast high and continue so until sunset, and seventeen minute guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal military stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs that the officers of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's army will wear mourning for a fortnight from this date."

Lord Fitzclarence was attended in his last hours by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, of Poona: his body was taken into Poona on Monday afternoon, the 30th October, without pomp or ceremony, and is to be forwarded to England to be there interred in the family vault.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 1.

#### THE FUNERAL CAR.

An extremely elegant car has been constructed at the grand arsenal for the reception of his lordship's remains. It consists of an artillery platform cart, the wheels and frame of which are as little disguised as possible, as it is meant to exhibit its real character; the iron work is bronzed. It is surmounted by a canopy of black velvet decorated with funeral plumes; this is supported on four ornamented pillars rising from a beautifully enriched basement covered with black velvet richly decorated with gold lace and cord. It is meant to resemble a hearse as little as possible, and is to appear as a purely military funeral car. The principal armoury of the grand arsenal where the body will be left for some weeks in state, has been magnificently fitted up for the occasion; the raised platform for the coffin is covered with crimson velvet superbly decorated with gold lace, the armorial bearings and cypher of the deceased being wrought in at intervals. At the head of the coffin are three field guns resting on their muzzles, the name and titles of the deceased being emblazoned in gold on the centre one; behind these are groups of flags and banners, those of England, France, and Turkey being conspicuous. The whole is surrounded first by trophies of reversed arms, such as swords, bayonets, carbines, pistols, &c., and railed in by lines of small pieces of ordnance, mortars, and shells. Daylight will be entirely excluded, and the whole dimly illumined by argand lamps. The greatest praise is due to Colonel Willoughby, principal commissary of ordnance, and Major Whittle his deputy, not only for the fine taste he has shown in designing the whole, but the unwearied exertions he has made to carry his plans into execution.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 13.

The remains of his late excellency Lord Frederick Fitzclarence having been brought across from Oolwa, was received at the dock yard pier by the Hon. Sir W. Yardley, the Hon. Sir C. R. M. Jackson, Lord Viscount Melville, the Hon. Mr. Lumsden, Sir Henry Leeke, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the secretaries to Government, the private secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor, all the principal civil servants at the presidency, and nearly the whole of the officers belonging to the navy and military branches of the service presently at the presidency, the clergy, bar, and a large number of private gentlemen, European and native, and a vast concourse of people of every rank and colour. All the shipping in the harbour wore their flags half-mast high, and on the *Lady Falkland* casting off the boat containing the body, the H. C. steam frigate *Queen* commenced firing minute guns, the boats of the squadron following in procession the pilot boat to the pier head at the dock yard, where the car so chastely and elegantly designed and executed by Colonel Willoughby, C.B., and drawn by six artillery horses with European drivers, was in attendance. The coffin having been removed to the car, minute guns were fired from the saluting battery, and the solemn procession was put in motion, the Governor's band playing "The Dead March." A complete company of the 1st Bombay Euro-

pean regiment fusiliers, which formed a guard of honour in the dock-yard with reversed arms took the lead, the band came next, and this was followed by a troop of lancers, after which was the car containing his late excellency's remains, the whole being brought up by the gentlemen who had assembled to testify their respect to the memory of the late Lord Frederick, —Captain the Hon. L. W. C. A. F. Cary being chief mourner. The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the 2nd battalion of artillery, a wing of the 1st fusiliers, the 12th, 13th, and 16th N.I., and the marine battalion, formed a street from the Dockyard to the northern entrance of the Town-hall, through which the procession moved in slow time, the Governor's band continuing to play until it had reached the Castle. All the buildings on both sides of the road, the whole distance, were densely crowded with spectators, a large party of ladies having taken up a position in the verandah of the town-hall. On arrival at the Castle, the coffin was removed into the armoury. The remains of the late Commander-in-Chief will lie in state for some weeks, and then be removed towards their last earthly resting-place in England (via the Cape).—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 14.

#### THE HURRICANE.

On the 2nd of November, Bombay was visited by a violent hurricane, which in less than three hours occasioned the destruction of half a million's worth of property, and the sacrifice of three or four hundred lives. On the 30th and 31st of October we had violent thunderstorms, which are almost of unfailling occurrence at this season. These having passed away, a thick and troubled sky, a stormy wind from the south-east, with squalls and showers of rain, and a falling barometer, gave full warning by noon on the 1st that a tempest was upon us; but the warning was unheeded. In the course of the afternoon a signal was made indicating that an ordinary storm was at hand. Several merchantmen consulted their own barometers, made themselves snug, and escaped harm. Our men of war, within half a mile of an unlimited supply of marine stores, lay at their ordinary moorings without lowering a spar, or an officer deeming it necessary to proceed on board of them. The various flagstuffs in public places remained in their fair-weather condition, and that of the Castle was snapped across. It was not even deemed requisite to land 10,000l. of specie on board the *Margaret*, or to bring the vessel into a place of safety; and she accordingly went to the bottom with her freight! The tempest burst upon us about midnight, from east and by south, veering round southerly, and slackening at south, redoubling its fury from the westward for about an hour at daybreak, and at six o'clock passing suddenly away; beautifully serene weather almost immediately succeeding.

The storm seems to have originated five or six hundred miles to the southward of us, and to have proceeded about 100 northerly. Its diameter was from 120 to 170 miles, and its centre, which travelled at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, passed some ten miles to westward of us. A few days afterwards the marine police reported the total loss of five square-rigged vessels, of seven large and small ships of the Indian Navy, and of 142 lesser vessels, mostly native, of various designations. They calculated the loss of native craft alone, all of which might have found refuge at a couple of hours' notice in the numberless creeks and places of shelter that surround the harbour, at a quarter of a million sterling; the loss of shipping altogether on shore at 400,000l. and of property at a million sterling. To us all these estimates appear excessive, many of them more than double the reality: there were not the less certainly above 200 vessels wrecked or severely damaged, and the loss of property on shore is very great indeed; but we should think that 300,000l. should cover the whole.

In the harbour of Bombay the damage done is very great; the Castle signal flagstaff has snapped clear about ten feet above the base; a pretty clear indication of the force of the gale. The H.C. steamer *Assaye* drifted towards the castle walls and snapped her bowsprit, but fortunately was successful in getting off again into deep water, and is now riding safely in harbour. She will go into dock again immediately for repair, at a probable cost of 1,000 rupees. The H.C. receiving ship *Hastings* drove from her moorings and sprung a leak; at daylight she exhibited signals of distress, when the H.C. steamer *Queen* was ordered to proceed to take the *Hastings* in tow; but in endeavouring to do so, she got foul of the ship *Mystery*, and remained in that position for several hours, the *Hastings* having been otherwise relieved, and brought to a mooring in Mazagon, where she is to be sunk in the mud, as it has been found impossible to stop her leak. The survey brig *Palinurus* got aground some forty or fifty yards off the dockyard breakwater; her mainmasts are clean gone, with all the rigging hanging over the sides: her situation at one time was most perilous, as she was thumping on the rocks; but she floated with the tide, and was warped in by the aid of pilots sent to her, into the Custom-house basin. Most of the merchantmen exhibited signals of distress, and made calls for pilots, the master attendant and his assistants doing all in their power to afford them aid. The Governor's and Sir Henry Leeke's barges, and nearly all the pleasure-yachts, bunder-boats, and country craft usually moored off the Apollo pier, are lost. After daybreak, all their spars,

planks, cabin partitions, &c. were found strewn about the shore between the dockyard and the coal depôt at Colaba. The H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone* got aground right in front of the Custom House basin, hauled up her cables, and backed astern with the breeze, then set staysail and bore away to the north and west anchorage outside of the shipping. About Boree bunder and along the line of shore there, hundreds of native craft are aground, the state of a great many of the sterns and sides furnishing plain proof of violent collisions. Nearly every vessel in harbour dragged from her original position, and has sustained some damage or another. The ship *Eliza* drove back before the tremendous wind, and struck the *James Turcan*, which has been dismasted, breaking her bowsprit and foremast just above the deck, and destroying all the main and mizen rigging, the *Eliza* having her quarter seriously injured, and the tiller and tiller chain broken. The *Imaum* of Muscat's ship is dismasted. The steamers *George Russell Clerk* and *Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy* are total wrecks off the Castle; the *Phlox* also drifted on the rocks in the same locality, but hopes are entertained of her safety, although she has doubtless sustained serious damage. Her commander, Captain Ellis, with his wife and a friend, were with difficulty rescued from watery graves. About twenty of the crews of the wrecked steamers were saved at the Castle wharf by the exertions of a non-commissioned officer and a party of Lascars. There is too much reason to fear that Mr. Dawson, midshipman of the *Palinurus*, and Mr. Brown, of the *Margaret*, have been drowned. The ship *Camillus* got within hail of the Apollo pier, struck, but hauled off with the opportune breeze to the west. From the extensive débris of native craft all along the shore, it is impossible to form any estimate of the lives that have been lost: the dead bodies of eleven boatmen have been picked up at the several bunders, but owing to the breeze blowing off the island, and the tide being on the ebb during the height of the tempest, numerous corpses must have been carried away to sea or some part of the mainland. Several lives were saved after daybreak by the noble exertions of private individuals; the P. and O. Co.'s steamers are said to have been instrumental in saving nearly forty persons, principally the survivors of the unfortunate crews of native boats, who were picked up while floating on portions of the wreck.

The ship *Forfarshire* is reported to be on shore near Carinjah, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the *Puttay Moobaruck* from China. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the Hon. Co.'s vessels lost, or disabled:—

The steamer *Snake*; the brig *Palinurus*, disabled; the cutters *Margaret*, *Nurbuddah*, and the *Mandavee*, wrecked; the anchor boat *Royal Tiger* missing, and four pilot boats lost.

On shore many of the houses and large buildings in the fort, especially those in Rampart-row, have been very much damaged. All the temporary bungalows on the Esplanade have been swept away, and most of the largest trees on both sides of the road have been torn up by the roots. The losses in the native town are said to be immense, the roads all over the island are strewn with the branches of trees; in many parts, for several hours, their passage was obstructed by huge coconut-trees, two of which in falling caused fatal accidents, and wounded seven others, who are at present in the Jamssetjee Hospital, some of them seriously injured. The storm was very severe at Bandora, where the English church, we hear, has been stripped of its roof, and several houses levelled with the ground. At Callian, too, it has been quite as rough, houses having been blown down, trees torn up by the root, and great destruction of property. From Panwell and Oolwa we have similar accounts; at the latter place the sea was so rough, that the *Falkland* steamer would not venture to come across, and the mails were brought over by a boat, and did not reach the post-office until two o'clock in the afternoon; no Calcutta or Madras dawk has been received for the last two days.

The tempest seems to have been much more severely felt in the south-western than in the north-eastern part of the island. We have no doubt that it formed the eastern limb of a hurricane of very great violence which has swept along the Malabar coast, probably from Cochin to Kurrachee, or the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The damage done to the shipping was nearly as great as that of 1837.—*Bombay Times*.

**DESERTION OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.**—We very much regret to hear of the great extension of late of desertion amongst the soldiers of the European regiment at the presidency. The evil, which used to be confined to the infantry, and to be of a very limited extent even there, has of late got into the artillery, a corps whose just boast has hitherto been the good conduct of its members, their attachment to their officers, and the professional spirit that prevailed amongst them. This is anything surely but a sign of good management at head-quarters. Desertion is such a desperate step in India that it never can be resorted to unless in cases of extremity; where it does prevail there is some mischief at work which neither drill nor discipline, as the latter is usually understood, nor future punishment will cure. It is one besides, which having once begun is sure to extend itself, and no time ought to be lost in narrowly watching the source whence it springs, that it may be cut off at the fountain head at once.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 24.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 9th arrived at Bombay November 5th (per *Feroze*).

**THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—We observe a considerable variety of specimens already being collected for the Zoological Gardens; amongst others, a fine panther, several cheetas or hunting leopards, bears without number, a creature very plentiful amongst us. Long-nosed crocodiles from the Indus, and short-nosed ones from the Concan. Adjutants in any quantity, on whom no Commander-in-Chief has ever frowned, and a vast number of other varieties of our larger species of birds. Amongst these we observe several fine families of ostriches at the presidency, and the old birds allow themselves to be driven out to field with their little ones as quietly and peaceably as so many sheep—if they were disposed to show a clean pair of heels to their owners, it would be found not a little difficult to catch them. The great bulk of the animal specimens are expected to be obtained as gifts, and we shall be happy to be made the vehicle of communication betwixt intending donors and the proper authorities.—*Bombay Times*.

**COL. COGHLAN.**—We observe that Col. Coghlan, who has been appointed political resident and military commandant at Aden, has arrived at the presidency, and proceeded under the usual salute to the scene of his future labours. This appointment is an eminently praiseworthy one. Col. Coghlan is a man of excellent natural abilities, and has always been distinguished for his tact, good management, and sound common sense, attributes in such a position infinitely more valuable than talent. He has never allowed his energies to go to sleep, and his habits of business, method, and order have constantly impressed themselves on those around him in all the numerous appointments of importance he has held. While we congratulate him on his appointment to an important office, we may felicitate the Government on having such an officer at their disposal when wanted.—*Bombay Times*.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND KURRACHEE.**—Our readers will be glad to learn that a prospect exists of the early establishment of a direct communication between Kurrachee and Aden. The Government is open to proposals, and one from the Bombay Steam Navigation Company is, we hear, under consideration. They offer to place their new boat, the *Sindian*, and another of the same class, on that line, working the Bombay line with their smaller boats, the *Bombay* and *Victoria*.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 1.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

### FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

*Bombay Castle*, Nov. 6, 1854.—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 3.

Admitted, Mr. B. H. Ellis.

### LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

*Bombay Castle*, Nov. 6, 1854.—The Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to admit Mrs. M. Macdonald, widow of the late Capt. Macdonald, of the 18th N.I., to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

THEORNTON, T. perm. to resume du. as mag. of police, Nov. 3.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOLDSMID, H. E. 2 mo.

PELLEY, J. H. 1 mo. to presidency.

RAVENSCROFT, T. W. 1 mo. on med. c.

RYMER, W. 1 month in ext.

YOUNG, Dr. 1 mo.

### ECCELESIASTICAL.

REAYS, Ven. Archdeacon, 1 mo.'s leave.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARNEY, Lieut. A. assum. ch. as act. adj. Sawant Warree loc. corps on Oct. 22.

COGHLAN, Lieut. con. W. M. rec. ch. of pol. resu. at Aden, fr. Brig. Outram, Oct. 23.

COOKSON, Capt. J. G. 8th L. C. 1 mo. in ext.

GRAY, Capt. W. B. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. sup. of police at Surat, res. ch. of his duties Oct. 18.

JENKINS, Cadet E. G. cav. to do du. with horse brig. of art. at Poona.

JONES, Ens. to act as qr. mr. to 16th N.I. dur. time Miles performs duties of adjt.

**KERR**, Lieut. W. A. resu. ch. of du. of adj. of S. Mahratta irreg. horse, Oct. 11.  
**MARSTON**, Capt. E. C. com. of police in Scinde, resu. ch. of his duties, Oct. 18.  
**MILES**, Lieut. to act. adjt. 16th N.I. dur. abs. of Giffard, on m.c.  
**SOUTHEY**, Lieut. act as dep. coll. of Shikarpore, has passed a satisfactory exam. in Scinde.  
**WOOSNAM**, Capt. J. B. art. ret. to du. Oct. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.  
 CAVALRY.  
**JENKINS**, E. G. Oct. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.  
**BOLTON**, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 30, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.  
**BOURDILLON**, Capt. O. 25th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.  
**BROWNE**, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
**COTTELL**, Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.  
**HARFUR**, Lieut. asst. supt. of police, 2 mo. fr. Nov. to districts.  
**KNIGHT**, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.; 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.; old reg.  
**LANDON**, Maj. S. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. Nov. 15 to 30, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.  
**LYE**, Capt. G. L. 28th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.  
**MALCOLM**, Lieut. R. P. encls. 1 mo. in ext.  
**MCNEILL**, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. reg. 1 mo in ext.  
**MUNRO**, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.  
**NEWMHAM**, Lieut. F. G. 1 mo.  
**NICHOLSON**, Lieut. J. T. 2nd in com. Guzerat irreg. horse, 1 mo.  
**OLIPHANT**, Lieut. A. E. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. in ext.  
**PITTMAN**, Lieut. R. art. 1 mo. in ext. m.c.  
**SAVILLE**, Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 30, to rem. at Poona on m.c.  
**SCOTT**, Lieut. col. J. 26th N.I. fr. Nov. 6 to 30, to rem. at Bombay on m.c.  
**SHAW**, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd Eur. reg. 1 mo.  
**SMITH**, Lieut. D. J. 6th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.  
**WAUCHOPE**, Lieut. J. fr. Oct. 24 to Nov. 30, to Bombay on m.c.; 3 years to Eur. m.c.  
**WORLEY**, 2nd Lieut. G. T. art. from Nov. 1 to 30, to remain at Mahabuleshwur on m.c.

## MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.  
**COTES**, Assist. surg. H. med. estab. ret. to du. Oct. 26.  
**DENT**, Surg. R. ret. to du. Oct. 26.  
**FAITHFUL**, Assist. surg. J. J. to be a marriage registrar in Khandeish.  
**SCOTT**, Supt. surg. J. ret. to du. Oct. 26.  
**STUART**, Assist. surg. W. J. 23rd N.I. is appt. to med. ch. of N.V. batt.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

**HARRISON**, Surg. civ. surg. Ahmedabad, 1 month in ext.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.  
**BARNETT**, Assist. surg. to join the *Palinurus*.  
**BATT**, Lieut. H. returned to duty, Sept. 20.  
**BEDDOWE**, Mids. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Assaye*.  
**BRUCE**, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Elphinstone*, Nov. 1.  
**CLAY**, Mids. T. S. ret. to du. to join the *Hastings*, Nov. 1.  
**CRANE**, Lieut. B. H. fr. the *Queen* to ass. the com. of the *Constance*, fr. Aug. 20.  
**CRUTTENDEN**, Lieut. to com. of the *Palinurus*.  
**DAWSON**, Mids. of the *Margaret*, perm. to reside on shore.  
**DUVAL**, Mate D. L. to be prov. lieut. fr. Aug. 2; 1 yr. on furl. to Europe, on m.c.  
**DUVAL**, Act. lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, perm. to reside at the Sanatorium, Oct. 1.  
**FAWCETT**, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Assaye*, Nov. 1.  
**FRASER**, Lieut. H. A. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
**LEWIS**, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, to join.  
**MARTIN**, Assist. surg. T. E. P. Martin, to join the *Palinurus*.  
**PORTER**, Capt. J. P. ass. ch. of duties of senior Indian naval officer at Aden, Sept. 27.  
**ROGERS**, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, to join.  
**RUSHTON**, Prov. lieut. G. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 2, v. Dakers, dec.  
**TEMPLAR**, Mate, fr. the *Auckland* to the *Elphinstone*.  
**THOROLD**, Asst. surg. fr. the *Palinurus* to the *Hastings*.  
**WHISH**, Lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, permitted to reside on shore.  
**WILSON**, Mids. fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Hastings*, for du. in the *Margaret*, Nov. 1.

## DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.  
**BIRDWOOD**, Mrs. s. at Kurrachee, Oct. 22.  
**BOLTON**, wife of Lieut. 12th N.I. s. at Bombay, Oct. 27.  
**COLLUM**, the wife of Wm. d. at Clare Villa, Oct. 11.  
**SHOWELL**, the wife of H. Bombay Customs, d. Nov. 5.  
**TAYLOR**, Mrs. Andrew, d. at Bombay, Oct. 28.

## MARRIAGES.

**BARTON**, Lieut. C. J. to Elizabeth, d. of the late J. M. Birch, at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 11.  
**GILDER**, G. C. to Emily Ann, d. of J. King, at Bombay, Nov. 7.  
**KNIGHT**, Robert, to Catherine H. d. of William H. Payne, at the cathedral, Nov. 12.  
**POWELL**, Capt. F. T. Indian navy, to Mercy, d. of William Hutchinson, at Colaba church, Oct. 31.  
**STRADLING**, Robert A. Lieut. Indian navy, to Georgiana C. d. of Capt. James Sterling, late H.M.'s 28th regt. of the cathedral, Nov. 1.

## DEATHS.

**FITZCLARENCE**, Lieut. gen. Lord F. G.C.H. H.M. Service, at Poorundhur, Oct. 30.  
**McLOUGHLAN**, T. I.N. at sea, on board the *Semiramis*, Oct. 23.  
**RICHARDSON**, Ens. L. B. 28th N.I. at Bombay, aged 19, Oct. 19.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.—Henrietta, Blyth, Port Phillip; Northumberland, Donaldson, Hobart Town.—31. Forfarshire, Darby, London and Mauritius; Seringatam, at the Mauritius, leaky; Glendaragh, Smith, Macao, Keeling Island; Mountain Maid, Starks, Aden.—Nov. 1. Monteaule, Lorbey, Melbourne.—2. Tara, Grant, Aden.—3. Arracan, Adamson, Liverpool; Norwood, Price, Melbourne; steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; James Pilkington, Withycomb, Liverpool; Anna Rose, Duncan, Liverpool.—4. Alfred the Great, Gawing, London; Fatta Moombaruck, Wadge, China; Triumph, Jackson, Calcutta; El Dorado, Morrison, Liverpool; Berwick Walls, Darlington, Shields; Nepal, Fullerton, London; Martha, Sampson, Boston.—5. Steamer Feroze, Balfour, Suez and Aden; steamer Bombay, Beyta, Kurrachee.—8. Myaram Dyaram, Thos. Brady, Calcutta and Allepee; Juliana, Hogg, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Turcan, from KURRACHEE.—Serjeant Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. De Silva, and 2 children.  
 Per Forfarshire (Oct. 31), from LONDON.—Dr. Don; Lieut. col. St. John, B.N.I.; Lieut. Clerk, Mr. Caly, Mr. Clay, I.N.; Mrs. Darby, two Masters Applin, and Mrs. Coltur.  
 Per Monteaule, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Lorbey.  
 Per Cadiz (Nov. 3), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Barnstable, Capt. Tronson, Lieut. Angus, Camajee Dossaboy, Jamsetjee Sorabjee, Jamsetjee Hormujee, Mr. Noble, Mr. Henderson; Rev. Anderson, Rev. Thompson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Monger, Sir Charles Jackson, Mr. D. M. Roche, Lieut. Robertson, Mr. Larkins, Merwanjee Hormujee, Mahomed Khan, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Stead, and Mrs. Southwell.  
 Per James Pilkington, from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. C. Daniel, I.N.  
 Per Alfred the Great, from LONDON.—Mrs. Gawing, Mrs. Clausey, and child.

Per Fatta Moombaruck, from CHINA.—John Thompson, mariner.  
 Per Bombay, from KURRACHEE.—Major-General Lord Viscount Melville, Lieut. and Mrs. Jessop.  
 Per Myaram Dyaram, from CALCUTTA.—Charles Norton, Esq.  
 Per steamer Feroze (Nov. 5), from SUZ.—Mrs. Goodfellow and 2 children, Mrs. Macdonald and child, Mrs. Estridge, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. Gell, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Brett and 2 children, Miss Turner, Miss Willoughby, Miss Pelly, Miss Delacombe, Miss Airey, Miss Reid, Miss Dallas, Miss Snewin, Miss Guerin, Col. Goodfellow, Bombay Engi.; Maj. T. G. Fraser, 29th regt. N.I.; Capt. A. J. Macpherson, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Capt. G. C. Kemball, 1st Lancers; Capt. J. Hood, 40th regt. N.I.; Lieut. R. R. W. Brett, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. C. Buckle, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. R. Cowper, 1st Fus.; Ensign Macneil, H.M.'s 63rd regt.; Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, 3rd Eur. L.I.; Messrs. Goodfellow, Guerin, Strong, J. Landon, W. Landon, Scott, Reid, Beatty, and Gompert, Assist. surg. Butler, Mr. Jacob, Messrs. John and James Watson and Lewes, Monsr. P. S. de Vittoria, Monsr. P. de Savamjee, Messrs. John and Joseph Kallal, Hajee Abdul Hakeem. From ADEN.—Monsr. Vignard and Tyabjee Bhoymeah.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27. Steamer Bombay, Beyta, Kurrachee.—28. Mangosteen, Lyle, London.—29. Chasely, Shelford, Liverpool; Camillus, Norman, Calcutta. Nov. 1. Steamer Chusan, Curling, China.—3. Propontis, Maynard, Mauritius.—6. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; steamer Eaglet, Stewart, Cochin and Coast.—10. Australia, Avery, Calcutta.—14. Steamer Queen, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Mangastun, to LONDON.—Mrs. Lyle and child.  
 Per steamer Chusan (Nov. 1), to CHINA, &c.—Mr. Onself, Mr. T. Sutherland, Saboo Essa, Mr. G. Hubier, Jewrain Waljee, Mr. Owen and child.  
 Per Victorie (Nov. 6), to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Sealy and 2 children, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Hall, Miss Delacombe, Miss Turner, H. E. Goldsmid, Esq. Rev. Mr. Fletcher, J. Barnes, Esq. J. Batty, Esq.  
 Per Australia (Nov. 8), to COAST and CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery and child.  
 Per steamer Queen (Nov. 14), to ADEN.—Mrs. F. Conybear, Lord Viscount Melville, A. E. Oliphant, Esq.; Lieut. J. Wauchope, Bom. Inf.; Lieut. H. G. G. Shaw, Bom. Inf.; Lieut. H. Pitman, Bom. Art.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 14, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 97½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10 3-16ths. noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	„ 10 5-16ths. noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	„ 236 to 237
German Crowns „ .....	„ 214 to 215
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	„ 105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	„ 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	„ 15½

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up 26½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	„ 250 each	250	do. 80 ex. new.
Commercial Bank ..	„ 1,000 each	500	do. 16½ p. ct. pm.
Agra Bank .....	„ 500 each	500	do. 45 div. ex. sales
Bank of Madras ....	„ 1,000 each	1,000	do. 13 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	„ 12,500 each	12,000	do. 18,000
Colaba Press Com....	„ 7,000 each	7,000	do. 4,750
Bombay S. N. Com. „	„ 510 each	400	do. 65 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
„ 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98
..... 30 days' sight .....	98½
..... at sight .....	98½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 238 to 240.

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 7s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. 5s.; China, per candy, noml.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 14).**—The most important feature in commercial transactions was the storm which prevailed during the night of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant, and which committed a vast deal of injury, both on shore and afloat; the severity has fallen chiefly on the dealers, exporters, &c. The importation of British manufacture is very enormous, in addition to heavy stocks held over from last season, which clearly explains the cause of the excessive decline in price of piece goods ruling during the present season. No improvement, under any circumstances, can be expected unless importation is checked.

## CEYLON.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

HUGHES, Mrs. E. s. at Colombo, Oct. 25.  
NICHOLAS, wife of Rev. S. missionary, s. at Balliclava, Oct. 21.

## DEATHS.

ALWIS, wife of J. at Barber, St. Colombo, Nov. 1.  
BAILLEY, wife of Rev. B. at Mutwall, Colombo, Nov. 4.  
BROOKE, Miss Mary Anne, of cholera, at Jaffna, aged 22, Oct. 31.

## CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 25th arrived at Hong-Kong October 12th (per *Erin*). The *Malta*, with the mail of September 9th, arrived on October 26th. The *Chusan* left Ceylon on November 7th, with another mail for China.

**ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.**—On Sunday, the 8th of October, an ordination was held in Trinity Church, Shanghai, when the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. J. Hobson, chaplain of the foreign community at Shanghai, and the Rev. R. H. Cobbold, M.A. of Ningpo, admitted into the full orders of the ministry the Rev. Henry Reeve, and Rev. John Shaw Burden, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, who had just completed their twelve months of probation in the mission as deacons.

**WRECKED CAPTURE BY PIRATES OF THE SHIP "MARIANNE."**—The British barque *Marianne*, Capt. Francis, which left Whampoa for Amoy on the 1st Oct. was blown down on the west coast in the Cyclone of the 6th-7th, and shared the fate of the *Caldero*, being plundered of her cargo of a thousand bales of cotton, &c. The master, mate, and four men have arrived at Macao, stripped of everything. Nine of the crew were accidentally drowned.—*Friend of China*, October 18.

**ANOTHER ACCOUNT: EXTRACT FROM SHIP'S LOG.**—Saturday, October 7. Having been dismasted in a severe typhoon, the vessel drove on shore on an island about 70 miles west of Macao. Ten of the crew were drowned in attempting to land; the rest of us, including two women, succeeded in getting safely on shore, but were immediately attacked by the Chinamen, and stripped of everything but our shirts and trousers; they also plundered the ship.

**MANILA.**—There was a slight shock of an earthquake in Manila on Thursday, the 28th of September. The *Arrow* had put in to repair damages, and would leave shortly; a Dutch brig had put back also for the same purpose. The *Clyde* (late *Bomanjee Hormusjee*), *Merlin*, and *Nimrod*, hence, had arrived.

THE *COMUS*'S CREW went on shore in Canton without leave a weeks ago got drunk, and had a fight with the boat people at Sor-kee jetty. One of the men was driven into the water, and forcibly held under until he was dead. His body floated up alongside the *Comus* yesterday morning. In consequence of the murder of the marine belonging to H.M.'s steamer *Comus*, a portion of the crew of that vessel landed here (Canton), on the 18th instant, and destroyed two grog-shops near the river's edge, one being cut down with axes, &c. and the other pulled down by means of a hawser lashed around it. The body of the man has been found with a stone tied to the neck. On the same day an American marine was also brutally ill-treated by the Chinese, narrowly escaped being killed, and is not expected to live. Four Chinese have been seized, and are now confined on board the U. S. steamer *J. P. Kennedy*, but nothing definite regarding them has yet been done on account of the present uncertainty as to the result of the injuries to the wounded man.—*Friend of China*, Oct. 21.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

COOKE, wife of John, s. at Whampoa, Oct. 21.  
FEARON, Mrs. Charles, d. at Shanghai, Oct. 1.  
RICHOMARTZ, Mrs. d. at Victoria, Oct. 3.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15. Nightingale, Mather, Melbourne.—17. Carpentaria, Kellin, Melbourne.—18. Langdale, Brown, Liverpool.—26. Steamer *Malta*, Purchase, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Erin*—Messrs. Caw, Gray, Siemsen, Gregory, Lieut. Bolton, Col. Aderson and servant, and 1 Chinaman.  
Per *Centurion*.—Mr. Puddicombe.  
Per *Hannibal*.—Mr. Bonn.  
Per *Australia*.—Mr. and Mrs. Risen and child, and Mr. Soto.  
Per *Carpentaria* (Oct. 17), from MELBOURNE.—Messrs. A. Bird and Chusiamas.  
Per *Mazeppa*.—Capt. Fletcher and Mr. Berry.  
Per *Malta*.—Mr. and Mrs. Sillar, Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. E. Jardine, How, and Magniac, his Ex.-Gen. Crespo, governor of Manila, Sira Lorenzo, Alcaquero, Martinez Polo, and Algear, Miss Magnus, and 8 children, Messrs. F. and P. W. Modermann and Van Haaften, Rev. G. Galy, Col. Previle, and Tan How Lee.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10. Blair, Patrick, Sydney.—14. *Poomosa*, Tresgar, Calcutta.—19. Knut Bonde, Kollinius, Cape and London.—24. John Bunyan, Grant, London.—28. Steamer *Erin*, Point de Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *L. M. Wood*.—For AMOY.—Messrs. Syme, Swinhoe, and J. F. De Castro.—For FUK CHOW FU.—Mr. O. E. Roberts.—For WOOSUNG.—Mrs. Urson and child, Col. Anderson, c.b.; Messrs. C. Dimier, P. Bovet, Harkort, Jas. L. Dawes, W. Nissen, Chalmers, Heard, Angier, and Abdoola Natha and ninety-nine Chinese.  
Per *Staghound*.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. De Silver, M. and Mme. Cally, and M. and Mme. Frery.  
Per *Isabelita Hyne*.—Mr. Oliver, and Mrs. Woolf and two children.  
Per *Karl of Clare*.—Mrs. Taylor and child, and Mr. Puddicombe.  
Per steamer *Erin* (Oct. 28), to POINT DE GALLE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. Langrans, Mr. E. Cooverjee Setus, Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee, Mr. Rustomjee Framjee, and Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. William Lamond. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. C. A. Fletcher and A. L. Billamore.

## COMMERCIAL.

China, Oct. 27, 1864.

## EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On London, First-class Paper and American Credits, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 8½d.; Short dates, 4s. 7½d.  
On India, Rs. 243 to 242  
Syce, 3 per cent. prem.  
Gold Leaf, 106 touch, 21-15 dollars per tael.  
Carolus Dollars, 24 per cent. prem.  
Gold, 21 dollars per tael.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 4l. 10s. To the United States, 18 to 16 dollars per ton. Little offering for other destination.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, December 18, 1854.

### THE POST-OFFICE AGAIN!

THE mail which gives rise to our present publication arrived at the Post-Office on Saturday; consequently our paper should have appeared sufficiently early on Monday to allow of its being circulated by the morning mails. It was not, however, the pleasure of their high mightinesses who rule the destinies of the Post that this should take place. Three or four straggling journals reached us on Saturday at different periods of the day. The mass of our papers, which we, at a vast annual expense, endeavour to secure, were detained in the Post-Office, or in the hands of some of its *employés*, until a late hour on Monday, when they dropped in upon us in driblets. We do not ask how long will those who hold sway in St. Martin's-le-Grand inflict such evils or inconveniences. We do not appeal to them on behalf of the commercial interests of the country, nor on behalf of the many families in the United Kingdom who anxiously wait the arrival of each Mail to ascertain if it bear aught affecting those in India in whom they are interested—in whom perhaps their very souls are bound up. We do not press such points on the Post-Office people, knowing that they would treat them as the heathen ruler of the world is said to treat "lovers' perjuries." But we do ask, how long will the mercantile world submit to have its interests thus played with by Mr. Rowland Hill? That gentleman, before he was gratified with a heavy subscription and a fine appointment, was the very pink of reformers. But a sinecure place having been got up on purpose for him before Colonel Maberly was shelved, and the veteran official having been subsequently turned out to make way for Mr. Hill, his reforming propensities cooled down to zero—or a little below it; for it is not merely that things remain as they were—they are much worse than before. In adverting to the good luck of Mr. Hill, we have not mentioned the manufacture of a snug appointment for his brother, whose claims upon the public were, we believe, utterly unknown to that public, until they saw them so handsomely rewarded at their expense; thus showing the propriety with which the Hills were lately designated by a magazine writer as a "family of jobbers." We abstain from noticing the doings of the schoolmasters at Tottenham, or the lawyer at Birmingham. We have not time for it. Perhaps we may take *even them* in hand at a future opportunity.

Colonel Maberly was long reputed to be the incubus of the Post-Office. After many years of patient endurance, we have got rid of him, and what are we the better for it? We have a successor who seems to take a pride in out-doing the misdoings of the man who preceded him, and whose retreat was thought to be the signal for improvement. Alas! it is but the signal for retrogression.

We write this before seeing the morning papers. If

they, or any of them, should contain intelligence received by the Mail just arrived, the case will be complete—too complete to require a word of comment from ourselves. Negligence and mismanagement in a public department are bad enough, but the display of favouritism, we need not say, is much worse.

### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THE rate of interest guaranteed by the East-India Company upon the EXTENSION CAPITAL of the respective Railway Companies of India has been increased from 4½ to 5 per cent. upon the following amounts:—

East-India	- - - -	£3,000,000
Madras	- - - -	500,000
Great Indian Peninsula	- - - -	500,000

These amounts, in respect to the first and second of the railways on the list, will embrace the extension shares already issued: with the third, it will cover the issue of new shares.

The privilege conceded is dependent upon one-half of the amount of the extension capital thus favoured being paid up by specified periods. One moiety must be paid by the 15th January, 1855, and another, making with the previous payments fifty per cent. on the shares, must be forthcoming on the 15th February in the same year.

Although no formal decision has been arrived at, we have the best reasons for concluding that similar indulgence will be extended to the Scinde Railway.

### SERVICE OF INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

AN intimation has been given by the War Department, that a few artillery officers in the Company's service, now on furlough, might find employment in the Turkish army, under General Cannon, and we believe that the names of those officers who are ready to serve their country in the manner indicated, are about to be forwarded to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

### A RAPID WHISPER WITH INDIA.

A PROPOSAL has been made for establishing a system of communication between the electric telegraphs in India and those in Europe. The plan is perfectly feasible, and we trust that it will receive the encouragement of the authorities both here and in India. If established, a message, after the departure of the mail, may be sent *via* Trieste or Marseilles, in time to be carried on by steamer from those places to Alexandria. Thence the message could be conveyed in a closed envelope to Bombay by the ordinary mail steamer. On arriving at Bombay, the telegraph office there would secure the message and transmit it to its destination. A saving of six or seven days would thus be effected in communicating between London and Calcutta, and *vice versa*; viz. two days in Europe, and four or five days in India. Charges, to be prepaid, will be fixed for messages throughout, and arrangements made with the telegraph companies in this country and with the continental authorities. The enterprising continental telegraph agent in London, Monsieur Reuter, is, we understand, prepared to carry into effect a regular and complete communication by the above means.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR HAILEYBURY.

In another part of our paper will be found the report of the gentlemen appointed to consider of the best means to supply the want of Haileybury, now doomed to extinction. The report does not, indeed, contemplate this result as finally fixed; but fixed it is: Haileybury has done its work, and is to go to sleep. We may, perhaps, in a future number offer a few remarks on the report. In the mean time, it may be well to remove misapprehensions which we understand have, in some instances prevailed, as to the precise import of the intelligence of the approaching downfall of Haileybury, which we communicated in our last publication. It being expedient to look forward in keeping up the supply of civil servants, so that the demand for them, as it arises, may be met by an adequate supply, provision is necessarily made for a succession of years. Haileybury, therefore, cannot be brought to an end at once, even in these go-ahead days: it must take a little time to effect this; and consequently, all the appointments requisite to keep the machine of government in motion, till the new supply is ready, will take place in the ordinary way—we mean in the way which has heretofore been ordinary. India cannot stand still for want of servants till the patent candidates are forthcoming. Those, therefore, interested in the fortunes of young men who seemed to have a chance of succeeding under the old system, may console themselves. Haileybury is to go, but not until some provision for remedying the effects of its disappearance shall have been completed.

## WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

We need not remind our readers that the necessity for adding to our strength in the contest so injudiciously entered upon without adequate means, still presses. The pressure will be felt in every part of the British dominions, and it is not improbable that some of the Queen's regiments in India will be called upon to exchange their duties there for others more onerous, though nearer home.

## THE SCINDE RAILWAY.

At length, one of the most promising lines of railway which India affords, is to be taken in hand. It is a line from Kurrachee, the port of Scinde, to a point on the Indus, near Hyderabad. The facilities for its construction are great, the expense will be small, and its advantages will be incalculable. We may refer for particulars to the prospectus which has been published here, to the report of a public meeting held at Kurrachee in August last, at which Mr. Frere presided, and to a letter from that gentleman to the engineer of the projected railway, published and sold in London.

One or two points not mentioned in those documents may properly be referred to here. Scinde has almost boundless means for the production of wheat, and could, without difficulty, and at a moderate price, supply the entire consumption of Great Britain and Ireland. In these days, when the price of the quartern loaf is a serious matter for consideration to all housekeepers, and a terror to the poor, the opening of such a source of supply is like the finding of concealed treasure. At present, the capabilities of production are useless, for want of the means of transport. Those means the railway would supply—we

ought not indeed to say *would*, for the construction of the railway we hold to be as certain as anything future can be; and therefore we will change the form of speech, and say that the railway *will* supply those means. Wool, moreover, of very fine quality, is largely produced, and is even now exported in considerable quantities, which will be greatly increased by the facilities afforded by the iron road.

But it is not only—it is not chiefly—with a view to the export of the productions of Scinde, or to the supply of its wants, that the proposed railway is important. The port of Kurrachee is the port, not of Scinde *only*, but of the Punjab and of all Central Asia. Its possible development can scarcely be overestimated. The navigation of the river Indus is in some places beset with difficulty and danger, and the railway will supply the means of transit just where they are wanted. The saving of time and unnecessary extent of travel is not to be overlooked. The distance between the two extreme points by the river is about 235 miles; by the rail it will not much exceed 100; and a saving of 130 miles, added to other advantages, might remove every doubt, if doubt could exist, as to the propriety of the work. That it will be most beneficial to Scinde, to much of British India, and to a vast extent of country where commerce languishes for want of the means of exchanging commodities, is too manifest to be questioned. That it must remunerate those who undertake its construction, is not less clear.

## REPORT ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M.P., &c. &c.

SIR.—We have attentively considered the subject about which you have done us the honour to consult us; and we now venture to submit to you the result of our deliberations.

We do not think that we can more conveniently arrange the suggestions which we wish to offer, than by following the order which is observed in the 39th and 40th clauses of the India Act of 1853.

The first matter concerning which the Board of Control is empowered by the 39th clause to make regulations is, the age of the persons who are to be admitted into the College at Haileybury.

The present rule is, that no person can be admitted under seventeen, and that no person can go out to India after twenty-three. Every student must pass four terms, that is to say, two years, at the College; consequently, none can be admitted after twenty-one.

It seems to us that it would be a great improvement to allow students to be admitted to the College up to the age of twenty-three, and to fix twenty-five as the latest age at which they can go out to India in the Civil Service. It is undoubtedly desirable that the civil servant of the Company should enter on his duties while still young; but it is also desirable that he should have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that his native country affords. Such an education has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling which requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to show that such preparation is less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the East-India Company, than in the case of a professional man who remains in England. Indeed, in the case of the civil servant of the Company, a good general education is even more desirable than in the case of the English professional man; for the duties even of a very young servant of the Company are more important than those which ordinarily fall to the lot of a professional man in England. In England, too, a professional man may, while engaged in active business, continue to improve his mind by means of reading and of conversation. But the servant of the Company is often stationed, during a large part of his life, at a great distance from libraries and from European society, and will therefore find it peculiarly difficult to supply by study in his mature years the deficiencies of his early training.

The change which we propose will have one practical effect, to which we attach much importance. We think it desirable that a considerable number of the civil servants of the Company should be men who have taken the first degree in arts at Oxford or Cam-

bridge. At present the line is drawn as if it had been expressly meant to exclude bachelors of those universities. It will, we believe, be found that the great majority of our academic youth graduate too late by a few months, and only by a few months, for admission into Haileybury.

We propose to fix eighteen as the lowest age at which a candidate can be admitted into the College. We are, indeed, of opinion that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, it is not desirable that a lad should be admitted so early as eighteen. But we are convinced that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, no lad of eighteen will have any chance of being admitted. Hitherto the admissions have been given by favour. They are henceforward to be gained by superiority in an intellectual competition. While they were given by favour, they were frequently, indeed generally, given to persons whose age was not much above the minimum. A Director would naturally wish his son or his nephew to be handsomely provided for at nineteen rather than at twenty-three, and to be able to return to England with a competence at forty-four rather than at forty-eight. A majority of the students have, therefore, been admitted before they were nineteen, and have gone out before they were twenty-one. But it is plain that, in any intellectual competition, boys of eighteen must be borne down by men of twenty-one or twenty-two. We may therefore, we believe, safely predict that nine-tenths of those who are admitted to the College under the new system, will be older than nine-tenths of those who quit it under the present system. We hope and believe that among the successful competitors will frequently be young men who have obtained the highest honours of Oxford and Cambridge. To many such young men a fellowship, or a tutorship, which must be held on condition of celibacy, will appear less attractive than a situation which enables the person who holds it to marry at an early age.

The India Act next empowers the Board of Control to determine the qualifications of the candidates for admission to Haileybury. It seems to us to be proper that every person who intends to be a candidate should, at least six weeks before the examination, notify his intention to the Board of Control, and should at the same time transmit a list of the subjects in which he proposes to be examined, in order that there may be time to provide a sufficient number of examiners in each department. He should, at the same time, lay before the Board testimonials certifying that his moral character is good. Whether the testimonials be or be not satisfactory, is a point which we conceive may safely be left to the determination of the Board.

The Board is then authorized by the Act to make regulations prescribing the branches of knowledge in which the candidates for admission to Haileybury shall be examined. Here arises at once a question of the gravest importance. Ought the examination to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain at home should pay some attention?—or ought it to extend to branches of knowledge which are useful to a servant of the East-India Company, but useless, or almost useless, to a person whose life is to be passed in Europe?

Our opinion is, that the examination ought to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain at home should pay some attention.

It is with much diffidence that we venture to predict the effect of the new system; but we think that we can hardly be mistaken in believing that the introduction of that system will be an event scarcely less important to this country than to India. The educated youth of the United Kingdom are henceforth to be invited to engage in a competition in which about forty prizes will, on an average, be gained every year. Every one of these prizes is nothing less than an honourable social position, and a comfortable independence for life. It is difficult to estimate the effect which the prospect of prizes so numerous and so attractive will produce. We are, however, familiar with some facts which may assist our conjectures. At Trinity College, the largest and wealthiest of the colleges of Cambridge, about four fellowships are given annually by competition. These fellowships can be held only on condition of celibacy, and the income derived from them is a very moderate one for a single man. It is notorious that the examinations for Trinity fellowships have, directly and indirectly, done much to give a direction to the studies of Cambridge, and of all the numerous schools which are the feeders of Cambridge. What, then, is likely to be the effect of a competition for prizes which will be ten times as numerous as the Trinity fellowships, and of which each will be more valuable than a Trinity fellowship? We are inclined to think that the examinations for situations in the Civil Service of the East-India Company, will produce an effect which will be felt in every seat of learning throughout the realm,—at Oxford and Cambridge, at the University of London and the University of Durham, at Edinburgh and Glasgow, at Dublin, at Cork, and at Belfast. The number of candidates will doubtless be much greater

than the number of vacancies. It will not surprise us if the ordinary number examined should be three or four hundred. The great majority, and among them many young men of excellent abilities and laudable industry, must be unsuccessful. If, therefore, branches of knowledge specially Oriental should be among the subjects of examination, it is probable that a considerable number of the most hopeful youths in the country will be induced to waste much time, at that period of life at which time is most precious, in studies which will never, in any conceivable case, be of the smallest use to them. We think it most desirable that the examination should be of such a nature that no candidate who may fail shall, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he spent in preparing himself to be examined.

Nor do we think that we should render any service to India by inducing her future rulers to neglect, in their earlier years, European literature and science, for studies specially Indian. We believe that men who have been engaged, up to one or two-and-twenty, in studies which have no immediate connection with the business of any profession, and of which the effect is merely to open, to invigorate, and to enrich the mind, will generally be found, in the business of every profession, superior to men who have, at eighteen or nineteen, devoted themselves to the special studies of their calling. The most illustrious English jurists have been men who have never opened a law-book till after the close of a distinguished academical career; nor is there any reason to believe that they would have been greater lawyers if they had passed in drawing pleas and conveyances the time which they gave to Thucydides, to Cicero, and to Newton. The duties of a civil servant of the East-India Company are of so high a nature that in his case it is peculiarly desirable that an excellent general education, such as may enlarge and strengthen his understanding, should precede the special education which must qualify him to despatch the business of his cutcherry.

It therefore seems to us quite clear that those vernacular Indian languages which are of no value except for the purpose of communicating with natives of India, ought not to be subjects of examination. But we are inclined, though with much distrust of our own judgment, to think that a distinction may properly be made between the vernacular languages, and two languages which may be called the classical languages of India, the Sanscrit and the Arabic. These classical languages are by no means without intrinsic value in the eyes both of philologists and of men of taste. The Sanscrit is the great parent stock from which most of the vernacular languages of India are derived, and stands to them in a relation similar to that in which the Latin stands to the French, the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese. The Arabic has contributed, though not in the same degree with the Sanscrit, to the formation of the vocabularies of India; and it is the source from which all the Mahometan nations draw their religion, their jurisprudence, and their science. These two languages are already studied by a few young men at the great English seats of learning. They can be learned as well here as in the East; and they are not likely to be studied in the East unless some attention has been paid to them here. It will, we apprehend, very seldom happen that a candidate will offer himself for examination in Sanscrit or in Arabic; but, as such instances may occur, we think it expedient to include those languages in the list of subjects.

As to the other subjects we speak with more confidence. Foremost among those subjects we place our own language and literature. One or more themes for English composition ought to be proposed. Two papers of questions ought to be set. One of those papers should be so framed as to enable the candidates to show their knowledge of the history and constitution of our country: the other ought to be so framed as to enable them to show the extent of their knowledge of our poets, wits, and philosophers.

In the two great ancient languages there ought to be an examination not less severe than those examinations by which the highest classical distinctions are awarded at Oxford and Cambridge. At least three passages from Latin writers ought to be set, to be translated into English. Subjects should be proposed for original composition, both in Latin verse and in Latin prose; and passages of English verse and prose should be set, to be turned into Latin. At least six passages from Greek writers should be set, to be translated into English. Of these passages, one should be taken from the Homeric poems, one from some historian of the best age, one from some philosopher of the best age, one from some Attic orator, and at least one from the Attic drama. The candidates ought to have a full opportunity of exhibiting their skill in translating both English prose and English verse into Greek; and there should be a paper of questions which would enable them to show their knowledge of ancient history, both political and literary.

We think that three of the modern languages of the continent,

the French, the Italian, and the German, ought to be among the subjects of examination. Several passages in every one of those languages should be set, to be turned into English; passages taken from English writers should be set, to be turned into French, Italian, and German; and papers of questions should be framed which would enable a candidate to show his knowledge of the civil and literary history of France, Italy, and Germany.

The examination in pure and mixed mathematics ought to be of such a nature as to enable the judges to place in proper order all the candidates, from those who have never gone beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of algebra up to those who possess the highest acquirements. We think it important, however, that not only the acquirements, but also the mental powers and resources of the competitors should be brought to the test. With this view the examination papers should contain a due proportion of original problems, and of questions calculated to ascertain whether the principles of mathematical science are thoroughly understood. The details will probably be best arranged by some of those eminent men who have lately been moderators in the University of Cambridge, and who know by experience how to conduct the examinations of large numbers of persons simultaneously. It must, however, be borne in mind that the extent and direction of mathematical reading, especially in the higher branches, differ greatly at the different universities of the United Kingdom. The mathematical examination for the Indian service must, therefore, in order to do justice to all candidates, embrace a wider range of questions than is usual at Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin.

Of late years some natural sciences which do not fall under the head of mixed mathematics, and especially chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoology, have been introduced as a part of general education into several of our universities and colleges. There may be some practical difficulty in arranging the details of an examination in these sciences; but it is a difficulty which has, we believe, been at some seats of learning already overcome. We have no hesitation in recommending that there should be at least one paper of questions relating to these branches of knowledge.

We propose to include the moral sciences in the scheme of examination. Those sciences are, it is well known, much studied both at Oxford and at the Scottish universities. Whether this study shall have to do with mere words or things, whether it shall degenerate into a formal and scholastic pedantry, or shall train the mind for the highest purposes of active life, will depend, to great extent, on the way in which the examination is conducted. We are of opinion that the examination should be conducted in the freest manner, that mere technicalities should be avoided, and that the candidate should not be confined to any particular system. The subjects which fall under this head are the elements of moral and political philosophy, the history of the ancient and modern schools of moral and political philosophy, the science of logic, and the inductive method, of which the *Novum Organum* is the great textbook. The object of the examiners should be rather to put to the test the candidate's powers of mind than to ascertain the extent of his metaphysical reading.

The whole examination ought, we think, to be carried on by means of written papers. The candidates ought not to be allowed the help of any book; nor ought they, after once a subject for composition has been proposed to them, or a paper of questions placed before them, to leave the place of examination till they have finished their work.

It is, of course, not to be expected that any man of twenty-two will have made considerable proficiency in all the subjects of examination. An excellent mathematician will often have little Greek, and an excellent Greek scholar will be entirely ignorant of French and Italian. Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer. Profound and accurate acquaintance with a single language ought to tell more than bad translations and themes in six languages. A single paper which shows that the writer thoroughly understands the principles of the differential calculus ought to tell more than twenty superficial and incorrect answers to questions about chemistry, botany, mineralogy, metaphysics, logic, and English history.

It will be necessary that a certain number of marks should be assigned to each subject, and that the place of a candidate should be determined by the sum total of the marks which he has gained. The marks ought, we conceive, to be distributed among the subjects of examination in such a manner that no part of the kingdom, and no class of schools, shall exclusively furnish servants to the East-India Company. It would be grossly unjust, for example, to the great academical institutions of England, not to allow skill in Greek and Latin versification to have a considerable share in determining the issue of the competition. Skill in Greek and Latin versification has, indeed, no direct tendency to form a

judge, a financier, or a diplomatist. But the youth who does best what all the ablest and most ambitious youths about him are trying to do well will generally prove a superior man; nor can we doubt that an accomplishment by which Fox and Canning, Grenville and Wellesley, Mansfield and Tenterden, first distinguished themselves above their fellows, indicates powers of mind which, properly trained and directed, may do great service to the state. On the other hand, we must remember that, in the north of this island the art of metrical composition in the ancient languages is very little cultivated, and that men so eminent as Dugald Stewart, Horner, Jeffrey, and Mackintosh would probably have been quite unable to write a good copy of Latin *alcaics*, or to translate ten lines of Shakspeare into Greek *iambics*. We wish to see such a system of examination established as shall not exclude from the service of the East-India Company either a Mackintosh or a Tenterden, either a Canning or a Horner. We have, with an anxious desire to deal fairly by all parts of the United Kingdom, and by all places of liberal education, framed the following scale, which we venture to submit for your consideration:—

English language and literature:—

Composition .....	500
History .....	500
General literature .....	500
	<hr/>
	1,500
	<hr/>
Greek .....	750
Latin .....	750
French .....	375
German .....	375
Italian .....	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed .....	1,000
Natural sciences .....	500
Moral sciences .....	500
Sanscrit .....	375
Arabic .....	375
	<hr/>
	6,875

It seems to us probable, that of the 6,875 marks, which are the *maximum*, no candidate will ever obtain half. A candidate who is at once a distinguished classical scholar and a distinguished mathematician will be, as he ought to be, certain of success. A classical scholar who is no mathematician, or a mathematician who is no classical scholar, will be certain of success if he is well read in the history and literature of his own country. A young man who has scarcely any knowledge of mathematics, little Latin, and no Greek, may pass such an examination in English, French, Italian, German, geology, and chemistry, that he may stand at the head of the list.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to add, that no expense ought to be grudged which may be necessary to secure the services of the ablest examiners in every branch of learning. Experience justifies us in pronouncing with entire confidence that, if the examiners be well chosen, it is utterly impossible that the delusive show of knowledge which is the effect of the process popularly called cramming can ever be successful against real learning and ability.

Whether the examinations ought to be held half-yearly or annually is a question which cannot, we think, be satisfactorily determined till after the first experiment has been made.

When the result of the examination has been declared, the successful candidates will not yet be civil servants of the East-India Company, but only civil servants elect. It appears from the fortieth clause of the Act to be the intention of the Legislature that, before they proceed to the East, there should be a period of probation and a second examination.

In what studies, then, ought the period of probation to be passed? And what ought to be the nature of the second examination?

It seems to us that, from the moment at which the successful candidates, whom we will now call probationers, have been set apart as persons who will, in all probability, have to bear a part in the government of India, they should give their whole minds to the duties of their new position. They must now be considered as having finished their general education, and as having finished it with honour. Their serious studies must henceforth be such as have a special tendency to fit them for their calling.

Of the special knowledge which a civil servant of the Company ought to possess, much can be acquired only in India, and much may be acquired far more easily in India than in England. It would evidently be a mere waste of time to employ a month here in learning what may be better learned in a week at Calcutta or Madras. But there are some kinds of knowledge which are not

considered as essential parts of the liberal education of our youth, but which it is most important that a civil servant of the Company should possess, and which he may acquire in England not less easily, indeed more easily, than in India. We conceive that every probationer ought during the interval between his first and his second examination to apply himself vigorously to the acquiring of these kinds of knowledge.

The subjects of his new studies will, we apprehend, be found to range themselves under four heads.

He should, in the first place, make himself well acquainted with the history of India, in the largest sense of the word history. He should study that history, not merely in the works of Orme, of Wilks, and of Mill, but also in the travels of Bernier, in the odes of Sir William Jones, and in the journals of Heber. He should be well informed about the geography of the country, about its natural productions, about its manufactures, about the physical and moral qualities of the different races which inhabit it, and about the doctrines and rites of those religions which have so powerful an influence on the population. He should trace with peculiar care the progress of the British power. He should understand the constitution of our Government, and the nature of the relations between that Government and its vassals, Mussulman, Mahratas, and Rajpoot. He should consult the most important Parliamentary reports and debates on Indian affairs. All this may be done with very much greater facility in England than in any part of India, except at the three seats of Government, if indeed the three seats of Government ought to be excepted.

Secondly, it seems to us to be desirable that every probationer should bestow some attention on the general principles of jurisprudence. The great majority of the civil servants of the East-India Company are employed in the administration of justice. A large proportion of them are judges; and some of the most important functions of the collectors are strictly judicial. That the general principles of jurisprudence may be studied here with more advantage than in India will be universally acknowledged.

Thirdly, we think that every probationer ought to prepare himself for the discharge of his duties by paying some attention to financial and commercial science. He should understand the mode of keeping and checking accounts, the principles of banking, the laws which regulate the exchanges, the nature of public debts, funded and unfunded, and the effect produced by different systems of taxation on the prosperity of nations. We would by no means require him to subscribe any article of faith touching any controverted point in the science of political economy; but it is not too much to expect that he will make himself acquainted with those treatises on political economy which have become standard works. These studies can undoubtedly be prosecuted with more advantage in England than in India.

Fourthly, we think that the study of the vernacular languages of India may with great advantage be begun in England. It is, indeed, only by intercourse with the native population that an Englishman can acquire the power of talking Bengalee or Telugu with fluency. But familiarity with the Bengalee or Telugu alphabet, skill in tracing the Bengalee or Telugu character, and knowledge of the Bengalee or Telugu grammar, may be acquired as quickly in this country as in the East. Nay, we are inclined to believe that an English student will, at his first introduction to an Indian language, make more rapid progress under good English teachers than under pundits, to whom he is often unable to explain his difficulties. We are therefore of opinion that every probationer should acquire in this country an elementary knowledge of at least one Indian language.

If this recommendation be adopted, it will be desirable that the probationers should, immediately after the first examination, be distributed among the presidencies. It will, indeed, be desirable that the division of the Bengal civil service into two parts, one destined for the upper and the other for the lower provinces, should be made here at the earliest possible moment, instead of being made, as it now is, at Calcutta.

In what manner the distribution of civil servants among the presidencies ought henceforth to be made is a question which, though it has not been referred to us, is yet so closely connected with the questions which have been referred to us, that we have been forced to take it into consideration. We are disposed to think that it might be advisable to allow the probationers, according to the order in which they stand at the first examination, to choose their presidencies. The only objection to this arrangement is, that, as the presidency of Bengal is generally supposed to be the theatre on which the abilities of a civil servant may be most advantageously displayed, all the most distinguished young men would choose Bengal, and would leave Madras and Bombay to those who stood at the bottom of the list. We admit that this would be an evil; but it would be an evil which must, we conceive, speedily cure itself; for as soon as it becomes notorious that the ablest men in the Civil Service are all collected in one part of

India, and are there stopping each other's way, a probationer who is free to make his choice will prefer some other part of India, where, though the prizes may be a little less attractive, the competition will be much less formidable. If, however, it should be thought inexpedient to allow the probationers to choose their own presidencies in the manner which we have suggested, it seems to us that the best course would be to make the distribution by lot. We are satisfied that, if the distribution be made arbitrarily, either by the Directors or by her Majesty's Minister for Indian Affairs, it will be viewed with much suspicion, and will excite much murmuring. At present nobody complains of the distribution. A gentleman who has obtained a Bombay writership for his son is delighted and thankful. It may not be quite so acceptable as a Bengal writership would have been; but it is a free gift; it is a most valuable favour; and it would be the most odious ingratitude to repine because it is not more valuable still. Henceforth an appointment to the Civil Service of the Company will not be a matter of favour, but matter of right. He who obtains such an appointment will owe it solely to his own abilities and industry. If, therefore, the Court of Directors or the Board of Control should send him to Bombay when he wishes to be sent to Bengal, and should send to Bengal young men who in the examination stood far below him, he will naturally think himself injured. His family and friends will espouse his quarrel. A cry will be raised, that one man is favoured because he is related to the Chairman, and another because he is befriended by a member of Parliament who votes with the Government. It seems to us, therefore, advisable that the distribution of the civil servants among the presidencies, if it cannot be made the means of rewarding merit, should be left to chance. After the allotment, of course, any two probationers should be at liberty to make an exchange by consent.

But, in whatever manner the distribution may be made, it ought to be made as soon as the issue of the first examination is decided; for, till the distribution is made, it will be impossible for any probationer to know what vernacular language of India it would be most expedient for him to study. The Hindostanee, indeed, will be valuable to him, wherever he may be stationed; but no other living language is spoken over one-third of India. Tamul would be as useless in Bengal, and Bengalee would be as useless at Agra, as Welsh in Portugal.

We should recommend that, every probationer, for whatever presidency he may be destined, should be permitted to choose Hindostanee as the language in which he will pass. A probationer who is to reside in the lower provinces of the Bengal presidency should be allowed to choose either Hindostanee or Bengalee. A probationer who is to go to the upper provinces should be allowed to choose among Hindostanee, Hindee, and Persian. A probationer who is to go to Madras should be allowed to choose among Hindostanee, Telugu, and Tamul. A probationer who is to go to Bombay should be allowed to choose among Hindostanee, Maharattee, and Guzeratee.

It is probable that some probationers who have a peculiar talent for learning languages will study more than one of the dialects among which they are allowed to make their choice. Indeed it is not improbable that some who take an interest in philology will apply themselves voluntarily to the Sanscrit and the Arabic. It will hereafter be seen that, though we require as the indispensable condition of passing only an elementary knowledge of one of the vernacular tongues of India, we propose to give encouragement to those students who aspire to be eminent orientalists.

The four studies, then, to which, in our opinion, the probationers ought to devote themselves during the period of probation, are, first, Indian history; secondly, the science of jurisprudence; thirdly, commercial and financial science; and, fourthly, the oriental tongues.

The time of probation ought not, we think, to be less than one year, nor more than two years.

There should be periodical examinations, at which a probationer of a year's standing may pass, if he can, and at which every probationer of two years' standing must pass, on pain of forfeiting his appointment. This examination should, of course, be in the four branches of knowledge already mentioned as those to which the attention of the probationers ought to be specially directed. Marks should be assigned to the different subjects, as at the first examination; and it seems to us reasonable that an equal number of marks should be assigned to all the four subjects, on the supposition that each probationer is examined in only one of the vernacular languages of India. Sometimes, however, as we have said, a probationer may study more than one of these vernacular languages of India among which he is at liberty to make his choice, or may, in addition to one or more of the vernacular languages of India, learn Sanscrit or Arabic. We think it reasonable that to every language in which he offers himself for examination an equal number of marks should be assigned.

When the marks have been cast up, the probationers who have

been examined should be arranged in order of merit. All those who have been two years probationers, and who have, in the opinion of the examiners, used their time well, and made a respectable proficiency, should be declared civil servants of the Company. Every probationer who, having been a probationer only one year, has obtained a higher place than some of the two-year men who have passed, should also be declared a civil servant of the Company. All the civil servants who pass in one year should take rank in the service according to their places in the final examination. Thus a salutary emulation will be kept up to the last moment. It ought to be observed, that the precedence which we propose to give to merit will not be merely honorary, but will be attended by very solid advantages. It is in order of seniority that the members of the Civil Service succeed to those annuities to which they are all looking forward, and it may depend on the manner in which a young man acquits himself at his final examination, whether he shall remain in India till he is past fifty, or shall be able to return to England at forty-seven or forty-eight.

The instances in which persons who have been successful in the first examination will fail in the final examination, will, we hope and believe, be very few. We hope and believe, also, that it will very rarely be necessary to expel any probationer from the service on account of grossly profligate habits, or of any action unbecoming a man of honour. The probationers will be young men superior to their fellows in science and literature; and it is not among young men superior to their fellows in science and literature that scandalous immorality is generally found to prevail. It is notoriously not once in twenty years that a student who has attained high academical distinction is expelled from Oxford or Cambridge. Indeed, early superiority in science and literature generally indicates the existence of some qualities which are securities against vice,—industry, self-denial, a taste for pleasures not sensual, a laudable desire of honourable distinction, a still more laudable desire to obtain the approbation of friends and relations. We therefore believe that the intellectual test which is about to be established, will be found in practice to be also the best moral test that can be devised.

One important question still remains to be considered. Where are the probationers to study? Are they all to study at Haileybury? Is it to be left to themselves to decide whether they will study at Haileybury or elsewhere? Or will the Board of Control reserve to itself the power of determining which of them shall study at Haileybury, and which of them shall be at liberty to study elsewhere?

That the College at Haileybury is to be kept up is clearly implied in the terms of the 37th and 39th clauses of the India Act. That the Board of Control may make regulations which would admit into the Civil Service persons who have not studied at Haileybury, is as clearly implied in the terms of the 40th and 41st clauses. Whether the law ought to be altered is a question on which we do not presume to give any opinion. On the supposition that the law is to remain unaltered, we venture to offer some suggestions which appear to us to be important.

There must be, we apprehend, a complete change in the discipline of the College. Almost all the present students are under twenty; almost all the new students will be above twenty-one. The present students have gone to Haileybury from schools where they have been treated as boys. The new students will generally go thither from Universities, where they have been accustomed to enjoy the liberty of men. It will therefore be absolutely necessary that the regulations of the College should be altered, and that the probationers should be subject to no more severe restraint than is imposed on a bachelor of arts at Cambridge or Oxford.

There must be an extensive change even in the buildings of the College. At present each student has a single small chamber, which is at once his parlour and bedroom. It will be impossible to expect men of two or three-and-twenty, who have long been accustomed to be lodged in a very different manner, to be content with such accommodation.

There must be a great change in the system of study. At present, the students generally go to Haileybury before they have completed their general education. Their general education and their special education, therefore, go on together. Henceforth, the students must be considered as men whose general education has been finished, and finished with great success. Greek, Latin, and mathematics will no longer be parts of the course of study. The whole education will be special, and ought, in some departments, to be of a different kind from that which has hitherto been given.

We are far, indeed, from wishing to detract from the merit of those professors—all of them highly respectable and some of them most eminent—who have taught law and political economy at Haileybury. But it is evident that a course of lectures on law or political economy, given to boys of eighteen, who have been

selected merely by favour, must be a very different thing from a course of lectures on law or political economy given to men of twenty-three, who have been selected on account of their superior abilities and attainments. As respects law, indeed, we doubt whether the most skilful instructor will be able, at Haileybury, to impart to his pupils that kind of knowledge which it is most desirable that they should acquire. Some, at least, of the probationers ought, we conceive, not merely to attend lectures, and to read well-chosen books on jurisprudence, but to see the actual working of the machinery by which justice is administered. They ought to hear legal questions, in which great principles are involved, argued by the ablest counsel, and decided by the highest Courts in the realm. They ought to draw up reports of the arguments both of the advocates and of the judges. They ought to attend both civil and criminal trials, and to take notes of the evidence, and of the discussions and decisions respecting the evidence. It might be particularly desirable that they should attend the sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council when important appeals from India are under the consideration of that tribunal. A probationer, while thus employed, should regularly submit his notes of arguments and of evidence to his legal instructor, for correction. Such a training as this would, we are inclined to think, be an excellent preparation for official life in India; and we must leave it to the Board of Control to consider whether any plan can be devised by which such a training can be made compatible with residence at Haileybury.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

T. B. MACAULAY.

ASHBURNTON.

HENRY MELVILL.

BENJAMIN JOWETT.

JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEBVRE.

November, 1854.

#### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At the recent meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company, Rear-Admiral Thornton presiding, a dividend at the rate of five per cent., free from income-tax, was declared, the report having been unanimously adopted. The whole of the discussion was of a congratulatory nature, and the assistance the company have been able to afford the Government in the war by the use of their vessels was generally alluded to. The alterations in the China and Australian services have been caused by the withdrawal of several of their principal ships to serve as transports; but it is stated that a considerable expense will be saved, especially in the latter case, through a discontinuance of the line. In answer to questions, it was mentioned that the interest paid on the debentures does not average four cent., 117,000*l.* having been taken up at four, and 383,000*l.* at 3*½* per cent. With regard to the future, the directors consider their prospects encouraging. The freight of shipping and the cost of coals at the various stations have been much reduced, while the mines of Labuan and other resources in the East will hereafter, should any fresh scarcity arise, render the company independent of supplies from this country for their more distant stations. Although the withdrawal of so many vessels for the war service deprives the company for the present of the power of carrying out contemplated arrangements, by which the earnings might be increased and the expenses lessened, the postal contract gives a right to indemnity which places the proprietors in an advantageous position. Mr. Willcox has now wholly relinquished his emoluments as one of the managing directors; but still continues his services at the general board. The executive management of the company's affairs is conducted by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Allan, although the former has also voluntarily reduced his allowance from the point at which it was fixed by the deed of settlement. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the shareholders formed a committee to arrange for the presentation of some testimonials to Mr. Willcox and to Mr. Anderson for these pecuniary concessions. Annexed is an abstract of the report:—

“Pursuant to notice, the directors submit their report for the twelve months ending 30th of September, 1854. The accounts



exhibit, in abstract, the following state of the company's assets, and result of the year's operations, namely:—

#### THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Shows that the company stood possessed, on the 30th of September last, of stock in ships, hulks, barges, docks, workshops, buildings, freehold and leasehold, in payments made on contracts for vessels in course of construction, stock of coals on hand, and naval and victualing stores, to the value of .....				£2,558,798	3	5
Also in cash at the bankers, bills receivable, balances in the hands of agents, and debts due to the company, in the course of liquidation .				192,096	15	9
Total assets .....				2,750,894	19	2
That the capital on shares, received from the proprietors at that date, amounted to .....				£1,447,405	0	0
And raised on debentures .				500,000	0	0
Total capital .....				1,947,405	0	0
That the liabilities of the company on bills payable and otherwise were ....				339,623	1	3
Making the total capital and liabilities.....				2,287,028	1	3
Showing a surplus of assets of .....				£463,866	17	11

"This surplus is represented by the balances at the credit of the Depreciation and Guarantee Insurance Funds, which have been temporarily employed for the purposes of capital.

#### THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Shows that the gross revenue or income of the company, from freight, passage-money, postal service contracts, hire of ships in the war service, and other sources, including the balance of undivided profits (4,411 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ) brought forward from last year, amounted, for the twelve months ending 30th September last, to .....				£1,333,267	8	0
That the total charges of all kinds on revenue for the same period, including interest on debentures, and the reserves made for repairs, insurance, and depreciation, amounted for the same period to .....				1,263,918	17	3
Leaving a net profit of .....				69,348	10	9
Out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend for the year of five per cent. on the share capital, estimated to amount to .....				66,250	0	0
Leaving a balance of .....				3,098	10	9
Of which it is proposed to apply in aid of a bonus, as subsequently explained .....				2,284	0	0
And there will remain undivided, and to be carried to next year's account .....				£814	10	9

#### GUARANTEE INSURANCE FUND.

Amount of this fund, September, 1853 .....				£213,624	14	9
Add four per cent. for sea-risk on ships, valued at 1,250,000 <i>l.</i> for the year.....				50,000	0	0
				263,624	14	9
Deduct damages and law expenses arising from collision of <i>Erin</i> and <i>Pasha</i> .....				£46,739	7	8
Cost of <i>Douro</i> , lost in the China Seas in June last.....				31,671	10	2
				78,410	17	10
And there remains at the credit of this fund....				£185,213	16	11

"The proceedings of the directors, with a view to obtain some relief from the Government on account of the enhanced cost of fuel, wages, &c., in the execution of the contract postal service, caused by the war, were stated in the last half-yearly report. Aware that, under the present pressure on the public exchequer, caused by the expenses of the war, to obtain any direct pecuniary compensation on account of the claim in question would be attended with considerable difficulty, while, from the reaction which has recently taken place in the rates of freight and consequent reduction of the cost of transport for fuel, such pecuniary compensation could only be claimed for the period over which the consumption of fuel laid in at the high prices extended, the directors were anxious to devise some other mode of relief which, while it should meet the reasonable claims of the company, would relieve the Government from any pecuniary grant, and involve the least possible detriment to the public postal service. They, therefore, proposed that the company

should be permitted to give up one of the semi-monthly lines of postal communication between Bombay and Hongkong, reducing that service to a monthly communication, but extending it to the northernmost and now most important open port of China—Shanghai; an arrangement which is understood to be in accordance with the wishes of the merchants and others connected with the China trade. And as this modification of the service would relieve the company of a considerable expense, the directors offered to accept it in lieu of any pecuniary indemnification. This proposal has been accepted with a reservation as to time, which is considered of little importance. The Government, availing themselves of the powers of the postal contracts, have withdrawn a number of the company's ships for the conveyance of troops, &c., in carrying on the war with Russia. The postal contracts contain a stipulation that, in the event of war or other emergency, the Government may withdraw the vessels from the postal service, and employ them, either by purchase or hire, in the exclusive service of the public. But, in giving this power to the Government, it is also provided that the company shall be indemnified, and that, if the Government and the company cannot agree as to the amount of indemnification, the question shall be referred to arbitration. While the requirements of the Government were limited, as at first, to two or three of the vessels, and, as the directors were led to believe, for a temporary service, they were content to accept for them the same terms of hire which the Government were paying to other parties for similar vessels. The demands of the Government having, however, recently been extended to no less than six of the best and largest of the company's ships, the means of the company for meeting the requirements of their passenger and goods' traffic (whence five-sixths of their income is derived) have been materially crippled, and serious detriment to the proprietors' interests has in consequence ensued. The directors, therefore, have not named any rate of hire for the vessels recently withdrawn, in order to leave the question open for settlement, if necessary, under the indemnity clause. The *Himalaya* has been sold to the Government for the sum of 130,000*l.*, which was estimated as her fair market value at the time of sale. She had previously cleared about 22,000*l.* in the service of the company, and in that of the Government as a hired transport. With the present means of the company in the Indian seas, the directors have found it impossible to maintain the Australian postal communication and the India and China service at the same time. They have recently pointed out this circumstance to the Government, and proposed that the company should be relieved of the Australian bi-monthly service, making, in consideration thereof, a reduction from the payments under the postal contract of 6*s.* 2*d.* per mile, on the mileage distance now performed on that branch of service, from the time of its discontinuance; the amount so to be deducted being 17,131*l.* per annum. The Government have acceded to this proposal, and the outward service to Australia will cease. The suspension of this line, under the circumstances above stated, will, no doubt, necessitate the consideration and adoption of a system of steam postal communication with Australia, more in accordance with the wants and just demands of these most important colonies than the very inadequate arrangements now and lately in operation; and probably, before this company will be in a position, by the release of their vessels from the war service, to resume the Australian line, a new plan will be formed, better adapted to develop a passenger traffic with Australia, and such as to enable them to undertake the service on terms affording a better prospect of remuneration for it.

The loss of the *Douro*, and the expediency of replacing the sum deducted from the Guarantee Insurance Fund for the extraordinary damages and expenses incurred by the collision of the *Pasha* and *Erin*, preclude any payment being made on account of premiums on underwriting risks. The directors have, however, to announce that a sum has been realized, from a source unconnected with the ordinary operations of the company, from which the deficiency on the insurance account may be compensated. Some time since, the board, in order to secure and liquidate a debt due to the company, were compelled to take from the debtors a large number of the company's shares; these, with a further number of shares, forfeited by parties in India, and otherwise reverting to the company, have been disposed of, from time to time, with advantage. The last of these shares were only recently sold, and the result of the whole of the sales is a profit of 27,716*l.* To this sum it is proposed to add, from the balance of profits of the year 2,284*l.*, making up the sum of 30,000*l.*, which they recommend to be divided among the proprietors as a bonus of 1*l.* per share, and that it be made payable in the course of the ensuing month of January. The proprietors were informed, in the last half-yearly report, that a supplemental charter had been obtained from the Crown, empowering the company to increase its capital by 1,000,000*l.* sterling, by the creation and issue of 20,000 shares of 50*l.* each; such shares to be offered at par, in the first instance, to the holders of existing shares. The time has arrived when a portion of the additional capital may be called up with advantage. They propose to issue the whole of the additional shares, offering them to the holders of the shares who shall be registered in the company's books on the 1st of January, 1853, in the proportion of two new shares to three old shares. The directors regret to have to report the total loss of the *Douro* on the North Paracels Shoal, in the China Sea, on the 26th of May last, having been previously disabled in a typhoon. On a rigid investigation into the circumstances, no blame could be attached to the commander or officers for the ship getting on the shoal."

### EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, a public examination of the gentlemen cadets took place at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, at Addiscombe, in the presence of the Chairman (Major Oliphant), the Deputy-Chairman (Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.), Lieut.-col. Sykes, W. Butterworth Bayley, Esq.; with other members of the Court of Directors, and the following distinguished visitors:—His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Major-General Lewis, C.B., R.E.; Brigadier general Jones, R.E.; *Colonels* Hardinge, K.H.; Garstin, J. Campbell, C.B.; H. J. Browne, C.B.; Vivian Handscomb, Justice Hay Coningham; *Lieutenant-Colonels* Portlock, R.E.; Wilson, R.A.; Sir P. T. Cantley, K.C.B.; Melvill, Matthie, Dick, Pond, Gordon, Corfield, Bygrave, Cotton, Neill, Babington, Adams, Lucas; *Majors* Bingham, R.A.; Guthrie, Turner, Hay, Stevens, Lavie, Tapp; *Captains* McKerlie, R.E.; Somerset, R.E.; Fraser, Agar, Turnbull; *Lieutenants* Mallock, Nicolls; *Ensigns* Champard, Pemberton; Sir John Login, M.D.; *Doctors* Monet, Morehead, Arnott; *Professor* Warren, F.R.S.; *Revs.* G. Coles, Thomas, Good, Randolph, Byers; Thomas Alcock, Esq. M.P.; P. Melvill, Esq. and many other gentlemen of position.

Upon the arrival of the Chairman of the Company and the guests who attended with him, a salute was fired by the gentlemen cadets, who were immediately mustered upon the parade-ground. Major Donnelly put them through the infantry exercise, sword exercise, and artillery practice, and very great satisfaction was afforded by the precision and grace of the various evolutions. They marched past the Chairman in slow and in quick time, headed by the Governor and Colonel Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B.

Upon the breaking up of parade, the company proceeded to inspect the drawings of the students. Some admirable photographs attracted much attention, especially one in which the whole of the first-class were artistically grouped together.

#### MILITARY DRAWINGS.

Executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the First Class.

Mr. E. Jones (1st prize).....	Aden.
M. E. Eden (2nd prize).....	Island of Hong-Kong.
J. H. Shuldham.....	Aden.
H. A. L. Carnegie.....	} Ports of Hong-Kong.
A. R. R. Macdonell.....	
J. G. Lindoap.....	
H. J. G. Gordon.....	
T. E. Thackeray.....	
J. A. Wake.....	Hill Fort of Kurnalla.
R. H. Meiklejohn.....	Hill Fort of Singurthl.
W. G. D. Dick.....	Inequineza.
J. Vibart.....	Tarragona.

#### Second Class.

Mr. B. W. Mathew (prize) .....	{ Drawing from the model of St. Helena.
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#### Third Class.

Mr. H. T. Gordon (prize) .....	{ The environs of Sebastopol, with the fortifications, and the position of the Allied Armies.
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Several very promising subjects by the junior classes were also noticeable.

#### FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT.

After the parade, the Chairman repaired to the Sand-modelling Hall, where the following remarkable interesting models were explained:—A front of Chasseloup de Laubat (scale a quarter of an inch to a foot), was explained by Cadet Macdonell; three fourths of Carnot's system for hilly ground (scale one-eighth of an inch to a foot), was explained by Cadet Lucas, and a splendid model of the harbour and forts of Sebastopol (scale one-sixteenth of an inch to a foot, and covering a space of about 2,200 square feet), was explained by Cadets E. Jones and Forbes. During the time thus occupied, Cadets Carnegie, Cairnes, Delafosse, Shuldham, and Wallace, were constructing a bridge head, and properly flanking it by batteries on the reverse side of a river. The usual examination in this department afterwards took place in the hall. The fortification drawings met with great approbation.

At half-past twelve the cadets were played in to dinner. After dinner the public examinations were resumed. Upon the right hand of the chairman sat the Archbishop of Canterbury, and upon the left the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The Reverend Jonathan Cape (in the absence of Lieutenant Sir Charles Pasley, G.C.B., through illness) examined the pupils in mathematics; and Lieut. Thomas Cook, R.N., in fortification. The number of cadets of the first-class brought forward consisted of thirty-six. Seven were selected for the engineers, namely:—

Æneas, R. R. Macdonell	Wm. G. D. Dick
Edward Jones	John G. Forbes, and
Henry A. L. Carnegie	Hugh R. Meiklejohn.
Edward T. Thackeray	

#### FIFTEEN FOR THE ARTILLERY—VIZ.:

Morton, E. E. F.	Christopher E. Newport
C. Mytton,	John H. Shuldham
Harry J. G. Gordon	Alfred James Wake
T. A. Howes	John Vibart
James G. Lindsay	E. H. Baker
George Battine	Henry T. Vachell, and
Howel L. Jones	James C. Lucas.
Edward G. Griffin	

#### FOURTEEN WERE ASSIGNED TO THE INFANTRY—VIZ.:

Charles L. Dayrell	G. E. Blew
Henry G. Delafosse	A. McGoun
W. J. D. Cairnes	P. R. Crolly
Newton H. Wallace	A. J. Vibart
Montague E. Foord	Aylmer Vivian Gilbert
Charles J. Anderson	S. Dewar, and
Edward A. B. Macready	Richmond Houghton.

It will be observed that the number of young men brought forward for the engineers, was fewer on this occasion than it usually is; but Sir Charles Pasley, the public examiner, reported, that the first six of those brought forward for the artillery, required only a little further training to fit them for the engineers, and recommended that they should be allowed to present themselves again for examination in March next, when it would be finally determined to what class they should be assigned.

After the reports had been read by Mr. Hollyer, of the East-India House, the following prizes were distributed, viz. :—

#### First Class.

Æ. R. R. Macdonell .....	{ 1st Mathematics, 2nd Hindustani, 1st General Good Conduct, 2nd Fortification, The Pollock Medal.
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The Chairman, in presenting Mr. Macdonell with the prize for past good conduct (a splendid artillery sword), said :—"I have great pleasure in presenting you with this sword as a reward for your exemplary conduct during your residence here; and I sincerely hope that the same report may follow you in after life; that you may be distinguished as an officer, and be an ornament to the service to which you belong." (Loud cheering.) The Chairman again rose, and handing Mr. Macdonell the gold Pollock Medal, said :—"In presenting you with the medal which you have acquired by your distinguished attainments in all branches of study which are taught here, it is most satisfactory to me and the Court of Directors to find that the report of the public examiner speaks of you in the highest possible terms, and sincerely do I congratulate you. I trust that this is the commencement of a career of usefulness in the public service. You must remember, however, that the attainments you have made here are but the foundation of knowledge, and that you must go on in the same way, so as to distinguish yourself in that course that you have so well begun." (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Edward Jones .....	{ Military Surveying, 2nd General Good Conduct, 2nd Mathematics, 1st Fortification, 1st Military Drawing.
W. G. D. Dick.....	1st Hindustani.
H. R. Meiklejohn.....	{ Latin, Chemistry.
M. E. Eden .....	{ 2nd Military Drawing, 2nd Civil Drawing.
H. J. G. Gordon.....	French.
T. A. Howes.....	1st Civil Drawing.

#### Second Class.

Mr. C. E. Luard.....	3rd Good Conduct.
J. Bonns .....	{ Fortification, Civil Drawing.
G. Swinton .....	Mathematics.
G. A. Goodfellow.....	Military Surveying.
B. W. Mathew .....	{ Hindustani, Military Drawing.
H. Barra .....	Latin.
E. P. Gambier.....	French.

#### Third Class.

Mr. J. E. Eckford .....	{ 4th Good Conduct, Military Surveying, Hindustani, Mathematics.
A. R. Brandreth .....	Fortification.
H. W. Garnault .....	Latin.
H. T. Gordon .....	{ Military Drawing, Civil Drawing.
H. W. Stockley .....	French.

The Chairman then addressed the cadets generally, and said it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the Court of Directors to hear the excellent reports of the public examiner that had been made to them that day, as it must be ever gratifying to them to find that the advantages that were opened to the cadets on coming

to that institution had by them been turned to account in the acquirement of that knowledge which, in their future career, would at once be useful to themselves and honourable to the place of their education. The report of the Lieutenant Governor was equally favourable as regarded the discipline throughout the whole of the term. This was a point of most material importance, for good discipline was the foundation of a good soldier. He observed with great satisfaction that the public examiner had referred to the services of the professors of the institution for the manner they devoted themselves to their duties, and to the diligence and assiduity with which those duties were performed as meriting the highest praise. He (the Chairman) felt assured that all would agree in this tribute. The institution ranked high in the estimation of the country, and most sincerely did he hope that no one who heard him would in his person afford the means of lowering that character which had hitherto been so well maintained. When he last addressed them, he adverted to the great works that were then going on in India, and amongst others, the great Ganges Canal, 800 miles in length, which was completed under the direction of an artillery officer, Sir R. Cautley, who, he was happy to say, was present that day. To show how the work had been appreciated, he had only to mention that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer upon that officer the distinction of a civil Knight Commander of the Bath, an honour well deserved, for by him had been accomplished the most magnificent work in the world. That would prove to them that an artillery officer was as eligible as an engineer for employment in a civil capacity, and that if he attained to eminence he would not be without his reward. They were honoured that day with the presence of the Primate of all England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was no small pleasure to them that his Grace had so honoured them, as it showed the interest he took in the conduct of the establishment, and proved that it was not thought undeserving of his Grace's notice. They were also honoured with the presence of an Indian prince, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who had come to this country for the acquisition of knowledge, who was present that day to see for himself what belonged to the education of a military officer for India. Time would not permit his adverting to other distinguished visitors, but he would just remark that, though India was happily now at peace, and young officers would not have the opportunity of displaying their talents and acquirements in the field, yet might they do so in an equally honourable manner by gaining celebrity in civil works for the improvement of the country. He would address a few remarks to those engineer officers who were about to leave them to proceed to Chatham, where they would be under the command of that distinguished officer, General Jones, whom he was happy to see amongst them after his labours at Bommasund. They were about to leave a college where discipline was strict and surveillance constant, and on going to Chatham they would all at once find themselves commissioned officers, and in a great measure their own masters. Let them not forget, under such circumstances, how needful it was to keep a severe watch over themselves, recollecting how easily the character for exemplary conduct, which had cost them so much time and care to establish here, might be destroyed by the unguarded folly of a day. To those who were about to proceed to their duties in India, he would have made a few observations; but any remarks to them would come with far greater weight from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had kindly consented to give them some parting words of advice, to which he requested their attention.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, upon being called upon, he could not refuse to fulfil the wish the chairman had had the kindness to express, although he could add little to the excellent remarks that had been addressed to them by that gentleman. He had done him justice in supposing that he took an interest in the institution, and as a neighbour, he could add his testimony to the favourable report of the public examiner as to the conduct of the students. He trusted that it would never be otherwise, for in the report now presented, he fully concurred. He had no personal knowledge as regarded the education and morals of the young men; but as they had advantages of every kind, he should be surprised if their general conduct was good, that their morals should not be so also. The Chairman had said he took an interest in their future career, and he could not forget that they were about to take part in the conduct of a vast portion of Her Majesty's dominions. They were going out from a country where they enjoyed the light of true religion to one where superstition still reigned, and it would be for them, by the exercise of their religion, to show by their conduct the contrast which it presented to that entertained by the majority of the people of the country which they were about to visit. Having the light of the Bible themselves, they would be able to exhibit its effects amid the darkness of that country. By their example, and not by their professions or principles, they would be able to show the excellency of the religion in which they had been nurtured. He had to-day seen the principles of fortifications and gunnery; but however excellent those principles might be in themselves, they would be of no value if their practice and development did not show a corresponding excellence; and there would be little use in professing the true religion unless they showed its value and its power in the practice of it. They saw an example before them, and he hoped that it would not be a single example; that it would be extended wider and wider, to show to the people of India, that while England was a wise and powerful nation, having equal laws for all, its people felt and owns the para-

mount importance of the knowledge of the true and living Saviour in whom was the only hope of eternal salvation. (Cheers.)

The business of the day here terminated; but was followed by a sumptuous luncheon at the house of the Lieutenant-Governor. The party broke up soon after four o'clock.

### EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

#### CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Monday last, being the day appointed for closing the second term for the year 1854, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway at half-past ten o'clock; and on the arrival of the Directors and the Visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then proceeded to the council-room, where they received the following highly satisfactory Report from the Reverend the Principal:—

"The Principal has much pleasure in reporting to the Hon. the Finance and Home Committee that sixteen out of the seventeen students, constituting the Fourth Term, have been found duly qualified for proceeding to India; and that fifteen out of these sixteen have displayed a greater amount of proficiency than is demanded by the statutes.

"The student in the Fourth Term who has not succeeded in keeping the Term, is the only instance of failure throughout the College. All the other students have exhibited the required proficiency; whilst a very large majority have far exceeded the necessary amount.

"The number of prizemen is eighteen; so that, whilst many have carried off various distinctions, there is satisfactory evidence of great and general competition.

"As a further evidence of this, it may be stated that no fewer than seventy-two essays were sent in by competitors for the prize in English composition, and many of considerable excellence. No doubt, the custom of classing all the essays induces many to present exercises of but little pretension; and the Principal will carefully consider whether, in future, the competition may not be so arranged as to exclude what is of insufficient worth, or of dubious origin.

"The Principal trusts that the statements thus made, with those which he has yet to add, on the authority of the Oriental Visitor, will satisfy the committee that the great body of the students have devoted themselves, with a praiseworthy attention, to the studies of the place.

"Professor Wilson observes that the great number of students now in College, and their multiplication in the several departments of Oriental study, have rendered the business of examination more than usually laborious; but that this labour has not been enhanced by the having had to deal with any serious instances of inaptitude or idleness. The students have very generally exhibited proofs of commendable diligence; and there are several examples of very remarkable assiduity and proportionate success.

"The Professor then proceeds to notice the Terms in succession. In the Fourth Term the marks of good proficiency include the greater number of the class in Sanscrit. The Third Term presents a large proportion of more than ordinary merit; and the quantity of work undertaken voluntarily by several of the students, in addition to what is required from them, is something quite extraordinary. Mr. Browne, in Sanscrit, Persian, and Hindustani; and Mr. Sharpe, in Sanscrit and Telugu—especially in the latter—have equalled, if not exceeded, both in extent and merit, the performances of any preceding students in Professor Wilson's recollection. Moreover, Mr. Browne has added to all this a highly respectable acquaintance with Arabic, and Mr. Sharpe with Tamil. In the same Term, also, Mr. Borradaile, who holds a respectable station in Sanscrit and Hindustani, has entered on the study of Marathi, and made sufficient progress to entitle him to reward.

"The Second Term offers also a fair proportion of students distinguished for industry and acquirement. Amongst these, Mr. F. Melvill is entitled to special notice, for the amount of his self-imposed addition to his appointed tasks, in which he holds the foremost place, by extra translations from English into Sanscrit, and by his having engaged in the study of Marathi, his proficiency in which is deserving of distinction.

"With regard to the First Term, the Oriental Visitor observes that it is pervaded by the general attribute of industry, and presents also a fair proportion of more than average ability. It is satisfactory also to find that many students in this Term, who failed at the last Examination, have redeemed their credit, and deserved the mark of great proficiency.

"Passing now from the proficiency to the conduct of the students, the Principal has to report that much disorderly and discreditable behaviour, on the part of several of the body, occurred on the commemoration of the 5th of November. To mark his sense of such improper proceedings, and to prevent, if possible, their repetition, the Principal felt it necessary to pass sentence of rustication on four of the offenders. He is happy, however, to be able to add that, with this single exception, the Term has been passed in great good

order, and that the large mass of the students have distinguished themselves by a most praiseworthy observance of the rules and regulations of the College."

The deputation afterwards repaired to the library, where the visitors and a considerable number of the students had already assembled.

The chair was occupied by Major James Oliphant, the Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors, who, together with the following Directors, formed the deputation:—Elliot Macnaghten, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman); W. B. Bayley, Esq.; Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.; W. J. Eastwick, Esq.; H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

Amongst the visitors were the following:—J. C. Colvin, Esq.; B. Harrison, Esq.; J. Browne, Esq.; W. Jacobm, Esq.; B. D. Colvin, Esq.; Major Turner, Col. Melvill; T. Hankey, Esq.; A. Spens, Esq.; W. Fairlie, Esq.; G. Sparks, Esq.; B. Praed, J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; Dr. Greig; Capt. von Streng, H.P., 15th Hussars; Rev. H. Blane; Rev. E. F. N. Rolfe, &c. &c.

The following civilians on leave of absence were also present:—H. P. Malet, Esq.; M. C. Ommaney, Esq.; A. D. Robertson, Esq.; H. D. Sandeman, Esq.; E. Jenkins, Esq.; L. S. Jackson, Esq.; J. Guthrie, Esq., &c. &c.

The Chairman having taken his seat,

Mr. Hooper read the following list of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

*Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, December, 1854.*

*Fourth Term.*

Mackenzie, highly distinguished; with medal in mathematics; medal in law; and medal in Sanscrit.

Boswell, highly distinguished; with medal in Hindustani.

Thomas, highly distinguished; with medal in political economy and history; and prize in Telugu.

C. Lane, highly distinguished; with prize in Persian, and prize in Hindustani.

Clifford, highly distinguished; with prize in Sanscrit.

Harrison, highly distinguished; with medal in classics.

Arbuthnot, W. Robertson, J. C. Colvin, Crawford, Elphinston, Paynter, and Smith, highly distinguished.

Horsley and Lindsay, passed with great credit.

*Prizes and other Honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.*

*Third Term.*

M. Melvill, highly distinguished; with prize in classics; prize in mathematics; prize in political economy and history; prize in law; and prize for best English essay.

Browne, highly distinguished; with prize in Sanscrit; prize in Persian; prize in Hindustani; and prize in Arabic.

Sharpe, highly distinguished; with prize in Telugu; and prize in Tamil.

Borradale, great credit; with prize in Marathi.

Nisbet, Carr, Hooper, Ward, Kindersley, G. N. Barlow, Lyall, J. P. Grant and Prinsep (Æq.), MacGregor, Cockerell, Reid, Whiteside, E. Colvin, Daniell, Coulson, Ovans, R. W. Barlow, and Thompson, highly distinguished.

W. W. Robertson, passed with great credit.

*Second Term.*

F. D. Melvill, highly distinguished; with prize in mathematics; prize in political economy and history; prize in Sanscrit; prize in Persian; and prize in Marathi.

Salmon, highly distinguished; with prize in Telugu.

Bayley, highly distinguished; with prize in classics; and prize in law.

Tottenham, highly distinguished; with prize in classics.

Outram, Percival, E. Macnaghten, Spens, Hon. F. North, Jenkinson, H. W. Alexander, Sir M. Jackson, Low, and V. T. Taylor, highly distinguished.

H. Hankey, Harris, and W. H. Caulfeild, passed with great credit.

*First Term.*

Dent, highly distinguished; with prize in mathematics.

Currie, highly distinguished; with prize in law.

Sladen, highly distinguished; with prize in Sanscrit.

Sparks, highly distinguished; with prize in classics.

Wigram, Probert, Sandys, Lumsden, Praed, highly distinguished.

Lewis, Irvine, Lockwood, Peacock, J. A. Hankey, Lord F. Hay, H. S. J. Ross, T. J. C. Grant, passed with great credit.

Mr. M. Melvill (who was received with cheers by his fellow-students) then read his prize essay, on "The Drama and its Influence on Society." The essay commenced by tracing the origin of the Drama to feelings common to the whole human race, prompting them in all ages to the study of man, as presented to them under the various circumstances of happiness, difficulty, and distress,

upon the stage. The rise of the Drama from its first rude form to its comparative perfection amongst the clever democracy of Athens, when it served the purpose of a public censor, till its licentious personality was at length checked, was next traced; and it was shown to be undesirable that the theatre should again perform a function now exercised with more moderation and advantage by the Press. Touching upon the sudden rise of the Drama in the Elizabethan age, the essayist observed that its effect was to attract public attention from those gross and barbarous amusements which had been previously indulged in. Its discouragement by the Puritans was attributed to the abhorrence justly inspired by the indecencies of the dramatists of the time; its subsequent purification, to the influence of honest criticism; and its decline, in our own age, to the fact that the intellectual wants to which it formerly ministered are now supplied by the literature of the day, and that the habits of the people have become more domestic. The essay, which was admirable as a piece of literary composition, and exhibited a discriminating knowledge of the subject, closed with the following reference to the decline of the Drama:—"Such a change and such a prospect we must all regard with mixed feelings of triumph and regret. On the one hand we have to lament the degeneracy of a noble art, which in almost every nation has contributed to polish the manners and improve the morals of society. But when, on the other hand, we consider that its influence has ceased only because it is no longer needed, and that the causes of the change are to be sought for in those inventions of civilization which have brought comfort to every cottage and intellectual advantages to every class, how can we wish it otherwise? Let us weigh fairly what we gain and what we lose, and we shall find far more cause for joy than sorrow. And whatever may be the future fate of the Drama,—whether its glory be for ever departed, or be destined to rise again, like the phoenix, into new splendour and strength,—yet will it have left monuments of genius which can never be destroyed. The magnificent verse of the Athenian dramatist will through all ages be the theme of the student and the admiration of the sage. As long as the English tongue is spoken, the name of Shakspeare will be honoured and revered; and, in the silence of the closet, perhaps even more powerfully than amid the pomp of the theatre, the conceptions of his marvellous genius will excite an almost superstitious wonder, and write themselves indelibly in the hearts of an admiring posterity."

Mr. Boswell, who was received with applause, read a passage from Dow's "Hindustan," translated by himself into Hindustani.

Mr. Mackenzie, who was also received with hearty cheering, read Lord Byron's "Farewell of Napoleon to France," translated by himself into Sanscrit verse.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes awarded to the successful competitors, who were cordially cheered as they came up to receive them.

Mr. Hooper next read the classification of the rank of the students about to depart for India, as follows:—

**BENGAL.**

1st Class.—Mackenzie, Clifford, Harrison, C. Lane, W. Robertson, and J. C. Colvin.

2nd Class.—Paynter, Smith, Lindsay, and Harvey.

**MADRAS.**

1st Class.—Thomas, Boswell, and Arbuthnot.

2nd Class.—Horsley.

**BOMBAY.**

2nd Class.—Crawford and Elphinston.

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students. He said: He had had the great pleasure of receiving from the Principal that day a most satisfactory report on the attainments of the students during the term now closed. The report was satisfactory, not only with reference to the gentlemen of the fourth term, who were about leaving college, but it reflected the highest credit upon the whole body of the students. He need hardly say that, in the sphere upon which they were about to enter, all the attainments of the most industrious and gifted of their number would be required; for they were perfectly aware that the time was not distant when the Civil Service of India would cease to be recruited from the old establishment at Haileybury. Competition was now the order of the day, and the service would be thrown open to men of genius and talent throughout the country, who had not been trained in this place; so that if the gentlemen before him did not make great exertions to fit themselves for the duties which they were destined to perform, they would find themselves thrown in the background by their new competitors. (Loud cries of "No," from the students.) He rejoiced to hear that shout, for it expressed a determination which, coupled with the abilities the present inmates of the college had exhibited, would enable them to compete successfully with the talent and genius which would henceforth be employed in the administration of the government of India. It assured him that the students of this college would not succumb to those who would hereafter be their rivals, but that they would put forth their utmost energies, so as to keep pace with those who might be otherwise selected to fill important posts in the same honourable service. (Cheers.) Having spoken in terms of satisfaction of the attainments of the students, it would have been exceedingly gratifying to him if he could have bestowed the same praise in reference to a matter which was of equal moment—the maintenance of the disci-

pline of the college. There had been, during the term, an infraction of that discipline, which had much grieved him; but he hoped and was inclined to believe that nothing of the kind would occur again. In consequence of what had happened, four of their number had been placed under sentence of rustication; but the Principal, having vindicated the discipline of the place, had intimated to him his intention to allow those four gentlemen to return next term. (Loud cheers.) He hoped that the cheers with which that announcement had been welcomed, might be regarded as indicating a determination on the part of the students to avoid and prevent any disorders in future; and that the good-feeling which must necessarily be excited by the kindness of the Principal, would dispose them to operate with him in maintaining the discipline of the place. (Cheers.) He would now take an affectionate farewell of those gentlemen who were about leaving for India. He was anxious that, in its expiring throes, this college, which had sent out many great, able, and useful men, should send out others equally worthy of the important service for which they were destined, and that those who went out last should not be the least distinguished. They were going to take upon themselves high and onerous employments; and he hoped that they would prove, as many of their predecessors had done, not only equal to the duties which would devolve upon them, but distinguished ornaments of the civil service of India. (Loud cheers.)

Three hearty cheers were then given by the students for Professor Jones, who is about resigning his professorship; and three cheers, equally cordial, for the Rev. the Principal.

The directors, professors, visitors, and students, then left the library, and after perambulating the grounds for a short time, proceeded to the Examination-hall, where an elegant luncheon was provided by Mr. Coleman, the college purveyor. Major James Oliphant presided, supported by the members of the deputation from the Court of Directors, the Rev. the Principal, &c.

At the close of the repast,

The Chairman said—Although the Government had determined on ceasing to recruit from this college for the civil service of India, he thought the Chairman of the East-India Company would ill discharge his duty on an occasion like the present, if he did not bring to notice the highly-valued services of the Principal and professors of the college. (Cheers.) It was unnecessary for him to tell the present company what highly distinguished men had served them in this place, or to suggest how deep a debt of gratitude they owed to those men for the attention they had paid, and the devotion they had invariably exhibited, in directing the studies of the young men educated here. (Cheers.) He might, perhaps, be excused, if upon the present occasion he mentioned by name one gentleman who was about to leave them, after a very lengthened service—he meant Professor Jones. (Cheers.) He had much pleasure in proposing the health of the Rev. the Principal and the Professors.

The Rev. the Principal, who was received with warm and continued cheering, said—Many thanks, Mr. Chairman, from myself and the professors for the obliging terms in which you have been please to propose the accustomed toasts. I could have wished that Professor Jones had been present, in order that he might have given vent to those feelings of gratitude which, I am sure, your remarks would have excited within him. Many thanks to you, also, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have received the toast of myself and the professors. We are deeply indebted to all who have given their attendance here to-day, for the kindly interest which they have taken in our proceedings. We are quite aware that those proceedings are not of a character to interest and engage a casual observer. They are very different, for example, from what may be witnessed at Addiscombe. There you have, if only in miniature, something of the pomp of war—the siege, the assault; and the imagination kindles at the mimic strife, and figures to itself the agony of battle in which our brave fellows are engaged abroad. Here we have nothing suggestive of that which now occupies the public mind—no model of Sebastopol—and nothing, therefore, which is likely to kindle, or sustain, enthusiasm. But, gentlemen, peace has its triumphs as well as war; and I cannot but think that such a document as the Report of the Administration of the Punjab—an administration in which our civilians are prominent actors—is not necessarily less glorious, and not necessarily less thrilling, than those Gazettes which have lately so justly stirred the shouts and also as justly, drawn the tears, of our country. Yes, peace has its triumphs; and we, in our quiet and unobtrusive occupation—training, not the soldier to deeds of chivalry, but the civilian to the administration of law, the protection of property, and the improvement of national character—we are doing something towards effecting a grand consummation, when all tyranny shall be swept from the globe, and every chain knocked off from our race. At this occupation we will cheerfully and earnestly labour, so long as our services can be thought conducive to such ends. I do not forget that the days of the College are numbered. But I do not think that it would become me, on an occasion like the present, to enlarge on this fact, to examine opinions, or exhibit feelings. We have but one course here to pursue,—to bow to the decision of the Government, and to take all possible pains that the last men whom the College sends out shall be so well prepared as to make it difficult for the new system to prove itself the better. This is our duty,—we will labour to perform it. (Cheers.) And I have every confidence in saying, on behalf of myself and the Professors, that the kindness which has

now been shown us will be a great stimulus to fresh exertion, as it is a great recompense for past. (Loud cheers.)

The deputation and visitors then retired from the Examination-hall, and almost immediately left for London.

**THE EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES for admission into the East-India College next term (which will commence on the 19th of January, 1855) is appointed to be held at the East-India House on the 4th of January; the examiners appointed are the Revs. Thos. Dale, M.A.; Robert Eden, M.A.; and Wm. Stone, M.A.**

**PROVISIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.**—Mr. Henry Ricketts has been appointed a provisional member of the Council of India, and Mr. Arthur Malet a provisional member of the Council at Madras.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. E. D. T. Irvine, Maulana.—30. Eden, Bristow, Bombay; Sultan, Hardie, Manila.—Dec. 2. Tamar, Stayner, Sydney; Hebrides, Ferguson, Bengal; Challenger, Killick, Shanghai; Lightfoot, Pierce, Whampoa.—4. Ocean Chief, Tobin, Melbourne; Royal Thistle, Wright, Madras; Eagle's Wing, Linnell, Foochoofoo; Thais, Matheson, Mauritius.—5. Matoka, Ferguson, Bombay; Contest, Jennings, Bombay; Stormway, Hart, Whampoa; Phoenixian, Jameson, New South Wales.—6. India, Wilson, Hobart Town; Siren, Hellyer, Mauritius; Punjab, Cowan, Cape; Rock City, Cubbin, Ceylon; Secret, Marquard, Singapore. 7. Sultan, Appleby, Ceylon.—8. The Granger, Gunner, Cape.—11. Gloriana, Toynebee, Bengal; Stately, Ginder, Penang.—12. Furum, Ernann, Maulmain; Nyvecheld, Kerkstra, Manila; Maha Rance, Carr, Bengal; Medora, Lowry, Port Phillip.—13. William Bayley, Rendle, Ceylon.—14. Kedgerie, Labister, Bengal; Crossus steamer, Hall, Sydney and Melbourne.—15. Samarang, McDonald, Bengal; Shepherdess, Scorgie, Alcoa Bay; Tartar, Guthrie, Bombay.—16. Akbar, Leon, Shanghai.

##### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Tagus (Dec. 24).—Capt. E. T. W. Bondie, Mrs. W. B. Lockhart, Lieut. G. Hearn, Capt. P. Philpot, Lieut. M. T. McCauland, Lieut. W. H. Cumming, Lieut. E. T. Bond, Lieut. A. B. Marasch, Maj. F. W. L. Hancock, Col. Atkinson's child, Maj. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Mainwaring and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Abbott and child, Mrs. Hill, and Lieut. Ward.

##### DEPARTURES.

From PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 3.—Salamanca, Kirby, Bombay. From the Downs, Dec. 4.—Empress of the Seas, Wilson, Bombay; Regina, Thornton, Calcutta.—7. Lord Hardinge, Irwin, Singapore; Heroine, Cox, Alcoa Bay.—9. Cataract, Ross, Akyab.—10. Ann, Paddle, Akyab.—7. Padmini Houghton, Lovett, Mauritius.—9. Phoenix, Spooner, Calcutta.—7. Trent, Collett, Ceylon.—9. Oliver Cromwell, Glover, Madras.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Exline from SOUTHAMPTON (Dec. 4), to proceed per steamer Oriental, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Dr. Harrison, Mrs. Watson, and Mrs. Scott.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Ali Hassan, wife, and child; Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. W. Arthur and lady, Mr. E. B. Galloway, Mr. B. M. Wilcox, M.P.; Mr. Wilcox, jun.; Mr. Zuliceta, South Effendi, Sam Effendi.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Chapman, Maj. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wood, Miss Anderson, Mr. Pelletrean, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Buddaley, Mrs. Martin, Miss Nicklin, Mrs. and Miss Duff, Miss St. Leger, Mr. W. W. Blow, Miss Louis, Maj. Bennett, Mr. J. A. Clark, Dr. Eccleston, Mr. C. W. Warden, Maj. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Maule, Miss Maule, Mr. and Miss Mackenzie, Rev. J. Powrie, Mr. Court, Mr. Parker, Mr. James, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Fox, Mr. West, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Leon, Mr. Marmont, Mr. Burkin-yong, Mr. Cromartie, Capt. Tweedale. For MADRAS.—Col. Logan, Capt. Hitchens, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Glass, Lieut. Col. Bower, Mr. Broughton, Rev. W. Moffat, Mrs. Woodgate. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Ballantyne, Mrs. M. Larkin and infant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Paul, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Munro, Mr. Pitsara, Miss Packer, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Nixon, Capt. Mockler, Mr. and Mrs. Bonthorne, Maj. L. O. Bourchier, Mr. Borradaile, Mr. Irr, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. Good, Mr. Barclay, Mrs. B. Knecker, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. G. D. Phillips, Mr. Barnes, Capt. M'Gregor, Mr. and Mrs. Thorp. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. Lyall, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Major, Mr. Van P. Petel, Mr. Johnston, Mr. E. Westall. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. Frolich, Miss Church, Miss Cowper. For PANANG.—Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Brown.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

COWIE, the wife of Henry, of Calcutta, d. at Crown-hill, Norwood, Dec. 7.  
MAITLAND, the wife of John, d. at 10, Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, Nov. 26.  
NICOLSON, the wife of Capt. C. A. Bengal army, s. at Brighton, Nov. 30.  
REID, Mrs. Testock R. twin sons, at 122, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Dec. 5.  
RUST, the wife of the Rev. George, of King's College School, d. at 17, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Dec. 3.

##### MARRIAGES.

BARTON, Robert Henry, Bengal medical service, to Catharine M. d. of J. Wright, at Old Widcombe church, Bath, Nov. 23.  
BEDWELL, Thomas, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nixon, Madras art. at Christ Church, Marylebone, Dec. 2.  
BOWMAN, Abraham, of Shanghai, to Maria M. d. of the late W. C. Bingley, at All Saints, Cokermouth, Dec. 12.  
BURROWS, Edward H. Leyton, civil service, to Isabella, d. of Robert Collins, M.D. at Navan parish church, Nov. 23.

DAVIDSON, George, 11th Bombay N.I. to Constance L. d. of the late Major 'Close, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, at the Abbey church, Malvern, Nov. 28.  
 HODGES, Twisden, to Rose W. widow of the late Maj. Gen. Sir William, G.C.B. at Melbourne, Sept. 16.  
 MAYNE, Jasper O. Madras engineers, s. of Capt. Charles O. to Adriana A. d. of the late Brigadier Blair, Bengal army, at Stanmore, Dec. 13.  
 NEIL, Dr. J. W. to Helen M. d. of W. L. Canton, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. Peter's church, Walworth, Dec. 5.  
 SEYMOUR, Charles W. to Elizabeth C. R. widow of the late Lieut. Scrivenor, and d. of the late Maj. Gen. Fast. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at the British Embassy, Paris, Nov. 18.  
 THORP, Lieut. Samuel J. 3rd Bombay Europeans, to Louisa E. d. of the late Alfred Thorp, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 4.

## DEATHS.

BREVOR, Capt. H. C. late of the 13th Madras N.I. at North Adelaide, South Australia, Aug. 10.  
 DIGTON, Richard H. s. of the late lieut. gen. Madras army, at Newland, Gloucestershire, aged 56, Dec. 2.  
 GALL, Capt. J. H. H. H.M.'s 99th regt. s. of the late Col. G. H. Bengal cavalry, at Port Phillip, aged 36, Aug. 13.  
 HENSLEY, Caroline A. wife of Henry, d. of the late W. H. Valpy, Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service, at 15, Alfred-street, Bath, aged 26, Nov. 28.  
 MACLEOD, Eleonora S. relict of the late Norman, of the Bengal civil service, at Park, Dec. 1.  
 MONTGOMERY, Lady, of Hampton-court Palace, widow of the late Sir Henry C. Bart. and mother of the present Sir Henry C. Member of Council at Madras, at 8, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Dec. 9.  
 NEWNHAM, William, late member of Council, Bombay, at the Bury, Eaglefield-green, aged 68, Dec. 12.  
 PAGE, Rev. Edward, rector of Bawdrip, Somersetshire, s. of William, formerly member of Council at Bombay, at Stoke Newington, aged 62, Dec. 3.  
 PITT, Louisa A. d. of the late George H. Bombay civil service, at 8, Carlton-road, aged 14 years and 6 months, Dec. 5.  
 SMITH, Alexander, s. of the late George, of 65, Cornhill, at Cologne, on his way home from India, aged 20, Nov. 28.  
 WILLIAMSON, Eleanor M. wife of col. Bengal army, at Blackheath, Nov. 30.  
 WROUGHTON, J. Chardin, late of the Madras civil service, at Paris, Nov. 30.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

November 29, and December 6 and 13, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. Adams.  
 Bombay Estab.—Mr. D. C. Leighton; M. J. D. Inverarity.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. Ingilby, artillery.  
 Madras Estab.—Capt. W. E. Remington, 5th cav., and G. T. Radcliffe, 7th cav.; Majors H. Lawford and G. Briggs, and Lieut. R. A. Peach, artil.; Lieuts. R. H. Bolton, 16th N.I., C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I., J. H. J. Perry, fusiliers, and V. J. Shortland, 24th N.I.; Capt. H. D. Hart, 39th N.I.; Lieuts. C. Barwell, 19th N.I., and R. Menzies, fusiliers; Ens. R. S. Bengue, 3rd Eur. reg.; Capt. G. Stapleton, invalids.  
 Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Bayley; Capt. B. K. Powell, 26th N.I.; Lieuts. C. P. Barnes, 29th N.I., P. D. Marett, artil., and V. T. Kemball, artil.; Ensigns G. Innes, 22nd N.I., and W. J. Edwards, 16th N.I.; Assist. surgs. D. Wyllie and J. Welsh.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. L. Lewis.  
 Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Kindersley.  
 Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. Goldfinch.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 3rd Eur. reg.; Brev. maj. J. H. Campbell, artil.; Capt. H. L. Robertson, 65th N.I.; Cornet C. N. Tucker, 8th cav.; Surg. A. W. Crozier; Lieuts. C. Dumbleton, 10th cav., J. Perkins, 71st N.I., and E. K. Blair, 51st N.I.; Ens. W. W. Clark, 36th N.I.  
 Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. C. Macleod, 42nd N.I.; Lieuts. H. D. Welliton, artil., and T. W. Dent, 11th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. P. Le Messurier; Major T. Foulerton, 1st N.I.; Capt. J. J. Combe, 18th N.I.; Lieut. W. A. Glasspool, 4th N.I.

## MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Sandeman, Pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. G. Way and W. J. Campbell, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, artil., and Lieut. col. J. Ludlow, 36th N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. J. Doveton, 36th N.I., and Lieuts. H. Bruce, 39th N.I., and R. J. Blunt, 25th N.I., 6 months; Ens. F. A. Brett, 43rd N.I., 3 months; Lieut. col. W. Biddle, 50th N.I., and Lieut. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, 8th N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Clements, 3rd N.I., 3 months; Lieut. J. B. Bellasis, 3rd Eur. regt., and W. F. Gordon, 1st fusiliers, 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. W. F. Tytler, 9th cav.

Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. Lord D. Kennedy, 1st cav.

## HAILEYBURY.

The Rev. Richard Jones, Professor of History and Political Economy at the East-India College.

## RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. N. A. Staples, artillery.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Rowan Day, pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. William Hartley, Mr. William Henry Bell, and Mr. William McKenny Wall (abroad), volunteers for the Indian Navy.

## CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

## IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

## WAR OFFICE, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1854.

12th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Chas. Steel, from the 15th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Ricketts, appointed to the 52nd Foot.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. George Thorne Ricketts, from the 12th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Lord Walter Scott, appointed to the 15th lt. drags.

## WAR OFFICE, 1ST DECEMBER, 1854.

14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. and adj. H. Ehnhiirst Reader to be capt., by purch., v. Chambre, who retires; Cornet Edward Orlando V. Haldane to be lieut., by purch., v. Reader; Wm. Henry Slingsby Beamish, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Haldane, promoted; Lieut. Henry Topham Clements to be adj., v. Reader, promoted.  
 81st Foot.—Lieut. F. S. de Vere Lane to be capt., without purch., v. Oldwright, who retires upon full pay; Ens. H. Ridout Floyd to be lieut., without purch., v. Lane.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233
India Bonds .....	9s. to 12s. pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 2s. pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	
East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	all paid $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pm.
Ditto Extension do. ....	2 pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) all	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. 1 pd.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
Madras Railway .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to par.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	5 pd. $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all paid 37 to 39
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. ....	all paid 61
Ditto do. do. ....	40



## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854, and  
4th October, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 3 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.

Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.
2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedsides of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTE, 4TH OCTOBER, 1854.

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum or the insane, or of an ophthalmic hospital, for three months previous to offering themselves for examination in January, 1855, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

The Board of Examiners of Candidates for the appointments of Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service, give notice that, on the 8th January, 1855, they will hold Examinations at the East-India House, for the selections of Assistant-Surgeons. The selection will be made according to merit, and it is expected that about thirty appointments will be awarded.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 13th December, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the General Court appointed to be held on Wednesday, the 20th instant, is made Special, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the General Court of the 27th September last, altering and repealing sundry By-Laws of the said Company.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th December, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice of his intention to submit the following motions, at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, viz:—

"That the Court of Directors do distribute among the Proprietors, to each individual, a copy of 'Thornton's Gazetteer of India.'"

"That the Court of Directors do lay upon the Proprietors' table, copy of the despatch from the Madras Government, on which the military authorities of the Home Government confirmed as legal (if they ever did so, as has been stated) the proceedings of the military authorities of Madras, in the case of the court-martial of the 6th Light Cavalry."

Also, "That the Court of Directors do lay upon the Proprietors' table a statement, shewing the present position of all the parties (or their relatives) of the same regiment (in respect of pension or other maintenance), who were punished by award of court-martial, or summarily dismissed without trial. The same statement to show the rank, the length of service, and whether any of the parties had received honorary rewards for distinguished service to the State."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th December, 1854.

**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY** do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th January, 1855, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,  
FLOUR,  
GROCERIES,  
MALT, HOPS,  
CANDLES, OIL, and SOAP;

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 17th January, 1855, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

**SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.**—No further Applications for Shares in the above Company, can be received after Saturday the 16th instant.

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This Company is established to introduce Railways into the Province of Scinde, commencing at the port of Kurrachee and proceeding to a point on the Indus, in the vicinity of Hyderabad.

The line will be about 110 miles in length, and will place Kurrachee, the only seaport of Scinde, in communication with the Indus, the great commercial artery of the countries on our North-West frontier, at a point where the river becomes free from the intricacies, dangers, and delays of the navigation of the Delta.

The great political and commercial advantages which may be fairly expected from this undertaking are clearly set forth in the Despatches of the Commissioner of Scinde and the Reports of the Engineer Officers in the service of the Honourable East-India Company, who have made a preliminary survey of the line.

The effect of the Contract to be entered into between the Honourable East-India Company and this Company will be, that the East-India Company guarantee a minimum rate of interest on the Capital required at 5 per cent. per annum for 99 years.

The Honourable East-India Company grant a lease of the land necessary for the Railway and Works for 99 years, free of charge. On the opening of the Line, all net profits exceeding the rate of interest guaranteed are to be divided—one half of the surplus is to go to the Shareholders, and the other half to the East-India Company, in liquidation of the interest they have advanced. When this interest is repaid, the entire surplus profit goes to the Shareholders. The East-India Company reserve a right to regulate the trains and fares; and as soon as the dividend exceeds ten per cent. to lower the fares, but not so as to reduce the profit below that rate. The East-India Company also reserve power, after the first twenty-five or fifty years, to purchase the Line at a price equal to the average market value of the Shares for the three preceding years. On the other hand, the Railway Company have the power, at any time after the Line has been three months in work, to require the East-India Company to take it off their hands at six months' notice, and repay them the Capital expended.

Irrespective of the guarantee, this enterprise possesses, in the opinion of those personally acquainted with Scinde and its resources, a highly remunerative character:—

1st. From the country presenting a series of firm and level plains, it is admirably adapted for the construction of a railway.

2nd. From the Line being of moderate length and complete in itself, having an important town at either terminus (Kurrachee, the lower terminus, the present seat of Government, being the only seaport for many hundred miles, and Hyderabad, the upper terminus, the former capital and still the chief entrepôt for the inland trade of the province), and of necessity forming the most important portion of any system of railways which shall follow the course of the Valley of the Indus or its tributaries.

3rd. From the actual existence of a paying goods traffic all the year round, which, in the opinion of the late Deputy Collector of Kurrachee, will have doubled its present value, and of a passenger traffic, which will have increased tenfold before a railway can be in operation.

Kurrachee is the only land-locked harbour on the coast between Bombay and the Red Sea; it is on the seacoast of the Indus valley, and is the nearest safe port to the Persian Gulf.

This port has been shown to be safe and easy of access for large ships during the height of the south-west monsoon. The Honourable East-India Company's Steam Ships "Queen," and "Auckland," of 750 and 800 tons, and drawing 16'0 and 18'6 feet water, as well as many large merchant ships, one of which drew 17'6 and another 18'6 feet, made the harbour with ease, and also left as easily.

From the junction of the Five Rivers at Mitten Kote to Kotree (Port of Hyderabad), a distance of more than 400 miles of permanently open navigation, the steamer best adapted for this portion of the Indus cannot get out and round by sea to Kurrachee, nor thread the narrow channels of the Delta. If the troops and stores could be landed at Kurrachee and conveyed by railway to Kotree, a large saving would, according to the officer in charge of the Indus flotilla, accrue to the State on that service, while steamboats of improved construction could be employed for the inland navigation from Kotree to the Punjab.

At present large quantities of stores, particularly porter, obliged to be sent by country boats, are found to be worthless on reaching the Punjab, the voyage of 600 miles from Kurrachee to Moultan lasting five months. During the last season the cost of transport of Government stores by country boats was about £150,000. By the railway, stores would be delivered in one day at Kotree on board steamers, which in a week might deliver them in the Punjab.

This railway would exert a powerful influence in promoting the development of the trade of the Indus valley. The annual losses are very large, from the accidents which take place in threading the narrow channels of the Delta. Major Freedy, the Collector of Lower Scinde, states, that "if one or

two boats only out of a batch of six or so were lost, it is considered a good venture."

In the Port of Kurrachee the average of the shipping is from 70,000 to 80,000 tons yearly, of which about 30,000 tons were, last year, square-rigged vessels.

The return of tonnage of country boats passing the stations on the Indus, gives an average of 1,565,130 maunds, or 86,900 tons, or, below Sukkur, of 1,752,200 maunds, or 82,500 tons.

The number of laden steamers passing Hyderabad and Kotree is 170, with a tonnage of 1,190,000 maunds, or 42,500 tons.

The returns of Camel traffic leaving Kurrachee are not complete; but assuming one-half of the amounts obtained as being intended for the Indus, the total is 112,000 maunds, or 4,000 tons.

The present post-office outlay on the Line is £23,400 per annum.

From the recent orders transmitted to India, that the Government stores for the Punjab and neighbouring territories should be sent from Bombay up the line of the Indus,—instead of, as heretofore, from Calcutta up the Gangetic valley,—a great increase of the above-shown traffic must ensue, and a revenue, at railway rates, derived, which would give a large return on the capital of the Company. The preceding figures convey, however, but a moderate idea of the amount of tonnage which would come on the Railway. The increase of the import and export trade of the Valley of the Indus is progressive; but more especially is this apparent in the exports of the staple products of the Valley.

Every increase in facility and safety of transport will give fresh impulse to all native products—the export of wool and corn is capable of almost indefinite extension.

Besides the European and native troops, European travellers, and native traders will, it is believed, largely avail themselves of the Indus Valley line of transit, when relieved of the obstructions of the Delta.

From the large number of passengers proceeding from the Punjab and Upper India to Europe, and vice versa, there can be little doubt but that a direct steam communication will soon be established between Kurrachee, and Aden and Suez, this route being actually the shortest, while it is the safest from the prevailing direction of the periodical winds.

The pilgrims from the countries on our North-west border en route to Mecca, would at once supply traffic to the railway, and increase the intercourse already established between Kurrachee and the ports of the Persian Gulf.

The Line has been preliminarily examined by that late distinguished officer Lieutenant Chapman, of the Bombay Engineers, who reports it to present the greatest possible facilities for the construction of a railway, with the very best gradients (in fact nearly level), and at a low rate of cost. Colonel Turner, the Superintending Engineer in Scinde, Mr. Frere, the Commissioner of the Province, and Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, all concur in recommending the immediate construction of the Line.

The public advantages to be derived from this Company's exertions may be thus recapitulated, viz:—

By the construction of a Railway from Kurrachee to the Indus —

1st. Greatly increased facilities will be afforded for landing and conveyance of troops intended for any part of the Punjab, and neighbouring territories.

2nd. A sum, estimated at £80,000 per annum at least, will be saved to Government in the transport of stores.

3rd. Improvements, to the extent of nearly £10,000 per annum, may be effected in the Indus Flotilla service, without any increased charges on the finances of the province.

4th. A very large sum would be annually saved to the trade of the country in freight alone, besides the saving in loss and damage to goods, which in itself would be a very large item.

5th. Sources of trade would be opened which at present are not in action.

It is believed that, in accomplishing these objects, a very large profit will result to the Company.

The Deposit to be paid on the allotment of Shares will be Two Shillings per Share, being after the rate of ten shillings per cent., the amount prescribed by the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.

A deed, embodying the provisions required by that Act, and such as the Directors may consider proper for the regulation of the Company, and for carrying out the objects in view will be prepared; and if any Shareholder should fail to execute the same for one month after the publication of a notice in the "Times" newspaper, calling on the Proprietors so to do, his Shares, with the Deposit paid thereon, will become forfeited to the use of the Company.

Application will be made in the present Session for an Act of Parliament limiting the liability of the Shareholders to the amount of their subscriptions, the necessary Notices for which have already been issued.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

## REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

**FOR**

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

**PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.**

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**LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1854.**

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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

**The *Beaufort*, with a mail, left Calcutta Nov. 19th, Madras 24th, Point de Galle 28th, Aden Dec. 8th, and arrived at Suez Dec. 14th.**

The *Ferax*, with a mail, left Bombay Nov. 28th, and arrived at Suez Dec. 13th.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Nov. 11th, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle Nov. 27th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Dec. 22nd, and Marseilles Dec. 26th (per *Valetta*).

The *Eurine*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on Jan. 4th.

**DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.**

*Via Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in *London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage, letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	. . . . .	1s.
" " 1 oz.	. . . . .	2s.

Pre-payment is optional, but out of London it is the most certain to insure early despatch; and it will be preferable to affix stamps rather than to pay in money.—Newspapers, free.

*Vis à Marseilles*, on the 9th and 25th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 10th or 26th.

Postage (must be in stamps), letters, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 10d.

„ „ Newspapers, 3d. each. ½ oz. 2s. 3d.

\* \* The *Marseilles* mails of the 9th and 25th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 29.)

### DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	..	..	..	Nov. 19	Burmah (Rangoon)	..	Nov. 8
Madras	..	..	..	24	Bombay	..	28
Ceylon	..	..	..	28	China (Hong-Kong)	..	11

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news brought by the Mail just arrived is—we might almost say literally—none. We do not mean to cast blame upon our brothers of the press. No doubt they furnish all they can, and if some stirring events could be got up for their employment, would furnish more. We therefore can only commiserate their hard fate as well as our own.

In conformity with a custom which may now be considered established, we commence with Burmah. All we have to say from this quarter is, that the envoy from Ava, and his *suite*, still remain in the British Burmese territories, affairs not having been smoothed down for the transfer of the distinguished party to Calcutta. To give utterance to our own private feelings, we do not half like this protracted stay in our dominions. Have the strangers no other object but to obtain an audience of the Governor-General? We cannot answer this question categorically, and therefore we commend it to our readers, that in their intervals of leisure, occurring between the rapid and severe successions of beef and turkey, plum-pudding and mince-pies, charades, conundrums, and other Christmas duties, they may turn a portion of their attention to this matter, and endeavour to furnish us with that answer which we are unable to elicit for ourselves.

In the absence of all stirring topics of interest, a nice little private war keeps Bengal from utter stagnation. A quarrel has taken place between the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Halliday, and the Governor-General's private secretary, Mr. Courtenay. As in all such cases, there were versions of the story differing from each other as widely as did the reports of Lady Teazle's discovery behind the screen in the "School for Scandal." Mr. Courtenay, however, printed for private circulation, it is said, the correspondence on the subject. By some means not explained (these things are never explained), a copy got into the hands of the *Englishman*, by whom it was given to the public, and all Calcutta is in a ferment. If we could but have a look behind the scenes on every state transaction, how different would the history of the world read. We leave this matter, without note or comment, to the judgment of our readers, who, after our previous references to their attention, will we fear think that we press upon them heavily.

Escaping to the other side of India, we ~~drop~~ <sup>go</sup> into Delhi, where the Caubul correspondent of the ~~Graphic~~ <sup>Graphic</sup> waits for us with the following letter.

"Major Edwardes's letter to Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, of which I sent you a copy, suggested the means by which the Ameer could gain the much-desired renewal of friendship with the British. I have since been informed by a relative of Mirza Mahomed Hossein, the present envoy, that there was another letter from Major Edwardes, requesting that a trustworthy person should be sent to Peshawur to be the channel of communication between the two governments. On this request it was that the above-mentioned Mirza went to Peshawur, from whence he keeps the Ameer informed of the progress of the negotiations. He has reported his departure from Peshawur, accompanied by Arslan Khan, to meet the chief commissioner on the invitation of that officer, and the Ameer is now anxiously awaiting the result of the interview. If things go on smoothly, one of Dost Mahomed's sons will shortly be seen in the Panjab, as representative of the Afghan state, in return for a British officer, who will come to reside at Cabul.

"Should this favourable and much to be desired result be brought about, it will be in a great measure due to the wise management of Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan. But yet Sirdar Gholam Haider Khan claims all the credit of what has been done. No one who knows the mutual jealousies of the Afghan chiefs will be surprised at this. Afghan blood must boil.

"Sirdar Mahomed Khan professes to be much alarmed at the negotiations with the English, and has loaded his camels to start for Candahar. But the Ameer paid him a visit, accompanied by his son Mahomed Azum Khan, and assured him that the safety of every member of the Barukzaie family would be provided for in any treaty which might be made with the British. A similar assurance was given to the ex-chief of Peshawur, whose complaints had become rather troublesome.

"What I have now to tell you portends great future civil troubles in Cabul. The Ameer has long been solicitous about the succession to the throne, for he is growing very old, and finds it time to think of death. In consultation with the most influential of his advisers, he has resolved that Sirdar Gholam Haider Khan, his favourite, though not his eldest son, shall be invested with the right of succession. The ceremony is to be an imposing one. The Ameer himself will tie the sword of state around his son's waist, the uncle of the heir elect will invest him with the regal turban, and Meezan Haje, the chief priest, will throw the cloak over his shoulders. The Ameer hopes that by thus making early provision for the succession, he may prevent bloodshed after his death. But believe me when I say that these hopes are vain. His numerous brothers and sons will, you may depend upon it, forget all their solemn engagements as soon as the Ameer is dead; and sagacious people say, that the British Government may expect to be worried by numerous solicitations for both pecuniary and military aid from the contending claimants to the throne.

"The Nazir Khairoullah writes from the Murree Hills that he is not only in ill health, but is much alarmed at the conduct of the financial secretary at Cabul, who has forcibly impounded the revenue of his villages without assigning any reason. The Nazir states that the Chief Commissioner, John Lawrence Sahib, had paid him a visit, and expressed a belief that both the objects of his visit to India would be accomplished; namely, the re-establishment of a good understanding between the British and Afghan Governments and the restoration of the money embezzled from him by his agent, the late Ahmud Khan, who absconded to Cashmere. The Chief Commissioner expressed an ardent hope that both the objects of the Nazir would be attained. He presented the Nazir on his arrival with the usual sum of money as *Zeeqfat*.

"We hear that as the Russians are determined to prosecute the war with the French and English, the latter have resolved to turn out all the inhabitants from the forts of Attock and Shabquadr, and to repair and strengthen them so as to resist all attacks.

"The chiefs of Candahar are both vexed and alarmed at the existing negotiations with the English. Raza Koolee Khan, the Persian Elchee who came to Candahar from Persia with Kohun-dil-Khan's son, and who is superintending the enlistment and disciplining of the infantry regiments which I told you of, has also been doing his best to persuade the Ahmud Shabee chiefs, that if the English ally themselves with the Ameer of Cabul, and encourage him to fight against the chiefs of Candahar, the Shah of Persia will in his turn expel the English ambassador from his court; because the Candahar chiefs have been dependants of Persia since the time when Shah Soojah, aided by the English, took Afghanistan. Any attack on Candahar by the Dost, or by any other ally of the

English, would cause a rupture between Persia and Great Britain; and this in the present state of the war in Europe would be very unwelcome to the English. Led by this foolish reasoning, the Candahar chiefs have forwarded to the Shah a long letter relative to the connection which Dost Mahomed is forming with the English, and complaining of the injury which Candahar is likely to sustain through the prevalence of English influence, which influence, as they say, the Shah ought to send both men and money to counteract. The Candahar chiefs have also written to Zaheer-ool-Dowlah, the chief of Herat, to say that the time has come for burying all the differences which have hitherto existed between Herat and Candahar; that both states are dependent on the protection of Persia, and should therefore break off all connection with the Government of Cabul, which, by seeking an alliance with the British, was only opening the way for the return of the infidels to Afghanistan. The chiefs of Candahar have also reminded the ruler of Herat of the enmity which his father, the late Yar Mahomed, bore to the English, of how he had expelled their agent,\* and they warned him of the evil consequences which would ensue to Herat if Dost Mahomed should become a tool in the hands of the British. It was true that the Persians were of a different creed from the Afghans, but still they and their king were Moosulmans, and therefore to be preferred in every way to the Feringhees.

"Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan writes from Balkh to his father the Dost, that he has heard from respectable merchants from Mushed and Bokhara, that several Russian officers of high standing have just arrived in Persia, and have represented to the Shah that their master the Czar is determined to secure Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokan as permanent dependencies of his empire, by overawing them with a resistless force, which he means to establish in their neighbourhood. These Russian officers are encouraging the Shah of Persia to send reinforcements to the army at Merw, and thus distract the attention of the Oosbegs in that direction. The Russians have also engaged to send a few thousand troops across the Durya-i-Koolzum (Caspian Sea?) to march thence and co-operate with the Persian force at Merw.

"The king of Bokhara, who has always been sore on the possession of Bulk by the Afghans, has sent a friendly mission to the Russian general near Kokan, a country which, if not now subject to Russia, must sooner or later become its dependant. The Russians have taken a place called Taj Gunga. These statements are not only sent to Dost Mahomed by his son, the ruler of Bulk, but they are confirmed by reports which have since arrived here. The Sirdar (who is very anxious to know the result of the negotiations at Peshawur) further informs his father that 2,000 Persian troops are quartered at Herat, that Zaheer-ool-dowlah does nothing without consulting their commander, and has become a mere creature of Persia. A report, says the Sirdar, has also reached me to the effect that the Meer Walee and certain other Oosbeg ex-chiefs, expelled from the country by Dost Mahomed, have been urging the king of Bokhara to cross the Oxus with his army and turn me out of my government. If the king of Bokhara does not take this step, the Oosbeg chiefs say that they will lay their honour (nung) at the feet of the Russians, and enter into the service of the Russian general at Kokan. The king of Bokhara has asked them in reply to await the report of his mission which he has sent to the Russian general. This is the purport of the Sirdar's last communication to his father the Ameer."

Ceylon and China refuse to contribute to the Summary, and their contumacy must here bring it to an end.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA, REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. D. Pratt, 22nd N.I., at Red Hill, Surrey, aged 27, December 24; Col. S. Speck, Bengal Army, at Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, aged 65, December 16.

MADRAS.—Lieut. S. B. R. H. N. T. Goodrich, 45th N.I., at Guntoor, October 29; Ens. R. R. Hesketh, 22nd N.I., in Camp, at Chinnoor, November 4.

BOMBAY.—Asst.-Surg. M. Cruikshank, on the Indus, near Umree, November 4.

\* An evident allusion to the utter failure of Major Todd's mission, which was obliged to leave Herat, after fruitlessly expending more than 30 lakhs of rupees.—Ed. D. G.



## B U R M A H.

A line of road is being surveyed between Calcutta and Arracan, and the engineer employed on this duty has recommended that a railway should be constructed instead of a common road; the cost would be but little more and the advantages so vastly greater as to far more than compensate for the additional outlay. We imagine that there is every probability of this suggestion being adopted.

The 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, at Prome, are suffering dreadfully from sickness; it went down about a year ago 1,000 strong, and there are not now 300 men fit for duty—it has buried upwards of 150 men, and by the last accounts daily casualties were occurring.

The head quarters, with 350 men of H.M.'s 29th, arrived a few days ago at Rangoon, and were at once transferred to steamers and flats for Theyet-Mew and Meaday. The remainder of the regiment has just arrived in the *Seosiris*, and will leave in like manner. This is the way to do things. The men look healthy, and do not like leaving the comforts of a place like Maulmain, and their wives and children: it is indeed to be hoped the families will soon be allowed to join the regiment. The 29th are very weak in officers, it is supposed that some on detached employ will be ordered to join while the regiment is on the frontier of Pegu. It is supposed that it has been strongly recommended that Maulmain should not be left without a European regiment, to act as a reserve in case of either of the regiments in Burmah becoming so crippled by sickness as to be inefficient. The 2nd Bengal Fusiliers suffer considerably from fever up the country. The 1st are healthy at Theyet-Mew. Companies of the 84th have gone to relieve the companies of the 29th at Bassem and Sitang. Two companies of the 10th Bengal N.I. come down from Hensadah, and proceed in the *Shoay Dong*; had the rest of the regiment arrived, they would have gone at the same time.

The roads in cantonment progress rapidly, and Rangoon is fast becoming a very pretty place. If the town roads only got on as well, the merchants would be more pleased.

## B E N G A L.

## COURT-MARTIALS.

The tide of public opinion in England has set in against court-martials. Partly from the interest felt in all military details at the moment, and partly from the jealous scrutiny with which the army is watched by a section of English society, a very ordinary case of tyranny has attracted very extraordinary attention. The trial of Lieut. Perry revealed the fact that the members of a court-martial are only ordinary officers, subject to ordinary prejudices, and ordinary littlenesses, and all England stood aghast at the disclosure. The impression was the stronger, because the people are so accustomed to reverence the judges of the land, and so ready to believe them absolutely above all private feeling, and all *esprit de corps*. They quite forgot that a court-martial is not an assemblage of judges at all, but a military jury selected very nearly at random, and entrusted with the power of deciding on the law as well as the facts. The public were admitted in fact to listen to all the unconnected talk of a jury room, and we do not know that if the practice were extended to civil juries, the result would be one whit more agreeable to the feelings. The president who hinted that Perry's witnesses were non-existent, was not much worse than the jurymen who are ready to condemn, because the prisoner "has a bad look about him," and is a great deal better than the jurymen who says guilty, because it is his dinner hour. We do not defend the conduct of the Court, for it was simply tyrannical, we only object to demanding the gravity, dignity, and fairness of judges from a jury chosen solely out of the prisoner's profession. The impression, however, remains, and even in India it has deepened the existing prejudice against court-martials. In this country the objection is not so much upon the ground of fairness, as of irregularity, and want of judgment. The existence of two services is a great protection against the *esprit de corps* which is fatal to calm reflection, while it tends rather to increase the carelessness of procedure. No man knows how to conduct his case. Before some Courts, legal advice is a decided advantage; before others, it would be *primâ-facie* evidence against the accused. The rules of evidence vary with the temper of every deputy judge advocate-general, and the prisoner's defence is confined to legal points, or allowed to embrace every point, at the discretion of the president. The members, though perfectly competent to give an able and honourable judgment on the facts, are confused by sentences out of law-books, and scraps of Jamieson. The Court finally either surrenders itself to the judgment of one able member—the best thing it can do—or compromises the matter by a decision meant to include all opinions.

The accused is found guilty, and only reprimanded, or sentenced, yet recommended to the mercy the Court itself should extend. Hence arise those absurd decisions, which Sir C. Napier was accustomed to castigate, and which really resemble the verdicts of Irish juries more than the matured opinions of a grave tribunal.

The necessity of some reform seems to be admitted, but on its nature and extent the public ideas are not yet fixed. Most journals in England, and one at least in India, hold that the system should be abolished. They consider that ordinary judges can administer military law, and that court-martials are useless as well as tyrannical. We conceive that such an innovation would be productive of most dangerous consequences. An army to be valuable must be perfect in itself. It must have its own law, and its own judges, and both must be infinitely speedier and sharper than the rules to which ordinary society subjects itself. We cannot try a man for neglecting an order in the presence of the enemy by an "independent jury." He must be acquitted or condemned at once, if the army is to be anything but a strong police. On the other hand, stern as the system of necessity must be, it requires a laxity which judges could never acknowledge. If a man steals, it is nothing to the law that he has borne an irreproachable character. He must pay the penalty of that one theft. But if a man throws his cap at his officer, his previous character, and other circumstances also, must influence the decision. If it is the isolated offence of a good soldier, committed under momentary irritation, or even under temporary fever, discipline may be satisfied by a lighter punishment. But if it be one of a series of acts of insubordination, the man has deliberately attacked the constitution of the society to which he belongs, and he must suffer, not for the offence, but to prevent greater evils. The case is aggravated if a habit of cap-throwing has sprung up. Then the sentence must be inflicted, as it was some seven years ago, not according to justice at all, but in obedience to an inevitable military necessity. There is no justice, properly so called, in killing a man for throwing a cap; but the injustice is a lighter evil than military disorganization. All this, which could and must be considered by a court martial, could not and ought not to be considered by a more regular tribunal. We have said nothing of the political danger of making the soldier responsible to anybody but his own officers, or of the futility of all such arrangements in an actual campaign. The first, and perhaps weakest argument, appears to us sufficient to justify our denouncing such proposals as mischievous in the extreme.

But while we hold that the army must punish military offences, we do not argue that a court-martial is a perfect institution. The reform it requires seems to us to be suggested by the very obloquy heaped on its proceedings. Both in England and in India there is a confusion between the talk of individual members (jurymen) about the facts, and the decision of the whole court on legal points. We would separate the functions, reduce the ordinary members to their position as jurymen, and make the president the judge. In every division one officer might be appointed to preside at every court, while in that division, and we should thus obtain the advantage, if not of clear views, at least of ideas consistent for a few hours together. To him we would leave the sentence, subject, as at present, to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. He would be as responsible as any other judge, and, in fact, far more so than a tribunal composed of men of all degrees of intellect, who deliberate in secret on the sentence. The court, meanwhile, would retain every power they now possess, except the one of which they would rather be relieved. They could still cross-examine, still decide upon the facts, and still recommend the accused to mercy. The members would, in fact, compose a special jury of unusual intelligence, and well acquainted with the bearing of the facts under investigation.—*Friend of India.*

## THE ATTACHMENT OF THE MYSADUL ESTATES.

It is usually difficult to induce Englishmen to sympathize with bailiffs. It is a part of the national inconsistency of character to unite the most profound reverence for the law, with the most profound contempt for its subordinate agency. The masses listen with awe to a chief justice pronouncing sentence of death, and stone Calcraft when he is recognized in a crowd. They refuse to abolish arrest for debt, yet read with pleasure how Richard Martin, of Connemara, defied the bailiffs for ten years; and how Mr. Blank, of Dinagapore, sent a bailiff to Calcutta under arrest as a deserter from the fort. In spite of this prejudice, we intend to give an account of an arrest, in which we expect all the sympathy to be on the bailiff's side. The tale, too, may serve to illustrate the real necessity for an affray law in Bengal.

The great Mysadul estate, ten miles from Tumlook, in Midnapore, has been for some time past in difficulties. The

Rajah, a man we believe of somewhat ancient family, but turbulent and extravagant, had fallen into the hands of Calcutta money-lenders. His whole estates were claimed by the sons of Mutty Lall Seal, who at last obtained a decree from the Supreme Court, and proceeded to seize the lands. It was necessary according to the forms of English law to seize the family residence first, a task as will be seen of no small difficulty. The bailiff and his followers proceeded to the scene, and for some days the officers, the darogah, and even the deputy magistrate, appear to have been kept at bay. The stake, however, was too large to permit of hesitation, and the magistrate, Mr. Bright, apprehensive of a serious breach of the peace, went out in person. He first sought out the Rajah, and pointed out the grave responsibility he would incur by any farther resistance. The Rajah, of course, declared that as the magistrate had come in person, all would be well. No resistance would be even attempted. Mr. Bright, perhaps a little doubtful as to these amiable professions, set out himself, ordering three darogahs, twenty-five constables, and fifty of the village watchmen to attend. The enterprise at first seemed to require an army. This model specimen of a peaceful zemindar was in fact master of a building of no slight importance. It is a defensible fortress three or four miles round, and defended like a castle in the middle ages by a broad moat, with two or three narrow bridges thrown across. The chief servants of the Rajah assured the magistrate there was no intention, and in fact no means, of resistance, but refused to open the gates. To force them would have required cannon, and Mr. Bright looked round for some other means of entrance. A little wicket on one side was at last discovered, which the bailiff forced open, and entered accompanied by one or two of his followers. The remainder had been advised by the magistrate to remain outside. The next instant there was a cry for help, all the police except one darogah and one burkundaz bolted, and Mr. Bright entered with only these two men. The sight might have made even a soldier hesitate. A regiment of Nuddees, ruffians from the North West, some two hundred strong and all armed, had been posted to defend the great gates, and massacre if necessary all who entered. These men baffled by the flank entrance, now attacked the bailiff, who but for the magistrate would scarcely have regained the Supreme Court alive. The slightest backward movement would have been followed by the loss of the fort, and probably by a more serious catastrophe. Fortunately, Mr. Bright was equal to his work. He ran forward, the Nuddees recognized him, halted, and at last turned round and fled. The great gates were opened, the police recovered their panic, and the house or fort was in the possession of the bailiff. It was found, we believe, regularly provisioned for a siege, the quantity of weapons collected for service was extraordinary, and but for the nerve and promptitude of the magistrate, the attachment could scarcely have been effected without the assistance of troops.

The occurrence illustrates strongly one main defect of our Police. Our legislators, with the true haughtiness of Englishmen, seem to consider armed resistance impossible, and have made little provision either for preventing or for punishing it. Not one of these armed ruffians will be punished. Such an occurrence would in England be so impossible, that we can discover no analogy. In Ireland, however, the sheriff would have been accompanied by bayonets. In America, he would have been assisted by a posse comitatus, consisting of every man capable of bearing arms, and the defenders would have been shot down as fast as revolvers could be loaded. It is only under the "despotic and oppressive" Government of the Company that a debtor can levy a regiment, provide them with weapons, fortify a house, and prepare for resistance to a legal process by force of arms. Be it remembered, this is no narrative of events in a half-subdued district, or a border territory, it occurred ten miles from Tumlook, within two days' journey of Government House, and under the very shadow of the metropolis.

It is against such occurrences that the affray bill is directed, and against such occurrences that it will be so hopelessly ineffectual. The magistrate might, under that Act, have taken a penal recognizance from an insolvent, but the attachment would not have been complete. There is but one true remedy for these outrages. Had the Rajah been assured that resistance would have been followed, not by the punishment of his men, but by his own transportation for life, not a sword would have been drawn, or a club lifted.

It may not be unnecessary to mention that we have had no communication with Mr. Bright on his own deeds.—*Friend of India.*

#### REVENUES OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The annual report of the Sudder Board of Agra is still too late. The latest is dated 2nd May, 1854, yet it brings the statement only down to April, 1853. We can imagine no cause which should produce a delay of more than six months, and we would

impress upon the Board that figures, like eggs, to be valuable must be fresh. In the nineteenth century "last year" is a forgotten historical period, and reports of the same date are filed on the same shelf with Rollin and the Harleian Miscellany.

The aggregate revenue of the North-West Provinces amounted in the year 1851-52 to Rs. 4,63,00,000, or about one-sixth of the gross revenue of the empire.

Land revenue .. .. .	Rs. 4,27,69,604
Abkaree .. .. .	20,34,042
Stamps .. .. .	15,54,353

Total .. .. Rs. 4,63,57,999

Of the total more than four-fifths is produced directly from the land. The demand amounted to Rs. 4,31,43,781, and though the year was by no means unusually favourable, the balances amounted to only Rs. 3,74,000, or 3-4ths per cent. on the demand. Even this small amount is very unequally distributed. In the entire division of Agra, which includes five zillahs, and produces a revenue of nearly three quarters of a million, the balances are not equal to the annual salary of a single collector. The fact is important, because the balances offer a fair test of the lightness of taxation. It is not a perfect one, for the Government may still be taking a larger rent than is expedient for the welfare of the tenant, but the absence of any hesitation to pay is a fair proof that it is not oppressive. This belief, moreover, is fostered by the statement that only ninety-three estates were sold for arrears, though opposed by some curious facts which will be found below. The aggregate population according to the census of the same year, was 30,608,381, and the taxation is therefore equal to Rs. 1-5 or two shillings and sevenpence a head. It is objected, that by comparing this amount with the average of England or £1-15 we create an unfair impression of the incidence of Indian taxation. We will therefore submit a different calculation. The census proves that in the North-West as in Europe, five souls constitute a family. Each family then pays to the state Rs. 6-9 a year. It earns on the very lowest average about Rs. 4 a month, and the taxation is equivalent to an income tax of 13½ per cent. per annum. We doubt if there is a landholder in Great Britain who would not gladly consolidate his taxes, direct and indirect, tithes, poor rates, and road cess for the same amount.

The Abkaree and stamp duties present but little of interest, and we turn to other tables containing information of somewhat unusual value.

One of the constant objections urged by Madras patriots to the ryotwari is that it destroys the value of land. Land, they say, actually bears no price; and though that fact really means nothing, except that all the land is let on annual leases by a landlord who never sells, still to men filled with English ideas, it appears to indicate extreme poverty. It is certainly not the case in Bengal, where land in small pieces bears an unnatural value, and in great estates will always fetch a price fairly proportioned to the real rental. In the North-West, however, land is not in evident demand. The following table shows the result of some private sales.

District.	Acres.	Jumma.	Price.	No. of yrs. rent.
Muttra .. ..	1,197	3,074	15,074	5
Agra .. ..	4,206	9,557	22,161	2½
Mynpoorie ..	4,811	6,831	24,074	5
Cawnpore ..	17,363	23,148	86,408	3½
Allahabad ..	9,335	12,020	85,952	7
Goruckpore ..	25,308	13,963	2,45,369	17

The statements are perhaps too small to enable us to deduce from them any real result, but even the apparent result is somewhat curious. The worse the land is cultivated, the less is its rent. The less the rent, the higher the price paid, and it would appear that the price of wild land is actually much higher than that of land in high cultivation. As we have said, the facts are too few for a reliable estimate, but such as they are, they indicate that the rent is too high in proportion to the profits of cultivation.—*Friend of India.*

#### SARTOR MILITARIS.

It is not often that we have either space or inclination to enter upon questions of military costume. The necessity of a reform to the efficiency of our army has however been admitted, and the efficiency of the army is at present the most important of political objects. As we are aware of the obstinacy with which martinets decry all reform, as the advice of "intelligent, but theoretical civilians," we have descended to minute details, which would otherwise have been avoided.

The present war in Europe, which has called so large a portion of the British troops into the field of active service, amongst

other reforms, has led to a change in the uniform of all branches of the army.

These changes, or something analogous to them, will in all probability be shortly adopted in the Indian service; but as the new arrangements—although manifestly an advance in the right direction—have not given general satisfaction, it would be well to consider carefully what are the principles that should regulate the system of military clothing and equipment in this country, especially with reference to local wants and circumstances, before passing any decision, or blindly following any pattern merely because it has been adopted at home. This is the more advisable, as it appears that the new uniform ordered for the British infantry is in a great measure copied from that worn in the French service, although the latter possesses some notorious disadvantages, and is likely to be modified at an early date, a special commission having been assembled in Paris during the present year to consider and report on the general question of equipment. The clothing of the army is an important matter, as upon it depends much of the physical efficiency, the health, the comfort, and, in some measure, the military pride and spirit of the soldier.

As regards efficiency, in order that the soldier may have the full and free use of his limbs, that he may be enabled to put out all his strength in the moment of emergency, and possess power of rapid and sustained locomotion—that great element of military success—it is essential that his movements should not be cramped and fettered by tight clothing of any description, and that he should be well shod.

In a hygienic point of view it is necessary that the uniform should afford protection against the extremes of climate and the inconveniences of bad weather; that the means of a change of clothes should always be available, and further that the head should be protected from the direct rays of the sun, and the loins be well covered and supported. With reference to economy it is advisable that the materials employed should be of a strong and durable quality, and the patterns of a plain and simple description, admitting of repairs on service by the wearer himself.

And lastly, as to appearance, it is very desirable that, holding the foregoing considerations in view, the *ensemble* should be rendered as becoming as may be practicable without any redundancy of useless ornament, for the soldier, like all other classes, naturally objects to be made ridiculous by an *outré* costume, and it is politic to render the badge of his profession one that he may feel proud of in all respects. In private life the sportsman offers the nearest approach to the condition of the soldier on active service, and the costume and equipments adapted by the former to suit his own convenience, might in many respects afford a hint to the equipment of the latter.

Under these circumstances we consider that the uniform coat should be a short loose frock, devoid of all unmeaning ornaments or appendages. Although scarlet is not the best military colour that might be selected, it has been so long associated with a continued career of success, and has become so completely the national military colour as to render any change inadvisable. The coat selected for the infantry of the royal army appears to be suitable to the purpose required; but in India it would be preferable to make it single-breasted, as being lighter. The abolition of all lace upon it would admit of a superior description of cloth being issued, and the appearance might be improved by handsomer buttons being supplied. Epaulettes and wings are useless incumbrances in the ranks, but a light flexible chain shoulder-strap would be at once serviceable and becoming. An important advantage of the frock coat over the jacket or narrow-tailed coat, is that it covers and protects the stomach and loins, the two chief seats of disease amongst soldiers: but the skirts should not be long enough to interfere with the musket in shouldering arms. A regimental or company badge might be worn on the collar, and to improve the appearance the seams might have an edging of the same colour as the facings. Pockets, not too large, would often be found convenient on service. A cloth waistcoat would also be an useful addition for the cold weather in the north of India.

A light neckcloth should be substituted for the stock with Europeans, and would also be an improvement upon the necklace generally worn by the native troops in Bengal.

The sportsman's loose breeches and gaiters would afford the best covering for the lower limbs, especially if so made as to admit of their being easily put on and off. But as some objections might be raised to their adoption, the present pantaloons might be retained, care being taken that they are made sufficiently loose. Dark grey is the best wearing colour; but the cloth employed should be of a much stronger and better description than that at present supplied. A broad stripe down the side does not look well when straps are not worn, and the latter are quite unsuited to infantry. A narrow red edging down the seam is, however, a decided improvement as regards appearance. For the foot, there

is nothing so convenient and serviceable as well-made ankle boots, and we believe that they might be introduced into the native, as well as into the European regiments, without difficulty. But if the shoe must be retained for the sepoy, he should also wear short gaiters with them, which might be supplied to him at a small cost; and would add to his comfort and efficiency by keeping the dust out of his shoes on a long march. As a head-dress, there is nothing to equal a light helmet. This might be made of felt for the men, and beaver for the officers, with a handsome broad regimental badge of brass in front, and a neat crest or ornament on the top, serving as a ventilator and as a socket for a plume, to be worn as full dress. It should have peaks to protect the face and the neck, and a chain to pass under the chin. On service a white cover might be worn over it.

The accoutrements ought to consist of a single shoulder-belt to support the pouch, and a waist-belt for the bayonet. If the amount of ammunition to be carried by the soldier was reduced to 50 rounds, the pouch might hold 40, and be much reduced in size and improved in pattern; the remaining 10 rounds being then carried on the right side, in a small expense pouch on the waist-belt. More than that quantity would drag the waist-belt down, and prevent its sitting comfortably.

A long-skirted great coat, though it may possess some advantages, is inconvenient for marching, and might be advantageously replaced by a loose sort of pilot coat, coming nearly down to the knees, which would not impede the action of the lower limbs, and might be worn over the accoutrements, or under them, as found most convenient. But for night duties in very cold or wet weather, the legs also require protection, and this might be afforded by a pair of loose overalls, such as are worn by grooms and stable boys in England, buttoning at the side, to be put on over the ordinary pantaloons.

A fatigue dress is always necessary to admit of a change in camp, and to spare the regular uniform. This might consist of a shell-jacket, made out of the old coat, and light pantaloons, like the summer trousers in the British army, which would be far preferable to the dyed cotton fatigue pantaloons now in general use. To these must be added a light foraging-cap, for which none is preferable to the present Kilmarnock pattern. The abolition of the old heavy knapsack was a great improvement; but it is a question if we have not fallen into another extreme. In this country the regimental baggage is generally well up with the corps, and to overload the soldier with a heavy kit was absurd. But the men should always have a complete change with them, and this cannot be conveniently carried in a haversack, where it is always liable to get wet, which in a great measure does away with its utility. We would suggest a light small oilcloth frock, calculated to hold the fatigue-jacket, trousers, and cap, a shirt, banian, pair of socks, towel, soap, comb, and a hold-all for needle and thread, &c., with a pair of shoes. This would render the soldier independent, and enable him, after a march, to make a complete change, which would add greatly to his health, comfort, and cleanliness. This arrangement is particularly applicable to India, where the warmer clothing of the regular uniform is required in the mornings, the usual time of marching, and on night duties, whilst the lighter equipment is more suitable to the middle of the day. A corresponding uniform might be adapted for the other arms, with the requisite changes in colour and in the accoutrements. In the cavalry, and more especially in the horse artillery, the leather breeches and boots should be restored, which could be the more easily effected now that the pecuniary interests of the colonels are no longer opposed to the efficient equipment of the troops.

The uniform of the officers should be assimilated to that of the men as closely as possible; and all officers should wear a pouch, as the absence of the pouch-belt renders them a mark for the enemy even at a distance. On state occasions the ordinary leather accoutrements might be replaced by handsome embroidered appointments, and a gold sash might be added, such as is worn in the Austrian service. Epaulettes might also be worn in full dress, and epaulettes by field and staff-officers; but on service the equipments could not be too plain, so long as the distinctions of the several grades are clearly distinguishable when moderately near.

An equipment such as that we have suggested would, we think, meet the chief requirements of the service, and tend to improve the sanitary condition, the comfort, and general efficiency of the troops, with but little additional expense to the Government.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE ANNUITY AND CIVIL FUNDS.

A question of considerable interest and importance to the civil service, was nearly being decided the other day in the most summary and unsatisfactory manner. It has become necessary, since the publication of the new civil service furlough rules, to decide whether the deductions that were made from the salary of an officer,

when upon leave, to the Annuity and Civil Funds, under the rules of May, 1843, should still be effected under those of August, 1854. We are informed that this question was propounded to the directors of the funds, and that it would most probably have been decided by them in the affirmative, had the memorandum not passed into the hands of Mr. Harrington. That gentleman took altogether a different view of the matter from his colleagues, and after having obtained figured statements which fully bore out his opinions, he recorded them in the shape of a note, which was attached to the other papers. Mr. Harrington's note, together with the other documents, was again circulated amongst the directors of the funds, and we believe we are correct in stating, that it has had the effect of altering the opinions of most of them respecting this subject.

It would appear that the deductions to the two funds are not made upon the same principle, those for the Annuity being effected upon the amount of salary actually received by an officer when absent upon leave, and those for the Civil Fund upon the amount which the officer received from his last appointment when present performing its duties in this country. Under the rules of May, 1843, these deductions were not felt, because the larger the salary of an officer in India, the larger were his allowances when he was absent upon leave; but under the new rules the reverse will be the case, so that, in fact, an officer in the receipt of Rs. 52,000 per annum in India might receive less, when at home upon leave, than would an officer, provided he had served more than ten years, who drew in this country only Rs. 24,000 per annum. Mr. Harrington very justly characterized this as an anomaly, and he proposed that it should be corrected, not only because it was manifestly unfair to calculate deductions in accordance with such a principle, but because civil servants, upon their present reduced rates of furlough allowance, could not really sustain such a drag upon their limited resources. This he proved in the most incontestable manner by figures furnished to him, we believe, by the presidency civil auditor. He took as an instance an officer in the receipt of Rs. 52,000 per annum in this country, and showed what his receipt would be under the old and new rules, when absent upon leave.

First, under the old rules,		
The salary of such an officer per mensem } would be	Rs. 4,350 0	
Deduct per mensem in accordance with the } rules, one-sixth for the first year's absence	Rs. 725 0	
		3,625 0
Deduct for Annuity Fund.	Rs. 145 0	
„ Civil at 2½ per cent.	Rs. 108 12	
„ Additional at 2 per cent.	Rs. 87 0	
		340 12

Thus leaving the officer upon leave Rs. 3,284 4 per mensem,—an ample allowance for all purposes. Out of such a salary the deductions to the Funds were hardly felt. It is necessary, however, to remark that the deductions given above are those payable by a married officer. During the second year's absence, the deductions from the salary of an officer being one-fourth instead of one-sixth, and those on account of the Annuity Fund being somewhat less than during the first year, the total amount of such an officer's salary per mensem, when upon leave, was Rs. 2,936 4.

The contrast between the deductions under the old and new rules is somewhat startling. We give those under the new rules below, only premising that the deductions on account of the Funds are, as in the above instance, those payable by a married officer:—

Salary per mensem.....	Rs. 4,350	
Deduct per mensem .....	3,516 10 8	
		833 5 4
	RS. A. P.	
Annuity Fund ....	33 5 4	
Civil do. ....	108 12 0	
Additional do. ....	87 0 0	
		229 1 4

Leaving a balance per mensem of only Rs. 604-0-4 to an officer who, when in India, was in receipt of Rs. 4,350 per mensem.

Now, the question arises, if the deductions on account of the Civil Fund be made on the same principle as are those of the Annuity, how are the Funds to make good the loss that they would suffer in the reduced amount of deductions payable by officers upon leave? Mr. Harrington was of opinion that no loss need be suffered, and that the officers acting for those upon leave should make good the difference between the amount paid by the absentees on their own receipts, and that which they would formerly

have had to pay. But this opinion has been considered by some of the directors to be not founded on fact, and it was moreover deemed unjust that an officer acting for an absentee should make good his deductions to the Funds. Under any circumstances, an officer acting for another could only draw 50 per cent. or half of his salary, as a deputation allowance, so that, even if the deductions on account of the Civil Fund were made according to the absentee's actual receipts, and his *locum tenens* were to make good so much of the remainder as the amount drawn by him as deputation allowance would permit, there would still remain more than one-third of the substantive salary untaxed on account of the fund. For instance, an officer in the receipt of Rs. 4,350 per mensem in India, would now draw when upon leave in England,

	RS.
His <i>locum tenens</i> would draw as deputation allowance 50 per cent. of the amount of the substantive appointment .....	604
	2,175

Leaving a total of Rs. 2,779 only upon which deductions on account of the Civil Fund might be made, even if Mr. Harrington's proposition were approved of; whereas under the old rules of May, 1843, and also under those at present in force, deductions were, and are still made upon Rs. 1,571 more; i.e. upon Rs. 4,350, instead of, as proposed, upon Rs. 2,779.

We have put aside altogether the consideration whether it would be just to make the acting man pay deductions for the absentee, even although he were upon sick leave; but we think we have shown clearly enough that the directors of the Funds will have to provide in some other way than that suggested by Mr. Harrington for the deficiency that would occur if the deductions to the Civil Fund be changed in principle, as we believe, in all fairness, they now should be. The question, however, is still under consideration, and we shall conclude with the expression of our wish that it may receive at the hands of the directors a just and satisfactory solution.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 14.

#### THE LAW REPORT OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1853.

It has frequently been observed that one great advantage of America is the field it offers for experiments. The vested interests, and the social forms, the distribution of property in masses, and the instinctive conservatism which mark English society, retard, if they do not prevent reform. It is felt that the Legislature can never retrace its steps, and that it must therefore hesitate, either till its way is clear, or till the pressure from behind is irresistible. In the States these hindrances are absent. Local legislatures rendered despotic by popular support, working in a new country, and unfettered by traditions, make experiments which serve for the guidance of the world. Michigan runs the round of philanthropic ideas, and finally decides that society at present requires the punishment of death. Maine endeavours to check the vices of the drunkard by refusing him the materials of drunkenness, and the world doubts if a liquor law be after all impossible. The Western States are working out strange theories on the necessity of legal processes for the recovery of debt, and even doubt whether the waste lands of the commonwealth are not the property of the community. Each step for good or evil is a lesson to older nations, and the steps are frequent because they do not involve the impossibility of retrogression.

The part which America plays towards the world, the non-regulation provinces play towards India. In the Punjab and in Mysore, in Assam and the Tenasserim experiments are made, while the regulation Governments are only contemplating the expediency of a Report. They are as young and as unfettered as the Atlantic states, and, from the irregular character of their administration, can venture on acts which in Bengal or Bombay would be held to trench on vested interests. It is for this reason that we watch with such attention the progress of these provinces, and for this reason also we desire that the reports which comprise their history should be clear and succinct.

We regret that, under this view, we cannot praise Mr. Montgomery's last report. It is overlaid with detail. Nine-tenths even of official men will shrink with a feeling of annoyance from two hundred quarto pages of facts and figures, most of which are merely repetitions. One great table would have contained them all. The general report is impaired by a defect of another kind. It is too meagre. Mr. Montgomery, doubtless, is unwilling to repeat himself, which he must do, if he writes every year a full report. He forgets that in business even repetition is better than ambiguity, and that it is instruction, and not literary success, which ought to be his object. The point begins to require the attention of the Government of India. We receive every week masses of statistics from different Indian provinces, of which one-half are so imperfectly prepared as to be valueless. The best, per-

haps, is the North-West Revenue Report, which can be comprehended at a glance; and some such system as the one there adopted should be rendered imperative upon all. Even if it is the official world, and not the public, which is to be instructed, that is no reason why the work should be imperfectly or hurriedly performed.

With this somewhat lengthy preface, which, however, relates to an evil of no slight magnitude, we turn to the criminal report of the Punjab. This remarkable improvement in the habits of the population on which we commented last year continues manifest. Murder in all its forms,—on the river and the highway, for money or for the ornaments of children, has decreased. The number of such cases which in 1852 was 265, was in 1853 only 229. Homicide and dacoity, burglary and arson, theft by violence, and rape, have all declined, the diminution being at the rate of more than ten per cent. Even cattle stealing, always the distinctive foible of mountaineers, has been repressed. On the other hand, the crimes of civilization,—perjury and forgery, adultery, and the issue of base coin, have all considerably increased. The increase of adultery, it must be remarked, does not imply a deterioration of morals. The Sikh, like the Mahomedan, preserved the purity of his harem by the dagger and the cord, and the justice now executed by the law was formerly executed by the husband. The increase of such cases as yet indicates only the increasing tenderness for human life. As for the lesser crimes of larceny and theft, Mr. Montgomery adheres to the stock excuse, that the addition is owing to increased vigilance on the part of the police. We have repeatedly pointed out the questionable character of this deduction. These crimes always increase while our rule is young. The Asiatic, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, though singularly mild towards offences which betoken shrewdness, is unrelenting towards the baser forms of pillage. The Mussulman hacked off the hand of the thief. The English, though intolerant from their complicated society of coining or forgery, are apt to regard larceny as a crime of poverty, and to judge it with a lenity they refuse to the dacoit. In this country this lenity is misplaced. Orientals, uninfluenced by the personal honour, which in too many cases does duty for principle in Europe, do not look on stealing with contempt. An educated European will do anything but steal. An educated Asiatic avoids stealing whenever there is considerable danger that the theft will be discovered. Moreover, the vigilance of the police appears in some degree to have decreased: for while 32 per cent. of property stolen was recovered in 1852, only 29 per cent. was obtained in 1853.

Again, while the heavier crimes have been struck down with unsparing vigour, the lighter offences have been too often punished by a fine. Thuggee, for instance, once so prevalent in the Punjab, is in a state of permanent abeyance. Not one case was reported during 1853. In truth, the crime was attacked as oriental crimes should be attacked, not by forms and codes, but by an exercise of the summary discipline by which we restrain the crimes of pirates. Within eighteen months, 191 have been transported, and 257 otherwise disposed of! The Musbee Sikhs, a class which exists solely by crime, and from which the Thugs obtain their most formidable recruits, live under a surveillance like that which crushes a *forçat* in Paris or Marseilles. In every thannah their movements are recorded, and information immediately forwarded of every change of residence. Escape is therefore impossible, and four millions of people are rendered more secure by an "unconstitutional espionage" over a few hundred villains. English parish vestries would be indignant, but the Sikhs who are saved from the cord do not think themselves oppressed.

On the other hand, 10,011 persons were fined, and the commissioner wishes the number were increased. Undoubtedly the offender is thus saved from the contamination of a jail, but the punishment is objectionable. It is unequal in itself, as it must vary in severity with the means of the accused, and it tends to foster the idea—always too prevalent in this country—that the wealthy are above the law. We notice this the more pointedly, because we shall regret to see the tendency to undue lenity, which has relaxed our criminal jurisprudence in Bengal, extend to the Punjab.

Lastly, out of 64,392 witnesses examined in different suits, 54,990, or more than eighty per cent., were dismissed on the same day. Less than five per cent. were detained more than two days, a result which testifies for the Punjab system far more than the diminution of great crimes.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE COURTENAY AND HALLIDAY CONTROVERSY.

It is one of the disadvantages of the press in India, that it is so frequently required, by the peculiar character of its constituency, to take up and descend on the private differences of men of eminent station, and thus reduce itself to the level of the petty pro-

vincial papers in England, which live chiefly upon local slander. This fact has just received exemplification in regard to a controversy, which has terminated in the dissolution of friendship between Mr. Halliday, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, and Mr. Courtenay, the private secretary of the Governor-General. All the documents connected with this very unpleasant affair, though printed for private circulation only, have found their way into the *Englishman*, through the officiousness of some kind friend, doubtless, to both parties. From that journal the correspondence will, of course, be republished in all the papers of India, even though they may have to displace a brilliant article from the *Times* to make room for it. It would have been more agreeable to our feelings to have been exonerated from noticing the matter at all, but, as a member of the fourth estate, we are expected to contribute our quota of remarks, at the risk of having our motives misunderstood if we should neglect to do so. But we enter upon the duty thus imposed on us with great reluctance.

We cannot make room in our limited space for the correspondence, and must therefore confine ourselves to a synopsis of the most material facts, and upon this text we shall offer a few words of comment.

Mr. Harry Saunders, a young gentleman of the civil service, and a friend of Mr. Courtenay, the private secretary, preferred a request to the Governor-General in April last to be transferred from the district of Jessore, where he was an assistant, to the post of fourth assistant in the general treasury in Calcutta. His Lordship offered no objection to the arrangement, and said he would send for Mr. Allen to settle it. On the following day, after council, Mr. Halliday called on the Governor-General, and on leaving him went into Mr. Courtenay's room, and said that he had been endeavouring to persuade his Lordship to put Mr. Augustus Elliot into the treasury, but without success. Lord Dalhousie determined to appoint neither Mr. Courtenay's friend, Mr. Saunders, nor Mr. Halliday's friend, Mr. Elliot, but determined to give the post to Mr. Harrison. A minute was accordingly circulated proposing this appointment.

That same afternoon Mr. Halliday passed Mr. Courtenay's house in his carriage, and invited him to join him in a drive. In the course of conversation, Mr. Courtenay censured him for having interfered with his project of getting Mr. Harry Saunders to Calcutta. Mr. Halliday, as Mr. Courtenay affirms, said he did not know of such a project, on which Mr. Courtenay asked him whether he had not persuaded the Governor-General to change his intention of putting Mr. Saunders into the treasury, and Mr. Halliday is reported to have denied the imputation, and affirmed that Mr. Saunders's name had not been mentioned to the Governor-General. On the Tuesday following, May the 2d, Mr. Courtenay dined with Mr. Halliday. After dinner, as they were seated together, Mr. Halliday said, in a taunting, but good humoured tone: "Well, have you found out who it was that deterred the Governor-General from appointing Saunders to the treasury? . . . Come, I'll tell you what I did say to Lord Dalhousie: I said, If you take an interest in young Saunders, and wish to do him a service, and please his father, you won't appoint him to the treasury. He is a young man of good ability, and will do well in the Mofussil. But he has talents and accomplishments which make him popular in society, and if he comes to Calcutta, he will probably get into idle and frivolous habits."

This is the first section of the story, and we have to remark that Mr. Halliday's best friends cannot but regret that he did not make the same frank communication to Mr. Courtenay, on the 28th of April, which he did on the 2nd of May. That Mr. Courtenay was misled there can be no doubt, yet we fail to discover any object in misleading him, when a reference to Lord Dalhousie would at once have disproved Mr. Halliday's assertion. We can easily fancy a man in Mr. Halliday's position to have been taken aback by the abruptness of this attempt to obtain a knowledge of the advice he had given the Governor-General, and to have made the answer he did in the embarrassment of the moment, and he is to be commended for having taken the earliest opportunity of spontaneously disabusing Mr. Courtenay. Still, it was an act of official equivocation, which we can account for only by a reference to the circumstance of Mr. Halliday's having breathed too much of the parliamentary and official atmosphere of England during his residence there. Nothing is of more common occurrence than for men in eminent station to return a misleading reply to a question which ought not to have been put to them. The injunction of our Saviour, "Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay," is utterly unknown in Downing-street and in Palace-yard. The comments of the India press in this matter, where they are not malevolent, do no little credit to its character, and serve to show that it is pervaded by a higher tone of morality than is to be found in England, where such a transaction as this would either have passed altogether without notice, or would have been noticed only with the most ample extenuation.



To proceed with Mr. Courtenay's narrative—Mr. Saunders returned to Jessore, crushed by disappointment and despair; diarrhoea turned to chronic dysentery, and some time after he returned to Calcutta for medical advice. His doctor urged him to try and get a healthier station than Jessore, as the only chance of escape from going to sea. He applied for a vacant appointment at Kishnagar, but it was given to another. On the failure of this last hope, he determined to go to England, and he embarked on the *Bengal*, on the 15th of July, and died on the 23rd, before reaching Gallé. To this statement is appended a certificate from his medical adviser, Dr. Macrae, to the effect that "while attending him, Mr. Saunders repeatedly complained of his disappointment in not being able to leave Jessore, of his dread of going back there, and of his conviction that he should never recover his health if he did so. This idea so preyed on his morbidly sensitive habit as materially to influence the course of his disease, and to undermine his health, rendering of no avail the remedial measures which were adopted, and inducing me to urge his going to England, as essential to his recovery." The inevitable tendency of all these statements, though not the object of them, is to fix on Mr. Halliday the odium of having been instrumental in causing the premature decease of Mr. Saunders. It would be impossible to suppose a more serious imputation on the character of a public man, and it is important that the matter should be distinctly cleared up.

In recommending the Governor-General not to allow Mr. Saunders to be exposed to the temptations of a Calcutta life, Mr. Halliday acted the part of a sincere friend, for which he is entitled to the gratitude of his relatives in England. But that gratitude is more than nullified, if he deliberately persevered in keeping the young man in an unhealthy district, knowing that he was labouring under a disease which could not but be indefinitely aggravated in that locality. It will naturally be inferred from the certificate that Mr. Saunders was given to understand that he would be required to return to Jessore, and that he determined to proceed to England to escape that doom. Such, however, was not the case. Mr. Saunders left Jessore and came to Calcutta for medical advice on the 2nd of June. On the 24th of that month, he applied for a month's leave, and inclosed a certificate from Dr. Macrae, stating that he had been under treatment for dysentery since the 2nd of June, and could proceed by day to Jessore without great risk. The leave was granted. On the 4th of July Mr. Saunders submitted a second medical certificate from Dr. Macrae for a second month's leave. It was a repetition of the first, and simply stated that Mr. Saunders was "still suffering from dysentery." Neither officially nor privately did Mr. Saunders represent to any of the members of the Bengal Government that he was suffering from chronic dysentery. Moreover, when he called on the secretary, he was distinctly informed by him that he might be perfectly easy as to going back to Jessore, and that he assuredly would not be required to return thither on the expiration of his leave, but would be transferred to some other healthier district. This disposes effectually of the assertion that the dread of going back to that pestiferous district preyed on his mind, and influenced the course of his disease, and rendered of no avail the remedial measures which were adopted. Mr. Saunders knew at the time that it was not the intention of Government that he should return to Jessore. It is, therefore, a mere act of justice to the Government of Bengal to state, distinctly, that it is not, in the smallest degree chargeable with the odium of having impeded the recovery of Mr. Saunders, or hastened his dissolution.

Lastly, Mr. Courtenay, after the 2nd of May, when he was informed of the advice which Mr. Halliday had given to Lord Dalhousie, which led to Mr. Saunders's being disappointed of a birth in Calcutta, continued on terms of cordial intimacy with him for three months and a half, and it was not till the 19th of August that he addressed a letter to him renouncing his friendship. The reason given for this procedure, so long after the transaction, was said to be the deep sorrow which he felt at the death of Harry Saunders, which sorrow was sharpened by the recollection of proceedings relative to him in which Mr. Halliday and he were antagonistically concerned. On the 28th of August Mr. Courtenay wrote again to Mr. Halliday, to say that he acknowledged the "ethical laxity" with which he had permitted himself to continue to associate with him on friendly and familiar terms after the revelation; and that he was conscious he ought not to have done so. He further stated that the step he had taken in renouncing Mr. Halliday's friendship was not occasioned by the feelings excited by his friend's death, but arose from the consciousness of his having acted wrong in continuing that friendship so long.

As Mr. Halliday's friends will regret the official equivocation in which these transactions originated, so Mr. Courtenay's friends will equally regret that he should have been so inconsistent as to continue on terms of familiar friendship with an individual of

whom he entertains the opinion expressed in his letter, and that he should finally have assigned a reason for discontinuing that intercourse, which he soon after voluntarily acknowledged not to have been the real one. It is greatly to be regretted that this correspondence, which can serve only to gratify the morbid feelings of the malicious portion of the community, should ever have appeared in print. The only excuse which we can discover for its publication is to be found in the fact, that when the papers were placed in the hands of our contemporary, the word "Private" had been erased by a stroke of the pen.—*Friend of India*.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday last, we understand it was decided that the public should be admitted to its debates. This resolution, which is timely and judicious, ought to have been a standing order from the first creation of the Council. There is no doubt that the nature of this institution is parliamentary, and that its present form is but the germ of an enlarged legislature, which will some day or other grow out of these small beginnings. The idea of legislation in secret, by a consultative body can only be paralleled by the Council of the Three at Venice; and to continue to legislate in secret would be to inherit precisely the same estimation in public consideration. Addison tells us that the Venetian senate carried its resolutions so privately that they were seldom known until they discovered themselves in the execution. We do not think the example one worthy of imitation, and we are glad that at so reasonable a moment the Council has decided to make its discussions public property. Why they should have been otherwise, even for six months' time, the world will be inclined to wonder; and perhaps some will add that men only love darkness and secrecy when they are ashamed of their deeds. But this cannot justly be said; for, while the discussion of legislative measures has remained unreported, the results are regularly gazetted, and we have the bills before us in their various stages. We must at once allow that we do not think the present quality of the Legislative Council is likely to be very attractive to the public. People will not sit for hours in the Council House lobbies to hear the deputy for Bengal or Madras rise into sublimity in discussing the propriety of increasing the powers of the Assam Company, or deciding how a murderous Mopla shall be punished.

Whether reporters are to be admitted we have not heard; but we fail to see how they could be excluded; and if they can find matter to interest the public in relating the wise saws and modern instances quoted by a dozen gentlemen seated round a table, by all means should the public be permitted to read, as well as to listen to such innocent enjoyment. We have not any present anticipation that Calcutta's impatient auditory will emulate the example of those worthy citizens who cram the lobbies of St. Stephen's from two o'clock in the day whenever a great debate is coming on. This, however, is not the consideration. The establishment of the principle that legislative discussions ought to be open to public hearing, and to be canvassed out of doors is the thing which concerns us, and the decision arrived at by the Council is peculiarly opportune, for no doubt when the Affray Bill is called on for consideration the "Speaker's Gallery" will be crowded by the privileged few, and the public gallery with Indigo deputations, and their sympathizers or allies. This is as it ought to be, and the best compliment that can be arrived at, to pay the Legislative Council on the occasion, is that its resolution is remarkably timely and judicious, and it has shewn its discretion in moving a little ahead of public opinion.—*Harkara*.

### INFANTICIDE IN THE PUNJAB.

The interest created last year by the great infanticide meeting at Umritsar, is no doubt within the memory of most of our readers. It was a noble undertaking to call in the people themselves to meet in solemn assembly, and point out to them, by reasoning and persuasion, the iniquity of the cruel custom to which so many of them had subjected themselves, and the means by which the cause of so much crime, as was known to exist, might be removed without the immediate intervention of laws which might punish, but would probably not prevent, the horrors of child-murder.

It was, no doubt, only by an oversight, certainly a singular one, that the authorities did not bring forward, as they might have done, to the assembled Sikhs, the strong injunctions of one of their own spiritual and first martial leaders, the distinguished Govind, to hold up to just execration "those slaves of a perverse custom, who impiously take the lives of their infant daughters"—an injunction which he strengthens by forbidding all intercourse even with Kooreemars or slayers of children.

The Umritsar meeting, and its healthy proceedings, created a



sensation throughout the Punjab, and even beyond its limits. It awakened the attention of the people even before they were officially called upon, in their own several divisions and districts, to meet in public assembly, and individually ratify, as a vast proportion of them have done, agreements to reduce marriage expenses, and so remove the great incentive to child-murder. We have now to notice a further instalment of Infanticide papers in No. IX. of the Selections from the Records of the Punjab Administration. They are in continuation of those interesting records which furnished a complete narrative of the proceedings at Umritsur. They detail the several results of the meetings held at Mooltan, in the Jelum division, at Goojranwalla, and at Bureal, near Sealkote. They all breathe the same spirit, and are animated by the same zeal which prevailed at Umritsur; they all exhibit the desire of the officials to follow up the movement with the ardour which originated it, and a healthy determination to co-operate on the part of the people, which must lead to the most beneficial results. Some of these have already become apparent; and we feel assured that, if the agitation be kept up by frequent inquiries, by supervision, by encouragement to those who abide by their agreements, and the punishment of those who may be convicted of female child-murder, the crime will be wholly exterminated in the course of three or four years, if not sooner. The infamous custom will naturally fall into desuetude, and the people will learn that the British rule has other objects than the mere collection of revenue, and the introduction of rules and regulations.

The meeting at Bureal was particularly interesting on account of the presence of Meean Runbeer Sing, the son and heir-apparent of Maharaja Goolab Sing, who promised to use his whole influence in prevailing on the higher classes of the hill possessions of his father to forego the excessive expenses of marriage, and so remove all inducement to the committal of a crime which is as demoralizing as it will now be senseless.

We are happy to learn that female infanticide is already unknown in some families, where it used to be practised habitually, and hope soon to be in a position to assert that it has wholly ceased throughout the length and breadth of the Punjab.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 15.

#### THE CHARGE OF TORTURE.

As we anticipated, Mr. Theobald's informant stated what was false regarding the connivance of Mr. Fergusson at the employment of torture by his subordinates, such connivance having to be inferred from the fact that a Darogah said to him publicly, "I will get him to confess," and then took the defendant away, and brought him back in a short time prepared to make a clean breast of it; induced by a threat (not pretended to have been heard by the magistrate), that he would otherwise have to pass a night with the Darogah. It now turns out, first, that the man confessed to Mr. Buckland, the registrar of the Sudder, as much as he ever did confess, before the police came to the Sudder court. Secondly, that the person said to have been called a *budzat* by Mr. Fergusson in the room at the Sudder, was never brought before him at all in the Sudder court. Thirdly, and consequently, that the Darogah never used the words he was said to have done; and, in short, that the whole story from beginning to end is a falsehood. We will not insult Mr. Fergusson by congratulating him; but we congratulate Mr. Theobald on the veracity of his informant, whose name we are not to know, save that we should like to do ourselves the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a gentleman of such inventive faculties. We should also like to ask Mr. Theobald what he would say had Government treated him in the same way as he has treated Mr. Fergusson. Suppose, for instance, some person had informed Mr. Grey that ryots were very often confined in factory godowns, and subjected to the tortures of thirst and hunger to make them sow indigo, and that the *planters connived at these practices*,—especially did Mr. A., of B. factory. Suppose, in the next place, that Mr. Grey were to have written to Mr. Theobald, as secretary, telling him what he had heard, and ending by saying, "a copy of this letter will be sent to Sir James Weir Hogg," without any reference to any defence that might be made to the accusation.

What virtuous indignation would have been excited in the bosoms of the members of the association! What torrents of invective would have been lavished on the heads of all the parties concerned! What a string of long adjectives, commencing with "un," and "dis," would have been made to agree with the word "conduct!"

We trust that this little affair will operate as a warning to Mr. Theobald in future, not to believe too readily evil reports against the members of a profession, as honourable as the one to which it is his pride to belong. With reference to the remarks in the *Englishman*, on Mr. Fergusson's letter, we have a few words to say. It is true the charge did not originate with Mr. Theobald,

but it was repeated by him, and evidently believed by him, so that, to all intents and purposes, the charge is his. The case might have been different, had he mentioned that he thought his informant might have been mistaken; but not a word of the kind is to be found, not a suspicion is thrown upon the correctness of the story. The responsibility cannot, now that the falsehood has been brought to light, be shifted to the shoulders of an anonymous informant. We have also to remark, that the instance was related, not as proving the employment of torture by the police, but as showing the connivance of the civil authorities at the practice; and we deny most strongly, that hundreds of such cases of connivance can be supplied, on the authority of any judges or magistrates whatever.

As the torture question is in vogue, the following information will no doubt be peculiarly interesting to the *Englishman*, and to any one else [if there be one such person in India] who agrees with our contemporary in laying to the charge of magistrates and judges, the infliction of torture upon the people of this country. It will not be interesting to them as proving that such magistrates and judges are *participes criminis*; but it will be so to the rational public in general, who are well aware that torture is perpetually inflicted, but in such a manner that the European officers of government are as ignorant of it, and as guiltless of it, as the public generally.

On Thursday or Friday in last week, Mr. Vans Agnew was proceeding up country, and had crossed the ferry at Pultah Ghaut; on landing on the bank of the river he heard screams from some place in the immediate neighbourhood, and instantly proceeded to seek into the cause. On entering a thannah he found a man tied up by the arms to a bamboo, and four burkundazes in the act of beating him with shoes, under the direction of the darogah, who was giving them orders in the infliction of the punishment. Immediately Mr. Vans Agnew entered the thannah the darogah and burkundazes fled, so that it is impossible for him to identify the men. Having liberated the victim, Mr. Vans Agnew took him along with him to Hooghly and delivered him over to the magistrate. It then turned out that the man was a chowkeedar who had been in the employ of Captain Ross, and the darogah was attempting to extort from him a confession that he had stolen Captain Ross's watch, which by an advertisement in the papers the public may be aware is at present missing. As the discovery of this infliction of torture was made within the jurisdiction of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the magistrate of Hooghly was compelled to send the case down to Allypore to Mr. Fergusson, by whose promptness and activity in proceeding at once to the spot and apprehending and examining the accused men before it was possible for them to concoct a defence, it is to be hoped the case will be clearly established. On being confronted with the darogah and his subordinates the chowkeedar at once identified them.

The darogah denied all knowledge of the charge; but the burkundazes have confessed to it, and state that they were acting under the orders and direction of the darogah. Having taken down all the evidence, Mr. Fergusson has, we understand, made over the case to the sessions. It is due to him to say that he has displayed the greatest vigilance in investigating this case; and it is to be hoped that it will be made an example of, as a warning to the people. We have no doubt that if it is established and the crime clearly proved, the judge will visit the offence with the utmost severity which the law permits.

These are facts which all the world is welcome to know if it wishes. They have given rise to the committal of five men on a distinct charge of torture, in order to extort a confession. But is this a ground for charging the civil service, its magistrates and judges with conniving at, and indirectly countenancing the commission of this crime? It is neither Englishmen, nor Hogg, Melvill, and Co. (as our contemporary delights to describe the East-India Company), who have introduced this system into India. It is indigenous; it belongs to the people, and is, we believe, perpetually perpetrated by the inferior native servants of Government both in the revenue and judicial departments. We quite allow that the East-India Company, and particularly Sir James Hogg, made an egregious blunder in opposing the proposed commission to inquire into the infliction of torture in India. To appear to deny it, and to consider that an inquiry into the subject was uncalled for, always seemed to us very impolitic. It would have been wiser to acknowledge the evil, and requested the commission to suggest a remedy, as well as inquire into the subject itself. Had some such course been pursued, those railing insinuations could not have been levelled at the East-India Company and its servants to which they are now subjected, whereby men, who are fully aware of the unfairness of their language, endeavour to attribute to the Company the crimes which belong to the customs of the people they govern.—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 9th arrived at Calcutta on November 13th (per *Hindustan*). The subsequent mails of Oct. 25th and Nov. 9th had arrived, the former at Point de Galle (Nov. 26th), the latter at Aden (Nov. 29), per *Bombay* and *Bengal* steamers, en route to Madras and Calcutta.

**MEDICAL ANNUITIES.**—The following surgeons have obtained the six annuities for the season:—"Superintending surgeon G. Angus; senior surgeon H. Clark; retired surgeon A. A. Macanally; surgeon P. F. H. Baddeley; surgeon H. Falconer, A.M., and surgeon A. M. Minto."

**LIST OF CIVILIANS.**—According to the *Englishman*, the officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal has requested of the civil auditor to furnish a list of civil servants of the presidency, and those attached to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, who are present or absent on furlough, with the date on which each officer availed himself of his furlough.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN FORT WILLIAM.**—Great improvements are to be immediately commenced in the interior of Fort William. The barracks are to be made open so as to allow of ventilation with spacious verandahs on either side, a new one is to be erected for the conductors, and sub-conductors, and the officers' quarters are to be improved. It is believed that the fort, instead of being the perpetual home of fever, will become a sanatorium. The expense will be six lakhs of rupees.

THE OPIUM sold Nov. 9, at the following rates: Behar 669; Benares 687, which is an improvement of Rs. 41 on the Behar, and Rs. 71 on the Benares Opium. The drug is evidently recovering its value, which began to fall about the time when the Government of India determined to slaughter the Five per Cents. We mention this only as a chronological coincidence, and not with the view of establishing anything like a relationship of cause and effect between the two events.

**PIRACY IN THE STRAITS.**—The *Straits Times* informs us that the increase of piracy is seriously endangering the trade of Singapore. Labuan is in danger, and the coast of Borneo has been ravaged, while the Chinese pirates, and the pirates of Balinini are clearing the sea of native traders from Hong Kong to the Straits. The writer, a strong advocate of Sir James Brooke, speaks from personal experience of the transactions on the coasts of Borneo.

**THE AFFRAY BILL.**—A deputation, consisting of about fifty planters, headed by Mr. W. F. Fergusson, waited on the Governor-General, Nov. 9, with a petition from the Indigo Planters Association, relative to the Affray Bill. Mr. Deverenne and Mr. Fergusson spoke in support of the petition. His Lordship heard both gentlemen with marked attention, said it was his wish to ascertain facts, and that the statements put before him by so large and influential a section of the community, would have his close and respectful attention; and that in the discussions in council, he would consider the provisions to which the memorialists objected with all the care that he owed to the country with whose government he was charged. The gentlemen of the deputation retired from the interview highly gratified with his Lordship's kindness and urbanity.

**PORTRAIT OF DR. GOODEVE.**—The Council of the Medical College have, by a factious majority of one, resolved to refuse a place on the walls of the college to the portrait of the late Dr. Goodeve, painted by public subscription. There were, however, but five members, out of the ten composing the council, present when this resolution was come to, so that but three out of the ten voted for the exclusion of the picture. It is hoped that the Council of Education will interfere.

THE NEPAULESE are going to war with the Grand Llama of Thibet, and a force of about 23,000 men, encamped not far from Darjeeling, has obtained the permission of the Governor-General to pass through a portion of the territory lately taken from the Rajah of Sikkim. Unless it be the object of Jung Bahadoor to get rid of an army which he dreads, the force in question will only come to the plains during the present cold weather, and not attempt to march over the passes into Thibet until the next spring shall have set in.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—We learn from a Simla letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Commander-in-Chief left the hills on the 27th ultimo, the Head Quarters Camp is not to go beyond Sealkote, such being the request of the Governor-General. If the Commander-in-Chief wishes to visit Peshawur he may do so by dāk. We think this is a very sensible request on the part of Lord Dalhousie, and we hope the principle will be carried a little further next year, for we really do not see any reason why Sir William Gomm should not make his whole tour by dāk. It is only in India that the head of the army moves about at a vast expense to the State, with a host of followers eating up everything for miles around the track he follows, and there is nothing gained by these tours of inspection of sufficient importance to compensate for the cost they impose, and the annoyances they inflict upon thousands.—*Hurkaru*.

**CIVIL ANNUITIES.**—The following are the successful applicants for the civil service annuities of the 1st May next:—1. D. B. Morrison; 2. R. Walker; 3. C. Bury; 4. A. J. M. Mills; 5. C. Garstin; 6. E. Bentall; 7. H. F. James; 8. E. F. Tyler; 9. W. M. Dirom; 10. W. Travers.

THE RAJAH OF BURDWAN has given Rs. 500 to the school of Art-Industry—an example well worthy of imitation.

MR. KING, the chief clerk of the Court of Small Causes, and Mr. Roberts, assistant to the chief magistrate, are spoken of for the judgeship about to be vacated by Mr. Brietzke, but the appointment of the former is considered nearly certain.

MR. SMOULT has been appointed taxing officer of the Supreme Court.

MR. E. GREY has received a certificate of high proficiency in the Vernacular languages, and a reward of Rs. 800.

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE is engaged upon a statistical work relating to all the independent states of the Bengal presidency. All the information in the possession of government has been very properly placed at his disposal.

THE *Royal George*, from England to Calcutta with troops, arrived at Madras with the scurvy prevailing to a sad extent among those on board.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—According to the *Bombay Times*, the head-quarters of the Indian navy are to be transferred to Calcutta, and Rangoon and Maulmain will probably become the great ship building ports of India.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RAINIER.—The London correspondent of the *Mofussilite* states, that Lieut.-Col. Rainier was not removed from the command of the 98th regt. for neglecting to report the irregularities which prevailed in the corps when under the command of Lieut.-Col. Roberts, but for the very opposite cause. If such be the case, then we can only say that the matter is worse than we supposed it to have been. "This is at least quite certain," says the writer, "that Colonel Roberts in no small degree imputed his misfortunes to the machinations of his second in command (Rainier) whom he moreover denounced in strong terms at the Horse Guards, on that very account." We thought so, and our opinion is not changed that Colonel Roberts was very lucky in obtaining permission to sell out; and it is rather too bad that a man who went home under such circumstances should be allowed to speak ill of another at the Horse Guards. The proper course for Lord Hardinge to have followed would have been to have sent Colonel Roberts out to India again to stand his court-martial, when he ventured to talk of his misfortunes, also to have brought Lieut.-Col. Rainier to trial, so that he might have cleared himself of so odious a charge as having plotted for the ruin of his immediate superior, with a view to secure his own advantage. If we are to believe only half we have heard of the doings in H.M.'s 98th when in the Hills, there was no necessity for any machinations to get rid of Colonel Roberts, nor do we for a moment believe that any were made use of. The misfortunes that have befallen Colonel Roberts, have, we fear, resulted from his indiscretions, and we regret to see him endeavouring to cast blame upon another, when by so doing he can in no way excuse himself.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 8.

SICKNESS IN THE 17TH REGIMENT N.I.—The *Englishman* states, on the authority of a letter from Delhi, that sickness is much on the increase in the 17th N.I.; also, that the regiment will not commence its march for Lucknow before the end of March, owing to the proposed detention of the 70th N.I. at Umballah, to form part of the army of exercise to be assembled at that station. As it is twenty-eight marches from Delhi to Lucknow, the 17th N.I. will be under canvas till the end of April. If such is to be the effect of our Bengal Chobham, the project had in our opinion better be given up, for the advantages to be derived from it are not sufficient to justify the infliction of such cruelty as keeping men on the march during the hot winds. True it is only a native regiment, and the men can be easily replaced on the corps reaching Lucknow, and the loss of a dozen or two will cost the Government nothing; therefore we cannot expect that the same care will be taken of them as of Europeans, who are valuable, and can only be replaced after a considerable lapse of time, and at a great expense. Lord Dalhousie is said to have sanctioned the assembly of the army of exercise at Umballah, on the understanding that it was to entail no expense upon the state; it would have been well had he added, or on the officers of the regiments composing it. We hope that the Governor-General may not think it beside the point to inquire what delay will be caused in the completion of the relief by this playing at soldiers, for we feel sure he would not approve of men being kept with only a few folds of canvas between them and an April sun on the burning dusty plains of the Doab. If Sir Wm. Gomm and his staff were only once to try a hot weather march in Upper India, they would thereafter be careful to make arrangements to have every soldier housed before the hot winds set in. We do not believe that any

man would knowingly inflict such suffering upon others as appears to be in store for the officers and men of the 17th N.I., and therefore impute the mistake to the ignorance of Sir Wm. Gomm, and the fact of Major-General Fane being a griff. We hope that Lieut.-Colonels Tucker and Becher will look to this matter, if the circumstances really be as represented by our contemporary's correspondent.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 14.

**THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ART.**—We are glad to hear that the family of the late Mutty Loll Seal have offered the building, formerly known as the Seal College, rent free to the Industrial School of Art, which offer has been thankfully accepted by the committee. Although some money had been expended upon the building hitherto occupied by the Industrial School, the new locality, and the capability which the building affords for extended utility, render it highly desirable that it should be occupied at once. The pupils at the school are now to commence studying from models the five orders of architecture, in order to obtain an accurate knowledge of the various styles of building, not only in the details of decoration, but also in the larger principles of construction. In a short time it is hoped that a professional engraver will arrive from England in order to teach the pupils the art of wood engraving; and when this is effected, we have no doubt the school will begin to prove really useful, and we trust remunerative. The great object is, or ought to be, to make it hereafter as much as possible a self-supporting institution. With this end in view, we have been informed that the committee have directed the studies of the pupils at present to the construction of mouldings in plaster of Paris, such as may be used for cornices, doorways, and similar domestic purposes. This attempt to render the school a paying concern is most laudable; but we cannot help saying that we think at the present moment, while it is labouring under those first difficulties which always attend the creation of such institutions, more interest and support might be given to it by the public than has yet been shown. It is most desirable to have regular monthly subscriptions by which the Treasurer may know upon what he has to depend. Such subscriptions we would solicit the public to give more particularly at present, and we have no doubt that they will hereafter see ample return for money so expended.—*Hurkaru*.

**PENSIONS TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.**—We are informed that the Government of Bengal, with reference to the rules granting superannuation pensions to uncovenanted servants, has lately solicited the instructions of the Government of India upon two points, which were brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Board of Revenue as doubtful, and upon which it was deemed desirable that an explicit construction should be placed. When they were submitted to the consideration of the Governor-General, his Lordship remarked in regard to the first point, which related to a difference in the mode prescribed for calculating the pension to which an applicant was entitled according as he might have been in the receipt of a fixed salary, or been partly paid by commission fees, that it had already been ruled in a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal, that the amount of pension should be determined by the average amount of official allowances received during the past five years of service, whether the applicant might have been paid by salary alone, or partly by salary and partly by commission, and that the Honourable the Court of Directors had approved of that decision. In regard to the second point, which involved the question, whether a medical certificate was necessary in a case where the ground of disqualification for further service was a general incapacity and inefficiency by reason of old age, the Governor-General observed, that it had hitherto always been the practice to insist on the production of a medical certificate, but that it did not appear to him that such a form was absolutely necessary, according to the literal bearing of the rules. His Lordship expressed a doubt, we understand, whether a medical man was, as a matter of course, the best judge of the time when an officer should be declared too old for further labour; and thought it probable that the head of an office in which such a servant was employed would be enabled to give a much better opinion upon the question. The Governor-General, therefore, ruled, that in cases similar to the one alluded to above, it should not be considered essential to insist upon the production of a medical certificate.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE 3RD BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.**—The services of Major A. H. Duncan, of the 3rd European regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the foreign department, for what purpose is not yet apparent; but it ought to be for some very important work for which he is peculiarly qualified, and for which no other well qualified officer can be found to justify his withdrawal from his regiment for employment on the staff. Previous to the taking away of Major Duncan from the regiment, there were six captains absent on staff employ, which is the full number allowed by the regulations; and besides this there were two more captains officiating in staff appointments, and five subalterns permanently

employed upon the staff, so that Major Duncan makes the fourteenth officer withdrawn. The circumstances must be peculiar to justify this departure from the rules of the service, for there is no regiment in the army that requires so many officers as the 3rd Europeans, owing to its having been but recently embodied; and there were few worse off in that respect even before the withdrawal of Major Duncan. The complement of officers now present for duty with the 3rd Europeans is twenty, consisting of one lieutenant-colonel, commanding the corps, two captains, eleven lieutenants, of whom two are regimental staff, and six ensigns. Thus there are seventeen officers for the duties of ten companies of European soldiers, to each of which there ought to be a captain and two subalterns; indeed the flank companies should have three subalterns each. Complaints, most unjust complaints in our opinion, have been made regarding the internal economy of the 3rd European regiment. Considering the means and materials at his disposal, we think that Lieutenant-Colonel Gray has done wonders, and is entitled to high praise for having brought his regiment into its present state of efficiency.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 16.

**MILITARY ON DUTY.**—The *Englishman* hears that the 42nd B.N.I. is ordered to march from Benares to Nagpore.—The 2nd grenadiers, en route to Barrackpore by water, arrived at Rajghat on the 30th Oct., and left it again on the 1st Nov.—It is now said that the army of exercise is to assemble near Lahore, instead of at Umballah, where the insufficiency of water renders the collection of a large force unadvisable.—Major-gen. Lloyd left Cawnpore on the 1st Nov., to assume the command of the Dinapore division, to which he will succeed on the 10th. Sir John Cheape was expected at Cawnpore on the 3rd Nov.—A fearful fracas is said to have occurred in a royal regiment, which bears on its banners the name of Chhillinwalla; a complaint has gone up to the Commander-in-Chief, which is likely to bring two captains to a court-martial.—There is a report at army head-quarters that General Anson will probably succeed to the command of the Bengal army on the retirement of Sir William Gomm.—A detachment for H.M.'s 29th regiment embarked yesterday on board the *Tenasserim* steamer, which is to tow down the *Tubal Cain*, with the 25th N.I. on board, to Rangoon.—Lieut. Quintin Battye, of the 56th N.I., is to succeed Captain Miles as A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant making room for the latter officer as military secretary. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant is believed to be about to retire from the service.—The head-quarters of the sappers and miners will, it is said, be hereafter located at Roorkee.—The announcement that Major Hill, of H.M.'s 96th regiment, is about to retire, appears to have been premature, if not devoid of authenticity.—The 60th N.I. was to leave Banda, en route to Umballah, on the 15th Nov. They expect to be at Cawnpore about the 23rd Nov.; Allypore, the 11th December; and Delhi, the 20th. The following officers march with the 60th: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Riddell, commanding; Captains Stansbury and Coare; Lieutenants Birch, Brabazon, and Shebbeare; Ensigns Taylor and Hill; and Surgeon Ransford.

#### ADDITIONAL SURGEONS.

*Fort William Foreign Department*, Oct. 27, 1854.—With reference to G. G. O. 16th May, 1854, No. 116, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Hon. the Court of Directors has authorized the addition of two surgeons to the establishment—to have effect from the 29th Oct., 1854.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

##### TOUR OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Nov. 16, 1854.—The Lieut.-governor being about to visit the districts in the province of Behar, the following general directions are notified for the guidance of those authorities who correspond directly with the government:—

All communications to be sent, as usual, to the government-office in Calcutta, except from stations so situated that the letters from them would obviously reach the Lieut.-governor direct earlier than they would reach him through the government-office in Calcutta.

All letters sent direct to the Lieut.-governor should give very fully the substance of any previous orders and correspondences referred to, so as to obviate, if possible, the necessity of sending to Calcutta for the former papers on the subject.

The Lieut.-governor will proceed by water to Patna, arriving at Bhaurigpore and Monghyr on or about the 27th instant and the 1st proximo respectively, and at Patna about the 4th or 5th proximo.

The Lieut.-governor's camp will be formed at Patna, and will move from that place on the 14th of December.

The following is the order in which the Lieut.-governor intends to visit the several stations, with the probable dates of arrival and departure annexed:—

	Arrival.	Departure
Patna, .. .. .	December 19th, ..	December 14th.
Mozufferpore, ..	28th, ..	23rd.
Moteharee, ..	January 6th, ..	January 1st.
Chuprah, ..	11th, ..	10th.
Arrah, ..	19th, ..	15th.
Sasseram, ..	7th, ..	22nd.
Gyah, ..	February 7th.	

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM CUMMING, H.M.'s 32ND FOOT.

*Head Quarters, Camp Rayah, Nov. 11.*—At a general court-martial, assembled at Simla, on Monday, Oct. 16, 1854, Lieut. W. Cumming, of H.M.'s 32nd foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*First Charge.*—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st.—In having, at Kussowlie, on Aug. 16, 1854, made use of highly disrespectful and threatening language regarding Col. F. Markham, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, sen. lieut.-col. of the 32nd regt., and adj.-gen. of Her Majesty's forces in India, by saying to Lieut. E. de L. Jolly, of the same regt., "It is my intention to proceed to Simla, and there publicly horsewhip Col. Markham, and when he falls under my bullet, the shade of O'Grady will rise up before him;" or words to that effect, he, Lieut. Cumming, at the time of avowing that intention, being in arrest on account of having used disrespectful language regarding Col. Markham, at the mess of H.M.'s 52nd regt. L.I., at Subathoo, on Aug. 14, 1854; to escape the consequence of which misconduct, he, Lieut. Cumming, afterwards voluntarily applied for permission to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; and such threatening language used on Aug. 16, 1854, being repitentiary of a similar threat used on the 14th of the same month.

2nd.—In having at Annandale, near Simla, on Aug. 31, 1854, in the presence and hearing of many officers and other gentlemen, made use of highly insulting language direct to Col. F. Markham, C.B., by saying to him, "You are a liar and no gentleman," or words to that effect.

*Second charge.*—For having disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India, by remaining in Simla until Sept. 6, 1854, although ordered, on Aug. 31, 1854, by a letter bearing that day's date and written by the Adj. Gen. H.M.'s forces in India, by direction of the C.-in-C. to return immediately to Kussowlie.

*Third charge.*—For having broken the arrest in which he had been placed on Aug. 31, 1854, by appearing on the public road, or mall of Simla, on Sept. 2, 1854, before being set at liberty by proper authority, or having had his arrest enlarged.

*Finding.*—Guilty of the 1st instance of the 1st charge; guilty of the 2nd instance of the 1st charge; guilty of the preamble to the 1st charge; guilty of the 2nd charge; guilty of the 3rd charge.

*Sentence.*—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General, C.-in-C., East Indies.

*Head-Quarters, camp Kurtapoor, Nov. 9, 1854.*

*Remarks and Recommendation by the Court.*—The Court have found the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge, but feel called on to remark with regard to the 1st instance of the charge, that the language was used at a late hour, in the unguarded freedom and privacy of his bed-room, and to the brother officer with whom he lived, and that no attempt was afterwards made to carry out the intention expressed in the language so used.

With regard to the 2nd instance of the charge the Court consider that the prisoner received great provocation, and was in some measure betrayed into using the language he did, by the manner in which he was addressed on the cricket ground.

The Court under all the circumstances of the case beg to recommend the prisoner to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—The Commander-in-Chief concurs with the Court in opinion, that while the cause of military discipline and the respectability of the service have been substantially vindicated by its verdict in this instance, a reasonable ground is afforded in the body of evidence adduced upon the trial, for justifying the Court in recommending a mitigation of its sentence so passed upon the prisoner.

It is therefore his Excellency's intention, when forwarding the proceedings for submission to her Majesty, respectfully to solicit an exercise of the royal clemency in the case, to the extent of allowing Lieutenant Cumming to receive the regulated value of his commission.

The officer commanding the 32nd foot, will report to the adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces and to the military secretary in India, the date on which the foregoing sentence was read to Lieutenant Cumming, from which date he is to be struck off the returns of that regiment.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,  
FRED. MARKHAM, Colonel,  
Adj. Gen. of H.M.'s Forces in India.

#### CIVIL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSON, E. H. 1st asst. to gov. gen., agent for central India to ch. of treasury at Indore, Nov. 10.  
BAMBER, H. J. supt. of salt chowkies to offic. as post master and asst. coll. of sea customs at Chittagong, dur. abs. of F. J. A. Elson, Nov. 8.  
BIRD, F. M. pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Azimghur, Oct. 28.  
BRODHURST, M. passed ex. newly prescribed by lower standard. Vested with spec. pow. in Behar, Nov. 6.  
BROWNE, Lord H. U. an asst. to Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, passed ex. newly prescribed by 2nd or higher standard.  
COWPER, G. rec. ch. of du. as under sec. to gov. of India in for. dept. fr. J. W. Dalrymple, Nov. 14.  
EDEN, Hon. A. passed newly presc. ex. by the lower standard, vested with spec. pow. in Rashtrahye, Nov. 6.  
FREELING, G. H. ret. to du. on Oct. 5.  
GALLOWAY, A. ret. to du. Nov. 2, re. att. to N. W. prov. and the Punjab, Nov. 4.  
HENDERSON, H. B. fr. grade of 1st cl. asst. in Punjab, to that of 3rd class dep. commissr.  
HODGSON, R. F. to be coll. of Shahabad, Nov. 6.  
LANE, T. B. passed ex. newly presc. by 2nd or higher standard.  
LUSHINGTON, C. H. to be acct. to gov. of Bengal and ex officio dep. acct. gen. to gov. of India and acct. in mil. dept. fr. Nov. 1 v. R. Walker.  
MACKINTOSH, G. G. to be coll. of Hooghly, but cont. to off. as civ. and sess. jud., Nov. 6.  
OLDFIELD, R. C. ret. to du. Nov. 3.  
PALMER, W. A. asst. commissr. in ceded dist. Hyderabad, prom. fr. 2nd to 1st class v. Page ret.  
ROBINSON, W. Le F. to off. as mag. of Rungpore, Oct. 19, vested with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Rungpore, passed ex. newly prescribed by 2nd or higher standard.  
ROSS, A. re-att. to N.W. prov. and Punjab, Nov. 16.  
RUSSELL, A. W. to be an under sec. to the gov. of Bengal, Oct. 30.  
SIMSON, D. fr. grade of 3rd cl. dep. commissr. in Punjab, to that of 2nd class, Nov. 17.  
THORNHILL, H. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mooradabad.  
YOUNG, W. G. ass. ch. of offices of under sec. to gov. of India in home and financial dept.

##### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DANIELL, R. C. Nov. 2.  
MELVILL, R. G. Nov. 2.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, J. W. H. 1. mo.  
CURRIE, C. leave canc. Oct. 26.  
FLETCHER, G. C. 15 days.  
LAWRENCE, E. leave canc.  
LIMOND, C. 3 mo. on m.c.  
MANGLES, J. H. 1 mo. new regs.  
MONEY, G. P. 6 days in ext.  
PURDON, W. leave canc.  
RUSSELL, A. E. 12 days.  
YULE, G. U. 1 mo.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL.

CROFTON, Rev. H. W. att. Nov. 2.

#### MILITARY.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARON, Brev. capt. B. E. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 13th, in succ. to Campbell, ret.  
BASEVI, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. passed ex. in surv. and civ. eng.  
BATTYE, Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. to be an asst. comm. in Punjab.  
BECHER, Capt. S. H. to act as 1st asst. adjt. gen. Nov. 7th.  
BRAYSER, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. of reg. of Persepore to act as adjt. in add.  
BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 2nd.  
BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 6th in succ. to Watson, res.  
BURLTON, Lieut. P. H. C. 67th N.I. to be adjt.  
BUTTERWORTH, Col. the hon. gov. of the Straits Settlements, to make over ch. of his office dur. leave of abs. to E. A. Blundell.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. 39th N.I. perm. to ret. on pension o col. fr. Nov. 13th.  
CAUNTER, Lieut. J. E. 15th N.I. ret. to duty.  
CLAGETT, Capt. T. W. 4th L.C. to com. 1st L.C. v. Shakespear.

CLARKSON, Capt. J. P. 44th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hale on leave.

CLERK, Lieut. 6th Inf. Hyderabad, contingent to assume ch. of the adjts. office fr. Sept. 19, and to act as second in command, to take ch. of the station office, the detach. of cav. and art. and store and exer. dep. at Lingasooogoor.

COMBER, Lieut. A. K. to offic. as junior asst. to the commr. of Assam, at Luckimpore dur. abs. of Ens. Morton, Nov. 8.

CROSS, Lieut. R. C. 17th N.I. to act as qr. mr.

DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Smalley, pro.

DARRAL, Lieut. H. Z. 41st N.I. qual. for civ. eng.

DAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. passed ex. in eng.

DASHWOOD, Ens. A. J. 48th N.I. ret. to duty.

DAY, Lieut. col. E. F. art. perm. to ret. on pension of col. fr. Dec. 31.

DICK, Lieut. col. H. on furl. fr. 47th to 68th N.I.

DOWELL, 1st Lieut. W. art. ret. to du.

DUNCAN, Maj. A. H. 3rd Eur. regt. placed at disposal of for. dept. Nov. 11.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. M. art. to rec. ch. of the 4th co. 6th batt. v. Smallpage, who has applied for leave on m.c.

FORBES, Lieut. F. M. H. 39th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

GOLDSWORTHY, Ens. F. T. 72nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 13, v. Nicholson, dec.

GRAHAM, Brev. Lieut. col. J. 50th N.I. to lieut. col. fr. Nov. 13, in success. to Campbell, ret.

GRAHAM, Ens. G. F. 5th N.I. to remain at Umballah, and do du. with 28th N.I. until arr. of his own corps.

GRANT, Lieut. col. 63rd N.I. placed at disp. of c.-in-c.

HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. 68th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 2. fr. 68th to 44th N.I.

HAMPTON, Brev. maj. J. 50th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 13, in suc. to Campbell ret.

HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. rec. ch. as act. adj. cavalry of the Malwa cont. Nov. 3.

IMPEY, Lieut. A. eng. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.

IMPEY, Lieut. E. C. 5th N.I. to be adj.

JARRETT, Ens. H. C. T. to do du. with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.

KNYVETT, Ens. F. A. C. to do du. with 67th N.I. at Benares.

LAINGMORE, Lieut. E. G. 27th N.I. ret. to du. on Nov. 3.

LEIGH, Capt. R. T. offic. jun. assist. to the comm. of Assam at Kamroop, vested with the powers of dep. coll.

LLOYD, Brev. maj. H. H. 72nd N.I. ret. to du.

LLOYD, Maj. gen. G. W. A., c.s., to div. staff of the army, in suc. to Young.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. 26th N.I. ret. to du.

MAIDMAN, Ens. G. E. J. to do du. with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.

MAISEY, Lieut. J. C. 67th N.I. placed at the disp. of the foreign dep.

MATHIAS, Ens. H. V. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 13, in suc. to Campbell, ret.

MAYHEW, Brev. maj. W. A. J. to act as dep. adj. gen. Nov. 7.

MEADE, Capt. R. J. 65th N.I. to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. of Pegu div. Nov. 7.

MERCER, Lieut. J. W. 46th N.I. placed at the disp. of the foreign dep.

MILES, Capt. C. W. 23rd N.I. to be private sec. to Lieut. gov. N.W. prov. fr. Oct. 31; post mr. to camp of lieut. gov. du. tour, Oct. 28.

NASH, Col. J. C. B. 18th N.I. to be a brig. in succ. to Dickinson, res. Nov. 7.

NORGATE, Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing dur. its sep. fr. regt. head qrs.

OSBORN, Lieut. A. E. 45th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 13.

PALLISER, Lieut. C. H. to act as 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. unt. arr. of Alexander or unt. fur. orders.

PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 3rd comp. 8th to 3rd comp. 9th batt. at Peshawur, to join on exp. of present leave.

PATON, Lieut. R. M. to act as 2nd assist. adjt. gen. Nov. 7.

PATTERSON, Lieut. A. W. 68th N.I. ret. to du.

PIXLEY, 1st Lieut. A. W. art. fr. 1st troop 1st brig. to be adj. of 9th batt. v. Smith.

PROBYN, Lieut. D. M. 6th L.C. placed at the disp. of the foreign dep.

RAHAN, Lieut. H. 36th N.I. perm. to res. adj. of Lythet lt. inf. batt.

RAPER, Capt. M. 64th N.I. ret. to du.

REID, Lieut. J. 37th N.I. to be a sub asst. comm. gen. on probation.

RICKARDS, Maj. W. H. pol. ag. at Jypore, to resu. ch. of du. Oct. 23.

ROSS, Lieut. J. A. 5th L. C. to do du. with Eur. invalids proc. to Calcutta fr. upper prov.

SHAW, Ens. W. D. rec. adm. to do du. with 37th N.I. at Barrackpore.

SLEEMAN, Brev. maj. J. 73rd N.I. ret. to du.; gen. supt. of operations for suppression of Thuggee, rep. his return fr. furl.

SMITH, Capt. R. A. 19th N.I. to act as command. 1st Oude loc. inf.

SMITH, 1st Lieut. W. M. art. perm. to res. adj. of 9th batt. app. to 1st troop, 1st brig.

SWENY, Ens. W. F. 66th, or Ghoorka regt. passed colloq. exam.

TULLOCH, Capt. J. T. D. 17th N. I. to act as interp.

UPPERTON, Ens. J. to do du. with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.

VALLINGS, Ens. J. 19th N.I. to act as 2nd in comm. 1st Oude loc. inf.

WAKE, Lieut. col. W. H. on leave fr. 44th to 47th N. I.

WAKEFIELD, Maj. J. H. cantonment jt. mag. at Meanilleer, ret. to du. Nov. 3.

WELLER, Maj. J. A. eng. to offic. as supt. eng. 2nd circle of public works, N. W. prov. dur. abs. of Sage.

WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L. C. to be adj.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

MONCKTON, J. R. Nov. 2.  
INFANTRY.  
PHILLIPS, G. F. M. Nov. 3.  
WATSON, J. Nov. 13.  
WORSLEY, J. H. Nov. 12.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Brev. maj. S. A. 51st N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. instead of 1 yr. new regs.

BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. adj. 3rd Punjab cav. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 10, to Kurrachee.

BATTYE, Lieut. Q. 56th N.I. fr. Oct. 7 to Dec. 30, to N. W. Provinces, old rules.

BIRRELL, Lieut. col. D. 51st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 30, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

BUTTERWORTH, Col. the hon. gov. of Straits' settlements, 1 mo.

CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. R. 43rd L.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

CAYE, Lieut. G. N. Sylhet, Lt Inf. fr. Nov. 15 to March 1, to pres.

CHEAPE, Brig. gen. Sir J. engs. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Oct. 4, on m.c.

COOPER, Maj. J. C. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 27th, Bombay.

DAY, Lieut. col. E. F. art. fr. Dec. 16 to Jan. 1, to pres.

DENNYS, Capt. W. R. inv. est. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

GAROTIN, Lieut. W. T. 70th N.I. fr. Oct. 16 to Jan. 14, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

GUISE, Capt. H. G. 28th N.I. 6 mo. new reg.

HALE, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eurp. on m.c. old reg.

HAMMOND, Capt. H. art. 3 yrs. old reg.

HARRIS, Ens. J. P. 21st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to remain at pres.

HODGSON, Lieut. C. J. exec. eng. 4th div. Ganges can. 3 mo. to rem. at Cawnpore.

HOLROYD, Capt. C. princ. assist. to commiss. of Assam, at Sib-sagur, 6 weeks.

HUME, Capt. A. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Nov. 15 to March 1, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.

LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. E. 9th N.I. 1 year in ext. to remain at Simla on m. c.

LANGMORE, Lieut. E. H. 71st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1 to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Cape and Australia on m. c.

MARSH, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 16 to Dec. 15 to Agra old regt.

PARSONS, Ens. Q. D. 8th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30 in ext. to remain at Mussoorie and Landour on m. c.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. J. G. 63rd N.I. 3 days fr. Sept. 17 in ext.

FLOWDEN, Cornet G. W. C. 4th L.C. fr. Dec. 12 in ext. to await the arrival of his regt. at Umballah.

ROBERTS, Ens. J. 40th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20 to pres.

RYLEY, Brev. maj. J. S. G. 5th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15 in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.

SHORTBREED, Brev. maj. P. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 25 to pres.

STROVER, Lieut. N. M. 3rd Eur. regt. to April 1, to remain at pres.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 10th N.I. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, in ext. to Moulmein on m.c.

TYLEE, Maj. G. 53rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

TULLOH, Capt. T. 33rd N.I. to March 31, to remain at pres.

VIBART, Ens. E. D. H. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Umballah.

WILLIAMSON, Brev. maj. F. A. 63rd N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m.c.

WINTLE, Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 20, in ext. to join his regt. at Meerut.

#### MEDICAL.

##### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYES, Assist. surg. W. R. m.d. fr. 5th to 3rd irr. cav.

BRADLEY, Surg. W. H. fr. 5th N.I. to the med. ch. of the 2nd L.C.

CAMPBELL, Assist. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Oct. 3, v. Elderton, dec.

CANTOR, Surg. T. m.d. to aff. med. aid to detach. of recruits for 1st Eur. fus. at Chinsurah.

CHRISTISON, Assist. surg. A. m.d. ret. to du.

DALY, Assist. surg. G. H. m.d. posted to 27th N.I.

DAPPING, Assist. surg. A. m.d. attached to 57th N.I. to aff. med. aid, and also to hospital of H.M.'s 70th regt.

DOUGLAS, Surg. C. M.D. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the 8th L.C. v. Asst. Surg. Dapping.  
 EARLE, Assist. surg. F. J. to aff. med. aid to 7th N.I. and civ. estabs. at Moorshedabad, v. Jones, to be civ. assist. surg. at Dinagepore, Nov. 3.  
 GARRARD, Vet. surg. J. W. 9th L.C. passed colloq. exam.  
 GRANT, Surg. G. fr. 27th to 57th N.I.  
 HUTCHINSON, Assist. surg. J. A. C. M.D. ret. to duty Nov. 10.  
 MACANSH, Surg. J. 17th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th comp. 8th batt. art. and No. 15th field battery Townsend.  
 MACAULAY, Assist. surg. R. W. ret. to du. Nov. 2, placed at the disposal of the govt. of Bengal.  
 MALTBY, Assist. surg. T. to aff. med. aid to troops at Futteghur v. Guise.  
 ORR, Surg. J. H. fr. 4th N.I. to the med. ch. of the 3rd L.C.  
 PARTRIDGE, S. J. B. to be surg. to the Lieut. Gov. dur. tour, Nov. 7.  
 RAE, Surg. G. to aff. med. aid to 27th N.I. v. Guise.  
 RAY, Assist. surg. G. H. M.D. fr. 3rd to 5th irr. cav.  
 SANDERSON, Asst. surg. W. to assume med. ch. fr. Oct. 17, of the 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent and station.  
 SHURLOCK, Surg. W. fr. 9th to 72nd N.I.  
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. J. ret. to du.  
 TURNERY, Asst. surg. J. F. passed colloq. exam.  
 TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. to app. prof. and to horses of No. 19 Lt. field battery.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.  
 FRINGLE, R. Nov. 14.  
 WATSON, W. Nov. 13.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. 5 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Bombay, prep. to appl. for perm. to ret.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

##### CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. L. J. French to be interp.; Asst. Surgeon E. B. Tuson to med. ch. of Landour depot, fr. Jan. 1, 1855.

##### INFANTRY.

8th. Ens. C. G. Mackenzie, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 24, v. Stowards, ret.; Asst. Surg. Domenichette, to med. ch. of Darjeeling conval. depot.—10th. Brev. lieut. col. Sparks, to com. Murree conval. depot.—22nd. Lieut. L. S. Cotton, 3 mo. to Umballa.—24th. Lieut. W. A. Parsons, Nov. 10 to March 9, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England on m.c.—60th. Assist. Surgeon J. Crenar, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 1 year to England on m.c.—61st. Lieut. T. E. Gordon to act as interp.; Lieut. H. Brackenbury, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England.—70th. Capt. G. Ryan, to Nov. 15, in ext. on m. c.; Lieut. R. Whigham, to Nov. 15, in ext.—74th. Lieut. the Hon. J. Colborne to England.—75th. Lieut. J. R. Turnbull, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Roorkee; Assist. Surg. H. Armstrong, to med. ch. of Murree conval. depot.—87th. Lieut. J. Wall, passed exam. as surveyor.—96th.—Lieut. col. T. M. Wilson, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Calcutta.—98th. Assist. Surg. A. R. Ridgway to Oct. 10; Ens. E. F. Temple, transf. to the 55th; Lieut. H. R. Twyford, 12 mo. to England on m. c.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, Mrs. d. at Secalkoto, Nov. 6.  
 ARROWSMITH, wife of A. A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.  
 ASHE, wife of C. junr. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.  
 ATKINSON, wife of George F. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.  
 BATH, wife of C. d. at Peshawar, Nov. 11.  
 BIRDWOOD, Mrs. s. at Kurrachee, Oct. 22.  
 BISHOP, wife of Charles, d. at Pondichere, Nov. 8.  
 BOUCHER, wife of Henry S. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.  
 BREKTON, wife of Henry, c.s. d. at Julundhur, Nov. 4.  
 BRIDGNEILL, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.  
 CAMERON, wife of Capt. T. M. 55th N.I. s. at Meeklan, Nov. 3.  
 CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. L. G. adjt. 2nd Assam L.I. s. at Gowhatty, Nov. 1.  
 CASHMAN, wife of J. H. twins, s. and d. at Calcutta, Nov. 4.  
 COCKERELL, wife of F. R. s. (still-born) at Hooghly, Nov. 6.  
 DABBY, wife of G. S. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.  
 DOUGLAS, wife of J. B. two boys and one girl, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.  
 DRURY, wife of Capt. H. 45th N.I. twin sons, one still-born, Oct. 23.  
 FINDLEY, Mrs. James, d. at Maulmain, Oct. 17.  
 FRASER, wife of Lachlan, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.  
 GREENAWAY, wife of Capt. 46th N.I. s. at Sekunderabad, Oct. 20.  
 HERON, wife of George d. at Monghyr, Nov. 10.  
 HUME, wife of Adam d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.  
 JOHNSTONE, wife of R. A. B. s. at Julundhur, Oct. 31.  
 KNOX, wife of W. c.s. d. at Berhampore, Oct. 16.  
 LATOUR, Mrs. C. M. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.  
 LEGH, Mrs. A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.  
 LONGMORE, wife of W. J. c.s. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 22.  
 MANUAL, Mrs. J. S. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.  
 MASON, wife of Lieut. M. 74th N.I. s. at Agra, Oct. 18.  
 MAYHEW, wife of Maj. A.A.G. twins (still born) at Calcutta, Nov. 14.

PEPPIN, wife of Apoth. W. art. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 22.  
 RAIKES, wife of Henry C. c.s. s. at Furradpore, Nov. 9.  
 REDDIE, Mrs. R. M. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.  
 REPPINGS, wife of Lieut. P. J. 2nd L.C. s. at Umballah, Oct. 25.  
 SHUNKER, wife of George, 1st L.C. d. at Bangalore, Oct. 18.  
 SMITH, wife of C. C. s. at Hissar, Nov. 8.  
 SMITH, wife of Adam H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.  
 SNOW, wife of Capt. 9th L.C. s. at Muttra, Nov. 4.

#### MARRIAGES.

DANDO, Alfred C. to Eliza H. C. d. of the late Capt. C. C. Bell, at Calcutta, Nov. 13.  
 DRUMMOND, Hon. R. c.s. to Anna M. d. of C. Reade, at Agra, Nov. 8.  
 GARRETT, R. B. c.s. to Harriet E. d. of the late T. Halliday, at Calcutta, Nov. 9.  
 GREGORY, T. to Miss Matilda Rodrigues, at Calcutta, Nov. 8.  
 HALL, Lieut. C. H. 64th N.I. to Eliza E. G. d. of Lieut.-col. Goldney, at Scalkote, Nov. 1.  
 HOLMES, T. J. to Miss C. A. Kellner, at Calcutta, Nov. 6.  
 HOWARD, L. to Miss Marianna L. Heatherly, at Calcutta, Nov. 11.  
 MACKAY, D. C. to Miss E. A. G. Hamilton, at Calcutta, Nov. 11.  
 MCCHLERY, W. to Sarah E. widow of the late Capt. C. Hickey, at Nainae Tal, Nov. 9.  
 MOORE, Rev. T. to Dora D. d. of the Rev. J. C. Thompson, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.  
 OCKELSON, T. P. to Emma E. d. of the late Duhan, at Calcutta, Nov. 11.  
 WINTLE, C. F. to M. Eliza, d. of W. Duhan, at Bhargulpore, Nov. 1.

#### DEATHS.

DANILES, T. at Calcutta, aged 55, Nov. 5.  
 DICKSON, J. H. James, s. of J. at Dera Gaze Khan, aged 1, Nov. 8.  
 GREGORY, G. J. at Calcutta, aged 58, Nov. 9.  
 HAWES, Adelaide A. wife of Lieut. W. H. 63rd N.I. at Cawnpore, aged 25, Nov. 9.  
 JOHNSTONE, inf. d. of R. A. B. at Julundhur, Oct. 31.  
 KEENE, W. Charles s. of H. G. at Meerut, Nov. 6.  
 LATOUR, Caroline M. wife of C. M. at Calcutta, aged 37, Nov. 2.  
 ROBERTSON, Jane, widow of C. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.  
 ROGERS, C. Alex. s. of C. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.  
 RUSSELL, wife of Lieut. W. C. art. at Murree, Oct. 26.  
 SIBLEY, C. H. s. of G. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7. Agincourt, Hyne, London; Comata, Tifflon, Liverpool; Panther, Weeks, Liverpool; Josephine Jameson, Liverpool; Noorna, Hay, Port Adelaide; Fleetwing, Wood, San Francisco; Erancee, Smith, Singapore and China; Nora, Creina Parker, Moulmein.—9. Leocadie and Anna, Bolibo, Bourbon.—10. Devonshire, Steere, London.—11. Monarch, Wiltshire, London; Hamlet, Roundy Mauritius; Ville de Angers, Harbois, Boston; Emperor, Young, London; Victory, Webster, Liverpool; Assaye, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Richard Battersby, Jeffrey, Liverpool.—12. Salazar, Inard, Re-Union Island; Bride of the Sea, Elder, Port Phillip; Mampertius, Rosse, Marseilles.—13. Catherine Aparcar, Fowler, Mauritius; James Armstrong, Elliott, London; Hindoostan, Black, Suez.—14. City of Palaces, Hamer, Bombay.—15. Bengal, Summerfield, London; Fire Queen, Burbank, Kyonk Phyo, Akyab and Chit; Sesostris, Nebblet, Moulmein and Rangoon; Shoe Gong, Wright, Rangoon.—17. Prince Albert, Powell, Mauritius; Albion, Gushrie, Liverpool.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Agincourt (Nov. 7), from LONDON.—Mrs. Hall, Holland. Hutchison, Baillan, Mackellars, and Hyne, Miss J. Campbell, Majors Laelie, Rest, and J. Matheson; Captains Le Grand, Backerstaff, Hall, Baker, and Seybester; Lieuts. Vandeleur, Ledlie, Fisher, and Holland; Drs. Cameron and Thistleton.  
 Per Leocadie and Anna.—Mrs. Bondon, Mr. and Mrs. Vangelder and two children.  
 Per Berkshire.—Mrs. Williams and child, and Mr. F. Minton.  
 Per Norma (Nov. 7) from ABLADE.—Mr. Weber.  
 Per Devonshire (Nov. 10), from LONDON.—Lieut. Col. Faber, Capt. Chatterton; Lieuts. Blyth, Moore, Harris, and Davis; Asst.-surg. Pattison; Lieut. Osborn of the 45th N.I.; Mr. Worsley, cadet; Mrs. Manghew and child; Mr. and Mrs. Balstone; Mrs. Wright and Dickson.  
 Per Monarch (Nov. 11), from LONDON.—Mrs. English, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and 3 children; Mr. Latour, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Elington and infant, Mrs. Goate and infant, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Christian, Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. E. Wiltshire and child, Mrs. McNaughton and child, Mrs. Cleghorn and child, Mrs. Glen and 3 children, 3 Misses O'Shaughnessy, Misses Aylward and Beaumont, Lieut. col. E. Hutchison, Captains Brenet, B. H. Price, F. H. Elkinton, and W. R. Goate; Major English, Lieuts. W. G. Massen, and E. C. Lee; Ensigns F. Floyd, A. J. Bevell, W. Ansell, and G. Hughes; Surgeon J. W. Chambers, M.D.; Lieutenants F. Ayld, W. F. G. Forster; Quarter-master McNaughton, Dr. C. Christian, Lieut. McKenzie, Messrs. Dashwood, Watson, A. Ladd, and Dr. Watson.  
 Per Hamlet (Nov. 11), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Daniels.  
 Per steamer Fire Queen.—A. Forbes, Esq.; Mrs. Holloway and 3 children; Mr. Watson, Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Harris.  
 Per steamer Sesostris (Nov. 16), from RANGOON.—Dr. and Mrs. Dene, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. Macaulin, Walker and Torrington; Lieuts. Anderson and Mackintosh, J. McEist, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Edg., — Barry, Esq.; Asst. Surg. McDonald, died on board on the 13th Nov.; Captain S. Jacques, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. Higginson, Messrs. C. Cooper, Hand, Arratoon and Lucas, 25 rank and file, 3 women and 3 children, of H. M. 9th regt. and 94 passengers.



Per Shoe Gong.—Capt. Thomson, Lieut. and Mrs. Trower, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Dawes.

Per steamer Hindostan (Nov. 13), from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gen. Gowan, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Dorrington, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Watson, infant, and 3 children; Mrs. Herriott and infant; Mr. Ross, Mr. Cowley, Mr. Rogers, Miss Friselle, Miss Tremmer, Miss Sander, Dr. Pringle, Major and Mrs. Loeman, Mr. and Mrs. Leppage, Lieut. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hendy, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Dr. and Mrs. Porteous, Mr. and Mrs. Caunter, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Fearon and child; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Dr. Sutherland, Lieut. Dowell, Mr. Bullard, Mr. Scherghaenesser, Mr. J. D. Ward, Mr. B. F. Hall (Mr. Kiston, P and O officer), Mr. Canis, Mr. G. Warwick, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Stewart, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Barratt, Mr. G. Gray, Major Lloyd, Mr. Kennedy, Miss A. Mogg (J. Woodhead and J. Hood, P and O Engineers), Commodore Parker, R.N.; Mr. T. Kelsall, Mr. Henwood, Mr. R. Davis, Col. Outram, C.B.; Mr. Claxton, lady, and 3 Misses Claxton; Mr. Marlon, Captain Cocks, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Parry and 3 children; Mr. Davidson, Mr. A. Mo-Namara, Lieut. Oakes.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.—John Bunyan, Macburney, London.—9. Montgomery, Mackinnon, Demerara; Albion, Knowles, London.—Sabrina, Allan, Liverpool; Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, Mauritius; Gladiator, Shelta, Mauritius; Julia Purchase, Bombay; Maha Samdany, Hankey, Bombay; James Hall, Rose, Singapore; Porres, Johnstone, Sydney.—11. Chieftain, Dewar, Mauritius; Mary Ann, Johnstone, Liverpool; Maria, Peterson, Cumingmoor, Hong Kong and Whampoa.—13. William Miles, Creighton, Liverpool; Tubal Cain, Mendham, Rangoon; Tenasserim, Fryer, Rangoon.—14. Vallant Basque Gob, Bombay; Futtie Hodood, Nacoda, Judda; Marcellais, Gondinet, Bourbon.—16. Edith, Harry, Cape of Good Hope; Augustin, Ventre, Bourbon.—17. Beverly, Chase, Colombo; Sadaban, Nacoda, Jiddah; Teak, Stouhouse, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—18. Steamer Bentinck, Madras and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Nov. 18), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Capt. and Mrs. R. Leicester, Capt. Baker, Mrs. W. A. Ogilvie, Capt. Macullum, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. Christie, Mrs. Purvis. For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. B. Moody, Lieut. Warburton, and Lieut. Alcock. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Hammond, Mr. White, Mr. Geo. C. White, Mr. W. Unsworth, J. B. Cary, Geo. Greenwood, and Lieut. Warburton's European servant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1854.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	3 0 to	3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis.	2 8 ..	2 10
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	..	1 8 ..	1 10

## BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6350
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	730 to 730
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	345 to 350

## BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	4 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	5 per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sycee Silver .....	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 10	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars .....	15 13 .. 16 9	
Gold Dust .....	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars .....	.. ..	} per 100.
Mexican ditto .....	234 0 .. 235 0	
Sovereigns .....	10 3 .. 10 4	
Madras Gold Mohars .....	16 0 .. 16 4	} cash.
Old Gold Mohars .....	20 5 .. 20 7	

## EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 3l. 10s. to 5l.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 18th, 1854).—The demand for most descriptions of British Cotton Goods continues good, without, however, causing any alteration in prices; and considering that native holidays have again interfered with the progress of business, transactions have been to a fair extent.

Metals.—Iron.—Notwithstanding the arrivals, and supplies of Bar and Sheet on the way are heavy, prices have maintained their late advance, shipments to Madras continuing; other sorts being in moderate supply, prices are firm.

Lead.—Pig and Sheet are both looking down.

Tin Plates.—Block is in good request with small stocks; it is quoted as worth Rs. 48 to 50 per md. Plates are fully Rs. 1 higher, and still improving. Supplies on the way are very moderate.

## MADRAS.

## VISIT OF LORD HARRIS TO THE FREE CHURCH MISSION INSTITUTION, MADRAS.

On Friday, October 27th, his Excellency the Governor visited our Central Institution in Black Town. He was accompanied by Capt. Hay, his military secretary. On his arrival, Lord Harris was conducted to one of the large rooms of the mission, where Mrs. Anderson and the female converts, married and unmarried, had previously assembled. His lordship had thus an opportunity of seeing some of the mission families,—for the Christian mothers were accompanied by some of their little children. The boarding-school girls were to be examined afterwards, and all that was done at this time was the repetition of some hymns by the children of the native missionaries, and the singing of a hymn by all who were present. His lordship thus, at the very outset, saw some of the most precious fruits of the mission, and especially of the female day and boarding-schools, where those who are now wives and mothers were daily taught and received those impressions of Divine things on their souls which led them from heathenism to Christ.

Lord Harris then entered the hall of the Institution, where all the senior scholars were assembled. The proceedings were commenced by a detailed examination of the college department. The Rev. Messrs. Blyth and Campbell briefly examined the theological students in Hebrew and Greek. The Rev. A. Venkataramiah then called up his class to be examined on Calvin's "Institutes of Theology." He took the ordinary lesson for the day; and, notwithstanding its difficulty (the subject being the doctrine of the Trinity), they handled it in such a clear and discriminating way, as fully to show that they had mastered the arguments of the great divine.

Mathematics was the next subject of examination. The Rev. P. Rajahgopal examined the highest class, and after a thorough questioning by the teacher on general principles, a proposition specified by Lord Harris was demonstrated in a way which called forth his lordship's warm approbation.

The monitorial class, which consists of all the students and teachers in the school, was next examined in the Scriptures. The portions selected by Mr. Anderson were the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians. The Rev. P. Rajahgopal, who, along with Mr. Anderson, conducts this class, opened the examination by a few vigorous questions. Thereafter the students were directed by Mr. Anderson mutually to question on any portion of these two Epistles. There was comparatively little excitement, but the contact of mind with mind was very successful in eliciting many striking and instructive thoughts on the apostle's great themes.

All the classes in the senior department were then examined in succession, his lordship occasionally putting a question as the work went on. Their acquaintance with the Scriptures, their attainments in history, ancient and modern, geography, and various other branches, including the vernacular languages, were all tested one after another.

Before leaving this department, his lordship kindly, and in a most discriminating manner, remarked on what he had already witnessed. He dwelt on the benefits derived from education in general, and showed how much more important and lasting those were which sprang from such an education as was here conferred. He heartily rejoiced to see so many natives of India give themselves to what he could but regard as the noblest work to which any man could devote himself, viz., the work of making known the truth of God, and bringing men from the darkness of superstition to the light of God. Having given themselves to the work of teaching others, he was glad to find they were able to reason on the great truths of Scripture; for while many received the Gospel into their hearts simply because it was God's word, and came with his authority, yet in a land like this they would meet with many opponents to the truth, who might be men of great intellectual power, capable of ably objecting to the Scriptures, and requiring from its public teacher a reason for the faith which was in him. On the same ground, he was glad to see that they were acquainted with the original languages in which the Scriptures were written. In all controversies the final appeal must be to the original, and the man who cannot accept this challenge is but ill able to carry on the conflict which must be waged between truth and error. After giving some most affectionate and discriminating counsels, his lordship concluded, by wishing all present much success in the work in which they were engaged among this people.

Lord Harris then descended to the lower school which he slowly passed through, Mr. Anderson here and there examining a little fellow who read and answered with great spirit, not a little proud that he was honoured to read to the governor.

The female school was the last which was visited; but though last in order, not least in importance in the eyes of the missionaries, and we were glad to see, in the eyes of Lord Harris. Upwards of 200 girls were present, and his lordship seemed to take a very lively interest in their welfare. He saw them all, and heard some Christian hymns, chaunted by the little girls in Hindustanee, Telugu, and Tamil. The whole was wound up by a very interesting examination of the Convert girls by Mr. Anderson. This examination was based on the beautiful hymn, sung in the morning,

"There is a fountain filled with blood,  
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins."

but it embraced much of what is scattered over the pages of the word of God. They answered in a way which showed that they felt what they said. The singing of the hymn

"Hark my soul, it is the Lord,"

closed the examination.

His lordship left, after having been in the institution nearly seven hours.

The Governor's visit made a deep impression on all connected with the institution. The interest which he took in every department of the work, and the patience with which he went over it all, greatly cheered the hearts of the labourers in this field. We rejoice for poor India's sake when we see her governors interested in those measures which are fitted to raise her from the dust of death, and make her live before God. Many many such be raised up for this land. May God in mercy give us men who know and feel that the best policy and highest expediency is to dare to do good,—men who believe with Daniel that it is God who "removeth kings and setteth up kings: he giveth wisdom to the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding."—*Madras Native Herald*.

**THE DEATH OF COL. WHANNEL**, who had been sixty years in the service, during which time he had never been out of the presidency or enjoyed six months' leave of absence, is recorded. What a stupid life!

**THE 1ST MADRAS EUROPEAN FUSILIERS** are to return from Rangoon, and will probably be relieved by H.M.'s 43rd light infantry.

**THE 32ND N.I.** were to move from Jubbulpore for Saugor on the 15th November.

**THE 23RD REGIMENT.**—A correspondent writing from Saugor on the 30th Oct., states, that the 23rd regiment, six companies, and the head-quarters under Lieut.-Colonel Allardyce, were to march from that station towards Kemptec on the following morning, the 1st November.

**A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.**—An European General Court-Martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Skipwith, of H.M.'s 43rd regt., is president, will assemble in the court-martial room over the main guard at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, for the trial of Lieutenant A. J. Knox, of the 45th regt. N.I.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 14.

**TORTURE.**—A very valuable letter from Mr. Fischer to Sir Henry Montgomery, on the torture question, has been published. His testimony is important as being that of a man of independent position and long experience, and, if we remember aright, not always favourably inclined towards the Government. He states that torture is used by the native officers of revenue and police, but that he does not believe the European servants of the state are cognizant of these violent and cruel practices. He also alludes to the "energetic attempts of Government and the European judicial authorities to put it down. But as I have said of the practice in revenue, so in judicial matters, torture is much less frequent now-a-days, and probably never of the atrocious character it often used to be under former rulers; this good at least has resulted from the many efforts of Government to put an end to the practice."

**NAGPORE.**—We understand that the Governor-General has been pleased on the recommendation of Captain Elliot, the officiating commissioner of Nagpore, to sanction a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem to Jumna Doss, and one of Rs. 400 per mensem to Gobind Rao Yodas, extra assistants in that newly incorporated province. We are also given to understand that his lordship has authorized a change in the establishment of extra assistants as recommended by Captain Elliot. In future there will be two extra assistants upon salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem; three upon Rs. 400 each; one upon Rs. 300; and three upon salaries of Rs. 250 per mensem, making a total of Rs. 3,250 per mensem, which is Rs. 250 in excess of what Government had previously authorized. We mentioned some time ago that the Soobahs of districts in the province were to be appointed extra assistants, and we now hear that their salaries will be Rs. 500 per mensem for one, and Rs. 400 for each of the others. They have not yet been appointed, but will be so almost immediately.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. to be sub. coll. and J. mag. of Bellary.  
BALLARD, G. A. to act as prin. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to govt. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, dur. abs. of Fane.  
BLAIR, W. T. to be a marr. regr. in Cuddapah.  
BLAIR, J. H. to be a marr. regr. in Vizagapatam.  
CHASE, M. C. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, Nov. 3.  
CONWAY, T. B. A. agt. to govt. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, perm. to res. his off. fr. Nov. 3.  
DANIELL, L. D. to be agt. to govt. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, v. Conway, res. Nov. 3.  
DAVIDSON, R. to be a marr. regr. in Ganjam; to be asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam.  
FOORD, E. A. to act as prin. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam dur. emp. of W. Knox.  
FRASER, J. to be sub. coll. and Jt. mag. of Masulipatam.  
LEWIN, E. C. to be a marr. regr. in Trichinopoly.  
MAIDEN, J. W. to be master attendant at Musulipatam, Nov. 20.  
MAYNE, D. to act as sub. jud. of Bellary dur. abs. of Clarke.  
PAUNCEFOTE, B. to be a marr. regr. in Chingleput.  
PELLY, C. R. to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of Bellary till relieved, Nov. 3.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIS, G. H. to Dec. 15.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BAILEY, Ens. W. S. posted to 1st Eur. fus. as 8th 2nd lieut. to rank in inf. fr. Sept. 19.  
BEAUMONT, Brev. lieut. col. W. 23rd L.I. inval. Nov. 30.  
BROWN, Brev. lieut. col. J. R. 6th L.C. perm. to join via Madras.  
BURGE, Ens. R. T. 2nd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. April 15, v. Sansom, retired.  
BURNETT, Corn. J. C. posted to 4th L.C. as 2nd cornet, to join; to rank in cav. fr. Sept. 4.  
CANNAN, Capt. A. 22nd N.I. relieved from doing duty with 20th N.I. fr. Nov. 30, to join his corps via Bombay.  
DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. to do duty with Pegu lt. inf. batt.  
ELLIOTT, Ens. C. J. 11th N.I. to continue doing duty with 12th N.I. until Feb. 28, then to proc. and join his corps.  
FERGUSON, Brev. capt. H. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. April 15, v. Sansom, retired.  
FLINT, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to be assist. to civ. engr. 9th div.  
FREEMAN, Lieut. col. W. A. R. fr. 45th to 16th N.I.  
GILL, Capt. C. 17th N.I. to act as assist. to ag. to govt. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, dur. abs. of Russell on leave.  
GORDON, Brev. maj. R. 32nd N.I. to be exec. off. in ch. of Kemptec exec. range, Nov. 21.  
HANDSYDE, Lieut. R. V. 9th N.I. to do du. with Pegu lt. inf. batt. Nov. 3.  
HASTIE, Ens. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, v. Presgrave, ret.  
HUTCHINSON, Brev. capt. C. H. art. to be capt. fr. Aug. 30, v. Lloyd, ret.  
HUTTON, Brev. col. G. fr. 16th to 45th N.I.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 25th to 19th N.I.  
LAKE, Lieut. A. W. 3rd L.I. to act as asst. to supt. eng. at pres. dur. abs. of Swanston.  
LAVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd L.I. passed in Hindoostanee, with moon-shee allowance.  
MAGRATH, Lieut. J. B. 49th N.I. to do du. with Pegu lt. inf. batt. Nov. 3.  
MATHEW, Ens. R. B. posted to 27th N.I. as 4th ens.; to rank in inf. fr. Sept. 19.  
M'LEOD, Ens. A. F. 44th N.I. to continue do. du. with 39th N.I. until March 31, then to proc. and join his corps.  
M'NEILL, Ens. M. 13th N.I. to continue to do du. with 26th N.I.  
MOORE, Lieut. M. A. 29th N.I. sub. asst. comm. gen. to act as dept. asst. comm. gen. v. London.  
MORPHY, Capt. R. J. 23rd L.I. invalidated, Nov. 29.  
NEWLYN, Lieut. W. H. 19th N.I. sub. asst. comm. gen. to act as dept. asst. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Good.  
OAKES, Ens. A. E. 41st N.I. to do du. with 2nd batt. art.  
O'BRIEN, Ens. J. C. with 44th N.I. posted to 22nd N.I. as 3rd ens. rel. fr. do. du. with 44th N.I. to join; to rank in inf. fr. Sept. 4.  
OSBORNE, Lieut. col. G. W. fr. 19th to 25th N.I.  
PEACH, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 30, v. Lloyd, retired.  
PEMBERTON, Ens. W. W. 37th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 21, v. Rowlandson, dec.  
PRENDERGAST, 1st Lieut. H. L. engs. to be 2nd assist. civ. eng.  
SANSOM, Capt. H. F. 3rd Eur. regt. perm. to retire on pens. of maj. fr. April 15.  
STODDART, Ens. W. posted to 7th N.I. at 4th ens. to rank in inf. fr. Sept. 12.  
TEMPLE, Capt. J. 12th N.I. to act as brig. maj. Bangalore, dur. abs. of Dunlop.

THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. 5th L.C. placed at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, Oct. 27, to be sub-assist. comm. gen.  
 TORRIS, Lieut. T. T. 47th N.I. to be adj. of inf. Hyderabad contingent.  
 WAGG, Capt. H. C. art. to rank fr. Aug. 22, v. Patrickson, retired.  
 WALFORD, Corn. H. A. posted to 7th L.C. as 2nd cornet, to join; to rank in cav. fr. Sept. 20.  
 WARR, Capt. E. A. H. 38th N.I. assist. com. gen. to remain in his staff appointment.  
 WEST, Ens. F. E. posted to 38th N.I. as 4th ens. to rank in inf. fr. Sept. 12.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. M. 13th N.I. to be adj.  
 YEOMAN, 1st Lieut. C. L. art. to rank fr. Aug. 22, v. Patrickson, retired.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAUMONT, Brev. Lieut. col. W. 23rd L.I. to Oct. 31, 1856, Neilgherries, m.c.  
 BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. to Europe on m.c. old regt.  
 BRUCE, Brev. E. E. 30 days.  
 BUCHANAN, Lieut. C. 22nd N.I. 2 years to sea, old regt.  
 BURTON, Brev. Maj. C. 42nd N.I. to Eur. m.c.  
 CLAESSTON, Brev. capt. H. M. 19th N.I. 8 mo. in ext. fr. Dec. 11, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 DUNLOP, Maj. W. W. brig. maj. Bangalore, 4 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to Neilgherries.  
 FORD, Capt. B. 12th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 25, to Madras, on m.c.  
 GORE, Capt. A. T. E. 29th N.I. leave cancelled.  
 HEWETSON, Lieut. col. C. 41st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Masulipatan or Cuddalore, on m.c.  
 HODGSON, Lieut. S. 2nd L.C. to Feb. 19, to Poonah.  
 JENKINS, Brev. capt. T. 42nd N.I. 3 mo. prep. to Eur.  
 JENNINGS, Ens. C. J. 15th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 4.  
 JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. to Dec. 31, Maulmein.  
 LAWRENCE, Brev. col. A. W. 4th L.C. to Europe, on m.c.  
 MACLEOD, Brig. gen. D. com. ceded districts, 1 mo.  
 MAY, Capt. J. 1st N. V. batt. 8 mo. in ext. from Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 MCNEILE, Capt. A. 37th gren. 1 mo.  
 MORPHY, Capt. R. J. 23rd L.I. 2 yrs. to sea and New South Wales, m.c.  
 OWERS, Lieut. W. dep. asst. com. of ordnance, to Feb. 28, 1855.  
 ROBINSON, Lieut. G. C. art. to Feb. 15, 1855, Saugor, Jubbulpore, &c. m.c.  
 TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 31, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.  
 THOMAS, Lieut. L. F. C. art. to Nov. 30, in ext. to join.  
 WADE, Capt. H. C. art. to April 15, 1855, from Tenasserim provs. to Madras, m.c.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. posted to 37th N.I. to join.  
 KENNEDY, Sen. asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Oct. 29.  
 MORTON, Sen. asst. surg. T. to be surg. fr. Oct. 29.  
 SHORTT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. supt. surg. dept. Mysore div. to aff. med. aid to party under Capt. Taxton, asst. surveyor gen. Ganjam survey, dur. field season; on expiration of that duty, to join and do duty under supt. surg. northern div. with Eur. inf. vet. comp. at Vizagapatnam, Nov. 20.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. to Madras, prep. to Eur. m. c.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Maj. A. C. d. at Madras, Nov. 15.  
 ARMSTRONG, wife of Capt. E. 51st N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 19.  
 BLAIR, Mrs. H. d. at Waltair, Nov. 7.  
 CARSTAIRS, Mrs. P. d. at Mount Road, Nov. 14.  
 DEAS, wife of S. s. at Tellicherry, Nov. 5.  
 GOSTLING, wife of C. P. d. at Egmore, Nov. 12.  
 GRAY, wife of W. d. at Madras, Nov. 20.  
 HENDERSON, wife of G. s. at Madras, Nov. 9.  
 JONES, wife of Lieut. G. h. art. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 12.  
 LA FONTAINE, wife of G. A. s. at St. Thome, Nov. 17.  
 MCNAIR, wife of D. d. at Palamcottah, Nov. 10.  
 PRIOR, wife Col. 37th N.I. d. still-born at Kamptee, Nov. 6.  
 ST. AUBYN, wife of Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. d. at Madras, Nov. 15.  
 WAPSHARE, wife of Capt. W. H. 10th N.I. d. at Madras, Nov. 20.

## MARRIAGES.

AXELBY, W. H. to Miss O. Peters, at Vepery, Nov. 15.  
 CAMPBELL, J. to Marian M. d. of the late Mrs. M'Bain, at Madras, Nov. 13.  
 COLE, J. A. F. to Mary Ann M'Kie.  
 JAMES, C. W. to Miss H. Ritchie, at Madras, Nov. 17.  
 SHAW, Lieut. D. 39th N.I. to Fanny, d. of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bayley, at Calicut, Nov. 16.  
 WINSLE, G. F. to N. Elizabeth, d. of the late W. Dehan, at Bhangulpoore, Nov. 1.

## DEATHS.

DUGGWEARS, J. V. at Madras, aged 31, Nov. 24.  
 EDMONDS, W. at St. Thome, aged 47, Nov. 18.  
 FALL, Andrew, V. inf. s. of Brev. Capt. A. V. h. art. at Jaulnah, Oct. 31.  
 FRENCH, Rosina M. F. wife of T. at Madras, aged 24, Nov. 11.  
 GOODRICH, Lieut. S. B. R. H. N. T. 45th N.I. at Guntoor, Oct. 29.  
 HESKETH, Mrs. R. R. 22nd N.I. in camp at Chinnoor, Nov. 4.  
 NEWCASTLE, Henry, at Chicacole, aged 47, Nov. 1.  
 WOODEN, M. W. s. of R. at St. Thome, Nov. 19.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.—Ostrich, Mahman, Port Adelaide, 15th Sept.; William Prowse, Williams, Ennore.—16. Admiral Napier, Beaglepole, London, Downs, 23rd July.—21. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Crowther, Coringa.—23. Steamer Bentineck, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ostrich (Nov. 15), from ENNORE.—Mrs. Lishman.  
 Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (Nov. 21), from CORINGA.—Lieut. Watts, Lieut. Playfair, 84th regt.; Ens. Orr, Ens. Schomburg, and Mr. Groves.  
 Per steamer Bentineck (Nov. 23), from CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. B. Biddell, Capt. R. Lyeoester, Mrs. R. Lyeoester, Capt. Baker, Mr. W. A. Ogilvie, Capt. McCallum, and Mohedeen Abdool Kahder.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12. Onda, Nairn, London.—18. William Prowse, Williams, Calcutta, Anasia, Johnston, Akyat.—20. North Star, Smith, Ennore, and Calcutta.—24. Steamer Bentineck, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer Bentineck (Nov. 24), from SUEZ to SOUTHAMPTON.—J. B. Pharoah, Esq.; Maj. C. Burton, Mrs. Burton, and infant. To SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Macneill, Miss Brown and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 23, 1854.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

## Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..... 5 per ct.  
 Do. on do. repayable on 3 days' notice ..... 4 per ct.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 100 per ct.  
 On 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 "  
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s ..... 88 "  
 On Tanjore do. .... 86 "

## Discount.

On Government Acceptances ..... 3 per ct.  
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..... 6 "  
 Ditto above 30 days ..... 7 "

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. loan of 1854 ..... 1 to 1½ dis.  
 4 per cent. .... 1839-33 ..... 2 to 2½ dis.  
 1836-36 ..... 1½ to 2 dis.  
 1848 ..... 1 to 1½ dis.  
 5 per cent. transferable ..... 2½ to 3½ pm.  
 book debt ..... 1½ to 1½ dis.  
 Bank of Madras Shares ..... 12½ to 13½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-3 to 10-3-6 each  
 Bank of England Notes ..... 10-2 to 10-3 each  
 Spanish Dollars ..... 220 per 100

## EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11½d.  
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 10d.  
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 10d.  
 Mauritius Government Bills, 1s. 10d.  
 Ceylon do. 1s. 10d.  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, ½ per cent. discount.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. discount.  
 Sell, 4 per cent. premium.  
 Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. discount.  
 Sell, 1 per cent. premium.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

## BOMBAY:

The LONDON MAIL of Oct. 25 arrived at Bombay Nov. 23 (per *Semiramis*).

THE LAUNCH OF THE "PUNJAUB."—This ceremony was most successfully performed at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock on the 21st inst., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The usual preparations were duly made, the *Punjab* being gaily dressed in colours, as were also all the Company's ships in the harbour, ready to welcome their new sister. The governor's and commodore's bands were in attendance, and enlivened the scene by discoursing sweet music. Many a fair lady present was, doubtless, almost tempted to respond by a trip on the light fantastic toe; but the time of day and other circumstances were not propitious, and they were obliged to content themselves with simply looking on in admiration at the magnificent vessel ready to be launched. The vessel was designed by Mr. Oliver Lang, of Woolwich, whose plans, there can be no doubt, were, punctually and correctly carried out by the dockyard authorities. At the appointed hour, the supports having been removed, Miss E. Willoughby gracefully performed the operation of breaking the bottle, and wishing success to the *Punjab*. Loud cheers from the spectators, "Rule Britannia" from the bands, and the booming of artillery from the saluting battery and the flagship in the harbour, welcomed the vessel into her future element, into which she glided most majestically. She will, in the course of a few days, be hauled into dock, and no time be lost in fitting her with machinery, rigging, &c. Her dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.	in.
Length, over all .. .. .	284	0
Length between the perpendiculars ..	250	0
Ditto on deck .. .. .	255	6
Extreme breadth .. .. .	39	6
Ditto outside paddle-boxes ..	63	6
Breadth moulded .. .. .	38	3
Depth in hold .. .. .	25	0
Burthen in tons (builders' measurements)	1800	0
Horse power .. .. .	700	0

SIR HENRY SOMERSET arrived at Bombay on Thursday, the 16th Nov., and immediately assumed command of the army; he has since then gone to Poona on duty.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE AMENDMENT ACT.—Some severe comments have of late been made on the delay that has occurred in the Legislative Council passing the Sheriff's Office Amendment Act. The sheriffship of the three Presidencies, which are pure sinecures, conferred on those in favour in high places, without the most remote regard to respectability, merit, or claims on the state, have, within the past half-century, cost about 300,000*l*. In 1845, the judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, recommended that the sheriffship and sheriff-deputeship should be combined in one, and the judges of Madras and Bombay concurred in the recommendation. In April, 1852, a draft Act was introduced into the Legislative Council, and published in the *Gazette*, with a view of carrying this recommendation into effect, assigning to the new office the duties of coroner and jail-inspector, making it conditional that its occupant should be a barrister or an attorney, but that he should cease, from the time of his appointment, to exercise his profession. By this means, it was expected that a saving of 2,500*l*. a year would be effected, and a jail inspector be secured for nothing. From the time of the recommendation of the judges being promulgated, 25,000*l*. have been thrown away, and no further step seems to be taking in the matter.—*Bombay Times*.

ABOLITION OF SUTTEE IN CUTCH.—It is with the highest satisfaction we record that the Rao of Cutch has abolished the practice of suttee throughout his territories. In August, 1852, he issued a proclamation to the effect that the Hindoo religion did not forbid the performance of suttee by a widow on the death of her husband, but that the custom prevalent in Cutch of performing suttee by women not widows, and by males, was at direct variance with the Hindoo creed. Hence the various local functionaries were ordered, whenever they heard that any person not a widow was about to perform an act of self-immolation, to expostulate with him or her on a design so contrary to religion. If these endeavours proved ineffectual, "owing to the devil getting into the imagination of the party," the functionary was to warn the relatives, and to take measures for preventing the sacrifice. But on the 17th of September last, the Rao issued a more stringent proclamation, absolutely abolishing suttee throughout his territories, and ordering those who assisted at these acts to be heavily fined, and subject to ten years' imprisonment. It would appear, from the preamble of this notification, that the practice is by no means uncommon; but it is hoped that this prohibition, combined with the vigilant scrutiny of the Resident, will entirely eradicate it.

ADEN, Nov. 12.—The local news is, that a wing of H.M.'s 86th foot is expected, on the 16th inst., to relieve the wing of the fusiliers, which proceeds across to Kurrachee. A company of Bombay sappers is expected early next month, to relieve the Madras sappers and miners; and rumour has it, that the rest of the Madras troops will soon follow, leaving Aden entirely a Bombay station.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is now so nearly completed, that messages have of late repeatedly been conveyed to Agra, a distance of 800 miles, without repetition, and so on to Calcutta, at an interval of a few hours.

AN ACTION has been lately decided before the Supreme Court in Bombay, to the effect that the shop-and-stall tax, which yields from 5,000*l*. to 6,000*l*. a year to the municipal fund, is illegal.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Ajdaha*, which is to convey the English embassy to Persia, left Bombay on Tuesday, the 24th Nov., with the remains of Lord Frederick FitzClarence on board. Lady FitzClarence and her daughter went by the same opportunity. There was no pomp or ceremony attending the embarkation. Sir Henry Leake accompanied the mourners on board, and after seeing that all the arrangements which he had ordered for their comfort and accommodation had been carried into effect, he returned on shore, when the vessel immediately got under weigh.

IRRIGATION.—Dr. Buist's irrigation scheme is gradually realizing itself in good substantial Company's rupees, and so successful has it been in its operation during the last few months, that another company has been organized, the agents of which are Messrs. Leckie and Company. The worthy secretary of the original company, Dr. George Buist, in conjunction with his talented native coadjutor Dr. Bhow Dajee, is sparing no pains to render the project successful; and, with such assistance, there can be little doubt of success.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR, we are glad to learn, has quite recovered from his indisposition, and is now able to attend to public business. During his lordship's sickness, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* endeavoured to get up a howl about his "weakness," but the attempt was met with the scorn which it merited. The fact is, Lord Elphinstone is one of the most popular governors we ever had in this presidency.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

MR. FRERE.—We hear that Mr. W. E. Frere, Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, in consequence of ill-health, will go home on the 28th inst. It is probable that Mr. W. H. Harrison, Judge of Surat, will succeed him temporarily. In that case, Mr. Hebbert, now acting senior magistrate of police, will be appointed to act for Mr. Harrison.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MAJOR-GENERAL SOMERSET'S ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Kurrachee, Nov. 6, 1854.—Major-General Sir H. Somerset has the painful duty to announce to the Bombay army the death of the Right Hon. Lord Frederick FitzClarence, G.C.H., the Commander-in-Chief, who expired at Poornidhur on the 30th ultimo. The army is aware of the unceasing and untiring anxiety of the late Commander-in-Chief for the welfare and discipline of the army he commanded; his lordship's whole time and thoughts were devoted to its interests.

The Major-General has not words to express his deep sense of the loss the army has sustained in the death of its late noble and gallant Commander-in-Chief, and his deep grief at his loss.

In assuming the command of the forces, to which, by G.G.O., under date 30th ultimo, the Major-General has been appointed, he desires to call on the heads of all departments, and the officers commanding regiments, to give him assistance in carrying on the duties of the army and in supporting discipline, assuring them of his cordial support for the advantage of the public service in all its branches.

The excellent discipline of the Bombay army is notorious, and the experience of the two years which the Major-General has had the honour to serve in that army, has convinced him that nothing can exceed the excellent conduct and state of efficiency of the several divisions of the army.

The judicious and valuable rules laid down by the late Commander-in-Chief are to be carried out in every respect, the division commanders and the brigadiers and officers commanding regiments will carry out these orders in their fullest extent. The Major-General holds the commanding officers of regiments entirely responsible for the discipline of their respective corps, feeling assured that they will in no way deviate from that excellent system

of discipline for which the Bombay army has been so eminently and justly distinguished:

By order of the Commander of the Forces,  
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

## CIVIL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CORFIELD, A. K. act. sub. trea. gen. pay mr. supt. of stamps and secy. to the Govt. Savings Bank, assum. ch. Nov. 14.  
DUFF, J. A. G. third asst. to the mag. at Sholapore, rec. ch. of the office of supt. of police, Oct. 31.  
HADOW, J. W. actg. coll. of Ahmedabad, to proceed into the districts of his coll. on duty, fr. Nov. 25.  
HEBBERT, H. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, made over ch. of the Adawlut to Mr. Walter, Nov. 3; rec. ch. of the office of senior mag. of police and rev. judge at the pres. Nov. 13.  
LUDDALL, H. coll. of Surat, to proceed into the districts of his coll. on duty, fr. Nov. 16.  
RICHARDSON, A. jud. and sess. jud. of Khandeish, del. over ch. of his court to princ. sud. ameen. resu. ch. on Nov. 1.  
ROSE, J. N. coll. and mag. of Sattara, assum. ch. Nov. 17.  
WHITE, R. asst. and sess. judge of Poona, assu. ch. Nov. 6.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. 1 month.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

DICKINSON, Rev. E. W. 1 month, m.c.

## MILITARY.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BENNETT, Ens. J. act. adjt. nat. vet. batt. pass. colloq. exam. Oct. 2.  
BRETT, Lieut. R. R. 2nd L.C. ret. to du.  
BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. ret. to du.  
CORNEWALL, Lieut. F. T. 12th N.I. to be A. D. C. on personal staff of C. in C.  
COWPAR, Lieut. R. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to du.  
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. W. D. h. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
ESTRIDGE, Maj. J. engs. ret. to du.; to be executive officer for canals, Kurrachee collectorate.  
FRASER, Brev. maj. T. G. 29th N.I. ret. to du.; asst. comm. gen. to proc. to Poona and res. ch. of comm. dept. at that station, Nov. 22.  
GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. comdt. eng. returned to duty; to be supt. eng. N. Provinces, v. Kilner.  
GOODWIN, Lieut. R. T. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 14, in suc. to Stewart, retired.  
GRANT, Ens. G. C. 6th N.I. qual. in vern. lang. fr. Oct. 31.  
GRAY, Lieut. W. acting depty. asst. comm. gen. to revert to rank of sub-assist. comm. gen. Nov. 22.  
HOGG, Ens. A. G. F. 5th N.L.I. qual. in vernac. lang. fr. Nov. 2.  
HOLDERTON, Lieut. F. N. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
HOSKINS, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. G. H. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
KEMBALL, Capt. G. C. 1st L.C. returned to duty.  
KILNER, Lieut. col. J. angra. to be executive eng. Central Scinde div.  
LYON, Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 14, in suc. to Stewart, ret.  
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. 3rd Eur. regt. returned to duty.  
MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. engs. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
MACREDDY, Ens. R. 12th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.  
NORRIS, Ens. J. T. 27th N.I. qual. in vernac. lang. fr. Oct. 19.  
NUTT, Ens. J. A. 28th N.I. qual. in vernac. lang. fr. Oct. 31.  
RITCHIE, 2nd Lieut. J. art. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 13.  
SALMON, Brev. maj. W. B. comm. gen. to revert to rank of depty. asst. comm. gen. Nov. 22.  
SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 26th N.I. to join.  
SHAW, Brev. maj. R. asst. comm. gen. at Poona, to proc. to Deesa and ass. ch. of comm. and bazars depts. Nov. 22.  
STEWART, Brev. maj. C. A. 16th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of lieut. col. Nov. 11.  
STRONG, Ens. T. E. 3rd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 13.  
WARREN, Lieut. W. R. 20th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.  
WOOSNAM, Brev. maj. J. B. art. fr. 1st batt. h. brig. to 1st troop, v. Forster, to join at Bombay.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOLTON, Ens. J. S. D. 11th N.I. fr. Nov. 23 to Feb. 1, to Bombay, to be exam. in the Hind. lang.  
BOURBELLON, Capt. O. 25th N.I. 2 years, to the Neilgherries, on m.c.  
BRIGGS, Capt. P. M. 19th N.I. to Nov. 30.  
BURKE, Capt. engs. leave cancelled.  
CONGRAVE, Lieut. R. E. F. act. exec. engr. Up. Scinde, to Nov. 30, m.c.

DAVIES, Capt. H. F. 29th N.I. Dec. 1 to Feb. 28.

FERGUSON, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. to Nov. 30, m.c.

GRANT, Capt. C. F. supt. of police, Ahmedabad, to Dec. 6, in ext. on m.c.

HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. J. 3rd batt. art. Nov. 7 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

HOBSON, Ens. J. C. 3rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 10, to Bombay, to be exam. in the Mahratta lang.

JERVIS, Ens. G. F. R. 9th N.I. Dec. 4 to Jan. 20, 1855, to be exam. in Mahratta.

JOHN, Lieut. col. R. H. 23rd L.I. leave cancelled fr. Nov. 1.

KEMBALL, Capt. G. C. 1st L.C. 1 mo. from Dec. 5, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.

KITTLEWELL, Ens. T. 20th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 2, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hind.

LODWICK, Capt. H. 10th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 11, to Bombay, on m.c.

MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. eng. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old reg.

MILLAR, Capt. J. G. 22nd N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old reg.

MORRIS, Maj. W. J. supt. of pol. Khandeish, to Bombay, prep. to Eur.

MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. fr. Nov. 11 to 30, to Bombay and Concan, on m.c.

MUNRO, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. 3 years' to Eur. on m.c. old reg.

OLIPHANT, Lieut. A. E. 3rd L.C. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old reg.

PAUL, Lieut. A. G. 23rd N.L.I. fr. Nov. 4 to 30, on m.c.

PITMAN, Lieut. R. art. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m.c. old reg.

ROBERTSON, Ens. T. F. 21st N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext.

SANDWICH, Capt. S. 3rd Eur. reg. fr. Nov. 17 to Dec. 17, to Bombay, on m.c.

SAVILLE, Lieut. J. W. 2nd L.I. to Nov. 30.

SYKES, Lieut. W. H. F. 3rd L.C. to Feb. 1, 1855.

TREVELYAN, Lieut. col. H. W. actg. pol. agent in Kutch, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 27.

TROWER, Capt. C. T. 1st Fus. 2 mos. to Bombay from Aden.

WAT, Ens. A. C. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 24 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in the Goozerattee lang.

## MEDICAL.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BAIN, Assist. surg. J. 6th N.I. qual. in vernac. lang. fr. Oct. 31.  
BUTLER, Assist. surg. rec. arr. fr. England, to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona.

COLLIER, Surg. C. F. to res. ch. of app. as staff surg. Rajpootana Field Force.

COTES, Assist. surg. H. to med. ch. of 23rd N.L.I. *pro tem*.

DENT, Surg. R. to med. ch. of 13th N.I. v. Winchester.

DOWN, Surg. J. ret. to du. on Nov. 1.

FARMAN, Assist. surg. J. E. 14th N.I. to Nov. 30, m.c.

HEWLETT, Assist. surg. T. G. att. to l. w. 1st Fus. next for du. Ind. Navy, Nov. 14.

KAYS, Surg. T. M.D. to act as suptg. surg. dur. abs. of Suptg. surg. Edwards.

LODWICK, Assist. surg. F. to be surg. fr. Nov. 5.

PREBLE, Assist. surg. R. De C. to be surg. fr. Nov. 5.

ROOME, Assist. surg. H. M.D. pass. colloq. exam.

SCOTT, Suptg. surg. to resume charge as suptg. surg.

WHITE, Surg. B. to res. ch. of app. as staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Kurrachee.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT—DATE SCHEDULED

BUTLER, E. M.D. Nov. 5.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KNITH, Asst. surg. civ. surg. of Poona, leave canc.

LISBOA, Sub-assist. surg. J. C. to Dec. 10, in ex.

NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. M.D. in med. ch. of the General Irr. Horse, 1 mo. to Bombay.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

BARRON, Mids. T. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Hastings*, Nov. 22.

CLAY, Mids. T. S. ret. to du. on Oct. 31.

COCKSON, Lieut. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Ajdaha*, Nov. 14.

CAUSTEDDEN, Lieut. ret. fr. leave, perm. to reside on shore on Oct. 23.

DAWSON, Mids. of the *Palmarus* to the *Margaret*, fr. Oct. 28.

DE BELIN, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, as act. lieut.

ETHRIDGE, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Assaye*, Nov. 22.

HANDLEY, Mate, of the *Elphinstone*, trans. to the *Ajdaha* as act. lieut. Nov. 14.

HANDSON, Mids. of the *Elphinstone*, perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, fr. Nov. 17.

HEWISON, Volant. W. F. arr. Nov. 22, to join the *Semiramis*.

KEMP THORNE, Capt. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 23, to Mahableshwar on m.c.

LEWIS, Mids. L. G. fr. the *Palmarus* to the *Ajdaha*.

MONTAGU, Com. C. W. fr. the shore to the *Queen*, fr. Oct. 16.

PRYCE, J. E. C. 2nd asst. mtr. attend. to Nov. 30, to rem. at Mahableshwar on m.c.

ROGERS, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, to reside on shore at the Sanatorium fr. Oct. 12.  
 ROSS, Assist. surg. of the *Elphinstone*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Oct. 23.  
 WALKER, Lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, to perf. du. of store act. YOUNG, Conv. J. W. fr. the *Queen* to the *Assaye*, fr. Oct. 16.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BAUGH, wife of Capt. C. B. 9th N.I. s. still-born, at Surat, Nov. 12.  
 DUNSTERVILLE, wife of Lieut. E. 28th N.I. d. at Kurrachee, Nov. 11.  
 HAZELGROVE, wife of conductor, s. at Belgaum, Nov. 14.  
 KER, wife of Lieut. T. D. 6th N.I. s. at Hyderabad, Nov. 13.  
 MALET, wife of Maj. G. G. 3rd L.C. d. at Rajcote, Nov. 16.  
 PHILLIPS, wife of Lieut. F. 1st Eur. reg. s. at Kurrachee, Nov. 12.  
 SYLVESTER, wife of C. J. d. at Sholapore, Nov. 13.  
 TAIT, wife of Lieut. col. J. c.b. South Mahratta irr. horse, s. still-born, at Kulludghee, Nov. 8.  
 USSHER, wife of Capt. J. T. H.M.'s 87th regt. s. at sea, on board the *Owen Glendower*, Nov. 18.

## DEATHS.

CRUIKSHANK, Asst. surg. M. on the Indus, near Umree, Nov. 4.  
 GREEN, M. A. S. d. of Capt. E. at Beawar, aged 5, Nov. 6.  
 HODGKINSON, Edwd. C. inf. s. of Capt. C. 28th N.I. at Hyderabad, Nov. 12.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13. Canute, Barber, Shields; Bride of the Seas, Nicholson, Shields; Africa, Neil, Sidney.—16. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—17. Thomas Campbell, Clarke, London.—18. Gabriel, Browne, Bordeaux and Cochin.—19. Steamer Eaglet, Stewart, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Goa, and Vingoria; Hurricane, Scott, Melbourne; Madge Wildfire, Cobb, Liverpool.—20. Steamer Erin, Rogers, Hongkong, Penang, and Galle; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Calcutta.—21. Ann Mitchell, Darrah, Liverpool; Token, Ollard, London; Tinto, Rodgers, London; Owen Glendower, Pare, London, Colombo, Calicut, and Cannanore.—23. Araminta, Farren, Sydney; Hydroose, J. Brown, Calcutta; Steamer Semiramis, Frushard, Aden.—23. Atiet Bahimoon, Sawyer, Calcutta.—24. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Africa (Nov. 13), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. O'Neil.  
 Per Victoria (Nov. 16), from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Gough and 2 children, Mrs. Somerset, Mrs. Davis, Miss Briton, Maj. gen. Somerset, K.C.B., H. E. Goldmid, Esq.; Maj. gen. Breton, Maj. gen. Ashburnham, Col. Gough, Maj. J. C. Cooper, Capt. Somerset, A. H. Davis, Esq., M. F. Hughes, Esq., Lieut. Batchelor.  
 Per Thomas Campbell, from LONDON.—Master G. Kingston.  
 Per Eaglet (Nov. 19), from COCHIN, &c.—Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Niblett, Dr. Straker, Jas. Eaton, Esq., Jas. Jones, Esq., R. Ferguson, Esq., W. Brown, Esq.; Mr. Cotton, Mr. Aliasku.  
 Per Steam Ship Erin (Nov. 20), from HONGKONG, &c.—Ramanjee Eduljee and servant, N. S. Langrana, R. Coverjee Setna, Rustomjee Framjee, Framjee Jamsetjee, Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. Maude, Dr. Tulloch, H.M.'s 10th foot, James Mekenley.  
 Per Owen Glendower, Nov. 22, from LONDON, &c.—Mrs. Col. Oliver; Mrs. Cummins; Mrs. Uscher; Mrs. Swinburne; Mrs. Hurst; Misses C. and E. Oliver, Prior, Anderson, Baynan, Rutherford, and Baker; J. Webb, Esq., B. C. S.; Capt. J. T. Usher, 87th regt. Fusiliers; Capt. Coleridge, 20th regt. N.I.; Rev. Mr. Cummins; H. L. Williams, Assist. Surgeon; Edward R. R. Willoughby, Cadet; Mr. Baynan; Mr. W. F. Hewison, L.N.; Mesdames Duggan, Hayden and child, Byrnes, Curran, and Hall; Mr. J. Hagan; Mr. Hunt.  
 Per Araminta, from SYDNEY.—Miss Farren.  
 Per Bombay, Nov. 24, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd; Mr. Dickinson; Mrs. Wilkins; Mrs. Clarke and four children; Mr. Davidge.  
 Per Steamer Semiramis, Nov. 23, from ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hart and infant; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, and two infants; Lieut. and Mrs. D. G. Anderson; Mrs. H. O. Mayne; Mrs. Coxen and infant; Rev. R. Colvin; Rev. McKelvey, H. M. 83rd regt.; Lieut. Williams, 13th B.N.I.; Mr. G. Shephard, C. S.; Mr. H. Adams; Mr. J. Hart; M. Brooks; Mr. Volkart; Mr. Luis Kobs; Mr. Mackinson; Mr. Beajohn.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13. Steamer Bombay, Beyts, Kurrachee.—16th. Steamer Cadiz, Roberts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong; steamer Ajdaha, Balfour, Aden and Suez.—22nd. James Carson, Kilgour, Liverpool.—24th. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—28th. Steamer Feroze, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Bombay (Nov. 13), to KURRACHEE.—G. M. Beyts, Capt. Trownsdon, Capt. and Mrs. Cowper, Capt. Charles Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Curtis.  
 Per Ajdaha (Nov. 16), to ADEN and SUZ.—Lady Augusta and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzclarence.  
 Per steamer Feroze (Nov. 23), to SUZ.—Col. and Mrs. Gough and 3 children; Maj. gen. Breton and Miss Breton; Capt. W. L. Walker; Mrs. Tanner; Mrs. Ball and 3 children; Mrs. Babington and Mrs. Stanley; Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and 2 children; Mrs. Lye; Mrs. and Miss Wilson; Mrs. J. Smith and 4 children; J. Smith, Esq.; Mrs. Frere, and Mrs. Crishton, and a child; Mrs. W. H. Palin; Doctor and Mrs. Lester and 3 children; W. E. Frere, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davies; Lieut. Thornton; Lieut. G. J. White; and Lieut. O. Munro.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 29, 1854.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 103½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 97½ do.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .....	Rs. 10 3-16ths noml.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	" 10 5-16ths noml.
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .....	" 236 to 237
German Crowns ..	" 214 to 215
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .....	" 105 to 105½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .....	" 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola ....	" 15 15-16ths.

## BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank .....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 25½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank .....	" 250 each 250 do. 80 ex. new.
Commercial Bank .....	" 1,000 each 500 do. 14½ p. ct. p.m.
Agra Bank .....	" 500 each 500 do. 45 p. ct. pm. noml.
Bank of Madras .....	" 1,000 each 1,000 do. 13 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each 12,000 do. 18,000
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each 7,000 do. 4,750
Bombay S. N. Com....	" 510 each 400 do. 65 p. ct. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at  
 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.  
 6 " " " 2s. 0d. to 2s. 1-16th. For cred. bills.  
 On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 98½  
 " " " 30 days' sight ..... 98½ || " " " at sight ..... | 99 |
| On China at 60 days' sight..... | Rs. 238 to 240. |

## FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l.; and Liverpool, 2l. 15s.; China, per candy, noml.

## SCINDE.

## CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN SCINDE.

Report by Mr. T. G. Prince, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, of his proceedings during the past year, dated Kurrachee, 17 June, 1854, and submitted to the Government through H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honour to submit a report of my proceedings during my recent journey through the province of Scinde, and of what has been done in the cultivation of foreign cotton since the date of my last report.

2. On my return from the districts in April last year, I planted in that and the following month in the Government Garden, and in an enclosed field in the neighbourhood, about ten and a half acres of land with New Orleans and Egyptian seed, partly imported and partly naturalized.

3. The acclimatized seed grew well and produced a fair stand of plants, but three successive days of hot winds, when they were in the third leaf, and again three more days of similar weather when the plants were about three weeks' old, so effectually stunted them that they never recovered, and produced in consequence only about one and a half maunds of inferior cotton.

4. The New Orleans imported seed, of which I planted about five acres, did not come up at all. This seed I had tried in November, 1852, previous to its distribution, and found it good; but in the interval of six months that ensued before it was planted it had greatly deteriorated, though kept in a dry and airy place. Evidence of this I subsequently found in all parts of the country, in many places it had not grown at all, in others only partially.

5. In September last 6,000 lbs. of Sea Island seed were received from Bombay, which on trying I found to be good, nearly every seed germinating. Of this seed I sent in November 4,800 lbs. to the deputy-collector of Shah Bunder and Ghorabarree, and about 250 lbs. to the political agent at Cutch. In December 14,000 lbs. of New Orleans seed were received from the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country, and in January 2,000 lbs. of this seed were sent to the chief commissioner of the Punjab, 5,000 lbs. to Shikarpoor, 5,000 lbs. to Hyderabad, and 2,000 lbs. for the Kurrachee collectorate. This seed was fresh and good, the produce of the last harvest, and has grown well wherever it has been planted, as I learn by late advices from different parts of the country.



6. On my proceeding to the districts, I found that in the Ghorabaree district, a number of small patches of land, of a few rods each, had been planted late in the season with New Orleans and Egyptian seed; much of this seed had failed to come up, and where it had grown, from the lateness of the planting, and from carelessness and neglect, little or no cotton had been produced.

7. In the Sacra Kardarate I found some ten or twelve of these patches on the banks of the Bagra. They had been planted in August with New Orleans seed, and though small, the plants were looking healthy and well, and were tolerably well loaded with bolls. Little damage had been done by insects or dews, though the plants were overrun with weeds. The Egyptian seed that had been sown had all failed to grow.

8. In the Tatta Kardarate, about an equal extent of land had been planted in August, in still smaller patches. The plants, though small, cropped by cattle and every way neglected, bore a reasonable quantity of fair-sized bolls. No damage had been done by insects or otherwise.

9. In the Durruk Kardarate, several patches had been planted in Dubbiar in the beginning of August, the plants here, as in the other Kardarates, had been neglected, and were in several patches damaged by cattle; they were, however, healthy and green, and, though scarcely eighteen inches high, were bearing an abundance of as large bolls as ever I saw—in fact, the bolls could not be finer. Some slight damage has been done among the plants by the grub at the root. Much of the seed sown in this, as well as in the Patto Kardarate, had not grown. Mr. Cole, the deputy collector, has planted about half an acre in a field near his premises in July; these plants were large, and had been properly treated. Mr. Cole has since informed me that he picked an abundant crop from this field of plants.

10. In the Ghorabaree Kardarate nothing was produced, the report says the principal part of the seed sown was flooded.

11. The canals in this district, and throughout the province, filled unusually late, and the seed was planted late in consequence.

12. I found most of the cultivators of this district entirely averse to plant the American cotton this season. They plead poverty, from losses by flood and bad harvests the two past seasons, as the reason for their unwillingness. Only the cultivators of the Sacra Kardarate engaged to plant fifty-three begahs of land with sea-island seed, on the bank of the Bagra, in the beginning of April, on the terms proposed by government.

13. The large landholders in this district, though engaging to make the trials themselves, have in almost every instance given the seed to their "harris," or sub-tenants, to plant. These are generally small holders, of from ten to fifty begahs, who can only plant in small patches. I have this season stipulated in the written agreements, that the seed be planted throughout the province, in fields of not less than an acre of land, in a few instances of not less than a begah.

14. A belief exists among some of the zemindars and others, that the heavy dews that fall in the Delta are injurious to cotton, and they allege this as one reason why more native cotton is not grown there. I have as yet, however, only seen one instance where they have done any damage to the foreign cotton, and, in that one, the plants were surrounded on three sides by tall sugarcane crops and trees, so that neither the sun nor air had free access to the plants, and, as a necessary consequence, the cotton in a few of the opening bolls was discoloured, and otherwise injured.

15. Where the foreign cotton is planted in open situations, freely exposed to the action of the wind and sun, I am of opinion that little or no damage will be done by the heaviest dews. The only effect produced by these dews would be one similar to that produced by a light rain or Scotch-mist; in general, they are no doubt beneficial, and the only time at which they could be injurious to the cotton would be when the bolls are opening, and the crop is being harvested, and as that season the sky is mostly unclouded, and the sun bright and powerful, I am persuaded that little need be feared from the dews, and that this (as regards foreign cotton) is a prejudice which a few good crops will soon dissipate.

16. In the Sehwan districts only a small quantity of New Orleans cotton had been produced. Much of the seed distributed, the Kardars' reports say, had failed to grow, and some was destroyed by inundation. Some fine plants had been produced from New Orleans seed in Beed, Oanerapoor, and the neighbouring villages. These were in small patches of ground planted in August, and the plants remarkably healthy and flourishing and well laden with large bolls. On one plant, about two and a half feet high, I counted thirty-three large bolls, six of which had been pierced by the boll-worm, the rest had not been injured by insects, though foul with grass and weeds. Some Egyptian plants of the previous season had been pruned, and grown well, but produced nothing. About a begah of New Orleans plants

also of the year before had been pruned and were looking healthy, though they had been neglected, and were choked with weeds, they were well laden with bolls, but smaller than those on the annual plants.

17. The largest and most respectable cultivators of this district have engaged to plant eighty-five begahs of land with New Orleans seed this season, fifty begahs to be planted on well-lands in February and March, and the rest whenever the water is available.

18. In the Mehur districts no cotton had been produced, except by Mr. Wright, the apothecary there, who had sown a begah and half in March, April, and May, which had yielded five maunds, sixteen seers of "phootie," or seed cotton, and one maund and twenty-five seers of clean cotton. These plants were of average size, and had been properly dealt with in most respects. No damage had been done by insects or blights. Mr. Wright informs me that he had these plants pruned in February, that they have grown up stout and healthy, and are now full of flowers and bolls, and promising a good crop this season.

19. Much of the seed (New Orleans) sown in the district did not come up; several patches are reported by the Kardars as having been eaten by the grub at the root. In the Tiger Kardarate the plants were blighted by the hot winds. The principal Zemindars of this district have agreed to plant fifty-seven begahs this season with New Orleans seed, as soon as the water in the canals is available.

20. In the Larkannah districts about four maunds of seed cotton had been produced from New Orleans seed planted in April. This cotton was good, but picked in a slovenly way, and mixed with trash of all sorts. Much of the seed planted did not grow; some few plants had been destroyed by the grub, and some withered by the hot winds, particularly in the Kumbur Kardarate. A small quantity of Egyptian seed had been planted in the Nusseerabad Kardarate, contrary to my directions, and have yielded nothing.

21. The principal zemindars of this district signed an agreement to plant 123 begahs with New Orleans seed this season; of these fifty-seven to be planted on well-lands in February and March, and sixty-six when the canals fill.

22. In the Shikarpoor and Boordeka districts some twelve maunds of New Orleans cotton had been produced, of good quality mostly; but it had been harvested in the native manner, and was very dirty. Much of the seed planted had failed to grow, and white ants had done damage among the plants in the Nowshera, Abra, and Meerpoor Kardarates. Little damage had been done by the boll-worm, and some few patches of plants had been withered by the hot winds.

23. In the Baordeka district, from Dhad northwards, the river has encroached much; what was formerly a fine cotton country was last year flooded entirely, and above 800 begahs of native cotton destroyed. The zemindars say they have abandoned sowing cotton entirely; the foreign cotton planted here was all destroyed by the floods.

24. I found most of the zemindars of these districts altogether unwilling to plant the foreign seed this season. Several with whom I spoke on this subject answered me with complaints and grievances that their assessment was too heavy; that they were not paid properly for clearing the canals; that they had to plant and water trees by the roadside, &c. This especially in the Shikarpoor Kardarate.

25. The proclamation issued by the collector of Shikarpoor (unlike those published in the other collectorates) was indefinite in its terms, and promised only partial indemnification in case of failure of the crops from providential causes. The unwillingness of the cultivators to plant may perhaps be attributed in some degree to this, as well as the foregoing cause.

26. I regret to say that in consequence, I succeeded in getting only fifty-five begahs of land signed for, of these thirty-six begahs to be planted on well-lands in February and March, and the rest when the water in the canals serves.

27. In the districts of Sukkur and the left bank about forty-five maunds of New Orleans seed cotton had been produced, chiefly in the Gotekee and Koriee Kardarates. This cotton was good and had been carefully harvested, but it was a good deal discoloured. Most of this seed had been planted early in the season, and the plants had been fairly treated. From the partial failure of the seed it is difficult to compute the yield—about 350lbs. of seed cotton per acre is an approximation for the fields that produced the cotton.

28. Some of the best samples I proposed to purchase, but the growers were unwilling to part with any, as they intended to have it all manufactured for their own use.

29. Some little damage had been done by the boll-worm in a few of the fields. Most of the plants, however, had escaped without injury, the grub at the root had also destroyed a few plants here and there. The Aboura Kardar's report says that the

hot winds had withered many of the plants there. A good deal of the seed planted all over the districts had failed to come up.

30. The principal cultivators of these districts have engaged to plant fifty begahs of land this season, in February and March, with the imported New Orleans seed, about twenty-seven maunds of the seed raised last year in the districts; Mr. Cowper, the deputy-collector, informs me he is sanguine of having all planted. This quantity of seed is enough for 200 begahs of land.

31. In the Sahitee districts only about two maunds of cotton had been produced. The kardar's reports says they had only a small quantity of seed supplied to them, much of which did not grow, and that the grub at the root had destroyed many of the plants; at Tarovsha, in Mr. Jameson, the deputy-collector's garden, about half a begah of fine New Orleans plant had produced a plentiful crop of good cottons; these plants had not suffered in any way.

32. The principal cultivators of this district agreed to plant 250 begahs of land this season with the New Orleans seed, 150 begahs on well-lands in February and March, and 100 begahs as soon as the water in the canals is available.

33. In the Hallsa deputy-collectorate only a few seers of New Orleans cotton had been raised. The cultivators told me that the canals filled late in the season, and that the water remained only for a short time, and that their trials failed in consequence, as the plants had perished for want of water. There are very few wells used for cultivation in this district.

34. The principal cultivators agreed to plant 116 begahs of land this season with the New Orleans seed. 110 begahs as soon as the water is available in the canals, and six begahs on well-lands in the beginning of March.

35. In the Doaba about a maund and a half of New Orleans cotton had been sown. This cotton was good, but much discoloured and dirty; it had been picked in a slovenly manner, some of the seed sown had failed to grow, and some little damage had been done by the boll-worm. The principal cultivators of this district agreed to plant fifty begahs with New Orleans seed this season; twenty begahs in March, and thirty when the canals fill.

36. In the Meerpoor and Mahomed Khan's Tanda district no foreign cotton had been produced, from the great scarcity of water. This was an universal complaint. The cultivators informed me that the water was very scant in the canals, and remained only about two months, in some places even less time, and in consequence that not only the foreign seed had failed but the native cotton also. This Mr. Lambert, the deputy collector, assured me was the case in his districts. On this account only twenty begahs of land were engaged to be planted with New Orleans seed in both these districts; the cultivators asserting that it would be useless to plant the seed, as from the defective state of the water-courses the supply of water was insufficient for their crops.

37. In the Shah Bunder districts no foreign cotton was produced. About ten begahs planted in May on the banks of the Puizaree were totally destroyed by the hot winds. In other parts of the district the trials failed chiefly from the floods.

38. The principal cultivators of this district have engaged to plant 187 begahs with foreign seed this season. Twelve begahs with New Orleans, and 150 begahs with Sea Island seed, as soon as the water is available and 25 begahs with Sea Island seed on good "Selabee" in the latter end of October.

39. I have been led to give this experiment of planting on Selabee a trial partly from the representations of several intelligent Zemindars who assure me that it will do well, and because I consider that the foreign plant will stand as much draught as the native, and that the moisture of both soil and climate in the Delta will be sufficient to raise good sized though not perhaps large plants. Should this method of culture succeed it will be a great advantage, as it is attended with little expense and no risk from the floods, for the crops will be harvested before the inundation sets in. If only middling crops be got, I have no doubt that a good deal of cotton will be produced this way.

40. Written agreements have been made with the principal Zemindars to plant this season 1046 begahs of land with the foreign seed on terms proposed by the Government. These, together with land planted with the seed sown in Upper Sindh last year, will make in all about 650 statute acres planted this year throughout the province. About one hundred and twenty acres in the Delta with Sea-Island seed from America, and the rest with New Orleans seed naturalized in India.

41. The experiments hitherto can hardly be said to have been voluntarily made. The cultivators generally have undertaken to plant small patches more because Government wished it than from any interest they themselves took in the cultivation, and have regarded the endeavours used to induce them to plant rather in the light of commands than persuasion; so that if the planting was not compulsory it was seldom taken in hand with a good-will and desire to succeed. This has been the case especially in Lower Scinde; the planters here in most instances did as little as they could towards the culture consistently with showing that anything at all had been done, and the experiments generally have been neglected in most respects.

42. From all that I have hitherto seen the foreign plant is not obnoxious to mere disasters, nor are there greater permanent

obstacles to its well-doing in Scinde than in other countries. The chief of these that have shown themselves up to the present time are hot winds and insects, the boll-worm, the grub at the root, and the white ants.

43. Written instructions for planting have been furnished to each deputy-collector by me, and translated copies supplied to all the Kardars and Tuppedars with directions to give them all the publicity in their power among the cultivators. Four hundred and fifty lithographed copies have also been given out among the principal zemindars of the province.

44. All the cultivators who have engaged to plant the foreign seed this year have done so voluntarily. I took care to impress on them that nothing like compulsion was intended, and that they were free to accept or refuse the terms offered by the government. I also ascertained that they perfectly understood the terms on which they engaged to plant before they signed the agreements.

45. From this season's operations, therefore, I look forward for satisfactory results in Upper Scinde and Middle Scinde, particularly where the cultivators have taken most pains, and consequently succeeded best; and in spite of bad seasons and bad seed, are evidently taking an interest in the New Orleans cotton, and are fully aware of its superiority to their own, both in yield and quality, though they are cautious of expressing themselves too much in its favour as yet.

46. The cultivators of the Delta are not so tractable as those of the upper province, the Delta they say never was a cotton country, and it is very difficult to persuade them that it may become one. Their prejudices are strong against it. I trust, however, that they will do justice to the experiments this season, and that the results will tend to convince them that the American cotton will, if fairly dealt with, yield them good returns, and prove a profitable crop.

#### RESOLUTION BY GOVERNMENT.

Government requests that Mr. Frere will immediately institute inquiries as to the truth of the complaints stated by Mr. Prince in his 24th para. to have been preferred by the zemindars; the result of the inquiries, as well as the measures he may take to prevent the recurrence of any abuses he may find to have had existence, to be reported by the Commissioner to Government.

2. In para. 5 of Government Resolution of 4th August, 1853, No. 4,489, Mr. Frere was informed—"Government is of opinion that favourable localities for cultivating the New Orleans and Egyptian cotton may best be ascertained, and the people be able to arrive at correct conclusions as to the advantages of producing one or both of these species, by Mr. Prince taking contracts on such terms as will insure the cultivation being carried on in the manner indicated at close of para. 24 of Mr. Prince's report, and at the same time throw the loss on Government should the experiments fail through no fault of the grower."

3. Government desire to know whether they are to understand by para. 25 of Mr. Prince's letter, that these instructions were interpreted differently in the Shikarpoor collectorate, from the manner in which they were read and acted in Lower Scinde.

4. The complaints mentioned by Mr. Prince in para. 36, as having been made of the state of the water-courses in Meerpoor and Mahomed Khan's Tanda districts, appear to require notice by the commissioner.

5. Government notice with dissatisfaction that the cultivation of foreign cotton in Scinde was not voluntary; they trust Mr. Prince is correct (para. 44), in thinking that the agreements now obtained have been entered into by the people of their own free will.—*Bombay Times*, November 17.

## CEYLON.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BERNARD, wife of W. D. s. at Colpetty, Nov. 25.  
SCHRADER, Mrs. F. s. at Colombo, Nov. 21.

#### MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT, J. to Emma, d. of T. Stephens, at Kandy, Nov. 4.

#### DEATHS.

PERERA, W. H. at Matura, aged 24, Nov. 8.  
WARWICK, J. at Colombo, aged 27, Nov. 22.

## CHINA.

### CAPTURE OF THE CALDERA BY PIRATES.

The following account of the capture by pirates of this vessel has been furnished by Captain Rooney:—"On Thursday the 5th, at 5 a.m., the *Caldera* left Hong-Kong, bound to San Francisco, with a crew of seventeen officers and men, and one French lady and two Chinamen passengers. At 4 p.m. the barometer falling, and weather threatening, I shortened sail and prepared for a gale; at midnight, it was blowing very hard, and before daylight in the morning of the 6th, we were under a close-reefed maintopmast, with a very heavy cross sea. Throughout the whole of the day the wind blew very hard; we lost our maintopmast, and mizenmast close to the deck, and the ship commenced to leak very badly. This state of things continued until 4 p.m. on Saturday, when we made the

land about two miles off, the wind then at S.S.W. the land north from us. I considered that the best thing I could do would be to run into a bay which I saw under my lee, and there repair damages and rest my crew, who were quite exhausted. I succeeded in getting the ship into this bay, and anchored at about 6 p.m.; set men to pump her. About 10 p.m., while the men were employed at the pumps, three junks came alongside, threw their stinkpots on deck, and boarded the vessel on both sides, making prisoners of all the men that were on deck at the time; they then took me and those that were in bed and made our hands fast behind our backs. They asked us if the ship was English, and when answered in the negative, said it was well for us that she was not, for if she had been, they would have murdered all hands. At daylight on the morning of the 7th, they made us get the vessel under weigh, and take her, by their directions, into another bay, where we anchored in three fathoms of water; there they plundered her of her cargo; but on the morning of the 9th, a large fleet of junks hove in sight, and the first lot left. This fleet numbered thirty-five; they took all they wanted, and were succeeded by some more of a smaller class, who in turn gave place to others, until everything was out of the ship, and they commenced to take the copper off. One of the junks, on Wednesday last, took the lady passenger away and one of the Chinamen. In the afternoon of the same day I got one of the pirate boats that was alongside to take me and the carpenter to Macao, where I landed on Thursday afternoon, and there reported the affair to the captain of the port and governor; but they said that I could not get any assistance at that place, so I left immediately for Hongkong, at which place I arrived at midnight on Friday last."

As soon as Capt. Rooney arrived, he hurried to his agents, Messrs. Williams, Anthon, and Co., and reported the circumstance to Mr. Haskell, one of the partners, who acts as vice-consul for France at Hongkong. Mr. Haskell instantly proceeded on board H.M.S. *Spartan*, and after an interview with Sir William Hoste, who promised the assistance of a body of men, next roused Mr. Walker, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and chartered the *Lady Mary Wood* to proceed to the rescue of the crew of the *Caldera*. He also called upon the Lieut.-Governor, who directed Mr. Caldwell to accompany the expedition, having under his charge as prisoners two of the boatmen who had brought Capt. Rooney to Macao, and who accompanied him to Hongkong for payment of 50 dollars, which he had promised them.—*China Mail*, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Ann* returned yesterday morning from the wreck of the *Caldera*, having succeeded in saving the French lady and Chinese passenger, and a portion of the cargo of the vessel, and also destroyed a number of houses.—*Friend of China*, Oct. 21.

The *Ann* was only nine hours doing the distance to Tylo (some seventy-five miles); the fighting party, under Lieutenant Palliser, remaining on board until next morning. Just after the boats had left the steamer, chase was given to a junk seen making for the shore; but before the *Spartan* could get alongside, the craft was at anchor, and deserted by her crew. Madame Loviot and the Chinese were on board this junk, and their delight at being so unexpectedly released can easily be imagined. Sending the now happy couple back to the steamer, the crew promptly reduced the junk to ashes. Shortly afterwards two other junks were seen—chased, and speedily driven on shore, where, after a ransack of ducks, pigs, geese, rice, &c., they were blown up with a large quantity of powder found on board. These vessels were part of a piratical squadron doubtless. Some round shot sent amongst the crew, seen escaping up the hill, took good effect.

The boats then proceeded towards the village, where much of the *Caldera's* plunder was found stored on the previous visit, and having filled the boats, the crews went to work to burn the village and another close by,—a work soon completed. Upwards of fourteen hundred families, at the rate of two families in each dwelling, were seen rendered houseless,—a proceeding the good policy of which we cannot altogether see, because it has not been ascertained how far the whole of the inhabitants of these villages were culpable in giving shelter to the pirates—a shelter, most likely, obtained by force. Better is it that a dozen guilty escape than one innocent individual suffer. However, as a warning to the inhabitants on the coast not to abet piracy and the storage of plunder, the destruction may have its desired effect. The villages well in a blaze, the *Spartans* then proceeded to storm a battery of nine guns, and to burn another village some three or four miles from the beach. In this service Lieut. Palliser and Capt. Rooney (of the *Caldera*) appear to have narrowly escaped with their lives, and several of the men received severe contusions from stones thrown down the hills under which they passed. The musket and bayonet, however, made terrible havoc among the assailants; four out of the nine guns were spiked; five were dragged over the hills to the boats.

This completed the first day's work.

The next morning the boats again proceeded towards a village called Kulan, found to be a perfect pirates' stronghold, requiring, it is said, five times the force under Lieut. Palliser to effectually destroy it. Some heavy guns were discharged at the *Spartan* whilst reconnoitring, fortunately without effect. Lieut. Palliser seeing the imprudence of exposing his handful of men to such a force, returned to the *Ann*, and that useful little vessel then got up anchor and made her way back slowly to Hong-Kong, where she arrived about 10 a.m. Saturday, having been absent three days and two hours.

"Nothing could exceed the indefatigable zeal of the men, and the bravery of the British officers it is needless for me to speak; but I cannot close this communication without giving expression to my admiration of the cool determination and able tactics of Lieut. Palliser, to whose prudence the success of the expedition is mainly owing. Lieut. Morrell in the pinnace was always near his commander. Lieut. Stokes gallantly led on his marines, and at the storming of the battery all these gentlemen and Mr. Smart distinguished themselves with a fearlessness that cannot be too highly honoured."—*China Mail*, Oct. 19.

#### RECORDS OF THE WAR.

We (*Friend of China*) are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following interesting communication regarding Canton and its neighbourhood. A later date informs us that the distant boom of cannon was very distinctly heard on the 21st, and that a considerable amount of fighting was taking place near to the city walls on that day:—

"Canton, 20th October, 1854.

"As I promised to give you, from time to time, some account of the state of things in Canton and neighbourhood, I have dotted down a few facts that I think can be depended on for their accuracy. You must excuse me from giving anything like a full or regular detail. For some time past we have ceased to hear the report of guns at the back of the city, and the telescope does not now exhibit to our view bodies of men passing backwards and forwards on the ridges of the hills, or clusters of soldiers firing, and waving flags on certain prominent points, as formerly. The encampments remain, and in them, and in the stone and mud forts, are some 10,000 men, drafted chiefly from Sun-on, Chew-chow, and Tung-koon, kept together without much apparent order or discipline. The egress and ingress through the gates of the city is still far from easy; only four gates are kept constantly open through the day, and none are permitted to pass, either men or women, without undergoing some examination; respectably-dressed people are not very narrowly inspected. Seizures and decapitations within the city are fearfully frequent. Many persons belonging to the Triad Society have lately been taken up and beheaded. This is doubtless done to strike terror into the thousands that have joined this treasonable body, and so prevent its increase.

"A voluntary subscription towards the expenses of the war has not been confined only to the wealthy; tradesmen have surrendered a percentage of their yearly profits for the public weal—grudgingly, perhaps, has this been done by some; but by most cheerfully and in a patriotic spirit. The only coercive tax that has come to my knowledge as yet was the exaction of a sum equal to one month's rent from every house in Canton. The free offerings of the people are placed in the hands of civilians, Howqua being the president. The total sum collected is said to be more than equal to the sum which the present necessities of the city call for. The fighting at the back of the city has been witnessed by a few foreign gentlemen, and by them pronounced puerile in the extreme, according to our notions of war. But it has been effectual, nevertheless, in destroying and repulsing the thousands that at one time threatened the city with destruction. These bands have been dispersed, and those that remain to be overcome in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton, are the few villages beyond Same-une-le, who are still in arms against the government, or rather, perhaps, standing on their own defence. The soldiery attack them from time to time, and sharp fighting has been carried on—little of a hand-to-hand combat, but close enough fighting to inflict wounds and cause death to many on both sides. On the rebel side there are, it is said, about 6,000, including women and young boys, who assist the men to load and fire the guns. Their arms are common long-barrelled guns, spears, spikes made from the bamboo, rattan shields, arrows projected by rockets, and swords about eighteen inches long, sharp and pointed. The balls used are of all sizes, mostly ranging from the size of a small to that of a large orange. Their bullets vary in size from a pea to a large nut; are made of iron and lead; rough and irregular in shape. The imperial troops are better clad, and have a larger supply of cannon and ammunition than their opponents. Judging from their own reports, they are anxious to fight, and do not fear death, and are only restrained from getting to close quarters with the enemy, cutting them off root and branch, by their superior officers, who are afraid they may be taken in ambush, or fall into the numerous pits and stakes known to exist near the rebel villages. When fighting first commenced, both parties kept at a respectful distance from each other, and not much injury or loss was sustained on either side. But latterly, whatever cause it may be ascribed to, the casualties have not been small. Many have been killed, and still more have been seriously wounded. For three months past wounded soldiers and villagers have been brought to the hospital in the Western suburbs, under Dr. Hobson's care; but the cases have been far more numerous and serious within the last three weeks than formerly. Two or three have been admitted daily. A week ago twenty cases of gun-shot wounds through the head, chest, and extremities, were brought into the hospital,—all within thirty hours. Incised or punctured wounds have not yet appeared, showing that up to this time the imperial troops and militia do not—or dare not—come to close quarters. Many cases of spear or sword-cuts have occurred among the villagers and coolies, received while defending their masters' property or their own from the depredation of robbers."

# INTERVIEWS BETWEEN ADMIRAL STERLING AND THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES.

From Mr. Otoketch, Interpreter to Admiral Sterling on his Excellency's recent visit to Nagasaki, we (*Overland Friend of China*) have gleaned several interesting items of intelligence regarding the interviews between Sir James and the Japanese Governor; and, although very diplomatic and careful not to communicate particulars of state matters, it is evident from what he says that the British nation, beyond all others, is thought of with high favour by the officials of Japan. The Russians were spoken of in terms of perfect reprobation. So irritated it appears was the Governor of Nagasaki at the bearing of Admiral Putiatin towards him, that he refused to hold any intercourse, and sent to Jeddo for a special commissioner to listen to the Muscovite's requests, none of which were granted or promised. The Russians have been three times at Nagasaki since the *Pallas* arrived in these waters last year. One stay was over two months in duration. They finally left Japan about the end of the Chinese fourth month, which would be in the last half of our April, and have not since been seen or heard of.

On first sending in Sir James Sterling's card to the Governor, several of the high officials were anxious to know if it was not Sir John Bowring who had arrived; whilst others asked if Mr. Morrison was coming, being ignorant, they said, of his death. They had heard much of that great philosopher, as he was termed; though whether it was the father or the eldest son they alluded to did not appear. Mr. Otoketch speaks of the urbanity of the Governor of Nagasaki as something remarkable for so high an official. On going into his presence he was preparing to follow the practice of his countrymen in prostrating himself, when his Excellency condescendingly pointed to a seat, and at once treated him as a friend of the same class. The idiom of the language of that part of Japan to which Mr. Otoketch belongs is different from the Court dialect, and interpretation had to be made through a second party. On several occasions, however, the Governor addressed Mr. Otoketch directly, and asked him if he understood what he said.

Mr. Otoketch is of opinion that now the Japanese Government have entered into official communication with foreign powers, and finds that they are not so troublesome as was expected, the day is not far distant when trade will be permitted freely; though ports as far off as Nagasaki from the capital are the most likely, he thinks, to enjoy a fuller and more unrestrained intercourse. Mr. Otoketch tells of having endeavoured to get up a little conversation on his own account about the Americans, but found those with whom he conversed very unwilling to say anything about them. That they had been sent away quietly was all he could learn. The Roman Catholic religion was spoken of as something not to be thought of. To Protestantism, of which religion Mr. Otoketch professed himself, no repugnance was expressed. The name of the emperor is Kae-hee, the same as that of his predecessor, who reigned so much to the satisfaction of the nation for a period of six years, that the people at his decease determined, as Mr. Otoketch expresses it, on "splicing his reign"—the first year of the present Kae-hee being called his seventh, the next the eighth, and so it will continue. All the officers spoke confidentially of the present emperor as being a "broad-hearted" or, as we should term it, a large-souled man, and they look forward to a long reign of prosperity and peace.

**THE AMBASSADORS TO THE COURT OF CHINA.**—On Tuesday (says the *North China Herald*, Oct. 14), their Excellencies Sir John Bowring and Robert M. McLane, the ministers plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the United States to the emperor of China, left this port in H.M.'s steamer *Rattler* and U.S. steamer *Powhatan*, to proceed to the Peiho, with the intention, it is understood, of laying before the emperor the present interruptions to foreign trade in China, and devising a remedy for the same, and obtaining greater privileges of trade in the interior. Their excellencies were accompanied by their respective suites, viz., the Hon. C. B. Hillier, W. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chinese secretary, Dr. P. Parker, and Mr. Craig. The Count Kleskowski accompanied the expedition on the part of France.

**CONVENTION WITH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.**—We (*Friend of China*) have authentic information to the effect that his Exc. Sir James Stirling succeeded in concluding a convention with the Governor of Nagasaki, by which British subjects are understood to enjoy the privilege of participating in any advantages already, or at any time hereafter, to be granted by the Japanese government to the people of other countries. Nagasaki, however, is the port to which the Japanese wish us to confine our attention for the present. This convention is to be ratified by the respective ministers of foreign affairs within a year.—*Friend of China*, Nov. 1.

**ONE OF THE ARCTIC SHIPS AT HONG KONG.**—H.M.S. *Enterprise*, Capt. Collinson, which left Hong Kong on the 2nd April, 1851, again arrived there on the morning of Nov. 8th, after an absence of upwards of three years and a half. The *Enterprise*, it will be remembered, sailed from England in the early part of 1850, in company with H.M.S. *Investigator*, Capt. McClure, bound in search of Sir John Franklin and the North-West Passage.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

WINCH, wife of J. H. d. at Shanghai, Oct. 28.

### DEATH.

YOUNG, P. at Victoria, Oct. 30.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. Child Harold, Ryan, Port Phillip; Melbourne, Gibson.—29. Haldee, Tillinghurst, Melbourne.—Nov. 5. Hurricane, Very, San Francisco.—8. Elizabeth Ellen, Brightman, Sydney.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Louisiana.—Mr. C. Bishop.  
Per Reina de Castilla.—H. E. the Marquis de Novaliches, ex-Governor General of Manila, and suite.  
Per Hurricane, Nov. 5.—Messrs. Schell, Bartlett.  
Per Shanghai.—Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, two children, Mr. R. Sturges, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. Q. A. Gutierrez, and Leshun.  
Per Sir L. M. Wood.—Mr. and Mrs. Kay, child, Mr. H. Gray, Mr. A. Silveira, Col. Anderson, C.B., Mr. A. Heard, Mr. O. Dimjer, and Assam.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31.—Mazappa, Bolton, East Coast; David Hamilton, Hall, Liverpool. Nov. 1.—General Chasse, Ribling, Samung; Agnew, Pashley, London.—2. Soemting, Tabius, Batavia.—4. Audax, Downman, East Coast.—11. Steamer Malta, —, Point de Galle.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Malta (Nov. 11), to POINT DE GALLE.—FOR SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, and 2 children; Dr. W. Menzies, R.N.; Mr. J. C. Little, pay-mr. R.N.; and Mr. Wilkinson Dent. FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Kay, Miss Sooret, Messrs. Arthur Smith and Gray. FOR GIBRALTAR.—Don Pedro Meer, Don Jose Harguereas, and Don Oligario Solis. FOR MALTA.—His excellency the Marquis de Novaliches, Don Mariano Lacy, and Don Francisco Bache.

**THE GREAT GILT-PAPER QUESTION.**—The army of India does not respect its chief. It considers him better qualified to shine as an English country gentleman, than to organize the internal administration of so vast a force. A story has been in circulation which we believe to be accurate, and which is calculated to weaken, if not destroy, this erroneous impression. It proves that the firmness necessary to a commander-in-chief is, in Sir William Gomm, supported by a logic as simple as it is conclusive. It is in little things that the true character is displayed, and in little things his Excellency is incomparable. The Commander-in-Chief, in right of his position, personal and official, maintains a correspondence with many English magnates. We have all read Horace Walpole, and appreciated Lady Wortley Montague, and we know, therefore, how important are such letters in a historical point of view. Sir Wm. Gomm, profoundly penetrated with a sense of the harmony of social observances, considers it right to use for this correspondence gilt-edged paper. Benjamin Franklin, the most prosaic of men, once wrote a song on paper, and an essay might be written on the peculiar virtues of the description with gilt edges. It is the porcelain of the stationery clay. This, however, is not our present topic. We have to illustrate the logic of the Commander-in-Chief. Any one less military would conceive that his Excellency might have brought his paper from England, or, while enjoying 17,000*l.* sterling a year, might have purchased it in Calcutta. His Excellency is far more logical. The Government is bound to provide him with stationery. Gilt-edged paper is stationery. Ergo the Government is bound to provide him with gilt-edged paper. The demonstration was as perfect as that of the *pons asinorum*, and the stationery office received an official indent. There was no gilt-edged paper in the office, and the superintendent, half-smiling, and half-tremulous, communicated that fact to his Excellency. The Commander-in-Chief exhibited his usual moral courage. He would not buy the paper. As every clergyman remarks in every question of tithes, the matter itself is nothing, but why should he sacrifice the rights of his successors? The military logic was again called forth. The Commander-in-Chief had a right to gilt-edged paper. The superintendent of stationery would not give him any. The obvious course was, in India, to appeal; and the appellate authority legally provided to meet all such cases was the Governor-General in Council. True, Lord Dalhousie had the cares of an empire on his hands, a disturbed province to pacify, two administrations to organize, and 160 draft acts to ponder on in his hours of relaxation. What was that to the purpose? Military law is based upon due subordination, and the legal expounder of that law appealed to the legal superior of the offending superintendent. The Governor-General in Council has established a university. Nevertheless he was not mindful of the injury to history and to literature, which might result from the suppression of the Annals of Simlah, and he declined to order a supply of gilt-edged paper. We say nothing of the justice of such a negative. We leave his Lordship to posterity; but we think we have cleared the Commander-in-Chief from the charge of want of perseverance and of deficient logic.—*Friend of India*.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, LONDON.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1854.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

No. I.

In our last we presented our readers with the Report on the Indian Civil Service. Five gentlemen, as our readers are aware, have been sitting in judgment on the important question, "How are we to get civil servants? Influenced by that curious and very subtle essence, known, or rather talked of, as 'the spirit of the age,' they propose to do so by a new system. This was to be expected; but it is somewhat remarkable, that, after judgment has been recorded against Haileybury, and sentence of extinction is about to be passed, the Commissioners should continue to speak of that establishment as something "alive, and likely to live." We fear that some concealed and indefinable operation of ante-diluvianism lurks, perhaps unknown to the reporters, beneath the splendid professions of liberality and progress which overlay their production, and tinge it with the golden hues which only "march-of-the-mind men" can spread, and perhaps only they appreciate.

The Commissioners, or reporters,—we hardly know what they are,—proceed to their business mechanically, at least like workmen; they begin at the beginning. A biographer naturally commences at the birth of his hero; thence he proceeds to his "life, character, and behaviour," or so much of it as it suits his purpose to disclose. So the Indian civil service, expository critics begin at the commencement of the student's college life, for they will have it that all are to go to Haileybury. The present rules enact that no person can enter Haileybury under seventeen, nor after twenty-one, and that none can go out to India after twenty-three. With this the gentlemen who have undertaken the task of constructing a spick-and-span new plan for the civil service are dissatisfied; they consider the age of twenty-three too young for the extreme limit, and would greatly prefer twenty-five. It is desirable, they admit, that the Company's civil servants should proceed to India young, but then they are not to be too young. The rule seems to be something like that laid down in Miss Austin's "Emma" for preparing Mr. Woodhouse's gruel: it was to be thin, but not too thin." Reasons might readily be assigned, especially with regard to the effect of the climate upon the physical constitution, which would recommend an early age for commencing an Indian career; but in these days such considerations are too low to be taken into account; they all vanish before such flashy sentences as the following:—that "it is also desirable that he [the Indian servant] should have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that his native country affords. Such an education has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling which requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to show that such prepara-

tion is less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the East-India Company than in the case of a professional man who remains in England." To be sure, it is not easy to show this, nor would any man attempt to show it; but many will have the hardihood to maintain that the age, twenty-three, at which men in England may be admitted to the responsibilities of holy orders, is not too young for undertaking the duties of a junior civil servant, which duties are often of a routine character, and always discharged under supervision. But perhaps we may give offence by associating a parcel of heavy, lumbering deacons with the sparkling specimens to be produced under the new Indian system of men embodying in themselves all politeness and all severe learning, so that it will be impossible to tell which preponderates. So we restrain ourselves; and seeing that at this season of the year few persons will perhaps peruse our lucubrations, if they extend much farther, we also restrain ourselves from proceeding farther at present. We shall, however, return to the subject on a future occasion.

### BRIDGE ACROSS THE HOOGLY.

We understand that the Court of Directors have determined to adopt measures for the construction of a bridge across the Hooghly at Calcutta. Such a measure, always desirable, has become almost necessary, now that the terminus of a railway, which in a few years will extend to above a thousand miles in length, stands on the opposite bank of the river to the city. Surveyors are about to proceed to Calcutta to make the preliminary examinations to enable the best site to be fixed upon. A suspension-bridge had been suggested; but having consulted Mr. James Rendel upon the subject, the Court have given their preference to one upon the tubular-bridge principle. We doubt not that whatever is undertaken will be worthy of the "City of Palaces," and we congratulate the inhabitants upon the prospect of a safe and spacious roadway to link them to the railway. The elevation of the piers and the width of the spans will be sufficient to admit of the easy passage of vessels, so that no obstruction will be offered to the shipping of the river.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held on Wednesday the 20th of December at their house in Leadenhall-street.

Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., the Deputy Chairman, in the chair.

The titles of the papers laid before Parliament since the last Court having been read,

The Chairman announced that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends would be ready for delivery on the 6th of January next.

### BY-LAWS.

The Chairman said: I beg to acquaint the Court that this Court has been made special for the purpose of having the proceedings of the last General Court, altering and repealing sundry by-laws of the Court, confirmed.

Mr. Lewis objected to special business taking precedence of the usual business of the General Quarterly Court.

The Chairman.—The Court is only made special for the purpose of confirming the alterations made in the by-laws of the last Court.

Mr. Lewis did not understand why that should override an Act of Parliament which made the General Quarterly Court open to all motions.

The Chairman.—It will be competent to the honourable proprietor to bring on his motions after the business of the Special Court has been disposed of.

The alterations made in the by-laws, and repeal of certain of



them, approved by the last General Quarterly Court, were then confirmed.

**GAZETTEER OF INDIA.**  
**Mr. Lewin** then submitted the motion, "That the Court of Directors be requested to distribute among the proprietors a sufficient number of copies of Thornton's *Gazetteer of India* to allow one to each." The only objection which he apprehended could be taken to the motion was, if agreed to, it would involve considerable expense. But he considered that the expense, whatever it may be, would be amply repaid by the information which the book would convey of India to the members of this Court. It was a work which forms a most complete history of India. The great advantage of it was, that any subject that might be wished to be referred to, and all the information that could be required, might be found there, without being in any degree tainted by political bias. Whether the subject of inquiry related to territory, revenue, or commerce, you have only to turn to that book, and you obtain an exposition of the subject, without any bias whatever. That cannot be said of the history written by Mr. Mill, as that is a work wholly written with a bias. He thought, therefore, that it was not asking too much to call upon the Court of Directors to incur the expense of distributing copies of the work among the proprietors. The honourable proprietor concluded by moving, that the Directors do distribute among the proprietors, to each individual, a copy of Thornton's *Gazetteer of India*.

**Captain Shea** seconded the motion.

**The Chairman.**—I quite concur with the hon. proprietor in all he has said with respect to the merits of the publication to which he has referred, but I hope the hon. proprietor will not press his motion. It is one which cannot be agreed to by the Court of Directors. Supposing every proprietor should be supplied with a copy of the work, it would involve an expenditure of something like 8,000*l.*, a charge which I am sure the hon. proprietor would not wish to incur in a matter of this kind. Very few proprietors are sufficiently interested in the subject to make it necessary to incur so large an expense, and those who do feel an interest in the matter I am sure will not object to an expenditure of two or three pounds on their own account, by which they may obtain a copy of the work in question.

**Mr. Weeding** objected to the motion on the ground of expense.

**Mr. Grant** took the like view.

**Mr. Lewin** said—Supposing an outlay of 8,000*l.* were incurred, that amount might be well saved from various sources of expenditure now existing. At any rate, the diffusion of the work would do great service.

The motion was put and negatived.

#### THE 6TH REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

**Mr. Lewin** said the question which he had now to bring before the Court was one which relates to the 6th regiment of Madras light cavalry. The hon. chairman would probably furnish the papers required, and in that case he need not trouble the Court with any speech.

**The Chairman.**—I certainly am not prepared to furnish the papers mentioned in the hon. proprietor's notice of motion.

**Mr. Lewin** then proceeded to move:—

"That the Court of Directors do lay upon the Proprietors' table, copy of the despatch from the Madras Government, on which the military authorities of the Home Government confirmed as legal (if they ever did so, as has been stated) the proceedings of the military authorities of Madras, in the case of the court-martial of the 6th Light Cavalry."

The facts had on several former occasions been brought before the Court, but until redress were afforded he should feel it his duty to repeat his applications. The court-martial to which his motion referred arose out of the following circumstances. It originated in an order of the Government of Madras to withhold from the sepoys their accustomed stipends. This order, it was alleged, originated in a mistake. No one, however, had been called to account for a mistake so utterly indefensible. It was a breach of faith towards the regiment on the part of the Government. That it was so was placed beyond a doubt by the admission of Colonel Alexander, the adjutant-general, who, in answer to a question put to him by Lord Ashburton, in the committee of the House of Lords, said that faith was broken with the 6th light cavalry; and, according to the determination established by Sir Thomas Munro of what constitutes foreign service, it was also broken with the 47th native infantry. The result of this breach of faith was that the regiment was unable to march; the men had no money to go on with, or to send to their families at home. They therefore went to their commanding officer, who, instead of listening to their complaints, turned a deaf ear to them, and they thereupon refused to mount their horses; a state of things which continued for four days, when, on the arrival of the divisional officer, General Watson, the complaints of the men having been listened to, and their pay restored, the men returned to their duty. Now this which

was called a mutiny could scarcely be said to be any such thing. In the first instance, the Government enters into a contract with these sepoys,—this contract is broken by the Government withholding the pay which they have agreed to give the men. Well, as soon as it had been discovered that there had been a breach of faith on the part of the Government, an order for the payment of the men was issued, and order was restored. The Commander-in-Chief immediately thereupon wrote, through his deputy adjutant-general, to Major Litchfield (the commander of the regiment) as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief is happy to understand from these communications that the men of the 6th light cavalry have returned to their duty, and that they appear to be sensible of their late misconduct. But, as his lordship cannot allow the regiment, under the reproach of such unworthy and unsoldier-like behaviour, to continue at a station where it might be required for employment on actual service, he has ordered it to be sent into cantonment at Arcot." The result of this charge of mutiny was, that seventeen soldiers were placed on their trial, of whom two were shot, one acquitted, thirteen banished for life, and one pardoned. With the exception of the two men who were put to death, not a single sentence was fully carried out. The Government could not restore the lives of the two men, and thereby correct the error that had been committed; but in the case of all the others, their sentences have been remitted, in whole or in part; the men who were transported were recalled, and, in point of fact, the whole of the sentences would have been remitted if it had been possible. That these two men were shot illegally is not to be disputed. For, first, they were tried before an illegally constituted court-martial. The law required that no sentence of death should be given against any offender by any general court-martial of less than thirteen members, nor unless nine members should concur therein; whereas the court before which these men were tried was composed of no more than seven members. But the very act of putting these men on their trial at all was illegal. After order had been restored, the regiment was marched to Arcot, and it was not until nine months after what was called the mutiny had occurred that proceedings were taken against them. During those nine months these men regularly performed their duty, and it was a remarkable fact, showing that they did so, the very court that condemned them recommended a mitigation of punishment on this ground. Lord Gough, the commander-in-chief of the army of India, in the case of the ringleaders amongst the disaffected in the 7th light cavalry and 34th native infantry, said he would have pursued the same course as was adopted in dealing with the corps at Ferozepoor had circumstances permitted; but as in those two regiments the guilty parties had for a considerable time retained their arms, and performed their duties without any steps being taken to mark them as offenders, it would have been illegal to have tried them by court-martial. But a Special Court was held at Arcot preliminary to the court-martial, the proceedings of which vitiated the whole case for the prosecution. The evidence obtained by the means resorted to would not have been received in any Court of Justice. The principal witness at the Special Court, and subsequently on the court-martial, was, within a year of the trial, dismissed from his rank as a commissioned officer (to which he had been promoted for his services on the trial) for falsehood, and he has subsequently undergone the sentence of a court-martial for a similar offence. As the evidence which came before the special commission did not readily support the prejudgment of the Commander-in-Chief, who had declared that the entire regiment was guilty, it became necessary to resort to measures of intimidation to obtain it. Accordingly, six native commissioned officers of the regiment were dismissed without trial, for not affording such evidence as was required of them. No man would venture to say that any inquiry after that was or could be consistent with justice, because every man who appeared as a witness appeared under terror of dismissal from the service, unless he gave evidence against the men. It was impossible to deny that the Articles of War were infringed by the nature of the court-martial itself; and, after all that took place before the special commission and the court-martial, it is not surprising that the Commander-in-Chief should be afraid to produce a copy of the proceedings. The relations of the men had requested to be supplied with copies, but they were refused. Now, by the 17th Article of the Mutiny Act, "any party tried by a general court-martial is entitled to a copy of the original proceedings, on paying reasonably for the same." Well, copies were applied for, but, without any reason being assigned, they were refused; and what other reason for that refusal could there be, except that they were ashamed to produce them? Here it was worth while to observe the different treatment received by an officer of the regiment (Capt. Byng), whose trial followed that of the sepoys, the charge not involving an issue of life or death. The court-martial in the case of that officer was composed of thirteen members; the president, not a junior major, as in the case of the sepoys, but a



distinguished Peninsular general, who at the time commanded a division of the army. Of the thirteen men who had been banished, two were dead; the others have been recalled, and the object of his (Mr. Lewin's) motion was to know what has become of them. On a former occasion the chairman stated that pensions had been assigned to some of them. He wished the proceedings to be placed before the Court, in order that it might be seen whether justice had been done, and what means were taken for repairing the wrong committed against those men.

Mr. Lewin concluded by proposing his motion: Mr. Jones seconded it.

The *Chairman*.—In respect to the subject-matter of the present motion, I need hardly remind the Court that it has been already several times before them, and the Court has frequently expressed its opinion upon it; I therefore feel, that the best way of meeting the motion on this occasion is by moving that it be negatived.

The motion was then put, and negatived.

Mr. Lewin then moved:—

"That the Court of Directors do lay upon the Proprietors' table a statement, showing the present position of all the parties (or their relatives) of the same regiment (in respect of pension or other maintenance), who were punished by award of court-martial, or summarily dismissed without trial. The same statement to show the rank, the length of service, and whether any of the parties had received honorary rewards for distinguished service to the State."

Mr. Jones seconded the motion, which was negatived without a division.

Major Oliphant here entered the Court, and took possession of the chair, which was vacated by Mr. Macnaghten.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. Macgregor said, in passing his eye over the columns of the *Times* paper to-day, he saw in the Gazette that certain officers of artillery, and of the corps of royal engineers, who have for some time retired upon full pay, had received a step of brevet rank under her Majesty's royal warrant of the 6th of Oct. 1854, in order to place them in as favourable a position as those of their rank who may hereafter obtain retirement under the same warrant. The first question which he had to ask was, whether it was the intention of the Home and Indian authorities to confer on officers retiring from the Indian army on full pay a step of brevet rank, and to permit the application retrospectively of the same principle to the cases of officers already on the retired list, as under the royal warrant of the 6th of Oct. 1854, had been accorded to officers of the royal army similarly circumstanced? The retiring on full pay in the royal army was a means devised for improving the circumstances of officers of long service, who, notwithstanding their long service, not being rich men, have not gained promotion. To be allowed to retire when their age is beginning to fail, would be much more acceptable than any chance of promotion. The object of the warrant was very laudable, and he thought the warrant had worked very well in the royal army. The principle in respect to the Indian army had been similar, and had been even carried to a greater extent. It had been usual, and he trusted the same course will be pursued on this occasion as in others, that where a boon has been conferred on the officers of the royal army, a similar boon had been conferred on the officers of the Indian army. He did not know whether it was the pleasure of the chairman to answer this first question separately, or reply to them all at once.

The *Chairman*.—It may be satisfactory to the hon. and gallant proprietor to know that the subject of the application of the royal warrant, which her Majesty has issued for the promotion of officers in the royal army, to the officers serving in the Indian army, has not been overlooked by the proper authorities here, although I cannot say, at the present moment, that the rules, corresponding with her Majesty's warrant, will be promulgated either to-day or to-morrow. Yet the hon. and gallant proprietor may rest assured that the rules of promotion in the two services will proceed *pari passu*, and that, as far as possible, the same regulations will be applied to the Indian army as are applied to the royal army.

Captain Macgregor said the answer he had received was so far satisfactory, and he would proceed to ask his other questions. The first was, is it the intention to protect the interests of the Indian army in cases of supersession involved in the provisions of the royal warrant, whereby the rank of full colonel is given to lieutenant-colonels who have served as such for three years.

The *Chairman*.—That forms part of the royal warrant.

Captain Macgregor said his third question was as to the supersession involved in cases of promotion similar to that lately conferred on Major-General Frederic Markham, C.B.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. and gallant proprietor will perceive that the same rule applies in this case which makes the promotion of Major-General Markham a part of the royal warrant, and that there is consequently no supersession in his case.

Captain Macgregor said he seemed to understand the answer, and he should like himself to be understood. He understood from the answer, that whereas in the royal army an officer who has served as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment for three years was eligible for promotion to the rank of full colonel; that it was intended that this new principle of promotion which had been propounded by royal authority in the warrant of the 6th of October, 1854, should as far as possible be applied to the Indian army. With regard to General Markham, he submitted that his was not a promotion according to that rule, but that it was a promotion upon quite a new principle, which had only existed for a very short time. It was a promotion upon the principle that upon the death of three officers, the Horse Guards might have the power of promoting any man without reference to seniority.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. and gallant proprietor is in error. If he will look to the Army List, he will see that General Markham is a senior colonel.

Captain Macgregor said he had the Army List, and he found that Colonel Markham had his colonelcy in 1850; his promotion, therefore, superseded all the colonels in his own army of the years 1847, 1848, and 1849; he did not, however, object to the promotion of Colonel Markham. As royal officers have been protected from any chance of being superseded by Indian officers, he thought that whatever the justice of that principle might be, the same ought to be extended to protect Indian officers from being superseded by royal officers who may go to serve in India.

#### THE EAST-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. Brown said he wished to put a question to the chairman. It might be remembered that in March last he brought before the Court the claims of the East-India Steam Company. Upon that occasion, instead of moving the resolution, he, in deference to a suggestion of the chair, altered his motion, and this Court passed a vote recommending the claim to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors. He hoped that it was not inconsistent or incompatible with the duty of the chair now to inform him whether that Court has taken a favourable view of the question.

The *Chairman*.—I am sure I cannot give the hon. gentleman an answer; no previous notice having been given of his intention to put the question.

Mr. Brown said, under these circumstances, he gave notice of a motion for the Court in March next, at which time he should be in the possession of several memorials in regard to this claim. He should then move that the important services rendered by the East-India Steam Navigation Company to the East-India Company in 1842 be compensated by the payment of the sum of £10,000.

#### THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Mr. Lewin begged to ask whether the Court would lay before the proprietors copies of the report relating to the proceedings of the late Sir Charles Napier in Scinde. The Court of Directors were ever ready to produce papers that are unfavourable to Sir Charles Napier, but they appear unwilling to produce anything which was favourable to that eminent man.

The *Chairman*.—We shall be happy to lay on the table of the court as many copies as may be desired.

Capt. Sheppard said,—I beg to protest against the motive assigned by the hon. proprietor, when he says that we distribute books that are unfavourable to Sir Charles Napier, but are reluctant to produce them when they are favourable to that gallant general.

#### HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. Jones said he had seen it stated in the newspapers that Haileybury College was to be done away with; he wished to ask whether that statement were correct?

The *Chairman*.—I believe I may answer the hon. proprietor's question in the affirmative. In the course of a few days a plan will be submitted to the House of Commons as to what will be the qualifications and the steps necessary to be taken for the admission of persons into the civil service in India.

Mr. Jones asked a question as to an addition recently made to the salary of the secretary.

The *Chairman*.—I do not know that the hon. gentleman is perfectly in order in asking this question. I presume he is quite aware that it is within the proper duty of the Court of Directors to pay their servants in what way they think proper. No doubt the increase was made by the Court, considering that it was fully merited by the services of the gentleman in question.

The Court then adjourned.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 16. Miranda, Williams, Mauritius.—18. Wreath, Dickson, Ceylon; Bassein, Barber, Mauritius; tUrgent, Stooke, and Martaban, Broom, Bengal; Ann Miln, Thoms, Madras; Diligence, Smith, Batavia; Daring, Parker, Malabar Coast; Wanderer, Sellars, Maulmain; Ravenscraig, White, Bengal; Broedertrouw, Hordyk, Manila.—19. George Avery, Bell, Singapore.—20. Mariner, Harland, Bombay.—21. Bon Accord, Buckle, Foochoofoo; Cambodia, Comyn, Bengal; Sea King, Foreman, Shanghai; Senegal, Reid, Madras and Bimlipatam.—22. Areolite, Scott, Shanghai; Asiatic, McLeod, Bengal.—25. Malabar, Noaks, Madras; Saxon, Taylor, Madras and Cuddalore; Kossuth, Markham, Bengal; St. Abbs, Rouse, Bengal; Duke of Portland, Seymour, Ceylon; Strathfieldsaye, Renner, Hong-Kong; Stratford, Forrest, Mauritius; William Carey, Emmet, Bengal; Flag of Truce, Day, Bombay; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, Bengal; Ellerslie, Harvey, Bombay; Sir Henry Pottinger, Rogers, Singapore.—26. Dominion, Green; Ann Bridson, Morgan, and Thomas Royden, Whyte, Bengal; Jenny Lind, Montgomery, and Cruiser, Porrett, Mauritius; Canning, Sutherland, Maulmain; Hannah Kerr, Kerr, Maulmain; General van den Bosch, Parlevliet, Ceylon; Wenham, Wadge, Akyab.—27. Sylph, Winter, Algora Bay; Queen of the Wave, Stooke, Madras; Constantine, Rogers, Bengal.—28. Alliance, Hyslop; Pekin, Whitty, and Ellen Wallace, Major, Bengal; Johanna Marie, Lupeke, Manila.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON to proceed per steamer Hindostan from SURZ. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and 3 children; Lady Pirie, Mr. Day, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Fixley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Two Messrs. Davidson's, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Francis. For ADEK.—Mr. W. Loughlan. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. Dumbleton, Capt. and Mrs. Coombe, Miss Griffith, Lieut. Glasspool, Mr. A. Larpent, Lieut. and Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Orr and child, Miss Souter, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Frankland, Mr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Compton and infant, Mrs. Gray, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Wylie, Mr. D. Carnegie, Master Fullerton, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. M. Closson, Miss A. Hogg, 4 Roman Catholic missionaries. For CAYLON.—Maj.-gen. and Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, Mr. C. Behe, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Bellet. For MADRAS.—Mrs. A. Hope and child, Miss Sanderson, Maj. Bunce, Capt. Cazelet, Mr. M. E. Foord, Mr. Horsley, Miss Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Parker, Mr. W. Smart, Mr. Faunce, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Pauncefote and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kindersley, Ens. Glover, Mr. Garrett, Lieut. Wellerton, Lieut.-col. Bower. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Goldie, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, and 2 children, Mrs. Wilmer and child, Lieut. Simpson, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. F. Innes, Mr. Jesse, Mr. Kelly, Miss Donaldson, Mrs. Larpent, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Stace, Miss Stace, Capt. Lovell, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. J. Baird, Mr. Fowling, Mr. McAdam, Mr. J. M. Dinper, Miss Vincent, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Wake, Mr. F. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. Tumbrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Le Gallais, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Pillans, Lieut.-Col. Reid, Capt. Sir G. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Finch and infant, Mr. Wynch, Mr. G. M. Beckett, Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Major Guthrie, Mrs. B. H. Cooper and infant, Miss Swinboe, Lieut. H. Heathcote, Mr. Rouse, Mr. W. Clarke, Miss Dodgson, Miss Fisher, Dr. J. Loch, Mr. Glubb.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer Euxine (Jan. 4), Capt. Hammond, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and 2 children, Dr. W. Menzies, R.N., Mr. J. O. Little, Mr. W. Dent, Mr. G. C. White, Mr. W. Unsworth, Mr. J. B. Cary, Mr. O. Greenwood, Mr. J. B. Pharoah; Maj. C. Burton, Mrs. Burton, and infant.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

NAPIER, the wife of Rev. Alex. d. at Holkham Vicarage, Norfolk, Dec. 25.  
TRAVERS, the wife of the Rev. Duncan, s. at the Rectory, Swanage, Dorset, Dec. 25.  
WIGRAM, the wife of J. R., s. at 53, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, Dec. 23.

## MARRIAGES.

AMESBURG, Samuel C., Baugal Medical Establishment, to Anne, d. of Col. Geo. R. Pemberton, of the Bengal Army, at St. Pancras, Dec. 20.  
CROOKES, Jabez, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. W. F. Goodwyn, 13th Madras N.I., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 21.  
GAHAGAN, Theodore E., Madras Engineers, 2nd s. of the late Thomas, Madras Civil Serv., to Charlotte E., d. of the late Major A. F. Oakes, Madras Artillery, at Nithecombe Raleigh, South Devon, Dec. 19.  
GALE, John of Tirhoot, to Katherine M., d. of Patrick Johnson, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Dec. 20.  
SMART, John, to Ellen M., d. of the late Col. F. H. Pierce, C.B., and niece to Col. Goodfellow, Engineers, at St. Paul's, Islington, Dec. 21.

## DEATHS.

ASHTON, Caroline M. wife of Capt. J. T. late of the Madras Artillery, Dec. 22.  
AUCHMUTY, John, of H.M.'s 57th regt. s. of the late John, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Balaklava, aged 26, Nov. 26.  
BOWEN, Anne, relict of the late Maj.-Gen. C.B. Bengal Army, at Boulogne, Dec. 17.  
FORD, Arabella, wife of Capt. C. W. Ford, 42nd Bengal N.I. on her passage to England, aged 33, Oct. 11.  
FRATT, Lieut. Duncan, 22nd Bengal N.I. at Red Hill, Surrey, aged 27, Dec. 24.  
SPICK, Col. Samuel, of the Bengal Army, at 36 Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 65, Dec. 16.  
TEEL, Elizabeth, wife of George, of Calcutta, at Southampton-place, Regent's-park, Dec. 23.

## EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

December 20, 1854.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. L. Campbell, 1st cav.; Capt. R. Shaw, retired; Ens. J. Donovan.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. G. Russell, 29th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. N. I. Johnson, 6th N.I.; W. W. Browne, 9th N.I.; T. Knight, 16th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Inverarity.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. J. Slater, 5th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. J. Grimes, 8th N.I.; Lieuts. H. P. Cambridge, 8th N.I.; T. McMunn, 42nd N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Surge. D. A. Carnegie, M.D.

## MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. E. Harbin, Pilot service.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Thos. Onslow, 6 months.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. Thos. Brodie, 5th N.I., 4 months.  
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. H. J. Nicholls, 25th N.I., 3 months; Brev. maj. G. A. H. Falconer, 46th N.I., Lieut. J. U. Donaldson, 46th N.I.; Ens. Chas. Weston, 1st N.I., 6 months.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. G. Lightfoot, artillery, 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. H. Pennington, Indian Navy, till end of March next; Mr. H. H. Davis, Indian Navy, till end of July next.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Joseph Arabin, volunteer for Indian Navy; Mr. Justin Fitzgerald McCarthy (abroad), ditto ditto.

### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. WAR OFFICE, 22ND DECEMBER, 1854.

60th Foot.—Ens. James Arthur Morrish, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be ens., v. Fox, promoted.  
78th Foot.—Capt. Jacob Meek, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. Bentley, who exchanges; Lieut. Lawrence Pleydell-Bouverie to be capt., v. Meek, who retires; Ens. John Finlay to be lieut. by purch., v. Bouverie; Montagu Alexander Kirby, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Finlay.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock .....	233	
India Bonds .....	9s. to 12s. pm.	
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East Indian Railway (Bengal) .....	all paid	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
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Great Indian Peninsular Railway (Bombay) all	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	
Ditto New Five per Cent. do. 1 pd.	Par. 60 to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	
Madras Railway .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ pd.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to par.
Chartered Bank of Asia .....	5 pd.	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all paid	38 to 40
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. ....	all paid	61
Ditto do. do. ....		40

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.		E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.		Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Dec. 9 to Dec. 23.	
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
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Madras ..	1s. 11 d.		11 d.		38,561	2 7
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Bi-Monthly ..					545,264	13 3

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 9th August, 1854, and  
4th October, 1854.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the annexed code of Regulations for the admission of Candidates at the first Examination, to be held in January next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the service of the East-India Company, has been framed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, sec. 38.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**

All natural-born subjects of her Majesty may be Candidates for admission into the service of the East-India Company as Assistant-Surgeons. They must, however, be between 22 and 28 years of age, and of sound bodily health.

They must subscribe and send in to Dr. Scott, the Physician to the Honourable East-India Company, before the 10th day of December, 1854, a declaration to the following effect:—

"I (Christian and surname at full length), a Candidate for employment as an Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, do hereby declare that I was years of age on the day of last, and that I labour under no constitutional disease or physical disability that can interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a medical officer; and I also attest my readiness to proceed on duty to India within three months of receiving my appointment."

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 62.
2. A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such degree, from some body competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree.
3. A certificate of having attended two courses of lectures, of six months each, on the practice of physic, and of having attended for six months the practice and clinical instruction of the physicians at some hospital, containing at least on an average one hundred in-patients; or of having attended one course of lectures of six months, on the practice of physic, and clinical instruction for twelve months.
4. A certificate of having attended for three months the practical instruction given at one of the public asylums for the treatment of the insane.
5. A certificate of having attended for three months one of the institutions, or wards of a hospital, especially devoted to the treatment of ophthalmic disease.
6. A certificate of having attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and of having conducted at least six labours.
7. A certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of cupping.

Candidates may also, at their option, send in certificates of attendance at any hospitals, or on any courses of lectures, in addition to the above. Attendance on a course of military surgery is recommended.

Candidates producing satisfactory certificates will be admitted to an Examination to be held in January, 1855.

The Examination will include the following subjects:—

1. Surgery in all its departments.
2. Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene.
3. Anatomy and physiology, including comparative anatomy.
4. Natural history, including botany and zoology.

The examination will be conducted—

1. By means of written questions and answers.
2. By object examinations and experiments, when the subject admits of such tests.
3. By practical examination at the bedside of the patient, and by dissections and operations on the dead body.
4. By viva-voce examination.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects, shall be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service.

All Assistant-Surgeons are required to subscribe to the Military or Medical, and Medical Retiring Funds, at the Presidencies to which they may be respectively appointed, and to the Military Orphan Society also, if appointed to Bengal.

All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Court of Directors, within three months from the date of their appointments, will be considered as having forfeited them, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

Candidates may apply to Dr. Scott, 13, Stratton Street, for further information, if needed.

N.B.—The certificates and notices as to Examination herein contained, apply only to the Examination to be held in January next. Regulations regarding the requirements of Candidates for future Examinations will be issued after the first Examination.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTE, 4TH OCTOBER, 1854.

Candidates who may not have been able to attend the practice of an asylum or the insane, or of an ophthalmic hospital, for three months previous to offering themselves for examination in January, 1855, will not be excluded from examination, but will, if successful in obtaining recommendation for appointments, be required to produce certificates of having attended such practice during the interval between the examination and the time of proceeding to India.

The Board of Examiners of Candidates for the appointments of Assistant-Surgeons in the East-India Company's service, give notice that, on the 5th January, 1855, they will hold Examinations at the East-India House, for the selections of Assistant-Surgeons. The selection will be made according to merit, and it is expected that about thirty appointments will be awarded.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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Proposition 1st.—That the amount of outward passage-money, claimable under Article 19, be reduced from £110 to £90, with effect from 2nd February, 1855.

Proposition 2nd.—That in Article 19 there be inserted, after the words "that he neither possesses, nor has at any time possessed, £300 (exclusive of pay)" the words "or property of any description to that amount."

Members wishing to vote for or against, are requested to apply, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

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